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.
# THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

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The Cornell Countryman

DEAN A. R. MANN

OCTOBER

1926

Volume XXIV

Number 1
Sand

What does it cost you to clean house, Dutch woman?
“Just sand—white sand.”

But sand can do nothing of itself, nor can soap, nor pan, nor broom. It is your own strength that you spend—youth and beauty, chance to live. No woman should pay so much.

Upon thousands of American farms, electricity does many chores, giving women free hours in which to make their lives worth while.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
The HARVESTER Company KNOWS the Superiority of 4-CYLINDER Design—and offers the Farmer a COMPLETE Line of 4-Cylinder Tractors

The McCormick-Deering 10-20, 15-30 and FARMALL Tractors maintain the basic design proved right by Harvester experience.

In 1922 this Company brought out the two well-known tractors—the McCormick-Deering 10-20 and 15-30—fine rugged outfits to fit the requirements of general farming. They have been a wonderful success. Many improvements and refinements have been added but the basic design, including 4-cylinder engine and 2-bearing, ball-bearing crankshaft, stands more firmly today than ever with the Company and the farm public. McCormick-Deering 10-20 and 15-30 tractors have become the quality standard of the world, the pride of every owner.

The FARMALL New—but 4-Cylinder!

In the meantime the company has bent every effort to solve the special power problems of row crop handling. As the result of years of developmental work we have introduced the McCormick-Deering FARMALL, specially built for planting and cultivating corn, cotton, and other row crops, and at the same time as perfectly adapted for plowing, drawbar, belt and power take-off work. The FARMALL is the true all-purpose tractor.

These three tractors, available at the McCormick-Deering dealers' stores throughout the United States, make true horseless farming possible. Rely on the McCormick-Deering reputation and after-sales service. Our firm belief in the design of these tractors is your best assurance of complete power farming satisfaction in years to come.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill. (Incorporated)

4-CYLINDER POWER is Standard in Harvester Design!

All McCormick-Deering tractors—10-20, 15-30, and FARMALL—have the modern power plant, a fully enclosed, heavy-duty 4-cylinder engine proved by our many years of farm power development to be the most practical power plant for the tractor. We began a quarter century ago with 1-cylinder design, progressed to the 2-cylinder types and outgrew the 2-cylinder period just as the automobile has done.

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The 4-Cylinder McCormick-Deering
10-20
2-Plow Tractor

The 4-Cylinder McCormick-Deering
15-30
3-Plow Tractor

Two Views of the 4-Cylinder McCormick-Deering FARMALL
On the 200-acre Deems Farm at Burlington, Iowa, two FARMALLS have been used for two years and have eliminated horses entirely.
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Your writing paper represents you. Have you noticed the styles of paper used by business houses? The better the paper, the better your first impression and you give the better store your first business. Spend as much on the paper and envelop as you do on the postage stamp.

Read the Co-op 1926 Booklet

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The Simplex is a cover with a reputation. Used by students since 1900. Greatly improved during that time, but always better than the nearest competitor. Sold in three standard bindings; stiff cover, Texhide and tooled leather.

It is less expensive to use an Eversharp Pencil

You spend five dollars for a fountain pen when you can get a penholder and pen for five cents. Spend two or three dollars for an Eversharp. You save money in the end. The best leads equal in quantity to six pencils costs at the most only fifteen cents.

CORNELL CO-OP. SOCIETY

Barnes Hall

Ithaca, N. Y.
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Penn State Farmer .................................................. State College, Pa.
Tennessee Farmer .................................................. Knoxville, Tenn.

Agricultural Student ........................................... Columbus, O.
Purdue Agriculturist ............................................ Lafayette, Ind.
Country Magazine ................................................ Madison, Wis.
Gopher Countryman ........................................... St. Paul, Minn.

Illinois Agriculturist ............................................ Urbana, Ill.
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To the Entering Class

By A. R. Mann

The gates of learning are always open to those who wish to enter. The gates of Cornell University are open to those qualified persons of earnest intent who make their way hither.

In America the pathways leading up to the universities are broad, free, and the grade is comparatively easy—perhaps too easy. The ascent is presumed to develop a degree of intellectual lung-power that will enable one to mount more exacting and difficult heights, attainable by those of intellectual strength and perseverance, from which the network of the highways of life may be more clearly seen, traced back across the plains toward their sources, and their plans and their objectives discerned. It is the view which gives fuller understanding, purpose, and meaning to the courses of life.

Those who have traveled in the Old World, particularly in Southern Europe, are familiar with the countryside picture of the village church, one of the earliest institutions of society, located on a shelving rock high above the hamlet, which rests on the lower slopes of the hills, the conspicuous and dominating note in the landscape. The paths leading up to the "duomo" are rugged and the climb is hard in the burning sun; but for centuries these paths, losing little of their heaviness, have been followed by those whose spirits were drawn to the chapels on the heights, the expression of their soul's desire. To reach the height meant to renew their vows of faithfulness and to get a new grip on the ultimate values in life.

In the Old World, too, one is impressed with the elevation on which the universities stand—not a physical but a social elevation. The paths leading to them are not so free nor the grade so comfortable as we commonly know; they resemble more closely rugged paths up the hills or the mountain slopes to the places of the priests. It is the more determined, impelled by a sense of values to be attained, who carry through. The abundance and comparative ease of a new world of rich resources. Life and opportunity are not yet such serious undertakings for us. We may therefore attach less significance than we ought to the privileges which we enjoy almost as a matter of course—especially we of the universities. Yet the basic facts are the same, universally: the measureless satisfactions and advantages which rise from trained intelligence and sound knowledge.

Cornell University holds a high place among the universities of the world because of the achievements of its graduates and the researches of its teachers. It is these things which have presumably counted most in attracting the students who come. The responsibility ever rests upon the undergraduate body to maintain her best traditions and to make them more glorious. There will be no danger that this will not be accomplished if the student and the teacher both keep the central purpose of the university central in their individual behavior. This may be done and still leave ample scope for those desirable social and recreational aspects of a college experience which we cherish and which have an essential place. I am speaking a bit soberly, for I would like to fortify the best aspirations of the incoming freshman, and perhaps suggest to the older classman that he re-check his present sense of values.

Agriculture and home-making are no less important in their claims on the highest intelligence than any other walks of life. The conditions which mark the frequent ebb and flow of farm prosperity and country life are just now taxing some of the best brims in the country. It will always be so. The best qualified person will most intelligently adjust his personal situation to the changing conditions; and he will also make the greater contribution to the common good. It should be every person's aspiration—and especially the man or woman with collegiate privileges—to help lift his corner of the common load and to move agriculture and farm life into a more stable and permanently attractive and satisfactory position.

The New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics cordially welcome both old and new students. The present student body should be ready for the better years in agriculture which current trends forecast. Let us start the new year with a fresh evaluation of the best ideals of the College and the University—and of society itself—the spirit of comradeship in work and play; of healthy bodies, healthy minds, healthy pleasures; of superior achievement in every department of university life—social, athletic, educational. Let us help to keep the central purpose of these years always central. The higher levels in all of the realms call for perseverance and a bit of rugged climbing and steady, determined purpose in the individual and in the group. They are worth the effort.
How to Keep a Bee
Reporting a Very Strictly Scientific Investigation of Love-Life in the Apiary
By Corey Ford

ALTHOUGH the most industrious of our little furred and feathered cousins, the bee has only lately come into his own. In recent years, however, bee-keeping has been on the increase everywhere, and on their country estates amateur fanciers are taking up the Honey Bee with interest, and setting it down again even more quickly.

What more sedate hobby for an elderly banker of a retiring disposition, as well as income, than to conduct an apiary in a corner of his garden? Here he may construct his hives and raise the occupants; he may secure the rich driping honey; or of a pleasant summer's day, armed with binoculars and a notebook, he may station himself on a nearby hill and observe with comparative safety the swarming and industry of these busy denizens of the air.

Bees may be distinguished from all the other Hymenoptera, such as wasps, by means of the hind tarsus, which is a sort of overalls or jumper that the bee wears while looking around the pollen. These tarsi are attached by means of trochanters, or suspenders. If the insect is picked up between the thumb and right forefinger and held under a powerful microscope, the basal segment of the tarsus will appear to be more or less dilated, flattened, and usually hairy, proving that the insect is a bee. On the other hand, if you have tried to pick the insect up between your thumb and right forefinger, you will have found that it was a bee anyway. A bee is nobody's fool.

The common Honey Bee (apis mellifera) exists in communities that number from 10,000 to 60,000 individuals; and these are divided into three classes. One is the female bee, or queen, one to a community, who is capable of almost unlimited production of eggs, sometimes laying as many as 3,000 in a good full day at the office. Another class consists of the males, or drones, of which there are several thousand. No one has ever explained just why there are several thousand in such a restricted community as this; and it is commonly supposed that they just sit around and play poker all day, as they do at the Lambs Club. The third and most common class is known as the workers, who, between you and me, are neither little boy bees nor little girl bees, but are made of worsted.

All work and no play makes life a piece of laundry soap, as far as they are concerned.

The males, or drones, may be distinguished from the females by the fact that they wear trousers. In addition the eyes of these drones are remarkably large and meet at the top of the head. As a result of this the bee always fancies that he is going left when he is flying right, and at the same time he imagines that he is going right when he is flying left; consequently he proceeds due north in a straight line. The fact that he is cross-eyed would also be rather dangerous if he were to try to climb a ladder; but fortunately bees never climb ladders. Neither do they spin. When they are exhausted, they drop back to the hive again one by one, declaring that, shoot! no woman was ever worth that much trouble. Finally only the strongest male is left. Later the happy queen returns to her hive, where she devotes herself thenceforth to a sedate motherhood and the increase of her tribe.

It is not until the following afternoon that one of the workers, hearing a faint scratching outside, discovers on the doorstep a pathetic wreck with his hair full of hay and dust all over his coat. When sufficiently revived he is heard to announce, in a hoarse whisper, that he is off for life, and how do you get to be a worker?

The care and culture of these really fascinating creatures is best conducted in an apiary or collection of beehives. These buildings may be constructed of glass, in case the owner wishes to observe the more intimate home-life of the bees; but, for practical purposes, wood and straw are most commonly employed, and hives may be made from old cracker boxes, barrels, and egg crates. In some cases hives also result from eating lobsters or crabs, and may be treated by applying dilute acids or bicloride of mercury to the affected parts.

Anyone with a bent for mechanics and plenty of time on his hands can make his own apiary; and in this work the directions are fairly simple. The most popular form of hive was invented by Langstroth, who spent a number of years among bees, disguised in a checkered cap and a week's growth of beard and living with a queen named Mildred. In the course of his investigations, Langstroth found that he could always make the best honey when he was standing up; and consequently the modern hives are all built straight up and down. Outside the front of the brood apartment is a large alighting board, upon which the bees come sliding down as they whiz by through the air, bracing all their six or eight feet as they slide across the smooth surface, and backing air violently until they come to a halt and dismount, slapping off the dusty pollen with their riding crops.

Through the door they pass into the spacious front hall of the hive (Continued on page 7)
Ag Spirit! Ag Association! The Countryman!

By R. E. Zautner '27

Whether the plan of combining the sale of Ag Association tickets and Countryman subscriptions is to be or not to be a success is a question better answered next June. Just now it is necessary to explain the why and wherefore of the plan and perhaps a word or two of history will be added.

Back in "the good old days" before 1900 the number of students in the Ag College was comparatively small. The Association was then strong and flourishing and held the interest of all the students. In 1904 the Association felt the need of some form of publication by which interest and spirit for the College could be increased. They thought that, if by some means, the every-day happenings on the campus could be brought to every one's attention, a stronger feeling of ag spirit would exist. The association appointed several of its members to look into the question of a student publication and The Cornell Countryman was the result with Professor G. F. Warren, its first editor.

Since that time the Countryman has increased in size and circulation and despite the crisis of '17, when most of its board members enlisted, it has appeared on the campus regularly each year. By 1914 the magazine had grown away from the Ag Association and while it was always interested in the Association it acted more as a newspaper reporter rather than fulfilling its original aim—that of being the mouthpiece of the association.

In that year the Countryman was incorporated under the state laws and is now published by the Cornell Countryman Association, which is composed of the paid-up subscribers to the magazine. The affairs are controlled by a board of directors elected at the annual meeting of the association. This meeting is usually held at the time of the annual banquet of the College's alumni during Farmers' Week.

In the spring of 1925 the Ag Association officers arranged a debate which really amounted to an open forum to discuss the advisability of burying the Association for it seemed to be slowly dying, if not already dead. Everyone was surprised at the interest shown in the discussion. Spirit was revived so that last year two enthusiastic meetings and two successful dances were held. The April Fool Barnyard Ball was one of the most colorful and unique social events on the campus during the second term. Also, the banquet at Willard Straight Hall gave new life to the Association and ag spirit.

The success last year proved that the old time spirit still exists and it is with this idea of furthering ag spirit that the Ag tax tickets and the Countryman's subscriptions were combined. The Countryman will again become the microphone for the Ag Association instead of reporting the "doings on ag hill." It will back the Association this year to the last day of next June. In the November issue it is planned to print pictures of the Association officers so every one on the campus will know them. In short, the officers want every student to thoroughly enjoy the gatherings of the Association so that they will be anticipated with as much pleasure as your Thanksgiving dinner whether it will be in Philadelphia, Ithaca, or home.

Now that's the why and wherefore of the combined tickets and subscription. Ag spirit and next June will answer the question whether the plan is to be or not to be a "grand and glorious" success.

How to Keep a Bee

(Continued from page 6)

from which they may enter the parlor, library and kitchen. To the right a broad flight of stairs leads seductively to the queen's chambers or workrooms; and the rest of the hive is given over to the stockrooms and the nursery. These apiaries are located in a good neighborhood, with plenty of sunlight and running water and not a ten-minute walk from the station. Consult Masterinck, The Life of the Bee, or your own broker.

Bees must eat, like all the rest of us; for what one of us great, hubking humans does not depend upon his groceries after all? For this purpose the careful bee keeper must see that his hives are always supplied with fresh-cut flowers. In the summer a handful of roses will do the trick, and may be left in a cut-glass vase in the center of the stockroom, with a visiting card and some formal sentiment. In the winter, however, flowers are not always secured so easily; and it is often wiser to fill the hives with artificial poinsettias, which are just as cheery and bright and last much longer. Although adult bees feed on saccharine juices, such as lemon soda, the larvae are fed by their elders on "bee bread," a sort of whole-wheat biscuit which is very good when spread with honey. This honey, as it is called, may be purchased at any convenient dairy.

In order to aid the insect in reaching the nectar which lies at the bottom of tube-like flowers, the bee is equipped with a prolonged mouthpiece or proboscis, with which it flits from blossom to blossom. This proboscis is similar to the trunk of an elephant, except that elephants do not flit from blossom to blossom, or a fine state of things we'd be in, to be sure.

Gradually in the course of the year the queen becomes restless; her agitation extends through the hive; and one night at supper somebody suggests that if tomorrow is a fine day, they may as well go off for a swarm. The idea takes like hot cakes; and then what a hustle and a bustle pervades the whole hive! "We are going swarming!" the larvae cry; and the tin pails and shovels are brought down from the attic, and the swarm-
Prolonging the Life of Cut Flowers
By A. H. Nehrling

To enjoy cut flowers to their fullest extent it is important to learn how to best care for them. An appreciation of the structure and the functions of a flower will help toward this end. Flowers have especially designed cell structures for conducting water up through the stems, branches and leaves.

Water is brought up into the stem and into the cells through the cut end of the flower. This moisture is in turn given off by the petals and leaves in the form of vapor. The process is known as transpiration and takes place when the vapor pressure in the cut flower is greater than that of the outside atmosphere. The flower is in the best condition when the stem, leaves, and petals are filled to capacity with water. The faster the rate of transpiration the less water they will contain, hence anything that increases transpiration tends to wilt the flower. The amount or rate of transpiration depends upon certain factors. Bright light or a rise in temperature hastens the rate as does a lowered relative humidity or increased wind velocity. The sun, heat, a dry atmosphere or a draft all increase transpiration or the amount of moisture a cut flower will give off. The rate of transpiration varies with the age of the flower it being most active in the very young bud.

Cut flowers come from two main sources. They are grown by amateurs or produced by the commercial florist. Since they function alike they should be handled the same. The best time for cutting flowers is early in the morning, in the late afternoon or in the evening; in other words, during the cool hours of the day for, at that time, the flowers are filled with moisture and in their best condition. The most unsatisfactory time for cutting flowers would be at noon, early in the afternoon or during the warm hours of the day. Exposure to the wind and the hot sun increase transpiration and wilts the flower, making it unattractive and undesirable for decorative purposes.

A sharp knife is the best instrument to use in cutting as it causes less injury to the tissues of the stem than the use of scissors or the popular method of breaking off or picking the flowers. Both breaking or cutting with shears tend to leave the end of the stem in a crushed or mangled condition which greatly retards the prop-

CLEAN cool water from the well or faucet is by far the most satisfactory medium for keeping flowers. This water should, however, be changed frequently, the oftener the better. A change of water every day is a good plan to follow and when this is being done remove a small portion of the stem with a sharp knife so as to keep it fresh. This will add materially to the life of the flower. In cutting the best results are secured by making a long clean slanting cut just above a node or eye. This exposes more tissue for the absorption of water than a straight cut and also means that the base of the stem is not as likely to be clogged with foreign matter which might be at the bottom of the receptacle. Also the very best results are obtained by making the cut underwater because the stem will then fill up immediately. This, however, is not always practical.

Stripping the lower leaves from the stem is another important point, especially during the summer months as it prevents congestion in the vase and the disagreeable fouling of the water which results when decay takes place. The leaves decay much sooner than the stems.

Some flowers keep best when their stems are dipped in hot water to the depth of two or three inches and kept there for five or ten minutes. Of course, the foliage should not go into the water. Among the flowers which are improved by this treatment are the Dahlia, Heliotrope, Poppy, Mignonette, Acaena, Bouvardia, Gardenia, and most of the shrubs like the Lilacs and Spiraeas. After the flowers are removed from the hot water they should be placed in a deep vase of cold water until needed.

If it is not convenient to use the hot water treatment for shrubbery plants, like Lilacs, Rhododendrons and Azaleas, the bark should be peeled back an inch or two and the stems split before being placed in the water. It will be understood, of course, that plants like Tulips, Hyacinths, Calen-

Crimson-eyed Hibiscus and Speciosum Lilies in a Satisfactory
Cut Flower Receptacle

or entrance of water, also a careless person is likely to pull up a shallow rooted plant with the old-fashioned method of breaking or picking with the fingers.

After cutting bring the flowers into the house and recut the ends of the stems with a sharp knife unless they were put into water directly while gathering for the ends of the stems dry very quickly and in this condition will not take up water. The picked flowers should be put into a deep receptacle filled with water and left for several hours in a cool place. The receptacle should be high enough so the water will come almost up to the flowers and large enough so the stems will not be crowded. The petals should never be submerged in the water as their tissue is very delicate.
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dulas and others having succulent stems should never be given the hot water treatment, as it would cause them to collapse immediately. The best way to handle such flowers is to place them in deep vases in cold water.

There are a few plants, of which the different Euphorbias, including the Poinsettia, are examples, which exude a milky sap. In greenhouses these flowers are usually put into hot water as soon as cut, but the amateur will get better results by burning the tips of the stems in a candle flame. This practice seals up the stems. Some of the summer garden plants, particularly the Poppies, may be treated in the same way.

The selection of proper receptacles for cut flowers influences their life materially. Tall slender vases and low flat bowls are not entirely satisfactory because they hold such a small supply of water, but it is often found necessary to use these types of containers in order to obtain certain desired effects in decorative work. No matter what type of container is used the primary requisite for all receptacles should be cleanliness. An accumulation of grease, dust, chemicals, or any foreign matter in the bottom of receptacles may be responsible for the short life of otherwise choice flowers.

The one factor which ultimately determines the life of cut flowers more than perhaps any other is the home where the flowers are kept. The rooms in the average dwelling are heated to at least 70 deg. Frequently the temperature is much higher and accompanying this will be found an extremely low relative humidity. This combination of heat and dry air is very injurious to both plants and cut flowers no matter how fresh and well grown they may be, for it produces abnormal transpiration which causes the flowers to wilt very quickly. Our grandmothers were much more successful in the culture of plants and in keeping cut flowers because their rooms were not so hot and dry.

The life of cut flowers is also shortened by gases which are often present in the atmosphere of dwellings. Illuminating gas and gas logs in fireplaces are the most injurious. Even a gas leak so slight it can not be detected by the sense of smell will be poisonous to the cut flowers and plants in the home. Draughts and sudden changes in temperature are also harmful. Always select a position for a floral arrangement that is absolute-

Vubenas and Balsams Show to Advantage in a Japanese Flower Bowl

ers. A delay in transit or very hot weather conditions will often make wilted flowers and frequently they can be revived by clipping the ends of the stems while under water. Then place them immediately in fresh, cool water and allow them to stand in a cool temperature and in most cases they will freshen up and become normal again. It is also well to sprinkle the foliage but not the petals of the flowers.

Frozen or frosted flowers may also be revived if the cases are not too extreme. This is done by thawing them out gradually in cold water and at the same time applying water in the form of a spray.

Facts to remember—
1. Cut flowers in the early morning, in the late afternoon or evening, in other words, during the cool hours of the day.
2. Use a sharp knife in cutting.
3. Recut the stems before placing the flowers in water (underwater if possible).
4. Always cut with a long clean slanting cut.
5. Remove the lower leaves from the stem to prevent decay and crowding.
6. Select deep and clean receptacles.
7. Always use fresh clean cool water.
8. Place flowers in as cool a place as possible during the day and at night remove them to a still cooler place (not a freezing temperature of course).
9. Change the water daily and cut off a portion of the old stem so as to keep it fresh.
10. Last, but not least, do not allow a draught to blow over the flowers.

Keep in mind that water is constantly being taken up into the stem of the healthy normal cut flower through the cut end and in turn this water is being given off in the form of vapor through its leaves and petals. Any careful treatment and attention that tends to keep the stem, leaves, and petals full of water will invariably make the flower look fresh and keep for a longer period.
Whey butter is made from milk-fat salvaged from the cheese-making process. Even though the best methods are employed in making cheddar cheese, which is the common American cheese, about 0.3 per cent of fat is expelled in the whey, and it may run as high as 0.4 per cent. In the average cheddar cheese plant, at present prices of butter, this amounts to a net saving of around $6.00 each day. The salvage in a Swiss cheese factory is still larger.

The manufacture of whey butter in the United States has grown from a small beginning in the last decade of the 19th century to a side-line of no mean importance. The average yearly production of whey butter in the United States for the five years ending with 1924 was 2,238,000 pounds. The number of factories reporting each year to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington, D. C., varied from 219 to 314. These factories are widely scattered in many states. In 1921 whey butter was made in 10 states extending from Vermont to California, with Wisconsin and New York in the lead.

Many cheese factories do not churn their cream but send it to a creamery where they get a second or third grade price for it. Such cream is very likely to be oily and have a characteristic cheesy flavor. Other plants sell a part of their cream and make the remainder into butter; and many cheeseries, particularly the smaller ones, do not separate the whey.

The cost of manufacturing whey butter varies a great deal. Probably the most important item is labor, but in many plants no additional workmen are needed. Occasionally extra expense is incurred by employing an extra man. According to J. L. Sammis of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station the net proceeds range from 4.6 to 12.9 cents per pound of fat in the cream when the machinery was paid for in one year. At present prices, the cost of separation of the cream and of making the butter might come to approximately 15 cents when considering that the equipment will last several years. This would bring a net return of about 20 cents per pound if the fat in the whey is all counted as salvage.

This brings up another factor. What is the effect of skimming of the whey on its feeding value to stock? Sammis calculates that the fat contains about 1/10 of the nutrition of the whey. He, however, calls attention to the fact that fat sticks to the sides of the whey vat. For this reason the farmers do not get all of it. Probably, therefore, it is safe to estimate that there is only about 1/20 less feeding value in the skimmed whey than in the unskimmed whey. Roughly then, the fat in the whey is all salvage.

And how about the quality of whey butter? This is a rather mooted question. One of our leading dairy states recently passed a law making it compulsory to brand butter made from whey cream, "Whey butter." It was claimed that whey butter was not as good as other butter, that it would not keep well, and that its sale would jeopardize the market for all butter. There is, however, a difference of opinion on these points.

The practices in manufacturing whey butter in New York state have been studied by the author, and he has personally made and stored a large number of samples. A questionnaire which brought a high percentage of replies from all over the state reveals that, in general, the cheese-makers are conscientious in handling their cream and that they employ fairly satisfactory methods of making the butter. The laboratory research shows that when the cream was separated and pasteurized within an hour or so after the whey was drawn from the cheese vat, the flavor of the finished goods was very nearly as good as its experimental mate, which was made from natural cream. Whey butter nearly always has a cheesy and oil flavor; also the appearance of this type of butter is not quite so attractive as the check sample, for it is a little more greasy. Whey butter, nevertheless, stands up at room temperature almost as well as the natural cream product, and the comparative holding qualities in cold storage over a period of eight months were practically the same.

The largest proportion of whey butter is marketed to the patrons who sell their milk to the cheese factory. The towns-people in most communities where cheeseries are located are regular purchasers of this type of butter. A small percentage is sold on the larger markets where, on the average, it scores about 88. Today it would bring about 37c per lb., wholesale, when the highest grade of creamery butter is selling at 40c per lb.

Modern methods coupled with improved equipment have made it possible to make a net saving of about $450,000 each year to the cheese industry of the United States. It is accomplished by converting this small amount of fat into a human food instead of letting it be returned to the farms for stock feed.

Dedicated to the Dissatisfied

Therefore doth heaven divide
The state of man in divers functions,
Setting endeavor in continual motion,
To which is fixed, as an aim or butt,
Obedience: for so work the honey-bees,
Creatures that by a rule in nature teach
The act of order to a peopled kingdom.
They have a king and officers of sorts;
Where some, like magistrates, correct at home,
Others, like merchants, venture trade abroad,
Others, like soldiers, armed in their stings,
Make boot upon the summer’s velvet buds;
Which pillage they with merry march bring home
To the tent-royal of their emperor:
Who, busied in his majesty, surveys
The singing masons building roofs of gold,
The civil citizens kneading up the honey,
The poor mechanics porters crowding in
Their heavy burdens at his narrow gate,
The sad-eyed justice, with his surly hum,
Delivering o’er to executors pale
The lazy yawning drone. I this infer,
That many things, having full reference
To one consent, may work contrariously.

William Shakespeare
(From Henry V)
Dramatics in the Country

By M. E. Duthie

"O"Ur church needs a new carpet so we're giving a play next week to raise the money." The speaker was a keen-eyed woman of fifty. "Why do you give a play?" I asked. "Well you know, a home-talent play always goes," was the answer. I wish I knew how many times I have had the same answer from as many different communities in the past two years. "A home-talent play always goes."

There is a natural love of the dramatic in all of us. From the little girl who begs or borrows a dress from her mother's wardrobe to be properly costumed to molder her doll, or the small boy who can dramatize anything from a railroad train to a highway bandit, to the oldest inhabitant of the community who "likes a good home-talent play," we all like to drop our own identities for short periods of time for new experiences in strange situations.

As life experiences are seldom met in solitude, the imaginary ones we create for this new experience demand cooperation with others. Consequently, we have a most natural and popular form of community recreation. The very friendliness of it may be one reason why it always "goes." Percy MacKay, one of the great directors of community dramatics, has said of it,—"Community drama seeks the efficiency of neighborliness. It seeks to provide—and, rightly organized, it does provide—a substitute for unequal good will in the effectual processes of cooperative art."

People of all times have dramatized. Study of the tribal rites and customs of savage tribes shows them to be based on dramatization; study of the early Hebrews, easiest of all the early peoples to study because of the availability of material, reveals a dominant note of drama and pageantry; and one of the great legacies of mediaeval times to our modern era is drama; the miracle and morality plays. In modern times, and the posters displayed in the post-offices and stores during the winter months, but what kind of plays are used and how are they produced? When you read the names of plays given in the country and note the frequency of "Aaron Slick of Pumpkin Creek", "Deacon Dubbs", "The Deacon's Honeymoon", etc., etc., does it seem a pity to have time wasted on this type of play or is the activity sufficient in itself, regardless of the material used? When I see two rural school children blacked up, reciting a dialogue that is actually vulgar or see a whole grange audience fairly rock in glee at the sight of a pair of much-patched trousers, I sometimes regret the love of the dramatic which seems to be our natural endowment. Why is this type of drama so often produced in the country? I will not concede that rural folk are on a lower intellectual and cultural level than their city cousins. There must be some other explanation.

There are certainly many of those people to whom only the vulgar is funny in the city, but because of the greater population it is possible to have dramatic productions that cater to every taste. In the country, on the other hand, because of the small population, all groups must attend the same productions and because the material objective of the performance is usually money for some worthy object, there is a temptation to choose a play that will "take."

The practice of "giving the public what they want" is an old one and seems economically sound but occasionally something happens to show us that the public does not demand as poor quality as we have supposed. In February, 1915, there was organized down on Grand Street, New York City, the very heart of the so-called slums, The Neighborhood Playhouse, a little theatre with this aim, "to recapture and hold something of the poetry and idealism that belong to its people and open the door of opportunity for messages in drama, picture, story, and song."

(Continued on page 19)
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JAMES B. TAYLOR, the late President of the Board of Directors of THE COUNTRYMAN, died during the summer. Since his death we have had occasion to transfer to a new notebook the minutes of the Board since its incorporation in 1914 and prompted by curiosity and interest we read each record as it was transferred. Not till the job was completed did we realize the size of the debt of gratitude which THE COUNTRYMAN owes to Mr. Taylor. At the first meeting, April, 1914, Mr. Taylor was elected temporary chairman and secretary of the Board. In May, 1920, he became President, holding the office through two terms till his death. The most striking thing in the records is that Mr. Taylor missed but two or three meetings of the Board in twelve years. When a man will take an interest in and serve an organization as faithfully as Mr. Taylor and receive not a cent of remuneration except the recognition and admiration of those immediately connected with THE COUNTRYMAN, we say his memory is to be honored not only by his personal friends but by every Cornellian who has been able to read the COUNTRYMAN because of the work of its President.

The sincere sympathy of the COUNTRYMAN, the students, and the alumni is extended to his widow and sons.

WRITING editorials before returning to Ithaca only whets our desire to be there. Just now we'd gladly swap our view of the pounding surf of the Atlantic for a glimpse of Cayuga from the Ithaca tower. Did you have some such feeling long about the first of September? If you did you're ready for another winter of hard study, work, and play. We pity the student who "just came back 'cause dad sent me."

Also, there's the frosh to look after. Our circulation manager writes he's "anxious to see the frosh. Yum, Yum! Or isn't there any trespassing?" We don't mean to increase any frosh's homesickness for we're glad you're here and hope you will get everything the college has to offer you. Before the year rolls by we expect to get acquainted with you. We'd be tickled pink to have you drop in the office. How about next Wednesday at noon—or any noon for that matter—for a little chat? Good! We'll be there.

WE have in the office a few extra copies of last June's senior autographed commencement issue. Anyone desiring a copy may obtain one or more by writing to our circulation manager. We shall be glad to furnish free copies of the title page and index to volume 22 (October, 1924-June, 1925) as well as volume 23 (October, 1925-June, 1926).

DEAN A. R. Mann has returned from his two years' work in Europe and is once more the active head of the College, relieving Dr. Cornelius Betten, who has been acting Dean and who will now devote full time to his work as director of resident instruction. We know the COUNTRYMAN expresses the sentiment of the staff and students in extending the heartiest welcome to Dean Mann and also in acknowledging the efficient work of Dr. Betten which always was characterized by his personal interest in student matters. We all hope both men will find even more enjoyment in their work in Roberts Hall than heretofore.
CORNELLIANS SEEN OR HEARD OF WHILE WORKING ON LONG ISLAND

This past summer the writer worked on a soil survey of Suffolk County, which is the easterly county of Long Island. During that time I managed to pick up these notes concerning former students at Cornell. I’ll pass them on to you in no logical or alphabetical order, but just as I come to them in my notes.

“Oh! So you go to Cornell,” said a lady after I had introduced myself while attending the commencement exercises of the Patchogue High School. “My husband, J. E. Gerard, graduated from the architect’s college in ’08. He is now the head of the South Shore Motor Transportation Company.” I am indebted to Mrs. Gerard for several pleasant evenings while I remained at Patchogue.

About July first I moved to Riverhead and lived with Ed Foster ’25. Ed is county agent in Suffolk County and from all reports is making a good job of it. Ed is responsible for several of these notes which follow, for one night I cornered him in his room until he gave me the “dope” for them. He says his middle initial, “G”, stands for the word “single.” Ed is now one of the two charter members of the Bachelors’ Club of Riverhead. Membership in this club is limited to two and since it takes a unanimous vote of the club to remove a member, Ed is not getting gray worrying about being kicked out. From my observations the influence of this club is all for the good and I’m sure Ed would be glad to answer any inquiries regarding the establishing of additional “chapters” in other towns, especially in those towns which have boarding houses which feed the local high school teachers as well as eligible young county agents, lawyers, athletic coaches, etc. It is reckoned quite a coincidence in Riverhead between the fact that a former high school teacher will be in Woodmere, L. I., this winter and the rumor that the Long Island R. R. will put on additional service at that station during the coming months. I wonder if Ed could tell us more about these things?

James C. Corwith ’16, who was one of Cornell’s famous cross country and track men, has been farming since graduation at Water Mill. The farm is raising mostly potatoes and running one of the largest dairies on eastern Long Island. He is president of the Farm Bureau and also a member of the executive committee of the bureau. Henry Howell ’25 was married the 18th of September to Miss M. L. Hazzard ’28 of Brewster, N. Y. Henry’s home is in Riverhead, but he is working in a forestry nursery at Princeton, N. J.

Director of Extension, C. E. Ladd ’12 spent his vacation at Fresh Pond Landing in a cottage owned by the Talmadges of Riverhead. He also attended the Nassau-Suffolk County Potato Tour made the last part of June. The picture shows Director Ladd in one of the potato fields visited during the tour. Nat Talmadge ’22 has 145 acres of potatoes in this year and also tried out 3 acres of narcissus bulbs this year. Nat is also helping on his dad’s farm. H. R. Talmadge, Sr., has farming interests in New Jersey and in a 1200-acre seed potato farm in Maine besides being half owner of the Long Island Produce and Fertilizer Co. Mr. Talmadge is a member of the executive committee of the N. Y. S. Federation of Farm Bureau and vice-chairman of the board of directors of the Suffolk County Farm Bureau. Both Nat and his father were in a railroad wreck during the middle of August, but neither were hurt. Oh! I mustn’t forget to say that I caught Nat “flirting” in a pantomime at a church entertainment. That’s bad business, Nat—I mean in public.

E. Kenneth Tabor ’26 is potato farming at Orient Point, while E. K. Ball from the same class was down on the island culling pens for the poultry department of the College under a farm bureau project. His home is at Buffalo, N. Y.

One day during the summer I rode with Ed Foster in the rain to Farmingdale to visit a land clearing and tractor demonstration which the State School of Agriculture was promoting. Unfortunately, I did not meet H. B. Knapp ’12, Director of the school, but I did meet several others there. H. C. Odell ’12 is the Farm Bureau manager of Nassau County and is married to a Cornell girl though I failed to learn her name. Jack White ’23 is the junior project man in that county. He, too, is married but to whom we know not. A. M. Boyce ’25 helped the College’s spray service along in Nassau County and acted as assistant county agent. This fall Boyce returned to Ithaca and commenced working for a doctor’s degree in plant pathology. Daniel W. Hallock ’09 is farming on the north shore of Long Island. His
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postoffice is at Rocky Point. He was married last year and intends to farm on his own hook from now on, up to the present time having managed his folks' farm. He is interested in finding an economical method of clearing tracts of north shore land and putting in extensive small fruit orchards. Hallock was for a while after graduation engaged in soil survey work in this state.

One day while out in the field I happened across Henry Jennings '09. For several years he worked for the U. S. D. A. in soil survey work and then till '13 for the New Jersey soil survey. In 1914 he was county agent in Vermont and since 1915 he has run two farms, one his own and the other his father's. He grows yearly 25 acres of potatoes as well as spinach, seed, Luce's Favorite seed corn, and cauliflower. He is a member of the board of directors of the local farm bureau and this year grew a plot of potatoes for a seed source demonstration for Ed Foster. Some of the test rows produced 320 bushels of spuds to the acre. Henry married Golden A. Ackerman '18 Arts and has three girls to help make things lively about the home. One of the accompanying pictures shows Henry digging the demonstration potato plot. His address is Southold, L. I.

One of my notes scribbled on the margin of a New York newspaper was made one hot afternoon while Clarence Lounsbury '08 talked to "Jim" Terry '11 who is farming at Riverhead, L. I. "Jim" is working the home farm which has been in the family for over 150 years. The place is mostly devoted to potatoes. Before returning to take up the operation of the farm he taught at the University of Illinois for five years. Lounsbury has been working in Suffolk County all spring and summer on the soil survey of the county. He has been in the employ of the U. S. D. A. since graduation and has traveled and worked in all parts of the country from northern New York to southern Texas. Lounsbury is quite an enthusiast in eugenics and has worked out his family "pedigree" from the original Richard Lounsbury who landed on these shores in 1642. Just now he is living at Riverhead, but he can always be reached by addressing the Bureau of Soils, Washington, D. C.

Hollis V. Warner '18 is the owner and operator of the seventh largest duck ranch in the world. His farm of 53 acres in all is on Sawmill Creek just east of Riverhead. This coming year Hollis plans to raise, fatten, and kill 80,000 ducks for the New York market. The ducks are all marketed through the Farmers' Commission House, Inc., which, with the Long Island Duck Growers Association handles practically every duck shipped off Long Island. For every duck marketed the growers pays three cents to the marketing organization for advertising Long Island ducklings. The picture shown gives a partial view of the 2,000 breeders on Hollis' ranch. His 30,000 egg incubator has been running the last month and will continue on till late next spring. Twelve weeks from now the duck picks the shell it can be taken out of your roaster and you can have the finest meal you ever tasted. You better try a Long Island duckling as soon as you can. Nope! I'm not getting three cents a word for this advertising, but I don't want you to miss a treat.

Another potato grower at Water Mill is H. S. Rose '25. We did not see him during the summer, but he wrote to someone in Ithaca here that his efforts were quite successful last year. Another man we did not see but heard of is C. R. Ingles '18 who was county agent at Riverhead for several years, but is now raising cranberries in a bog just south of Riverhead. He is also dabbling in real estate to some extent.

There are some more Cornellians on Long Island of whom I heard about and possibly seen, but they do not occur to me at present. If the reader knows anyone missing in this list, I would be glad to hear about them for our coming issues. Oh yes! I nearly forgot to mention Francis W. Reeves '17, who was away on a trip when I stopped at his farm on Sound Avenue just north of Riverhead. I did notice he was altering his home and by visiting the rear of his farm, also found out that he grows good fruit.
The Right Feed in October Means More Eggs All Winter

This Month Brings Opportunity to Insure More Eggs, Better Eggs and Stronger Chicks

Right now is the time to adopt Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash and thereby increase the production and general value of your poultry by a single move.

For not only will it mean an increase in laying throughout the winter, but it will insure better chicks next spring. Eggs produced from Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash hatch into strong, lively chicks that you can raise into the finest market fowls or egg producers.

Bear in mind that Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is the egg-producing ration that contains—

COD LIVER MEAL!

And remember that this valuable ingredient is thoroughly mixed into the good oatmeal, hominy feed, alfalfa meal, meat scrap, and other clean, fresh materials so that at every mouthful the hen is getting exactly the things she must have to make eggs—plus the cod liver meal which helps these materials to do faster and more thorough work.

The Quaker Oats Company

CHICAGO, U. S. A.
If This College Man
Can Make It Pay Big
So Can You

He worked his way through college.
The girl he married was a school teacher.
Long before he graduated, they decided that they would build a
flower shop with a greenhouse attached.
Build it right along the State road, where they could catch the
auto trade.
So we designed for them the entire outfit.
From the very start it started paying.
Each has their part to do.
Each are having the time of their lives.
It's a wonderful business for a man and his wife.
Can't you just see that girl of yours, buzzing around in a charming
flower shop like this, arranging the flowers, and humming one of
your college songs the while?
Say man, here is living!
Healthful, joy-filled, money yielding, living.
Write us. Ask all the questions you want. Keep right on asking
them.
Someday we'll get together and design a flower shop and greenhouse
for you, and that wonderful girl.

If interested write to the Manager of our Ser-v-ice Dept., 30 East 42nd St., New York City,
who will give your letter his personal attention.

Lord & Burnham Co.
Builders of Greenhouses and Conservatories

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P. K. Springer, who taught at Chatauqua last year, is teaching agriculture in the high school at Marion, N.Y.

Miss Lela Rebecca Hower of Danielsville, Pa., was married to Charles C. Hollenbach of Hazelton, Pa., on June 16. They are now living in Hazelton.

Kenneth E. Paine, Chatauqua County Farm Bureau manager, and

Miss Daphne Lucile Mirth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Mirth of Silver Creek, were married on May 12 at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Paine then spent Spring week at Cornell. They are now at home at Shore Acres on Chatauqua Lake.

We regret to announce the death of Sihon Winfield Baker that occurred on May 15. Mr. Baker had been in ill health for several months, but had continued active management of the Bonalevo Farms near Batavia, which his father owned. Besides his parents he leaves his widow, formerly Miss Margaret Mapes of Forest Home, and a brother, Barton Baker '22.

Kenneth L. Roberts and Miss Eleanor Geran were married on June 24, and they are now residing in Ithaca.

G. E. Bretch is teaching agriculture at the state school at Morrisville, N.Y. Last year he taught at Clymer, N.Y.

Miss Jean MacMillan recently announced her engagement to Buell Titus '24. Both Miss MacMillan and Mr. Titus reside in Rochester, N.Y.

Miss Marion Roberts is teaching biology at the Cortland High School.

Miss Anna Rogers recently announced her engagement to "Ben" Hughes '24. Miss Rogers is working with the Home Bureau in Cortland County and Mr. Hughes is in California.

Byron Spence is working with the Rochester Ice Cream Company at Rochester, N.Y.

David S. Cook of South Byron, N.Y., started as salesman for the Redpath Chatauqua Company on September 1, and is operating from Rochester, New York. "Dave" was editor of the Countryman during 1923-24 and for the past two years he has been in the office of publications at the Ag College here.

Julia Edith Lounsbery was married to Francis D. Wallace of Geneva on August 24 at the home of the bride in Brooktondale, N.Y. They are now residing at Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Miss Florence Meria Zapf was recently married to Willis George Knapp.

Paul R. Needham and Miss Dorothy Lucille Shorb '26 were married at Decatur, Illinois, on August 6. The new couple are now living in Ithaca.

Miss Genevieve Hunt and Edward W. Gilbert were married June 4 at Swarthmore, Pa. They are now living at Albany, N.Y.

Barbara Ellis Trevor was married to Roscoe H. Fuller in Sage Chapel Saturday evening, August 14. They are now living at 194 Central Street, Springfield, Mass.

Miss Hulda Victoria Hultzen and John R. Greeley were married on June 3 in Sage Chapel. They now reside in Ithaca.

Announcement was made in August.
Knowing Cornell

How do you keep in touch with Cornell and Cornellians? To know who's who and why is an education in itself. Cornell is a leader. Do you know why?

Men like the following keep our college in the front:

A. R. Mann
G. F. Warren
Bristow Adams
James E. Rice

R. W. Thatcher
H. H. Whetzel
W. I. Myers
H. H. Wing

They and over thirty others have recently told about the interesting parts of their work in the Cornell Countryman.

In this issue Dean Mann again heads the list.

The Former Student Note section has been voted again and again one of the best features of the Countryman. You can help us keep it so.

A visit to Ithaca and a talk with three or four men, and then the news about your classmates is certainly worth eight cents per month. If you send $2 for three years, it actually costs you less.

When you call in Ithaca use the Countryman office to park your baggage. You are always welcome.
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October, 1926

Virginia, on July 3. Ruth was Women's Editor of the COUNTRYMAN, and "Jim" was COUNTRYMAN editor during 1924-25. During the past spring "Jim" has been a produce inspector for the U. S. Department of Agriculture and was located in the southern states. They have been living at Hammondspoint, N. Y., since September 1, and "Jim" has charge of the Baldwinsville office of Pennington-Black & Co.

"Tim" Butts, who has been working in the extension department since graduation, will take the position made vacant by the resignation of J. E. Kirkland.

L. L. Kenfield is teaching mechanics at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island.

C. E. Whipple, who taught agriculture in the Marion High School last year, is now teaching agriculture in the high school at Burnt Hills, N. Y.

Miss Josephine Steves is employed by the firm of Harold Phelps, florist and landscape architect in Rochester, N. Y. She is living at the home of Miss Betty Allen '25 at 79 Park Ave.

George C. Strong is with the Ives Company, realty brokers at Southhampton, N. Y. Strong spent the winter in West Palm Beach, Fla., in real estate work.

Lucille A. Tucker is teaching Home Economics in the High School at Newark, N. Y. Her address is 213 West Miller St.

Miss Helen Watkins is engaged in public health nursing at Rochester, N. Y. In addition, Miss Watkins teaches student nurses from the hospital of that city. Her address is 1086 Clinton Avenue South.

Jared Van Wagener 3rd was married to Miss Marion Louise Potts of Howes Cave, N. Y., on September 4. The wedding was held at the church at Howes Cave. Miss Potts was graduated from Middlebury College in 1924. Since graduation Jared has been working on his father's farm at Lawyerville, N. Y.

Genevieve E. Whiting and Emerson W. Mange were married at the home of the bride on Commencement afternoon, June 14. "S"i owns and manages the Oak Ridge farm at Stuyvesant, New York, where they are now living.
"Vic" Lange is located at 139 Catskill Ave., Yonkers, N. Y., and is working in the commercial department of the N. Y. Telephone Co.

Miss Ruth Hendryx of 130 Blair St., Ithaca, N. Y., is now teaching home economics in the high school at Machias, New York.

A. R. Blanchard has been Farm Bureau manager in Tioga County since June 1.

The following 26 men are teaching agriculture in the high schools in New York state. The COUNTRYMAN wishes them the best of success.

"Ken" Kilpatrick at Chatauga.

"Les" Foreman at Hammondsport.

"Mike" Michaud M. S. at Holley.

"Sut" Sullifff at Horseheads.

"Eddie" Blake at Odessa.

"Doc" Parish at Sherman.

"Art" Doig at Worcester.

Herbert S. Wilgus, Jr., and Miss Evelyn Heyna were married in Ithaca, June 5, 1926.

Herbert T. Huckle was married to Miss Ruth Gillette of Ithaca at the home of the bride on Commencement day, June 14. They are now residing in Utica where "Berry" Huckle is assistant Farm Bureau manager.

M. B. Galbreath was married to Miss Eva Famous of Street, Maryland, at Forest Home on June 12. Mr. Galbreath is teaching agriculture in the South Dayton High School.

Miss Victoria H. Jonas and Dr. Lawrence Conlon were married at the home of the bride at Asbury on June 14. They are now residing at Burlington, Vermont.

Elton K. Hanks and Miss Beulah Dennis were married in Ithaca on July 7. They are now living at Almond, N. Y., where "Hanks" is assisting in the management of a large dairy and poultry farm.

Frank C. Rich, who graduated in February, has taken up general farming at King's Ferry, N. Y. He intends to go into sheep raising in the near future. His address is just King's Ferry.

Dramatics in the Country

(Continued from page 11)

whether he is sincere in presenting his picture. Is the situation a possible one and are the characters fairly drawn or have they been willfully distorted to catch the first suggestion of coarse laughter? Then, too, if our author is an artist, he will skillfully handle his colors, the words, and lines. He will carefully build up our interests leading us along from one incident to the next and focusing our attention upon the climax, the important place in his picture. It may be that a cartoon is desired; the comic strip in the newspaper is often interesting. But the cartoon requires the hand of the artist as well as the painting. There must be the same careful

A Big Problem Solved

The farmer's big problem is to insure a margin between production costs and net selling prices—in other words, to make money.

In Bulletin No. 1348, the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture points out clearly the only way the farmer himself can go about doing this—by reducing the high average cost of power and labor (now sixty per cent of total production costs.)

Power and labor costs can be reduced, and greatly, but in only one way—by better farming methods, made possible by better equipment, especially of labor saving machines.

Case tractors, threshers, combines and other power farming machines have enabled thousands of farmers to solve this problem; to reduce their power and labor costs to the minimum; to make money.

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AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
construction with focus of attention upon the important point, and above all the same sincerity. Can the crude sketches the school boy makes behind his geography be compared to the cartoons in our current periodicals?

FURTHER, it goes without saying that no matter how good the play may be it must be understood by both the actors and the audience. Either acting or thorough enjoyment of a play demands that one's own personality be temporarily laid aside and a new one assumed in the new situation. This is only possible when the new personality is understood and the situation is one with which the actor or audience have had experience enough to cope. For example, it would be difficult for a young girl to play the part of a sick old woman in the poorhouse unless she had had opportunity to observe that side of life and had the capacity to understand and sympathize with it; or it would be difficult for a young man whose experience had been entirely on a farm to interpret the life of an English lord.

Unfortunately there are few good plays with rural settings and this has been our excuse for choosing the inferior rural type. Quite naturally we thought that plays with familiar rural settings would be easier to understand. We have failed, however, for these rural plays have been so insincere and have presented such unreal situations, it would have been much easier to participate in real human experiences with urban settings than to enter into these exaggerated rural situations. There are a few plays that paint honest pictures of rural life. Notable among them are The Neighbors and Uncle Jimmy by Zona Gale and Tribes by Susan Glaspell. The University of Minnesota, the University of Montana, and the New York State College of Agriculture have all made efforts towards the development of a rural drama and with some measure of success. Each of these institutions have plays which they sell and which, in most cases, may be produced royalty free.

INSTEAD of the setting, however, it is after all the human experience that is the most important factor. Many experiences of life are common to both rural and city life, and even to Europe as well as to America.

Many plays with urban and some with foreign settings could be enjoyed in rural America as well as a rural play. The Bishop's Candles, a dramatization of an incident in Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, or Indian Summer, also from the French, or The Workhouse Ward, a deliciously humorous Irish play by Lady Gregory, would be very interesting to an audience and quite worth doing. But whatever the setting, a play for community production should concern a real human experience that is appropriate to both actors and audience and should be written in an honest and interesting way.

Staging of the community play has always been a more or less hit or miss proposition. Very often the community hall is equipped with reversible painted scenery; an exterior on one side and interior on the other. The exterior may be anything from a deep, deep forest to a pleasant sea-side resort, but is very seldom exactly the setting for the play in hand. The interior, usually painted in panels or draperies looped up with gold cords, is seldom suitable for the setting of any play. In the past, the general tendency has been to accept this scenery as inevitable and make the necessary adjustments in the play in order to use it. If there is a real desire for a beautiful production, however, this is no longer necessary. Little theaters all over the country have demonstrated the effectiveness of simple units of equipment such as screens and drapes, and there is an opportunity for any community group, taking suggestions from these successful demonstrations, to create beautiful and appropriate settings at very small cost. Of course, it means work and even more important it requires thought. Unfortunately, we are all so inclined to mentally lazy.

In every community there is someone who enjoys “tinkering.” He can wire a house as good as an electrician and he can do almost anything with tools. If he has some ideas of artistic values or can work with a director who has, the possibilities for beautiful productions in the country theater are almost without limit. Lighting effects that will be a real joy can be secured with homemade equipment that costs very little to make or operate, the principle requirement being the willingness to work and think. The New York State College of Agriculture is anxious to give assistance in this work. The bulletin, Play Production for the Country Theatre is designed to meet the needs of the direc-

---

Saving farm women from drudgery

For 61 per cent of American farm homes, water must be carried an average of 39 feet. The total weight of water so carried for each home each year averages 49 tons. When you establish your home, will you load that tremendous chore on your wife,—expecting her at the same time to keep her house clean and cheerful, to care for her family and to retain the charm that made you fall in love with her?

A Crane water system, operated by gas or electric motor relieves farm women of such punishment. Running water makes possible a convenient laundry, a pleasant kitchen, a bathroom; while stock are kept healthier, more than repaying the cost of the installation.

It will pay you to make yourself an expert on plumbing for better farm homes. Write to Crane Co. If possible, visit the Crane Exhibit Rooms in the nearest city.
tor of rural dramatics and the department of rural social organization, welcomes correspondence about special problems.

And so this activity "the home-talent play" has so much more to offer our community life than an evening's entertainment or a new carpet for the church. It not only offers an opportunity for the satisfaction of a natural desire of individuals for the dramatic, but is a wholesome community activity. It does provide a satisfactory means of raising funds for the community's material needs, but, even more important, it may make a cultural contribution to county life that is far beyond measure.

How to Keep a Bee
(Continued from page 7)

ing suits taken out of moth balls. Meantime the workers scurry back and forth, back and forth, spreading the peanut butter sandwiches, wrapping the hard-boiled eggs in paraffin paper, and packing the baskets for the morrow! The ordinary work of the community is practically neglected.

The morning of Swarming Day dawns bright and clear. All is in readiness, the lunch is packed and the tent is strapped along the running board. And now with such a buzzing and such a humming as you never heard, the queen bee rushes forth from the hive, followed by a throng of other bees which forms a regular cloud in the air. On they fly, across the yard, looking for a comfortable spot without any mosquitoes; and at last they settle down on a branch of the syringa three feet away, where they hang by their claws in a dense cluster until the owner lowers them, tired but happy, into another hive, and the swarming is over! Well done, little bees! Who shall say that you will not dream tonight of the gay adventures you have had? I, for one, if I know anything about bees.

Bees require particular attention at the time of swarming, so that they will not fly away and become lost. Sometimes a bee fails to return, and advertisements in the local papers show little or no results. In this case the owner should secure a rich, nectar-laden flower like a calla lily; and with this lily held in his left hand and a butterfly net in his right, he should advance on his knees through the shrubbery until he snares the errant bee or else is arrested.

When the bees have been raised to maturity, and the amateur beekeeper has successfully conducted his apiary through the long summer months, he is now ready to remove the honey from the hives. This is best done in the heat of the day; and the equipment consists of rubber gloves, veil, and an onion cut in half to take out the sting. A gentle tapping sometimes causes the bees to leave the combs, in one direction or another; and chloroform will be found useful at this point, particularly when taken by the beekeeper.

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Ass't Mgr.

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Rothschild Brothers
DEAN MANN RETURNS FROM TWO YEAR EUROPEAN TRIP

Briefly Outlines Purposes of Trip to Countryman Reporter

Dean Albert R. Mann returned to the home stumping ground on August 29th after spending a two years' leave of absence as the head of a commission of the International Education Board. During the two years Dean Mann came closely in contact with agriculture in every important country in Europe except Russia, twenty-six in all being visited. He dealt chiefly with ministries of agriculture and education and the higher institutions of learning.

The purpose of the travel was to get a general survey of the existing organization and the status of institutions serving agriculture and to make preliminary contacts as a basis for future cooperation of the International Education Board," said Dean Mann in an interview. The work consisted, he explained, of four main parts:

1. The arranging of fellowships of selected men and women preparing for scientific careers and who had normally received a doctor's degree and who had collected some independent scientific work by which they could be judged. These persons will be enabled to continue studies in an institution suited to their needs. In the two years 126 such fellowships were granted by the board.

2. The consideration of the requirements of mature scientists who are handicapped by the lack of facilities, furniture, and other wants. The Board is temporarily supplying journals to selected men in selected countries, especially Austria, Hungary, and Poland. "One of the greatest handicaps," says the Dean, "was the loss of scientific journals resulting from the war, and the breaking of contracts in work being done in their field in other parts of the world."

3. The Board made temporary and permanent grants to individual scientists whose work was deemed especially important.

4. The making of contributions to endowments of chairs and additional to buildings and facilities. This work has been done at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, the Rothamsted Experiment Station, England, and in Holland, Germany, Poland, and Austria.

Besides this work, there are several minor objects which are important, such as granting fellowships to government officials doing educational work and the promoting of extension or vocational education.

In summing up the object of the work Dean Mann said, "The work is of especial significance in further strengthening important scientific training centers now of international importance so that these international centers might increase their usefulness in cooperating with their government and other of their own educational institutions to strengthen their (those of national importance) particular needs in advancing the national welfare."

Associated with Dean Mann was Professor C. D. Hutchinson, formerly of the Cornell staff, who now succeeds the Dean as head of the Commission and as head of the permanent office of the Board in Paris.

BROOME CO. HOMЕ BUREAU LOOKS OVER AG COLLEGE

"Know your own state colleges" was the slogan under which three hundred Broome County people visited the campus on July 16, on a tour organized by the Broome County Home Bureau. The morning was spent in looking over the colleges of agriculture, home economics, and veterinary medicine, while the afternoon was given over to an inspection of the other colleges of the University. Mrs. Lewis Seymour of Birmingham presided at exercises held in the auditorium of the Home Economics College, where acting dean Cornelius Betten, Professor Martha Van Renesse, dean of home economics, and Dr. C. E. Ladd, director of extension, and Mrs. R. G. Smith welcomed the visitors, and outlined plans for the day.

The guests were entertained with a special chimes concert rendered from the tower of the university library, and with an organ recital given by Professor H. D. Smith in Bailey Hall. As they left each felt that he had a deeper interest in his own state colleges.

AG COLLEGE PUTS ON FINE EXHIBITS AT STATE FAIR

Poultry Department Shows That Egg Will Stand 23 Lbs. Pressure

High lights of the college exhibits at the state fair was the farm management department's windmill, the poultry department's "egg breaking machine," and the publication office's "toys." The windmill was a sixteen-foot structure with four fans, each of which carried a popular farm slogan. An illuminated window in the side of the mill showed the "looking out of a farm inventory, a farm layout, and a farm building arrangement. Some are of the opinion that the slogans on the fans were upside down when they were installed, but this discrepancy failed to detract from the attention the exhibit demanded.

The "egg-breaking machine," was in reality a machine to show the amount of pressure that hen eggs will withstand. A sixteen pound steel hammer was wielded automatically so that it came down two or three times a minute on an ordinary egg which was placed on a scale to register the weight applied. Extra weight was applied several times and the egg stood 23 pounds pressure without breaking.

Another display showed the porosity of the egg shell by reduced air pressure on an egg in a sealed glass container. The number and size of pores in the shell have a direct influence on its strength. The connection between the two displays was evident. It was pointed out that strong shelled eggs shipped best, evaporate least and please consumers.

The "toys" in the publication office exhibit, a picture of which is shown, were a miniature express train, a miniature rural delivery mail car, a small town post office, a country store, and a replica of the college. The display was arranged to show how the bulletins, farm study courses, and other information that reaches the farm. The reality of the delivery car attracted much attention for it made regular trips to the home and stopped in front of the house long enough for the imaginary driver to leave mail and exchange morsels of gossip. It was evident, from the way grown-ups as well as children gathered around the exhibit that youngsters are not the only ones who are attracted by toys, even though they may have a less juvenile interest.
ROUND UP CLUB ARRANGES
SEND-OFF FOR JUDGING TEAM
Leo Blanding '27 Promises "Cold Dope"

"Round-Up Club meeting tonight? You can bet your best necktie I won't miss that. This is the best club on the campus," expostulates the wise sopp. "You always get something good to eat besides the best collection of wise cracks and 'cold dopes' on agricultural topics is always served by "red hot" speakers. I didn't miss a meeting last year, never failed in getting my fill of 'info' at all times, and besides they never charge a red cent for dues. Golly, I don't know how they do it! Santa Claus must live in the attic of the aub building and supply the cash for the club's expense. Well! Well! Here comes Leo Blanding '27. He's president of the club. Perhaps he can give the low down on it."

Leo just smiled in his characteristic knowing manner and invited the newcomer to the campus to come out to the first meeting on October 4 and see for himself. On further questioning Leo let the cat out of the bag. The initial gathering of the club will be in the form of a grand send-off for Prof. C. L. Allen and the three student-judges selected to represent the college in the judging contest at the National Dairy Show, at Detroit, Michigan.

DOUG — THE HAYMAKER

The rural engineering department has spent the summer and fall to date in trying to make artificially cured hay more practically and economical. In recent years chemically treated hay, allowing air through the stack of hay with a five horse power electric motor. Some of the hay was stacked over a period of time was allowed to cure out slightly. The results were well, Douglas says, "So far we have made some good hay and some good compost."

A tractor push hay rake is one of the latest inventions of the rural engineering department. This machine was successfully developed by "Les" Foreman '26 while doing research in P. E. last spring. According to "Doug" Fairbanks the machine worked fine this summer while being used with a 10-20 horsepower tractor. It carried half a ton and could get a load one-half a mile away from the barn while a team was getting the same load one-quarter of a mile away.

A Modern Egg Scrambler

SEVERAL CHANGES IN V. G. AND POULTRY DEPARTMENTS

Professor Hardenburg to Investigate Cultivation of Peanuts

In the poultry building there will be several conspicuous persons this year—some conspicuous by their absence and others by their arrival. Professor H. C. Thompson of the v. g. department will be on sabbatic leave at Ohio State during advanced study. While he will only be missed during the first term Professor E. V. Hardenburg will be gone during the year on sabbatic leave in the U. S. D. A. investigating the cultivation of peanuts and sweet potatoes. The staff enrolls him his chance to obtain large supplies of the "five cents a bag" tabbers. He is now finishing a book on bean culture which will be on press this winter. On June 1 Jay Edward arrived in the professor's family.

R. A. McCleary from the Colorado Agricultural College will do graduate work in the v. g. half of the building and will give Professor Hardenburg's course the second term.

Several remarks by the professor led us to the information that F. O. Underwood, assistant extension professor, was sent to Europe by Professor Alward in 1924 to Erma Hollen, who was assistant professor in the home ec college.

In the poultry part of the building we learned that E. B. Dabney and H. E. Botsford, both of the poultry staff have left the department and will be connected with the sales force of the Pacific Egg Producers in New York City. Another person, Dr. G. F. Heuser, will be on sabbatical leave and will spend most of his time abroad. He will aid the director, Leonard K. Elmhirst, '21, in establishing vocational training in poultry at Dartington Hall, a new type of school located at Toines, England.

WORLD PLANT CONGRESS HELD
IN ITHACA, AUGUST 16-23

Fifth Congress To Be Held in 1930 in England

By L. H. Bailey

In 1900 an international botanical congress was held in Paris; in 1905, the second congress was held in Vienna, and in 1910 the third in Brussels. The fourth congress was to have been held in 1915 in London. The assembling of the fourth congress was necessarily delayed for ten years and more. The American research societies in the plant sciences therefore offered their services for the revival of the Congress. This suggestion was heartily supported by the British, who enjoyed the prior right to the Congress, as well as by workers in other countries. Moving spirits in the American movement were three botanists closely identified with Cornell, Professor William R. M. DuPuy of the Missouri Botanical Garden and the National Research Council, Dr. J. R. Schramm of Biological Abstracts, Philadelphia. The botanists of North America, individually and through their societies, cooperated heartily, and many months of planning and effort were rewarded by a large, representative, and successful gathering.

The visitors outside the United States were more than 100, in a total registration of a little over 900 and an attendance of all others by invitation, chosen by the various groups. Important exhibitions were also made, excursions arranged, and the discussions were free and important. An excellent scientific program was held throughout the week, and made the gathering memorable.

Three public evening meetings were held in Bailey Hall. On Monday night at which President Farrar spoke; and lantern lectures Wednesday and Friday evenings.

Papers Assembled

It was a great privilege to the American student to be able to hear each other and particularly to have the advantage of meeting so many distinguished delegates and guests from every corner by the Congress will remain an inspiration throughout their work.

The papers represent the status of the plant sciences at this epoch. An editorial committee has been constituted to assemble the papers with a view to permanent publication. The volume will undoubtedly comprise several volumes. The congress itself was an attractive booklet of 61 pages and a folded schedule of all the entertainment and activities. Aside from discussion, symposiums and conferences, upwards of 200 meetings were listed, more than one-half of which were by persons outside the United States.

The fifth Congress is to be held in England in 1930.

PROF. SCHNECK RETURNS

Assistance Professor H. W. Schneck of vegetable gardening has been connected with the interesting work of the United States Department of Agriculture during the past year.
Your Athletic Equipment

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

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

We have outfitted Varsity teams for more than a generation and this year we are outfitting over 550 teams all over the U. S. A. Special discount given to all inter-college teams.

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The personal writing machine—the best typewriter ever built for college use. It has everything its big brother has and then some.

12-yard ribbon—4-row keyboard—automatic reverse—10-inch carriage—return lever—stenciling device—full visible—weighs 22 pounds less. Cost $40.00 less and is portable. Sold on easy terms.

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Athletic Outfitters, Sporting Goods, Fountain Pens—Kodaks
AN HUS JUDGING TEAM GOES TO PHILLY AND SPRINGFIELD

Students "Place" Cows, Heifers, And Shows of Pulchritude

"Eyes right," shout the drivers of two gayly pennanted autos as they travel between stopping places in Pennsylvania,—it might be New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, or even New York, for that matter. Immediately eight pairs of eyes snap to the right to make hurried "placings" on the "ring" of cows that the autos have caught in the roadside pasture before the speeding cars leave them contentedly chewing their respective cuds.

When a town is reached the judging is of and for a different type and purpose. It is always accompanied by a great deal of jollity and always ends in cheers as the "placings" are shouted on the local showings of pulchritude from one car to the other. Occasionally the judges are received quite cordially by the "fair femmes" being judged; here there is great commotion and immediate demand is made to stop over one night in that particular town. At times it becomes necessary for the autos of the car occupants by halter ropes to keep him from deserting the judging team.

In Explanation

Some readers, no doubt, are at a loss to fathom the foregoing. The members of the college's livestock judging team with Professor C. L. Allen of the an hus department.

The team is traveling at the present time, having left Ithaca on September 14 for a ten days' trip to the cattle exposition at the Sesqui-Centennial in "Philly." The team is visiting farms along the route for judging practice, and for amusement judge heeds in the pasture, as well as the great love of country maidens who are in "to town."

From Philadelphia, the team went to the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Massachusetts, where it took part in an intercollegiate live stock judging contest on September 20.

Three men from this team will be selected to represent the College at the national students' judging contest held annually at the National Dairy Show in early October at Detroit, Michigan. The men who are making the trip, besides Professor Allen, are as follows: "Jim" Lacy '28, E. I. Browning '27, Harold Cowies '28, W. E. Chupp '27, "Lerry" Taylor '27, "Abe" Cruickshank '27, Lyle Arnold '27, "Bob" Zautner '27, "Lee" Blanding '27.

MANY PROFESSORS GOING UP

Among the fortunate ones to climb up another rung of the preboreal ladder to success, we note:

Professor to professor: P. W. Classen, biology; Leland Spencer '18 and H. A. Ross, marketing; M. L. Holmes, business management; and E. V. Harfenburg '12, vegetable gardening.

From instructor to assistant professor: Robert D. Lewis, plant breeding; Barton A. Jennings '21, rural engineering; C. K. Powell and G. O. Hall, poultry; L. F. Hall '15 and J. F. Harriott '22, farm management.

In Home Economics, assistant professor Sarah L. Brewer was promoted to a full professor. Miss Ruth J. Scott and Professor Frank Spencer were promoted from instructor to assistant professor of home economics.

FALL SCHEDULES—1926

Football
Oct. 2—Niagara—Ithaca.
Nov. 6—St. Bonaventure—Ithaca.
Nov. 13—Dartmouth—Ithaca.
Nov. 25—Penn.—Philadelphia.

Soccer
Oct. 2—Hamilton—Ithaca.
Oct. 9—Brown—Ithaca.
Oct. 16—Lehigh—Lehigh.
Oct. 23—Open.
Nov. 6—Pennsylvania—Ithaca.
Nov. 13—Dartmouth—Ithaca.
Nov. 20—Syracuse—Syracuse.

Cross Country
Nov. 12—Dartmouth—Ithaca.
Nov. 22—Intercollegiates—New York.

PROFS PRANKS

Professor E. L. Palmer, of rural education, will be on sabbatical leave for the year 1926-27. He will conduct a nation-wide survey of the progress in nature study under the auspices of the American Nature Study Association.

Miss Cora Binzel, of rural education, will be on sabbatical leave during the year 1926-27. She will devote her time to traveling and study.

Professor F. G. Behrends of rural engineering will be on sabbatical leave during the year 1926-27. He plans to study at Columbia University for that period.

Professor Charles Chupp of plant path will be on sabbatical leave during the year 1926-27, and will be busy at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture where he will investigate numerous vegetable diseases.

Professor L. H. MacDaniels, of pomology will be on sabbatical leave for the year 1926-27 and will spend his time in the tropics making a thorough study of tropical fruit.

Professor J. E. Boyle came back to the farm management building on September 1 after an absence of seven months. He spent four and one-half months in France, and seven weeks in Italy. During the rest of the time he visited Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, Holland, and England. He studied the marketing of food products with particular emphasis on the cost and efficiency of distribution and other food products. Professor Boyle says that the French eat twice as much bread as we do.

Professor W. I. Myers of farm management will arrive at Cornell on October 4.

RURAL MINISTERS ASSEMBLE FOR SHORT SUMMER SCHOOL

Objects of School to Give Practical and Applicable Methods of Teaching

The two weeks' summer school for town and country ministers began July 24, when one hundred and thirty-four ministers, ordained in seven different denominations completed the work of the school. Members of the French, Unitarian, Quaker, Episcopal, Congregational, Baptist, Dutch Reformed, German Reformed, and Friends denominations were present.

The object of this school, which is an annual summer event at Cornell, is to give the ministers practical aids and methods that they could apply in their own communities. In carrying out this object the demonstration method of teaching is used to a large extent.

On alternate days the members of the school and Professor Ralph A. Pelto of the department of social organizations who supervised the work, went on trips to rural communities throughout Tompkins County. A recreational and social program of the men comprised a portion of the work for each afternoon.

The school has been increasing in popularity since it was started a few years ago. Two years ago the attendance was only thirty-eight, whereas last year the enrollment rose to seventy-six, a little over half the number that registered this year.

BEE KEEPERS BENEFIT BY ADDITIONS TO AG LIBRARY

The personal diary and journals of L. L. Langstroth were donated by his grandson to the Cornell bee keepers library at a bee keepers meeting at Medina, Ohio, on September 22-23. Last year the Ohio bee keepers associations presented the Cornell library with a fund in memory of L. L. Langstroth.

While Professor E. F. Phillips was in France this summer the French bee keepers association presented the Cornell library with the personal library of Hommel. The Cornell library, which is the largest bee library in the world, will also receive a complete set of L'Apiculteur, the oldest bee journal in the world.

RUMORS TRUE IN "DIRT" DEPT.

While snooping about the University barns for the latest "dope" on the summer activities, the inquiring reporter heard a rumor that there was some more dirt" back on the farm. Profit was made from the program.

As reporters will do, this one began scraping about for the rumored "dirt" and came upon Professor H. O. Buckman, who was quite pleased with the favoring information was gleaned. He says that his wife, who has had a nervous breakdown, is improving rapidly and that their home will be open to visitors. Both Dr. H. P. Cooper and Professor Buckman were in Yates and Chenango Counties this summer collecting data for a soil and field crop management bulletin which will supplement the soil survey bulletin in those counties.
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For Men at
$5.00 $6.00 $7.00

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Martin and Buescher Band Instruments
Banjos, Mandolins, Drums, Ukels, Banjo Ukels and all supplies

PIANOS and VICTROLAS for RENT
TWO THOUSAND VISITORS ENTERTAINED IN ONE DAY

Fifteen hundred sixty-one boys and girls from the junior extension service 4-H clubs in New York state attended the Junior Field days at Cornell on June 23-26. They came by train, bus, automobile, and a few from airplanes even rode bicycles. Twenty-six counties were represented and four of them had particularly large delegations. Tompkins sent 190, Monroe 185, Chenango 156, and Jefferson 157. The program was not made up of all work or all play, but the boys and girls were treated to a mixture of talks, trips, lectures, and refreshments.

While at the University the club members were housed in the college dormitories that were unoccupied during the lapse between regular and summer sessions. The boys and girls had their meals at the cafeteria on or near the campus. The sudden influx of 1961 rural youth cut the appetites made a big hole in Ithaca's supply of edibles.

SIX MORE COME

A "speed ball" tournament took place on Monday, June 26, leaving Chenango County first, and Jefferson a close second. The judging contests between teams from various counties came on Friday, June 26, and Chenango, Erie and Onondaga Counties took the largest share of first prizes. The close of the festivities for the junior groups was a Saturday, June 26, when the boys and girls reluctantly bade good-bye to the campus where they had spent four enjoyable days.

While the juniors were making things lively on the campus, the College staff decided to see how many they could entertain in one day. They guided around the campus an auto tour which attracted the hundred persons from Cortland County. This group, sponsored by the Farm Bureau left in the afternoon of the day it arrived. While in these two groups the College served as host to about sixty Indians who were on a three-day tour of the state experiment stations and farms at Geneva and Ithaca. Authorities estimated that the "visiting" reached a climax when they helped entertain more than two thousand people in a single day.

FACES COME AND GO

Acting assistant professor W. H. Pearseall of the University of Leeds, England, is an exchange with Professor O. F. Curtis of the botany department. Dr. A. T. Henriot is acting professor of bacteriology for the year while on leave from the University of Minnesota. Dr. W. A. Browne is assistant professor of rural education. More than a half of the former state supervisor of home economics, acting professor of rural education. Chester A. Hunn is assistant professor of horticulture. Professor George H. Rea, formerly on the staff, replaces Mr. R. W. Willson in the extension work in agriculture.

There were six hundred and ninety-six students enrolled in the summer school courses in agriculture and home economics.

20 YEARS AGO

The following is an extract from the Countrynam, 1906-07:

"One of the new enterprises of the college to which special attention will be drawn during the next few weeks is the Model Schoolhouse which is now being built and which will be under the Extension Department of the College of Agriculture. The schoolhouse is being built on Garden Avenue back of the Andrew D. White residence and almost under the great shadow of the new Agronomy building. The schoolhouse is to be built of wood, and will be of moderate cost. It will be such a one as any school district in the state might build.

Last year a Syracuse paper called this same building, 'A place for professors' kids to play.'

Be that as it may, this schoolhouse is now the home of the C ornell Countryman, and as we write these lines we can look out over the beautiful flower gardens maintained by the floriculture department.

Noteworthy Notes

Professor D. E. Sanderson of the rural social organization department has just returned after spending a year in Europe. He was in France seven months studying French agricultural villages. Professor Sanderson also visited Switzerland, Poland, Belgium, Holland, and England. At Brussels, Belgium, he attended the first meeting of the International Committee on Country Life.

Professor H. W. Riley of the rural engineering department returned to the college the fore part of September after a valuable trip visiting engineering projects in the south and west. Professor Riley carried a specially rigged up camping outfit on the rear of his Dodge.

Professor G. A. Works of the rural education department spent most of last year in a study of the university and college libraries and in school surveys in Porto Rico, Utah, and Indiana.

Assistant Professor C. G. V. Noble, resigned from farm management last May and is now the head of the farm management department at the University of Florida at Gainesville. Assistant Professor J. H. Herrigott will give Noble's famous course in farm records and accounts this term.

Professor C. H. Myers is still doing plant breeding work in China and will not be back until some time in November.

Professor H. E. Ross of the dairy department has been establishing a milk station in Argentina, and Professor L. A. Maynard of the horticulture department has been studying at Yale with Professor Mendel.

Bugs prof returns home after seven months trip

Professor Glen W. Herrick of the entomology department returned on September 9 after a seven months' sabbatic leave in Europe. He spent most of his time in southern France and visited the United States federal entomology laboratory in Washington, France, where Dr. W. B. Thompson '12 has been making a study of the Brown-tail and Gypsy moths, and the European corn borer with special reference to parasites and natural enemies. Professor Herrick visited the laboratory and home of Pasteur. He also visited Switzerland, Italy, and England observing the work that these countries were doing in entomology.

Prof receives congrats; prexy's name given son

Congratulations, Bob!—and the Mrs. too. You see "Bob" is Professor Bob Hinman, sheep, hog, and beef cattle professor of the an hus department and the cause for the congratulating is the arrival of his senior daughter Mrs. Millard Fillmore in Buffalo on September 3rd. Professor Hinman was at the summer session of the Ag College at Wisconsin finishing the work on his thesis for a doctor's degree.

NEW ROAD LAID ON CAMPUS

Floriculture students will welcome the completion of the new battery of greenhouses north of the farm barns. The new edifices are now supplied with steam and water, drainage, and sewage facilities, and are ready for occupancy after a somewhat delayed construction. Access to the buildings is obtained over a new road that has been built by filling in the big ditch north of the barns.

The old college heating plant, from which the smoke stack was amputated last spring, is being remodelled and converted into a large garage with additional space for storage.

Foresters take tour

The annual Adirondack forestry tour was in charge of Assistant Professor J. A. Cope of the forestry department and was held September 17-20. The rest of the Ag College was represented by Professor Bristowüh, and R. H. Weeks, of the extension department and Larry Vaughn of the farm management department. They inspected white pine plantings that were from one to forty years old. The purpose of the tour was to stimulate interest in new planting on land that was now being wasted.

Grad student killed

Frederick M. Schmidt-Ernsthauzen, for the past two years a grad student in engineering, was killed in a railroad wreck near Lehrte, Germany, on August 19. He was a member of an aristocratic German family and belonged to the Zeta Psi fraternity.
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Clothing  Haberdashery  Hats and John Ward Shoes
CAMPUS CHATS

We welcome you, dear frosh, with open pages and hearts of hope. As we desist from vacationing and assume our little job of editing and managing this goodly magazine, we are encouraged by the thought of your presence. This old campus has languished too long in need of an injection of new blood; in fact, as dangerously approach the stagnation lim it until last spring when "ag spirit" began to "revive," and evidence itself in certain prankish manifestations that made good news. And herein lies the burden of our complaint,—there is no news. Of course the CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN must have news, for news is her rod and her strength, her very breath of being. Now do not misunderstand us at this point,—we do not ask that you go poking around into everybody's business in search of news for us, we are fully capable of doing that ourselves, as a speaker would say, "if you forget everything else that I say to you, please take this one thing home with you." The plea we plead is do some news! Start moving. Become an editor or athlete and boost your College and your University. If you get busy and do things we will get busy and find out about them, and the CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN will have her news. And, just a suggestion, that welcome we voiced in the opening sentence, will have reenforced sent and knees if only you will think it convenient to join our list of paid-up subscribers.

We are sure that the COUNTRYMAN expresses the feeling of the College staff and student body when we sympathize deeply with Professor and Mrs. W. I. Myers in the loss of their son, William Irving Myers, Jr., who drowned last summer in Cayuga lake.

We have seen Homemade Kree Mee Fudge sold on the roadside stands from the eastern tip of Long Island to as far west as Buffalo. Being the "daddy" in that home must be some job if all the fudge is made in the home by family help.

The translocation of Dr. Sibley gives us o'timers the impression that something is wrong at the Secretary's office, but maybe we'll get used to it. Anyway we are glad that his place is not being taken by a "furriner." We all know "O. W." and we all like him; we think the choice is particularly apt.

We take the liberty of suggesting to the grounds committee, or the ornamental horticulture people, or whoever is responsible, that the ag campus would have a better southern outlook if only that bare and ugly slope that bounds the athletic fields could have its surface camouflaged with some form of vegetation.

We wish to thank Professor M. P. Rasmussen for furnishing the snapshot of Dr. C. E. Ladd in a Long Island potato field.

This 'Ere & That 'Air

Beware the man who's satisfied! There's something underneath his hide, a sort of germ or "mental mite" that has camouflaged the right until he thinks his private stanchion is the Lord's exclusive mansion. Something kin to inanition has replaced the old ambition that provided all incentive to be thrifty or inventive, while complacency "in toto" is the thing he seems to grow to. He is like a standing puddle where the polly-woggeries huddle; though it's wet and passing cool it's just a stale and stagnant pool, 'til the warm winds quite discreetly desiccate the thing completely. And so with man,—he should not idle, but should pull up in the bridle as the Creator intended when the human frame he bended out of form and type and spasm of the substance protoplasm. We were made to grow or weaken, and this man of whom I'm speakin', this "satisfaction complex" is a misfit in the vortex of the progress and advancement. There are types of satisfaction too conducive to inaction to be justifiedly present in the mind of king or peasant. Yet, I wouldn't be a knocker or a pessimistic talker, for it's surely true that kicking's not a requisite for sticking; no, I'd rather you'd be merry than eternally contrary, but convert your satisfaction to a good, enforcing action, rather than resignation and a consequent confinement to a life that does not grow beyond a puny "status quo."

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Broken Hearts of Hollywood and
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The Passion Play
Black Pirate
and
Plastic Age

The Cornell Countryman
October, 1926

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HOME ECONOMICS COLLEGE LOSES FIVE PROFESSORS

Miss Doris Schumaker severed her connection with the College of Home Economics on September 1 after six years as an extension specialist in clothing. Miss Schumaker has organized an outstanding clothing project in New York state and she is the author of several of the Cornell Bulletins for Homemakers. She is leaving to take up graduate work at Columbia University. Miss Helen Canon who was on sabbatical leave last spring has resigned her position as associate state home demonstration leader to continue her work for an advanced degree at Cornell. She will keep her connection with the college of home economics as part-time extension instructor and at the same time work with Dr. Faith Williams in the department of household economics.

Miss Kellogg Goes

The household management department has lost Miss R. M. Kellogg who has resigned to go to New York City. Miss Kellogg has been with the college of home economics since 1921 as assistant professor of household management and she is the author of several of the extension bulletins on household management.

Miss Flora Thurston, state extension specialist in nutrition was director of the nursery school at the Institute of Home Economics at Vassar College this summer. Miss Thurston, who was studying at Columbia University last year, has now resigned.

Miss Claribel Nye, associate state home demonstration leader, is on sabbatical leave this year, studying at Columbia University. Professor Reena Roberts has resigned and will soon be married.

DOMECON SUMMER SESSION DEVOTED TO CHILD CARE

The summer session work at the College of Home Economics was devoted entirely to child training, care and feeding. Twenty-five youngster between the ages of two and four, attending the nursery school served as laboratory material for observation and care. The work was planned principally for graduate students, parents, teachers, and others particularly interested in young children. Child feeding was taught in connection with the mid-morning lunch and noon meal at the nursery school and the courses in child care and training and nursery school technique were developed in connection with the nursery school program.

'26'S IN HOME BUREAU

A number of 1926 graduates have entered home demonstration work. Helen Bull has been appointed home bureau manager in Lewis County, Agnes Jonas is the new manager of the Oneida County Home Bureau and Marjorie Bunting began work as home demonstration agent in Allegany County on August Ist.

THREE NEW NAMES ADDED TO HOME ECONOMICS STAFF

A number of new names are found on the home economics staff this fall. Miss Mary J. Dunn, R. N., will be an instructor in the child training department. Miss Katharine Harris who graduated from Cornell in 1922 is to be an instructor in institution management and will also assist in manager of the cafeteria. Miss Edith Helen MacArthur also a Cornell graduate of the year 1914 and who holds a doctor's degree from Columbia is acting assistant professor in research in foods and nutrition.

Dorothy DeLany '23, who has been home demonstration agent in Chenango County for the past two years will come to the college of home economics to join the administrative staff of the extension service on October 1. She will be an assistant state home demonstration leader during the absence of Claribel Nye.

WORTHEN WRITING BOOK

Professor E. L. Worthen will be studying at the University of Illinois and will also finish a text book on soil fertility studies for secondary schools. A. L. Patrick, who was assistant in course I has left for Penn State where he is full professor of soils. He will finish his work for doctor's degree this year. W. M. Phipps has been added to the department staff to do analytical work in the research laboratory.

The Cornell Countryman
October, 1926

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Cornell Countryman advises us the best way to notify you is through their Magazine. We wish to know if it is true?

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At the general store of the Illinois frontier village, just across the street from John Deere's blacksmith shop, people of the new settlement had gathered, to trade and talk of many things.

Reminiscences of events "back East"... doings of Blackhawk's Indians on the nearby reservation... the government land sales... the exploits of Andrew Jackson... qualifications of Martin Van Buren... the probable duration of the financial panic...

And especially, since they were all interested in farming, they talked of John Deere's efforts to perfect his new-fangled steel plow so that it would work under all conditions in the rich, black, "greasy" prairie soil.

They saw him coming and going with trial plows every day. Above the hum of the saw-mill they could hear him hammering in the shop.

"He'll never do it," said one. "Besides, the old plows work all right in timber land, and there is plenty of timber to be cleared off in this country."

"Deere's got the right idea," said another, "but, my gracious, where will he get the steel? It would have to come all the way from England."

"I told him the other day," said a third, "'Damn the odds, John; why all this trouble and hard work? Your plows are good enough; you're the only blacksmith around here, and the farmers will have to take what you make.' And he said: 'They won't ever have to take what I make, but they will take it if I build a plow that will do perfect work in this prairie soil, and that's what I'm going to do.'"

That was the vision, the rugged honesty and the unflattering determination from which resulted the John Deere steel plow in the various shapes which became the world's standards—the steel plow which conquered the wilderness and became a leading factor in making America the greatest of nations.

Later John Deere expressed the same spirit in his familiar maxim, "Build the best and the trade will be quick to appreciate it;" and today the same significance is back of the John Deere trade-mark, the badge of quality which goes on every unit in the complete line of John Deere Farm Equipment.

JOHN DEERE FARM EQUIPMENT
Leader in Quality for Nearly a Century
It Will Pay You to Learn to Blast

Write now for a free copy of "Land Development with Hercules Dynamite". While you are still at college, learn how to use dynamite economically and effectively to blast ditches, to blow out stumps and boulders, to plant trees, and to subsoil. This is a practical handbook and is well worth keeping for reference. Sign and mail the coupon below—now.

Please send me a copy of "Land Development with Hercules Dynamite".

Name ____________________________

Address ____________________________

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)

900 MARKET STREET
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
50% of the Farmers who expect to get Separators and Milkers intend to buy DE LAVALS

INFORMATION recently published in a report of an investigation among the 250,000 subscribers of THE DAIRY FARMER, owned by E. T. Meredith, of Des Moines, Iowa, former Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, gives an interesting idea as to the present and future use of cream separators and milking machines.

Of the DAIRY FARMER subscribers using cream separators and milkers

41.98% own De Laval Separators
16.51% own De Laval Milkers

Of those expecting to buy new cream separators or milking machines, as reported in this DAIRY FARMER investigation,

52.08% expect to buy De Laval Separators
50.00% expect to buy De Laval Milkers

Think of it! As many of these people expect to buy De Laval Separators and Milkers as all other makes put together. Why? Because they must think De Lavals are the best.

If there is any doubt about the kind of separator or milker you should buy, see your De Laval Agent or write the nearest office below, so that we may point out to you the advantages of owning a De Laval.

The De Laval Separator Company

NEW YORK
165 Broadway

CHICAGO
600 Jackson Blvd.

SAN FRANCISCO
61 Beale Street
"It Is Fine to Be a Millionaire,"
Says Prof. E. F. Phillips
On Page 41

The U. S. D. A. Offers Experience,
Travel and Compensation
Says Prof. H. W. Schneck
On Page 42

Farms and Farmers I Have Known
By G. F. Britt '27
On Page 44

The College's Judging Team
The Ag Association
On Page 45
In 1831, in a Virginia grain field, Cyrus Hall McCormick tried out his great invention, the wonderful reaper he had built on an anvil in the farm blacksmith shop.

Five years from this present year, in 1911, the history, the reputation, the accumulated skill and experience back of the International Harvester Company will reach the century milestone and celebrate one hundred years of farm machine progress.

McCORMICK-DEERING

As we make our way through life, surrounded by the wonders of the day, let us not forget that modern farming is the basis of modern living. All the comforts and luxuries of civilization are but the children of enlightened agriculture. They could not come until the swift methods of better farming had sent men from the soil into the world’s workshops. Today the very existence of American industry and commerce rests on the prosperity and contentment of six million farm families.

McCormick and Deering machines have come up through the years with agriculture. After the reaper and the thrill it gave the world, came invention after invention. Machine after machine came to subdue the wilderness, to save labor and drudgery, to put in and to harvest all crops with swiftness and efficiency, and to build yields higher and higher. Millions of McCormick and Deering machines, on millions of farms, trusted servants of the American farmer, one and inseparable with American progress!

Today these two famous names, linked into one—McCormick-Deering—stand as the mark of quality, efficiency, true economy, and lasting service on 54 lines of farm operating equipment. In 13,000 communities over the United States the stores of the McCormick-Deering dealers are headquarters for this good equipment which is destined to make good farmers better and better.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA
Chicago, Illinois

The McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher saves 20 cents per bushel over old methods in the harvesting of grain.

The McCormick-Deering Primrose Cylinder/FARMALL, the new all-purpose tractor for planting and cultivating corn, cotton, and other row crops. Leads the way to real horseless farming.

The McCormick-Deering Corn Picker, sensation of the corn belt, goes into the standing corn and does the work of six hand huskers.

International Speed Trucks and Heavy-Duty Trucks are doing farm hauling in every part of the country. Thousands of valuable hours are saved for productive farm work.
The uses of electricity which are bringing relief to farm women are constantly growing in number. To the research and experiments which are speeding the progress of rural electrification the General Electric Company has given the full support of its great resources. Write to your local power company for the G-E Farm Book.

At Forty

"At forty" the housewife on farms in some sections of Europe wears a black bonnet to signify the end of her youth. She is old—at forty.

Of all the uses of electricity upon the American farm, the most important are those which release the woman from physical drudgery.

A trip to town, an hour's rest in the afternoon—pays a woman dividends in good health "at forty." And what is youth but that?

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Co-op. Dividends

If the % of expense of a business could be figured, our margin of gross profit might be materially reduced. The margin of profit is necessary to cover increase in stock and to protect the varying cost of doing business. If the profit is not needed you get it back as a dividend. Register your purchases at the Co-op.

Cornell Co-op. Society

Barnes Hall
Ithaca, New York

Give Them Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash Now

This is a mighty good time of the year to insure good egg profits all through the winter. Pullets are beginning to lay; many hens are through molting. How they will produce through the winter depends for the most part on how you feed them from now on.

Feed Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash with Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains according to Ful-O-Pep instructions; this wonderful and complete mash provides just what the layer needs to make eggs.

Right now is the time to start using Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash. You'll get more eggs, bigger eggs, and eggs that will hatch in to strong and sturdy chicks in the early spring. Shells will be stronger; eggs will be more uniform in size and shape; profits will be greater from every standpoint.

The Quaker Oats Company
CHICAGO, U. S. A.
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Farms and Farmers I Have Known .................................... 44
By G. F. Britt '27, who has been traveling the past two summers visiting farms, where students are working off farm practice requirements. He tells of some interesting experiences encountered on his travels.

The College's Judging Team ............................................. 45
For a good many years this work of training men in the art of livestock judging has been carried on by the animal husbandry departmental professors. It is only proper that the work of the students and the professors be given due recognition in the COUNTRYMAN—their publication.

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Iowa Agriculturist ....................................................... Ames, Ia.
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Illinois Agriculturist .................................................... Urbana, Ill.

College Farmer ......................................................... Columbia, Mo.

Cornhusker Countryman ................................................. Lincoln, Nebr.

Entered as second-class mail matter at the Post Office, Ithaca, N. Y.
The Lauterbrunnen Waterfall near St. Moritz, Switzerland
Visiting Beekeepers Abroad

By E. F. Phillips

BEEKEEPING is well developed in various European countries, but not on the same commercial scale as in the United States. In some ways America is decidedly in the lead, while in other respects we lag considerably behind our co-workers in beekeeping on the other side. It seemed well worth while, therefore, to spend a summer among the leading beekeepers across the water, to see wherein their work in this field differs from ours. The summer just past was spent among bee enthusiasts in Switzerland, France, England, and Scotland. It would have been great fun to have extended the trip into other countries, or to have stayed longer in each of the countries visited, but registration week has a way of coming around all too soon for both students and faculty.

Mrs. Phillips and I went first to Bern, Switzerland, where we were met by members of the German-Swiss beekeepers' association and were taken as their guests to see the Jungfrau and other scenic beauties of that country. All the way to and from these places we talked bees, of course, so the time was not devoted solely to sight-seeing. Then from there we went to Sion, where the French-Swiss association was holding its annual meeting; they having kindly chosen that time so that we could join them. There is no space to describe their glorious welcome, with two banquets, an excursion into the Alps, songs written for the occasion and other delights, which only people of French extraction can invent and execute. Here the beekeeping is wholly different from that of our German countrymen, for they use a hive more nearly like those of America, in fact, one devised by a French-American.

Then we went to Nice, France, where we met M. Philip J. Baldensperger who was delegate for the French societies at the International Apicultural Congress in Quebec in 1924. After that meeting he came to Cornell and gave an interesting lecture on Palestine, the country of his birth. Beginning at Nice we went with M. Baldensperger across southern France to Bordeaux and then north to Paris. This trip can be summarized by saying that in fifteen days we met with fifteen of the beekeepers' societies and ate fifteen French banquets. In Paris we were just ordinary American tourists for a few days.

Then we went to London and began our visits among English beekeepers. We attended field days held in our honor by the British Beekeepers' Association and several local societies, visited several honey shows, were entertained by the leading beekeepers in their homes and were taken under local guidance to see everything worth while within automobile range. The Apis Club Annual Conference was held in late July, over which I presided. The British Ministry of Agriculture kindly placed their apicultural advisor at our services for ten days with an automobile which greatly extended the range of our operations.

Then we traveled to Scotland, where we visited beekeepers in and (Continued on page 53)
The U. S. D. A. Produce Inspection Service

By H. W. Schneck

ONE of the most important types of services rendered by the United States Department of Agriculture in its Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and one which is becoming more important every year, is that of shipping point and terminal market inspection of fruits and vegetables. This work has grown so rapidly in the relatively few years it has been established that it offers a wonderful opportunity for students who desire remunerative employment. It enables one to gain valuable experience in different phases of vegetable work and at the same time render very valuable service to growers, shippers, and receivers of horticultural crops. In addition, it offers the opportunity to travel in large vegetable producing sections and to work in large markets, thus enabling the student to study the vegetable industry from many angles.

The office of markets of the U. S. D. A. was created in May, 1913, by provision of the agricultural appropriation for the following year, and was started the beginning of the calendar year 1914. The name of the office was changed to markets and rural organization in 1915, which name it retained until the middle of 1917, when it became the Bureau of Markets. In 1921 the name was changed again to that of the bureau of Markets and Crop Estimate, which name was likewise changed the following year to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, its present title.

Inspection work with vegetables was started in the fall of 1917 as an emergency measure for the duration of the war, but it has now become an important permanent feature of the activities of the bureau. The service at first was handicapped because of three restrictions which have since been removed, namely—It permitted inspection for (1) only condition as to soundness of product, not for grade, (2) was offered only to shippers—not to carriers or receivers, and was further restricted; (3) to shipments received in interstate commerce only at certain markets which were designated by the Secretary of Agriculture. The service was offered free to shippers for one year until October, 1918, at which time a charge of $2.50 per car, or $1.50 for smaller lots was instituted and charged for about two years. The work became so popular and increased so rapidly that in 1920 the price was increased to $4.00 per car and less for smaller consignments in proportion to size. A noteworthy fact in this connection is that the inspection requests greatly increased vegetables at shipping points as well as at terminal markets. At this time some of the states under the state department of markets or the state department of agriculture had developed inspection work at shipping points. Although the act of Congress permitted Federal shipping point inspection, it provided no funds to conduct the work. Thus cooperative arrangements were made with different states either with the state department of agriculture or with the extension department of the state agricultural colleges, whereby, the U. S. D. A. paid salaries of supervising shipping point inspectors, and the state collected the fees and gave the Federal Government a nominal return, which in many states is $1.00 for each car inspected. In this arrangement the state employs and pays the salaries of shipping point inspectors who are acceptable to the federal supervising inspector. The supervising inspector trains the men and supervises their work. This federal—state shipping point inspection service with vegetables has become so popular and valuable to growers and receivers that it is now practically self-supporting.

Since the shipping point inspection work has started, the market inspection work has not grown much, because the primary aim of shipping point inspection work has been educational. Through this work vegetable growers have been taught how to improve the grade and packing of their products. In this way all parties concerned have benefited. One is safe in saying that probably no other one factor has had as much to do with the improvement in the quality of vegetable products which now arrive in our large city markets as that of federal—state shipping point inspection work.

About four-fifths of all the inspections made are made at shipping points in the producing centers. Three years ago, when this work was started,
75,000 cars were inspected. Last year the number had increased to 130,000 cars.

The inspector’s certificate is accepted in all United States Courts as prima facie evidence, and also in most state courts. This has a very pronounced moral effect in having all parties accept the findings of the inspector as reported with the certificate and the party responsible for shipping products of poor quality or condition is usually willing to settle out of court whenever there is a controversy regarding the quality or condition of a car of vegetables.

Up to the time of the National Food Administration during the war there was very little demand for national grades of vegetables. Nevertheless, many states had prior to this time adopted grades on certain vegetables. In addition, many shipping associations had established brands for their products. They were not fixed standards because the character of the product in a given brand varied from season to season. The specifications in the federal grades which have been devised by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics are inflexible. The grade means the same thing one year as the other. Furthermore, these grades are the same in all states, which is very essential for vegetables that enter into interstate commerce as most vegetables at the present time do. State grades might vary in different states and a dealer in one state would not know just what a given grade of a product grown in another state represented. With the federal grades, a grower of lettuce in the valleys of California or a grower of cabbage in the lower Rio Grande valley in Texas can do business over the wires with a receiver or dealer in New York City and make a binding contract, either directly with the carlot receiver or through a broker before either party in the receiving market sees the product. The grower or shipper in California or Texas simply wires the New York City party that he has a certain number of cars of iceberg type lettuce or round and flat domestic type cabbage ready for immediate shipment or rolling which have been government inspected at shipping point and meet requirement of the U. S. grade number one. He offers the product at a certain figure per crate subject to inspection at destination.

The broker or carlot receiver in New York City may wire back, “accept three cars immediate shipment subject to inspection on arrival here as per your wire.” Immediate ship-

ment in the produce trade means within twenty-four hours. If upon arrival of these cars in New York City the receiver is not satisfied that the stock meets requirements of U. S. grade number one as certified at shipping point, he may request a government re-inspection or appeal inspection on the cars that were previously government inspected at the shipping point. If the cars were not inspected at shipping point, he may request a regular inspection if the cars were sold to him as U. S. grade number one. On the other hand, many things may happen in transit such as development of decay, yellowing of outer leaves, freezing, injury, etc., which in the markets are not considered as grade factors, but as factors of condition. These condition factors may develop in transit as a result of faulty icing or ventilation of the cars, and the transportation company through its claim department is usually held liable for damage to condition of stock in transit. In such cases the stock in the market is reported up to grade requirements aside from the condition factors which are indicated with percentage of stock affected by each condition.

In this way, the federal grades have become well established as a basis for doing business. The first federal grade to be established was on potatoes, the second on Bermuda onions and the third on Northern grown onions. There are now federal grades on thirty different commodities including such rare vegetables as globe artichokes and eggplant. All these grades were first recommended as trial grades which were tried by growers and receivers in all parts of the United States for several years with the idea of finding out the need to adopt the grade to the requirements of the trade. There is no mandatory power involved to make people grade their vegetables on the basis of U. S. grades. The U. S. D. A. simply has the power to make the grade and the trade can use it as a basis for doing business if it so desires. Nevertheless, some states have made grades on certain products mandatory and the grower must stamp the container with the grade of the product it contains. This is being done in more states and with more products each year as growers are becoming educated to the financial benefits derived from grading vegetables. One of the most outstanding advantages of shipping point inspection is that it blocks the time honored practice of refusing a shipment at destination on a falling market. The falling market wasn’t the only sensible reason. It was a curious fact that vegetables were much more likely to go bad on a falling market than on a rising market. Records of shippers establish that fact. Most shipments of vegetables are now made on an “F. V. B. usual terms” basis which means that the produce cannot be unloaded by the receiver in the terminal market before he takes up the draft or pays for the produce on the basis of the F. O. B. price at shipping point. The receiver may take advantage of the privilege of having a government inspection made (Continued on page 54)
MY WORK during the past two summers has made it possible for me to visit many farms and farmers over widely scattered areas of New York state. A good many of the farmers I have met in this way stand out in my memory as interesting and unusual characters.

For Seventy-nine Years This Man Has Milked on An Average 12 Cows Twice a Day. The Total Amount Milked for All Those Years Would Not Supply New York City’s Present Need for a Single Day

One of the first of these farmers who made a distinct impression upon me was a dairyman up near Syracuse. He stands out, first, because he had about two hundred acres of fertile limestone soil, second because he had a herd of about thirty purebred Holsteins of which anyone would be proud, and third, because he had an endless supply of good nature and an everlasting grin. The part that interested me most about Mr. Nearby Syracuse was the fact he had done the supposedly impossible; he started farming without much capital and no experience and succeeded.

Previously he had been an executive in a moderately large industry in New England. One day he became tired of the endless rush of city life and decided to buy a farm. He bought the farm and put on a dairy, and, as he said, his knowledge of the dairy business could be illustrated by the fact that he expected a cow to give a constant and endless flow of milk from the time she was a year old until she died. With that equipment he started out to farm. Not only has he been successful as a farmer, but he has made a comfortable living and developed a large hay shipping business on the side.

On another trip down near Cortland I met a farmer and his wife whom I judged to be about fifty years old. They had a farm that was a little better than average; their cows and buildings were slightly better than those that the general run of farmers have; and I suppose that they were making a little more money than the ordinary farmers. The outstanding thing about this couple was the fact that they were just as young mentally as they must have been thirty years ago. Their minds were more open to new ideas and freer from prejudices than those of most college professors. They convinced me of the principle that there are other things to consider on a farm beside the labor income. They also illustrate the principle that we work to live rather than live to work. I do not doubt that they both work hard, but they do not work so hard as to think of nothing else. They are living comfortably and getting a big kick out of life.

One time when I wandered out into Livingston County I met an old gentleman who was the only real pioneer I have ever seen. As a young man he with his family went to Iowa. After a series of crop failures he decided that he would have to give it up. He had just money enough to get his wife and children back home on the train and he gathered up what few belongings he had and drove two horses and lead a third from Independence, Iowa, to Rochester, New York. This was in the late fall, but he was so short of money that he slept in the wagon every night that he was out.

He said that he started in milking when he was eight years old and he is now eighty-seven. He has milked as many as thirty-five cows all alone for months. He estimated that he had milked an average of twelve cows every since he started seventy-nine years ago. Assuming an average production of six thousand pounds per cow and applying a little arithmetic, the result is 5,688,000 pounds that he has milked with one pair of hands. Up until a few months ago he was still running his two hundred acre farm himself.

Last summer up in Schoharie County, I met a vegetable grower who had the distinction of being the only farmer I have ever met who is on intimate speaking terms with every soil type on his farm. He had never been to college, but he could recognize every soil type in the region and knew the advantages of each in the way of crop adaptation. He had never made a formal study of genetics, yet the work he was doing in breeding a variety of sweet corn which preserved the quality of the Golden Bantam yet matured two weeks early, made me think that I had come on a second Burbank. I have never known a farmer who had such a thorough and deep knowledge of botany, genetics and geology as it applied to his business as well as the farm management and marketing end of the enterprise.

Up in Cayuga County I met a farmer who made a specialty of every enterprise on his farm. He had on that farm; pure bred Angus cattle, purebred Shropshire and Dorset sheep, purebred Duroc hogs, Certified White Leghorn hens, Certified Corn 11 seed corn and certified Cornellian oats and Alpha barley. Even with that layout he was able to divide up his time so that he took care of all the enterprises and his farm as a whole was paying. He was very anxious to get some college men up in the community. From him I first had pressed (Continued on page 55)
The College's Judging Team

On October 18th the Round-up Club held its second meeting to hear the report and an account of the trips of the College's judging team this fall. President L. R. Blanding '27, called upon Professor C. L. Allen, Coach, to give the "cold dope" on the team. The medals, trophy, cup, cane, and a collection of souvenirs were exhibited for inspection by the club members.

Professor Allen told who won the awards at the Eastern States Exposition and the National Dairy Show, the two places the team competed this fall. Unfortunately, the large Eastern States Exposition Perpetual Trophy, awarded to the dairy team placing first and the cup from the Ayrshire Association, awarded to high team placing Ayrshires, had not arrived and were not therefore exhibited at the Eastern States Exposition in the following order:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Points Scored</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cornell</td>
<td>3735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>3720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>3680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penn State</td>
<td>3690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>3615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>3555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>3435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syracuse</td>
<td>3420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>3390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>3215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. I. Browning '27, J. Lacey '28,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and H. Cowles '27 composed the team.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

They were high team in Guernseys and Ayrshires and second in placing Holsteins.

W. E. Fields '27, followed by L. Cruickshank '27, placed highest on Cornell's team in the general livestock contest. The other members of the team were L. O. Taylor '27, L. R. Blanding '27, and R. E. Zautner '27.

The team won $50.00 in cash prizes and finished in fourth place. The standing of the teams follows:

1—Syracuse
2—Penn State
3—Connecticut
4—Cornell
5—New Hampshire
6—Massachusetts

According to Professor Allen, "The high man in this contest was a girl from Massachusetts."

At the National Dairy Show the team composed of Lyle Arnold '27, (Continued on page 56)

THE AG ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

Here, if you please, fellow students, is the original and only collection of pictures of your Association officers. Don't push so, girls, you all rate an introduction. "Huh!" says Velma, the vamp, "I knew 'em determined by the amount we owe the N. Y. T. & T. Co. drop in the office after lab any day.

For the benefit of those who will be unable to get inside the office door this week we'll give those unfortunates a "knock down" to them right now. To my upper left you gaze upon the blonde brute, "Howie" Stout.

In the upper right you find "Andy" Vickers, who twirls as wicked a pen as secretary as he does baseballs on the varsity. Under "Andy" you note "Ernie" Nohle, who assists "Van" Van Schoick in directing the Ag College athletes beat all the other colleges.
Through Our Wide Windows

The Cornell Countryman
Founded 1903
Incorporated 1914

One of the Agricultural College Magazines. Associated. Finances are controlled by an incorporated board of professional and business men of which L. J. Steele is president. Published monthly from October to June. The subscription rate is a dollar a year; single copies fifteen cents; advertising rates on application.

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R. F. Fetherolf

Ithaca, New York
November, 1926

A BARBECUE

—is sorry that R. Clapp '27, ex-business manager, and H. W. Beers '28, ex-CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN editor, found it impossible to return to school this year and at the same time gladly gives them a leave of absence from the board. We look for a continuance of their good work upon their return.

THE COUNTRYMAN

—take a look at page 60. Our Women's Editor is the "boss." If you don't like it tell her and if you do tell others.

IN CALIFORNIA

—thirty thousand dairy farmers and the 130,000 people, who rely upon the dairy industry for a livelihood, have just finished a fight, which we hope has been successful, against the oleomargarine interests in that state. It was a repetition of the battle between big moneyed industries and the farmer. High-pressure advertising is used to sell a substitute to the detriment of the individual producing the natural product, in this case milk—the fundamental food.

A NATIONAL

—uniform plan of poultry standardization and accreditation of breeding stock, hatching eggs, and chicks is being developed by a national committee of fifteen state representatives. The sub-committee of which Professor J. E. Rice of the College of Agriculture is a member met during October in Chicago and agreed upon most of the suggestions proposed by the eastern representatives. The main controversial point is the terminology of the lowest production grade; whether it shall be "Supervised" or "Accredited" when the flock is not disease-free. It would be extremely unfortunate if this class was called accredited since in all branches of livestock the word carries the idea of a disease-free condition. Few persons realize the significance of the adoption of this standardization plan to be administered by states with federal cooperation. Many believe it will be the greatest aid ever offered to the poultry industry. We regret we can not give out more detailed information at this time for we know poultrymen are interested. As soon as Professor Rice says "let 'er go" we will publish a complete outline and description of the plan.

—will be held December third. Members of the staff, their families, and every student in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics may consider this a personal invitation to attend the feast on that afternoon.

We have looked for a barbecue ever since we began buying Ag Association tax tickets, but always, always rumors and no action. For three years we have vainly hoped for a barbecue. Unless fate is against us, this year we will have such a feast. The amount of work has heretofore prevented the officers of the Ag Association from attempting it. Now with the Ag Association, Dom- 

ec on Club, and Ye Hosts backed by the COUNTRY-
MAN, the work and expense is divided and makes possible the barbecue. We'll do our share. You do yours. Talk it up to others and come yourself. Don't forget December third.

*We do not advise anyone to wear formal dinner clothes to the barbecue.

46
'99

Paul Martin is doing very well running the 100-year old Martin homestead near Rush, New York. His main enterprises are potatoes and dairying and he sells milk in the village.

Walter Mulford is professor of forestry and chief of the Division of Forestry at the University of California. He was vice-president of the World Forestry Congress held in Rome, Italy, from April 29 to May 5 last, which was attended by three hundred and fifty delegates from fifty-five nations of the world. He can be reached in care of the university at Berkeley, Calif.

'08

J. P. Landry is the province poultry husbandman for the Department of Natural Resources at Truro, Nova Scotia.

'09

F. E. Mixa is manager of the Ames Poultry and Hatchery Co., dealer in eggs, poultry, and baby chicks, located at Ames, Iowa. He can be reached at 123 Kellogg Avenue, Ames, Iowa.

Harold Robinson is farming at Riverhead, Long Island, and is specializing in potatoes, cauliflower, and corn. He is also trying some watermelon strains for H. S. Mills. There are three younger members of the family, one daughter and two sons.

'10

Freeman S. Jacoby is with Armour and Company with headquarters at Union Stock Yards, Chicago. Mr. Jacoby is in charge of the poultry farming stations of which the Armour Company now has more than forty located in various parts of the United States, but principally in the middle West.

T. C. Murray started as county agent in Broome County with headquarters at Binghamton on October 15. He left Rockland County last February and was in the Englehart Auto Co. at Spring Valley until called to his new position in Broome County.

'11

R. Bly Martin runs a hundred acre farm near West Henrietta, N. Y. He specializes in potatoes and wheat, and keeps a small herd of cows. Bly is also president of the Monroe County Farm Bureau. That is enough to keep any man busy.

'12

Edward L. Bernays has received the title and decoration of Officer of Public Instruction of France, in recognition of services rendered to that country. He was associate commissioner of Secretary Hoover's Commission to the Paris Exposition last year and a director of the French Exposition held in New York two years ago. The honor was bestowed by the French Consul General for New York on behalf of the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts.

'13

John A. Barlow was married to Miss Blanche Whitman of Moravia on July 3. After an extended automobile trip they will reside in Elmira, where Barlow is a teacher of science in the high schools.

'14

Max F. Abell writes us that he changed his address on September 1, 1926, from Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst to Durham, New Hampshire. Max is doing research work in farm management there.

Nicholas Kopelof is research bacteriologist at the Psychiatric Institute, Ward's Island, New York. He was married to Miss Laura Gretech on April 16, 1925, and they have a daughter, Helen Vera, born on January 28 last. Kopelof is the author of "Lactobacillus Acidophilus," published by the Williams & Wilkins Company, and of "Why Infections," now on the press of Alfred A. Knopf.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Steer announce the birth of a son, Joseph Henry. "Elene" is in charge of the Quinault Indian Reservation at Hoquiam, Washington.

Harold F. Keyes is now managing a 400-acre farm owned by the U. S. Gypsum Company at Oakfield, New York. After graduation he spent a year in extension work at the Connecticut Agricultural College at Torrington. But the east was pretty tame, so Harold spent two years in the extension work at Corvallis, Oregon. But as the lure of the West died out Harold began to long for the old home place back at Rush, where his dad runs a fine farm. Harold worked at home until he was called to county agent work. He spent three years in Oneida County and one year in Schenectady. After a stab at real estate he moved to Oakfield. He now has two daughters, Caroline, aged six, and Ruth Anne, born April 5, 1926.

'15

Robert Edwards is now manager of the Chicago office of the Frank Pressbrey Co., advertising agents who specialize in agricultural and horticultural advertising. "Bob" has been with this firm for the past four years. He made a business call at the Countrymen office on September 27.

A son, Arthur Robert, was born on September 11 to Professor and Mrs. G. F. Heuser of Forest Home, who are spending the year in England.
Quickest, cheapest way to move your stumps—BLAST 'EM!

ONE man with du Pont dynamite can clear land more economically than gangs of laborers with tools or tractors. Blasting concentrates enormous energy where it will do the most work at the lowest cost. You place explosives exactly where their force is needed to move the stumps. The job is quickly and cheaply done—there are no high labor costs nor expensive machinery to install, move or dispose of where the stump-blasting plan is followed.

Are you thoroughly acquainted with the many labor-saving, efficient and economical uses of explosives on the farm? At any rate, you ought to have the "Farmers' Handbook of Explosives." Not just a catalog—it's a text-book, and is used as such by many agricultural colleges.

A free copy of the 100-page FARMERS' HANDBOOK OF EXPLOSIVES sent on receipt of your postal request.
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., INCORPORATED
Equitable Building, New York, N. Y.

H. McChesney is superintendent of the E. H. Gary estate and dairy farm at Jerico, Long Island. Formerly he was superintendent of a farm at Hyde Park, N. Y. He has two boys, one aged seven and the other, James S., born May 14, 1926.

Austin J. McConnell is teaching agriculture at Newton, N. J. His address there is 9 Liberty Street.

Fred W. Ohm is now associate editor of the American Agriculturist. Fred was formerly in charge of the field work at the state school at Farmingdale. Then he became the first junior extension leader in New York state and was located in Livingston County. He now has one daughter, Emma Virginia.

'16

Charles Borgos is in partnership with his brother-in-law in the United Blue Print Company at 505 Fifth Avenue, New York. He was married on July 28, 1925, to Miss Ruth R. Carter of Rutherford, N. J., and they are living at 2322 Grand Avenue, The Bronx. Besides his connection with the above firm, he writes that he is advertising agent for the Lackawanna Laundry Company of Jersey City and the Pelco Auto Products Company, Inc., of New York, as well as chairman of the committee on placements of the Cornell Club of New York, and sales representative of the Advertising Lithographic Display Company of New York.

Benjamin Brickman is connected with the Brooklyn Branch of the New York Life Insurance Company, and lives at 1265 Havemeyer Avenue, The Bronx, New York.

C. Herbert Chamberlain is now located with the natural science department of the Gary, Indiana, public school system. His old friends can reach him at 541 Harrison Street, Gary.

Howard Martin rented his farm in the spring of 1925 and became the Rochester salesman for the Pillsbury Flour Co. He and his wife, formerly Miss Alice Dickinson, are living in West Henrietta, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Morris (Mouse) Taylor have announced the birth of a future Cornellian, Oscar Livingstone Taylor, 2d, on July 16. Taylor writes that he is now a photographer in northern British Columbia, just across the Alaska and Yukon borders, and when not taking pictures he spends his time climbing mountains in search of the wily "Silver Tip" or "Brownie" or perhaps a moose or "Big Horn" when the larder gets low. His address is Atlin, B. C.

Clarence Moore is running an extensive potato and general farm at West Henrietta, N. Y. He bought a 100-acre farm five years ago and he and his father are working it quite successfully. Clarence was the circulation manager of the COUNTRYMAN during 1915-16.

Ronald Pohl is now foreman of a large nursery specializing in the growing of fine roses, located in White Plains, New York. His address is 14 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Victor Ries, who has been in charge of the floricultural work at Purdue University, has resigned to accept a position as extension professor of floriculture at Ohio State University at Columbus. Mr. Ries will there be associated with "Al" Hottes '13. Professor Hottes and a party of students visited Ithaca during the
summer enroute on an automobile trip while visiting large greenhouses in the East.

Paul R. Young, who has been assistant state leader of Junior extension for the past five or six years, has resigned and goes to Cleveland to take charge of garden work in the public schools there.

"17

Tracey B. Auger, who is working hard to make Detroit, Mich., more beautiful in the City Planner's Dept., visited Ithaca for old acquaintance sake and brought with him his wife and infant daughter.

H. J. "Red" Evans is a sales agent for the Niagara Sprayer Company in the Long Island and Connecticut district. "Red" is living at 225 Cleveland Avenue, Mineola, Long Island, and is the father of two sons, one seven years old and the other eleven months.

Jean P. Griffith is now running a poultry and horticultural farm at Wauchula, Fla. He was formerly with the Insular Experiment Station at Rio Piedras, Porto Rico. A series of articles on "Beautifying the Florida Farm Home" which have been appearing in The Florida Grower was written by him.

"17

On May 31 last, Harold J. Humphrey resigned as chief of the Buffalo, N. Y., station of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture. He is now with the New York Canners, Inc., of Rochester, N. Y. This firm owns and operates thirty-five canning factories in the eastern part of the country. His address is 143 Wallace Avenue, Buffalo.

Margaretta V. Landmann is located at Forsgate Farms, Cranbury, N. J. Last spring the place was badly damaged by fire, but it has since been rebuilt.

Herbert Stults is with Bassi Freres, Landscape Architects, New Rochelle, New York.

Karl N. Ehricke '18 has changed his address, 21 Ivanhoe Place to 93 Midland Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey.

Richard F. Lisee writes us that he has changed his address from 360 Henry Street to 39 Charlton Street, New York City.

H. J. Metzger is now the proud father of a bouncing baby boy born May 29. "Sad" is now assistant extension professor in the an hus department.

Francis O. Underwood was married in Sage Chapel on June 24 to Miss Erma E. Hollen of Ithaca. They are at home here at 119 Ithaca Road. Underwood is assistant extension professor of vegetable gardening.

"19

E. B. Daum is now a real estate broker with offices in Rochester, N. Y., and Delano, Florida. With him your money buys a lot if we understand this brokerage idea correctly.

"Bob" Hammond, who has been county agent in Broome County is now assistant secretary of the automobile Club of Binghamton. His old friends can reach him at that address.

Arnold Shaw left the United States Forest Service to become the field secretary for the Smokey Mountain National Park, North Carolina.

Frederick W. Loede, Jr., is still a planning engineer and landscape architect with the Regional Plan of New York and Its Environments, with headquarters at 130 East Twenty-second Street. He is working on plans in the
Why have nearly 2,000,000 farm people chosen Carbide Light?

Why are thousands of farmers installing Colt Light every year? Because twenty-six years of consistent, unfailing service in every state in the Union has given Colt Light a world-wide reputation for economy and satisfaction.

Colt Light is practically sunlight. It eliminates the danger of fires—gives you instant, unfluctuating light in every room. The Colt Iron saves time and discomfort for the farmer's wife. The Colt Hot Plate gives instant heat and makes cooking quick and pleasant.

A Colt Light Plant gives long service. It is moderately priced and can be bought on easy terms by farm owners. Its cost of operation on the average farm for lights, cooking and ironing is about ten cents per day—less than the cost of oil giving equal service.

Let us tell you more about the advantages of Colt Light. Write today for our free booklet, "Safer and Best By Test."

J. B. COLT COMPANY
New York . . . 30 E. 42nd St.
Philadelphia, Pa. . . 1700 Walnut St.
Chicago, Ill. . 1001 Monadnock Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo. . 716 N. Y. Life Bldg.
Chattanooga, Tenn. . 6th and Market Sts.
San Francisco, Cal. . 8th and Brannan Sts.

United States Department of Agriculture, with headquarters at Room A, Ferry Building, San Francisco, Calif. He writes that the work being carried on in California is along the line of a standardization of egg grades which have been developed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. California is the first state to adopt the grades on f. o. b. shipments as well as local inspections.

G. A. Spader took as a bride on July 17, Miss Ethel Green of Chittenango. The ceremony was performed at the Methodist Church in Morrisville by Rev. E. Bardwell.

W. D. Warren has gone to Western College, Oxford, Ohio, as a teacher of chemistry.

M. H. Cubbon is assistant professor in the agronomy department at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass. "Cubby" got his doctor's degree here in June, 1925, and during 1925-26 taught soils at Penn State. During the past summer he did ammonia sulphate publicity work in the agriculture department of the Barrett Co., New York City.

Frank Lee "Spuds" DuMont and Miss Margaret Claire Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Thomas of Bangor, Michigan, were married on June 27. They are now at home at 2416 Elmwood Blvd., Grand Rapids, Michigan. "Spuds" has a position as Curator of Education at the Kent Scientific Museum there.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Glasier of Warsaw, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Helen H. Glasier to Earl D. Bush of Warsaw. Her address is now 228 Heron St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Lewis E. Fitch is in the U. S. forestry work and is located at Camp Knox, Louisville, Kentucky. After graduation he instructed in rural engineering at the state college at Athens, Georgia.

Dorothy Powell has been assistant county club leader in Nassau County since graduation. She has had great success with the girls' 4-H camp held at Wading River, Long Island.

"Hank" Blevener and Miss Elizabeth Scofield of Pulteney were married on September 1. Mrs. Blevener was graduated from Elmira College in 1922. "Hank," brother of our present circulation manager, is running a dairy farm at Newark Valley, N. Y. While still on his honeymoon fire destroyed all his barns and equipment, and neighbors and Owego firemen
were able with difficulty to save the residence, garage, and livestock that was in the barn. It surely was hard luck for “Hank” to have such a loss at such a time. We wish to express not only our sympathy but that of his many Ithaca friends as well.

H. A. Brown is now the Bacteriologist at the Dairyman’s league plant at 19th Street and Avenue B in Brooklyn. He was married to Miss Ruth Curtis of Salamanca, New York, in June, 1924. He and his wife are living at Nassau Boulevard, Mineola, Long Island.

Wesley H. Childs is now with the Great Western Sugar Company at Windsor, Colo.

Marjorie Marion Guggolz and George Zahn, a New York lawyer, were married on September 29. They are living at St. John Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

H. C. Hackett, PhD., is an associate entomologist at the N. Y. State Agriculture Experiment Station at Geneva with his headquarters at Riverhead, Long Island. He and his wife, formerly Grace Watkins of Indian Springs, Georgia, live at the Vegetable Gardening Research Farm at Riverhead.

Chilson L. Leonard, who was instructor in English at the University of Minnesota last year, has been appointed instructor in English at Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University. During the summer, he and Mrs. Leonard (Edith W. Parrott ’23) helped Rev. Edward M. Parrott run Jogues Hospice, an experiment in mental, physical, and spiritual upbuilding through cooperative effort in running a farm and several households at Lake George, N. Y. “Chil” was editor of the “Countryman,” 1922-23. He and his wife are now living at 507 Orange Street, New Haven, Conn.

Broder Lucas is running a 200-acre dairy farm at Champlain, New York, and is selling hay. He is secretary of the county branch of the Dairyman’s League and an officer in the Grange.

Mr. and Mrs. Baron Meays announce the marriage of their daughter, Helen Marjorie, to Walter D. Ludlam, Jr., on July 31, at Baldwinsville, New York. Walter finished premed here at Cornell in 1923 and then went to New York for graduate work receiving his degree last June. The couple are living at 304 E. 58th Street, New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn L. Werly announce the birth of a son, Glenn Louis, Jr., on September 16. Glenn is now assistant to the division manager of the Standard Oil Company of New York; his address is 607 Walnut Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

Jackson White is county club leader in Nassau County. He was married to Miss Ethel Robbins of Poland.

How This College Man Found the Secret of Making Money Pleasantly and Easily

THE year before he graduated, his father sold out his coffee business and retired.

But he wasn’t the kind who could stay retired.

“Son” hadn’t made up his mind what to do after graduation, so knowing how he liked flowers, Dad kind of concluded he would have a decision ready.

So he built this sassy little flower shop in one of the residential sections of Indianapolis.

Then he called us in to add the greenhouse, which he calls his “big glass show case”.

Dropped in to see them not so long ago.

Say man, but there is just one of the nicest little gold mines I’ve bumped into in many a day.

A delightful business in every way, and growing every day.

How about it, don’t you think your Dad would chip in on a proposition like that?

Write us. We’ll give you all the facts you want, and then some.

More and more college men are taking up this flower business every year.

It’s fun, and there’s money in it — that’s why.

If interested write to the Manager of our Service Dept., 30 East 42nd St., New York City, who will give your letter his personal attention.

Lord & Burnham Co.

Builders of Greenhouses and Conservatories

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Apollo Roofing Products

Why build to burn? Use Galvanized Roofing for farm buildings—and Tin Roofs for homes.

Apollo-Galvanized Galvanized Sheets not only last longer for Roofing and Siding, but are especially adapted for Closets, Tanks, Bins, Spouting, and all exposed sheet metal work. Keyorn Steel Roofing Tin Plates also give unequalled service. Sold by leading metal merchants. Look for the Keystone logo on brands. Write for our latest booklet.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The Coming Agriculture

THE old idea of economy was to do without conveniences. The new economy makes use of them to save labor, time and money whenever possible.

There are twice as many tractors on farms today as there were six years ago and other machines for economical production are coming into constantly increasing use. This is the most significant development in Agriculture today.

It means that farmers are changing over to the best practices, reducing production costs, saving on power and labor, using the most efficient equipment they can buy. A reorganization of Agriculture is taking place, based upon the new economy—that lower production costs and greater output per worker are the best guarantees of profit in farming.

It is interesting to note that Case machines, with 85 years of experience behind them, stand today at the forefront of the movement for a better paying Agriculture.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company

N. Y., on August 8, 1924, and they are now living at 56 Cruickshank Avenue, Mineola, Long Island.

R. Elwood Thompson is in the department of conservation, Division of Forestry of the State of Massachusetts. His address is Swan State Forest, Great Barrington, Mass.

Last March, George F. Brewer left the Certain-teed Products Corporation in New York to take a position with the New York Life Insurance Company. He is now a salesman in its office at San Diego, Calif. He was married to Miss Lorraine H. Morrill of Plandome, Long Island, on August 15, 1925. They left for the Pacific Coast on April 15. They can be addressed at 3192 Third Street, San Diego.

W. Maynard Brown is farming with his father in Chestertown, Maryland. Maynard and his father are going into things on a large scale and he hopes soon to be able to let his father retire.

Marion A. Dammeyer is now chief dietitian at the U. S. Veterans' Hospital at Rutland Heights, Mass. She was transferred in July from the hospital at Oteen, N. C.

Leslie Hawthorn writes us that he is working for the Geneva Agricultural Experiment Station and is helping to collect data for "The Vegetables of New York" which will be similar to the present fruit book series of New York. In his last paragraph he says: "The days of my 'single blessedness' are numbered. Miss Ruth Reynolds of Perry City, New York, recently announced our engagement. She is the dietician at Risley this year."

Irving W. Ingalls is in the advertising department of the American Agriculturist. His address is 2nd Street, Mineola, Long Island.

Arthur M. Kent and Miss Virginia Watson were married September 15 at the First Presbyterian Church, Staunton, Virginia. "Art's" address is Western Electric Telephone Laboratories, Fort Royal, Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Lacy of Skaneateles, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Lucy V. Lacy '24, to Harold J. Horsington of that village.

Frances Scudder, who has been an instructor of clothing in the Home Economics College for the past two years, has gone to Uniontown, Pa., this year where she will teach clothing in the high school. Her address is 366 S. Mt. Vernon Avenue.

James Rogers II and Margaret Humeston were married on September 4 in Huntington, N. Y., in the Old First Presbyterian Church of which her first maternal ancestor in America was one of the founders. They are now living at Ausable Forks, N. Y. Rogers is superintendent of the sulphite mill of the J. and T. Rogers Company.

Irving Well is farming on shares with his cousin, Charles Smith '24, at Calverton, Long Island, and is specializing in potatoes and cauliflower. Smith is married and has a daughter, Doris, aged two.

E. J. Anderson who received his master's degree here in '25 has been made assistant professor of apiculture at Penn. State College.

Eugene Borda has shifted his occupation from pickle raising in Jersey to producing bananas in Guatemala, Central America, where his skill is being thoroughly tested.

W. Storrs Cole and Miss Gladys F.
Agricultural Blasting—a Profitable Profession

MANY progressive young farmers learn to use dynamite and make a professional and profitable side-line of agricultural blasting. Write now for a copy of “Land Development with Hercules Dynamite”, an excellent handbook. Afterwards, get some practical experience. Then you will be able to blast ditches, stumps, and boulders, and do other dynamite work for the farmers in your neighborhood. Your skill will frequently be in demand.

Please send me a copy of “Land Development with Hercules Dynamite.”

Name ___________________________

Address _______________________

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)

900 MARKET STREET
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

THE bee-journals are practically all of high grade, well edited and full of excellent articles on bees and beekeeping. From the nature of the work done with bees on the other side, these articles naturally do not deal with large scale operations, but they are usually scientifically accurate. The societies are conducted with more enthusiasm than are ours, and almost every society has its own official organ or arranges to have some journal sent to each member.

With so many fine enthusiastic people keeping bees, the amount of honey produced over any given area is usually higher than is found on this side. This honey is owned in small lots, of course, and every beekeeper is an enthusiast who talks bees and honey constantly. Since there is no better advertisement for honey than the talk of an enthusiast, there
is no marketing problem for honey on the other side. Although they lack our commercial beekeeping, still it must be admitted that beekeeping is in a highly prosperous condition almost everywhere, except perhaps in France where the depression of the franc has upset everything.

Which reminds me that never before were we out and out wealthy until we reached France. We were there when the franc was low but before the summer increase in prices occurred because of that depression. The result was that hotel bills were amusingly low, we could use a taxi whenever we wished without any consideration of costs and could buy what we wished. The highest taxi bill in Paris was for a trip from the outskirts of the city to our hotel in the center of the city, which with a liberal tip amounted to twenty-four cents. In southern France we hired a taxi to take three of us from Toulouse to Hyères and return and wait two hours while we visited the United States Bureau of Entomology parasite laboratory, the total bill being $2.34. In Paris one of my suits gave out to the extent that the next thing would have been an interview with the police, so I bought a new one.

It was all wool but not strictly American cut, but the bill was only $9.60. It is fine to be a millionaire once, even though it can not last.

ONE day stands out as important on the trip, that on which we visited the former home of the great Swiss naturalist, Francois Huber. He published a great book on the behavior of bees in 1794, the first book ever published which gave reliable information. His work was done after he became totally blind and his observations were made through a trained servant. The house in which he lived is still standing in the small town of Pragny, a few miles north of Geneva. It is located on the estate of the Baron Rothschild and will doubtless be well cared for on that account, but it unfortunately remains unmarked, a deficiency which our beekeeper guides promised to rectify soon, through action of their organization. There is a real thrill to a beekeeper in visiting such a place, while to an ordinary tourist it is just an ordinary house. We shall always recall that visit with great feeling.

The one outstanding feature of our trip was the extreme and overwhelming kindness of the beekeepers whom we met. We were strangers and they took us in, and surely never was a more cordial reception given American visitors than we enjoyed. We shall never be able to repay their kindness, for probably few of them will visit this country, but they have demonstrated not only their goodness of heart but their keen desire for international cooperation among the workers with bees.

The U. S. D. A. Produce Inspection Service

(Continued from page 43) on the car in the market. If the market inspection indicates that loss or damage occurred in transit, it aids the receiver in collecting on his claim for loss or damage from the shipper, who in turn puts in a claim with the transportation company.

All this gives too narrow an impression of the advantages of shipping point inspection. It is designed primarily to give assurance to all parties directly concerned in the shipment of grade and condition of the product at the time it leaves the point of origin. Not all parties concerned can see the shipment in advance of its movement. The inspection in reality represents all these, doing for each what each would do for himself if distance did not prevent.

There is another aspect which should not be lost sight of which is all important. It means a gradual decrease in trashy shipments and a gradual improvement in quality of vegetables that move out of a district. Better quality means increased consumption and better profits for the producer. It makes the producer more interested in learning improved production methods, which the shipping point inspector is expected to be qualified to give the producer.

The field of work is developing so rapidly that the supply of qualified men to fill the many inspection positions that are constantly being opened has not kept up with the demand. Not only has this inspection work developed with the Federal government, but several private inspection agencies have also opened up. Many cooperative vegetable shipping associations employ their own inspectors, as do some of the railroad companies in connection with their claim departments. One of the prerequisites for employment in any of these positions is a good foundation knowledge of the principles of vegetable gardening.

Vegetable gardening is a relatively new development in agricultural college teaching, and as yet has not at-

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**Must farm homes be comfortless**

Vacation over. The pleasure of seeing school friends again; the change from country to town life, with its greater comforts. Bath facilities possibly were primitive at home and it's good to get under a shower again.

Perhaps too there's a little touch of sadness; mother and father seemed this summer to be showing their age, the marks of a life of hard work and deprivation. You wish they didn't have to do without so many things that town people have: running water, to take away the drudgery of kitchen and laundry; a bathroom to freshen them up, after a hot, hard day. Need they be without running water? Shouldn't they too benefit from the labor-saving developments in plumbing?

Crane automatic farm water systems have made possible a dependable running water supply and every plumbing convenience on any farm. At a financial profit. Write to Crane Co. for full particulars.
tracted the attention of many students who in common with many other people have been inclined to associate vegetable gardening work with drudgery. Not so many years ago it did entail long hours of hard labor, but today the vegetable gardening industry is on a firm business basis and the opportunity for students interested in this phase of agriculture is better than in many of the branches of agriculture which have been taught in our agricultural colleges for a much longer period of time. Men who have had college training in vegetable gardening are in great demand for these inspection positions which offer the student who is interested in any phase of vegetable work, whether from the producing or marketing side, one of the best post-graduate courses which he can receive anywhere. There has been a very heavy turnover in the inspection field, due to the wonderful training it gives men. It enables them to command more responsible and remunerative positions in the trade. It is one of the most attractive training schools the student can enter upon graduation because it combines experience with travel.

Farms and Farmers I Have Known
(Continued from page 44)

home to me the idea that farmers could afford to act as real estate agents for any of their neighbors who happened to be selling out, in order to protect those who remained as to the quality of prospective buyers and therefore prospective neighbors.

At the junction of two valleys in the middle of Steuben County I met a farmer who not only was running a six hundred and thirty acre farm but was also running a potato shipping cooperative as well. This cooperative, I learned later, has the reputation of being one of the best managed cooperatives in the state. He has always lived within about sixty rods of the house where he was born. The only education he ever received was in that little yellow knowledge box over there in the trees, as he described the schoolhouse across the road. He had a keen insight into human nature and used this insight in keeping everyone satisfied in the cooperative he managed as well as on his farm. In criticising the high pressure methods that are some times used to put across a strong central organization he said was that they carried the farmers away in a wave of enthusiasm and sold them a manure spreader when what they really wanted was a pitchfork. To my mind he is a living refutation of the argument that one needs to travel to become broad and to understand people.

The last of these unusual farmers whom I saw is only nineteen years old. He is outstanding for what he has done. In five years, from 1921-1926 through the breeding of purebred Jerseys, he has won an electric washer given by the New York State Bankers' Association to the best Junior Project member, and from the same source in 1925 he won a $250 scholarship to Cornell Winter Course. His cattle won one second and one third prize at Cornell Winter Course. His cattle won one second and one third prize at the New York state fair in 1924 and won three firsts and a third in the Wyoming County Fair in both 1924 and 1925. He is a real cattle breeder and is enthusiastic in his work. In April, 1925, he and his father bought a farm together. The inventory value of his Jerseys made it possible for him enter the partnership on an equal basis with his father.

I think the thing that has impressed me most about all these farmers is that they are really living as they go and are not spending their lives with the idea of sometime getting ready to live. They get a real kick out of life as it goes by.

The College's Judging Team
(Continued from page 45)

E. I. Browning '27, L. Cruickshank '27, and W. E. Field '27, alternate, placed fourth in a field of twenty-seven colleges, the second largest entry list in the history of the National. The team scores by breeds showed that Cornell finished

Second in Ayrshires
Fifth in Holsteins
Tenth in Jerseys.

L. Cruickshank was fifth in all breeds and eighth in Ayrshires while E. I. Browning was ninth in Holsteins. In the memory of Professor Allen "with one exception, of those teams competing in the Eastern States contest not one has ever succeeded in placing above Cornell at the National Dairy Show." The final line-up of the first ten teams at the National is as follows:

1—South Dakota
2—Ontario, Canada
3—Oregon
4—Cornell
5—Minnesota
6—North Carolina
7—Missouri
8—Massachusetts
9—Wisconsin
10—Maine

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MAMMOTH BARBECUE TO BE HELD ON DECEMBER 3
Scene of All Ag-Domecon Affair Is an Hus Judging Pavilion

Come on, fellers, get your chunk o' sizzlin' steer; charcoal spuds over this way; cider for the asking. Say—what's that tin orchestra trying to do it "stag" one, two, and three, four, we'll all—Listen, everybody, Dean Mann wants to say something. Mornin', Cy, howdy, Cy, and we won't get home until—what, no plates! Say, but this tumbarking floor feels soft through an overalls seat.

Honest, friends, this time we mean it. Friday, December 3, is the night. Ag Association, Countryman, Domecon Club, Ye Hosts, Foresters—all in on it. Judging Pavilion, with a big barbecue pit in front. Everybody come,—bring the missus and the little ones, professor. Aggie, don't forget your better half; or if you're bashful make it "doo." Everybody welcome. But be sure it's old clothes. Otherwise no questions asked.

Bob Zautner in Charge

Dean Mann is lord high executioner. Bob Zautner '27 is general committee chairman with Tom LaMont '27 and Bill Walling '27 as majors domo. Norma Wright '27 will be circus master. Chuck Bowman '27 and other huskies will dig the big roasting pit. Harold Wentworth '27 will worry about the bills, but the rest of us won't. The real advance dope is bein' buzzed about by John Ehrlich '28 and himself. 

Who said ag spirit? Just watch our smoke!

POULTRY SHOW SCHEDULED

THE FIFTH NEW YORK STATE PRODUCTION POULTRY SHOW will be larger in size and better in all ways: more specials, more judges, hotter competition. The progressive poultrymen knows the value of a win at the New York State Production Poultry Show at Ithaca, November 30, December 1. For program list address Dr. C. Orle, secretary, at the New York State College of Agriculture.

SOCCER SEASON CLOSES

The Ag soccer team came through this fall's intercollege games with a record of two ties at 1–1, and two defeats at 0–0. In the sympo con- test against Law the Ag booters were to the fore with one goal until, with but a few minutes to play, a well placed boot by one of the Law team tied the score. Then for two consecu- tive games, against C. E. and M. E., the Ag booters won the elliptical goose egg while their opponents managed to score. TheAgA team through the final game against Arts, which had previously defeated C. E., an extra period of play was used to try and break the tie but the final score was 1–1. Arts made their tally early in the second half and a little later Del Rosario, received a pass from Captain Zentgraf which he dribbled through the Art's backfield and kicked a goal thus making a tie which even an extra period of play could not break. The men who played for Ag are: M. E. Guck '29, C. F. Olsen '29, A. G. Bedell '29, R. L. Zentgraf '27 (Cap- tain), F. Fish '28, C. C. Li, grad., H. L. Page '28, D. J. McKinlay '27, W. R. McKnight '27, J. G. Weir '27, P. P. Weckesser '26, E. F. Nohle '28, J. W. Stiles '29, W. J. McEnery, grad., S. B. Taylor, grad., E. M. Hallam '30.

BEEKEEPING LIBRARY GROWING

A most valuable addition was recently made to the beekeeping library in the form of a manuscript journal kept by the late Mr. Langstroth over a period of 46 years of active work in apiculture. This journal was discovered in an attic in Dayton, Ohio, and was given as a donation to the library early last month. This work is a classic in its field and is now being transcribed with the intention of having it published at some future date. During the past year there have been over three thousand donations to the beekeeping library, many of them from foreign lands. Professor Phillips, who recently returned from an extensive European trip, also brought back many donations from foreign bee-keepers.

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY WHO'S WHO 1926

College of Agriculture


College of Home Economics

Director M. Van Rensiesslaer, Professors R. G. Smith, A. J. Werner.

FORESTERS BEGIN YEAR WITH FROSTY WELCOME

Lumberjack Brawl Scheduled for November 12 in Old Armony

Let's go '29, seemed to be the main idea at the first meeting of the For- estry Club on September 28. The frosty had a busy time of it getting along with the officers meeting for their own class as well as with the upper class foresters. Welcoming speeches were made by "Froggy" Pond, "Fritz" Beyer, and "Onyx" Smith. The "illicit" choir endeavored to give a selection or two but were suitably stopped with a bombardment of "shilegers" and cider which had previously been found to be most effective in such emergencies.

The foresters are planning a lumberjack brawl, in Cornell fashion a big dance, on Friday, November 12, the night before the Dartmouth game. The dance is informal and a good time is guaranteed by a hot "Bill" Walling, "Froggy" Pond, and "Fritz" Beyer. Tickets for the affair, which will be held at the Old Armony, may be had from members of the committee.

"Hangnail" Goes Big

Six Syracuse foresters were guests of the Club at the banquet of the Em- pire State Forest Products convention which was held in Ithaca during the week of October 4. "Come and git em afore we throw it away," was the cry echoing around the rifle range at about six o'clock Friday, October 15, when the foresters had their annual steak roast. It was found that those who went hearty- ly took the all-day field trip in bot- any 13 were the first ones to line up on the grub. It would seem that even college students learn some things by experience. The Club's guests for the evening were Secretary O. W. Smith, and Professors Homer, Guise, Recknagel, Cope, and Spaeth who ad- mit that the "hangnail," rolls, coffee, doughnuts, cakes, and apples, which made up the menu, were as good as they could have gotten at home. Besides the faculty guests there were about thirty club mem- bers present. The only hitch in the affair was that the party was called at eight-thirty on account of darkness.

EASTMAN STAGE TRYOUTS

The office of extension speaking has issued an advance warning to all prospective disciples of the Demostenhean art to lubricate their thinking works and tongues. First trials for East- man stage candidates will be held No- vember 29, and all interested are urged to sign up with the department before that date. The final contest on the stage takes place during Farmers' Week. All undergraduates in good standing in the College of Agriculture are eligible to compete.
WEATHER FORECASTS HELP
45,000 NEW YORK FARMERS

The Ithaca office of the U. S. Weather Bureau is of the opinion that during the past season more use was made of the harvest-weather forecasts than ever before. Starting in a small way some five or six years ago, there has been a steady increase in requests for this service.

These forecasts are issued during the season of haying and harvest, and contain pertinent weather information for as long a period in advance as conditions may warrant. Judging from hundreds of reports received by the Weather Bureau, this service, where intelligently used, has proved its value to agriculture in New York state.

The county agricultural agents select local distributors in each telephone exchange where the service is desired. The Weather Bureau then telegraphs the forecasts each day direct to these distributors, who in turn pass on the information to their neighbors over the telephone. In this manner prompt and thorough distribution of the indications is assured. It is to this very efficient cooperation, even more than to the specialized information contained in the forecasts, that the success of the service is due.

During the past season the forecasts were available to farmers in 45 counties of the state; 350 local distributors received the daily telegrams, and it is estimated that the weather information was made available to over 45,000 farmers.

PROFS' PRANKS

There will be four people instead of three for whom to get passports when Professor G. F. Heuser of the poultry department returns from England. Arthur Robert Houser arrived safely on September 11 at Totnes, England. He had an eight and a half-pound start in life. His crying hours are from seven-thirty to ten p. m. regularly.

Professors C. R. Crosby of entomology, and F. M. Blodgett of plant path, and Dr. S. C. Bishop of the State Museum, left October 2 on a trip through the southern Appalachian Mountains. Professor Crosby is interested in collecting spiders and other insects, Professor Blodgett in fungi, while Dr. Bishop's forte is salamanders, toads and other small animals. They are traveling by automobile and will tour through the western part of North Carolina and eastern Tennessee and will perhaps go as far south as Florida. They will be gone about a month.

Professor G. A. Works has been serving this fall as a member of a survey staff, which has been making a study of the organization and financing of higher educational institutions in Indiana.

Professor R. M. Stewart gave two addresses during October at the fruit and crop show conducted by the teachers of agriculture at Geneva. One address was given before the high school students and the other at a meeting of farmers. He also went to the Chautauqua county teachers' convention, held at Fredonia, and spoke on supervised study, examinations, and methods of teaching.

THE AG STUDENT TAKES HIS EASE

HEB-SA

T. B. Freeman
C. C. House
V. O. Linderman
I. H. Taylor
A. J. Van Schoick
W. H. Walling

POSy PICKER ELECTIONS HELD AT GET-TOGETHER

The first get-together of the Floriculture Club was held on November 6, in the floriculture building. A goodly turnout was present and formal introductions were made by Professor White after which the usual informal atmosphere prevailed. Brief resumes of the summer's activities were given by the professors and the election of officers for the current year was consummated. Those elected were: president, H. P. Yoder, vice-president, Miss E. A. Irish, secretary; E. Good, and corresponding secretary, Tuot. Adjournment for refreshments and discussion brought the meeting to a close.

Professor W. I. Myers has returned from a seven months' trip through northern Europe where he observed agricultural conditions. He reports that markets in general are bad, especially in England, because of the recent general strike. Prices of agricultural products are low, especially, in Denmark, because Danish products are marketed largely in England. This situation is made the more acute by a severe depression of currencies throughout northern Europe.

Professor R. H. Barrett is now a member of the Massachusetts Agricultural College faculty.
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Domecon Doings

Norma Wright, Editor
Laura Griswold, Associate Editor

Prof's Pranks

Miss Mary F. Henry, professor of goods and nutrition, and Miss Claribel Nye '14, associate state home demonstration leader, are on sabbatic leave, studying at Columbia University.

Professor Beulah Blackmore has returned from her sabbatic leave, and will resume her work in the department of clothing and textiles. Miss Blackmore spent last year with the clothing information bureau of one of the large department stores in Boston. The bureau assists customers of the stores in the selection and planning of wardrobes and the choice of colors and materials for garments, and offers a comparatively new field to home economics trained women.

Lodge Loses Miss Roberts;
Miss Weld New Instructor

The home economics lodge is in charge of Miss Emma Weld this year. Miss Weld is a graduate of the University of Chicago and holds a master's degree from Columbia. She was with the department of household administration at Oregon Agricultural College before coming to Cornell.

New Equipment Added to Home Economics Lodge

Louise is the name of the newest Domecon baby, the eleventh to come to live in the home economics practice houses. Her headquarters are in the Home Economics apartment where she is being cared for by the groups of senior women registered for the practice house work. As she is a normal healthy baby, there is every reason to believe that she will continue the good record established by her predecessors. The ten babies before her have the unique record of only one day of sickness among them.

The one day of sickness was a mystery until some one discovered that the leaves of a begonia plant on a shelf within the baby’s reach had strangely disappeared. Begonia leaves are not part of the baby’s regular diet and the Domecon youngsters thrive on carefully modified milk, regular hours, sunshine, fresh air, fruit and vegetable juices, egg yolk and cod liver oil.

Editorial

Announcing the arrival of a daughter, Domecon Doings, born to Mr. and Mrs. Cornell Countryman on Nov. 1, 1926, in the College of Home Economics.

Being such a mere infant, she is of course unable to tell us much about herself, her ambitions and ideals, but like most infants she has a perfectly good pair of lungs which she has already made known she intends to use whenever she sees fit. Her fond parents naturally have high hopes for her, and, being broad-minded parents, realize that crying is a necessary part of every baby’s normal development. But she is a very good child, and generally cries only when hungry. So when you hear her engaged in one of her hunger cries (yes, according to Miss Momsch, babies really have hunger cries), you will know she is hungry, and when one is hungry, one needs sustenance.

All of which means that we hope Domecon will get busy, do things, and manufacture sufficient food each month to keep her small charge healthy and happy.

You see, it’s like this! Since about 400 of the 1,100 students up on the Ag Campus are registered in domecon, we thought the new college has earned at least honorable mention, so we have decided to allow this page to “do the honors”—hence its strange and startling appearance.

Cupid’s Cut-ups

Three members of the home economics staff were married during the summer. Miss Erma Hollen, assistant extension professor of nutrition, and Francis O. Underwood, assistant extension professor of vegetable gardening, were married in Sage Chapel on June 24. Miss Dora Wetherbee, assistant professor of household art, was married to Edgar W. Erway ‘26 on September 4. Also on September 4, Miss Reena Roberts, assistant professor of home economics and instructor in the practice house, was married to Charles H. Hasker. Mr. and Mrs. Hasker will make their home in Somerville, Mass. Mrs. Underwood and Mrs. Erway will continue their work at the college.

New Head of Household Management Department

Miss Myra Jane Robinson, a graduate of the University of Illinois, has been appointed acting assistant professor in the department of household management. Miss Robinson has had considerable experience in the commercial field, with the Westinghouse Electric Products Company and the Hoover Company, and she has taught at the University of Illinois.

Graduate Fellowship

A new graduate fellowship in home economics has been provided for the year 1926-27 through the generosity of Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Sr. The fellowship is for the study of economic opportunities open to women of rural communities and of the types of vocational training needed to fit the women to take advantage of them. Nancy Kritzer, a graduate of the College of Industrial Arts, Texas, who has been manager of the Nassau County Home Bureau since 1922, has been awarded the fellowship.
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TWO BIOLOGY PROFESSORS ADDRESS THE AGASSIZ CLUB

The Agassiz Club was one of the first to resume activities this fall, when Professor E. F. Phillips of agriculture addressed the Club on some points of interest of his trip to Europe this summer. Later in October, Professor J. G. Needham spoke on some of the rare wild life haunts and natural wonders of the Finger Lakes region.

The Club hopes to continue this start throughout the remainder of the year, furnishing to its members and to all interested visitors as rare and fascinating speakers as the first two. All those interested in nature and the wonders of the out-of-doors are cordially invited to join the Club on its bi-weekly Sunday rambles through the gorges and hills of the Cornell region. The meetings take place on Monday evenings on the second floor of McGraw Hall, north entrance.

"BA" JUDGES JERSEY PAPERS

Professor Bristow Adams was at Rutgers College in New Jersey again early in October, where the fifth annual New Jersey Newspaper Institute was held.

Professor Adams had to leave Cornell two days in advance of the regular meeting in order to judge the newspapers of the state, weeklies, semi-weeklies and dailies on their front pages, editorial pages, community news, and agricultural news, making seven classes altogether. Ordinarily, about 350 papers enter the contests.

This is the fourth successive year that Professor Adams has been called on to do this judging for New Jersey papers, though he has judged New York and Ohio papers for a larger number of similar contests, as well as the papers of Florida, Minnesota, Kansas and other states.

Besides judging the papers and announcing the awards, Professor Adams spoke on "Training the Local Correspondent," based on the results he has had from news-writing schools for community newspapers in New York state.

N.Y. JUNIORS CLEAN UP

New York junior project boys came out with flying colors at the National Dairy Show recently held at Detroit. A whole carload of calves was shipped out to Michigan to compete with calves raised by juniors from the four corners of the United States. In the individual entries, of which five only were allowed to each state, New York boys won three first prizes, one second, and two thirds. The other important class, the five head herd, was also fairly well cleaned up, New York juniors winning first in the Holstein and Brown Swiss, second in the Jersey, and third in the Guernsey breed.

The date of the trip to the Geneva experiment station by the floriculture I class has been postponed from November 13, the day of the Dartmouth game, to November 20, an open date.

COUNTY FARMER GROUPS TO VISIT NEW YORK MARKETS

E. A. Flansburgh of the extension office is organizing a number of farm marketing trips following the lead set last year by Steuben county. Trips are being planned in Steuben, Monroe, Madison, Schuyler, Wayne, and Ontario counties, from each of which, groups of about twenty-five farmers, accompanied by the county agent, will visit New York City to study the marketing of the crops and produce raised in their county. Stops will be made at some of the fruit and vegetable piers, the large wholesale markets, the Dairymen's League offices, milk sheds, poultry, and stock yards, and other terminal and marketing facilities of the metropolitan district.

Dean Mann personally welcomed the freshmen of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics in his talk to them in freshman orientation on October 8. He told of recent agricultural college developments in Europe, and gave the students much practical advice as to their work here at Cornell.

Adelin S. White, who has been doing work in psychology in the rural education department, is now married and lives in Texas. She is succeeded by Professor W. A. Brownell who took his doctorate in the University of Chicago and has had public school teaching experience, and for a time was on the staff of the University of Illinois.
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CAMPUS CHATS

Did you see the dope on the front page of the CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN, column one? Take another look. Are you with us? It'll go over big—bigger'n the barnyard ball if everyone of us boosts, with our chatter boxes now, and then with the rest of us on the big night. And for those who didn't get the little blue tag on registration day, drop in at the COUNTRYMAN office and get one now. It'll make us feel a lot bigger on December 3, and will help put over a darn sight better party.

In our ag college work the laboratory period is a very necessary supplement to material given in lectures, but we often wonder if department heads realize how essential to the student is the close alliance of the parts of a course. It is quite possible for the instructors, by careful arrangement of the subject matter in lectures and laboratories, to more forcibly impress on the student the association between lecture facts and his personal observations in laboratory. In our studies about the hill we sometimes find courses in which this coordination and cooperation is a mutual pleasure to instructors and students but this synchronism, though general, is not as universal as we of the undergraduate body would like to see it.

Why not start a get-acquainted campaign? The biggest opportunities of life at Cornell lie in the friendships we make with fellow students and members of the faculty. If some of us are not good mixers, that's all the more reason to give the idea a try. Each new friend makes the next one easier. And we wager you'll soon agree that it's well worth while. This is one of the biggest boosts to old ag spirit. The band wagon is starting down the long hill. The more that hop on, the faster we'll roll. Let's go!

The pomology department is all smiles for the College orchard has exceeded all expectations in the magnitude of its yield. Time to boost the old slogan, "an apple a day."

A properly balanced education consists of three parts, the development of the mind, the strengthening of the body, and the growth of the spirit. Doubtlessly, you are taking care of the enlargement of the mind, but what about the body? Are you getting sufficient regular exercise, plenty of sleep, and the right kind of food? If you are not out for some sport already, why not get in the swim? You will make lots of friends, help the college, and above all help yourself. Look around for something you like, then go to it. Finally, how about the spiritual side of your education, the thing that helps to organize everything, and crowns your life with inspiration and vision, and in the end happiness? Have you taken advantage of the opportunities offered, of church services, discussion groups, and of personal conferences? Begin now to plan your time so that each will be developed to its full extent.

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Courses begin November 3, 1926. Send for catalog and application forms. Address:

The Secretary
State College of Agriculture
Ithaca, New York

Campus COUNTRYMAN Editor

DEAR SIR:

Since 1917 the annual Kernis plays have been written by students in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. At present a first prize of $75 and a second of $25 are offered to would-be authors. The play contest closes November 15, when all manuscripts are due in the office of the secretary of the College of Agriculture.

Kernis, in carrying on this work, is giving students in agriculture and home economics a chance to gain some experience in the writing and presentation of dramatics suitable for home talent production. To this end it is essential that a student should write his play as early as possible, later obtaining criticism and suggestions for its improvement from friends. Kernis needs the support of the student body at the tryouts for the cast. We need more students to enter the play contest.

If you can present this matter to the students in an early issue, I am sure that they will write the plays in the future, and that adequate cast material will be forthcoming at the call in December.

Very truly yours,

A. J. VAN SCHOCK
Manager of Kernis

Editor's Note—We heartily endorse "Van's" plea for more concrete interest in Kernis. If ag and domecon students want a play during Farmers' Week, they must support their committee.
More Than a Clerk Was Awakened

Nearly every night it happened.

The young clerk stirred restlessly in his bed in the general store of the pioneer village, sat upright and peered through the window.

He could hear familiar voices of the night ... the scream of a panther from somewhere up the river ... the startled barking of Indian dogs on the nearby reservation ... but that which had awakened him was more insistent.

It was the rhythmic "whang, whang, whang!" of a hammer on an anvil.

Through the window of the shop across the street, outlined against the dim light within, the clerk could see the blacksmith toiling at the anvil—a giant of a man, swinging a heavy hammer unceasingly.

"What a man for work!" exclaimed the clerk.

All around the village, folks were talking about the blacksmith—how he had come from Vermont with only $73, and a kit of tools; how he had built a forge of clay and rock the first day of his arrival, and repaired the broken pitman shaft that was delaying important work at the saw mill; how he had stepped in and done all the iron work on the new grist mill, and how he was "working himself to death" over his new ideas about plows.

Many folks called this blacksmith a visionary, but the young clerk watched him admiringly at his nightly vigil.

Years later, after he, himself, had become a prominent manufacturer, this former clerk wrote:

"John Deere in his early experiences would make a plow and then go out to a prairie farm and give it a trial.

"If the plow did not work exactly to suit him, he would bring it back, take it to pieces, change the shape of the moldboard and try it out again.

"I would hear him hammering at ten o'clock at night when I went to bed at the store, and at four o'clock in the morning his hammering would wake me up; he had such indomitable determination to work out successfully what he had in mind."

* * *

More than a clerk was awakened by the zeal of John Deere as he worked, regardless of the hour, perfecting the plow which he had invented. That which came from the hammering on his anvil awakened the agricultural wealth of a nation—the wealth which awaited the coming of the steel plow—and founded the great organization which today builds and sells John Deere quality equipment for practically every farming operation.
De Laval Milker Users from 47 States Say---

RECENTLY a questionnaire was submitted to De Laval Milker users selected at random and located in all parts of the country. Replies were received from 1160, from every state except one. Following is a partial list of the questions and answers:

Q. Have you increased your milk production compared with hand milking?
A. 58.3% say the De Laval does increase their production over hand milking.
   29.6% say it does about the same.
   10.6% say they do not know.
   More than 98% say they produce as much as or more milk with the De Laval than they do with hand milking.

Q. How does it agree with your cows?
A. 98.5% answer favorably.

Q. What saving of time and labor have you accomplished with the De Laval Milker?
A. 34.6% save 2.1 hours per day.
   25.7% save entire time of one man.
   14.3% save 50% in time and labor of milking.
   9.1% save entire time of two men.
   1.2% save entire time of three men.

The results of this questionnaire show that the De Laval Milker has made good in a remarkable way. Already more than half a million cows are milked with De Laval Milkers and the number is increasing rapidly. Write your nearest De Laval office for complete information.

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Dean A. R. Mann inspecting the college-bred pure-bred Hereford steer, which will be served at the barbecue December sixth

DECEMBER

1926

Volume XXIV

Number 3
Making a hard job easier

The Mazda lamp as it is today is one of the greatest achievements of the General Electric laboratories. The Company also manufactures many electrical products which are used on the farm. The G-E Farm Book, describing these products, may be obtained from your local light and power company.

The time will never come when farming will be listed as an easy job. But groping in the dark is one hardship electricity will abolish.

On farms electrically equipped, power lines bring clean, safe lighting to the darkest corners. And the same power drives the motors of many labor-saving machines.

Not since the days when electricity was first harnessed to industrial use has it found a greater opportunity for human emancipation than in its application to farm use.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Farm Power News
—of interest to the Agricultural Student

McCormick-Deering
FARMALL
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Dean A. R. Mann inspecting the college-bred pure-bred Hereford steer, which will be served at the barbecue December sixth.

An Invitation

Frontispiece

Apiary of the Village Priest, Brig, Switzerland

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Ezra Cornell's Interest and Activity in Agriculture

By Glenn W. Herrick, professor in entomology, who has written the first part of an excellent sketch of Ezra Cornell's agricultural life after a great deal of interested investigation into the records. It is difficult to select the many incidents in his life which put Cornell into the class of America's leaders in agricultural history.

Is the "Rural Area" Getting Its Share of Health Protection?

By Paul B. Brooks, M.D., Deputy State Health Commissioner. Dr. Brooks' early life was spent in the "rural area" of Chenango County in this state. For the past eleven years he has been connected with the state health department at Albany. He raises some questions in his article which call for immediate attention and action by the rural population of this state.

How the Customer Can Help the Salesgirl

By F. Beatrice Hunter, professor of home economics, who gives helpful hints to change Christmas shopping from a horror to a "real pleasure."

The Christmas Pudding

By Jessie A. Boys, assistant professor in home economics. Professor Boys gives the thoughtful housewife a few ideas in providing substitutes for the old-fashioned heavy Christmas plum pudding.

Through Our Wide Windows

Former Student Notes

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Domecon Doings

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To

The Faculty of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics
The Students of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics
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You are cordially invited to attend the
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The Agricultural Association
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The Cornell Countryman
The Cornell Countryman
A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXIV  December, 1926  Number 3

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Ezra Cornell’s Interest and Activity in Agriculture
By Glenn W. Herrick

PART I

EZRA CORNELL was born and reared in close touch with the “Holy Earth.” During his very early boyhood he worked with his father in molding and baking the raw, plant clay into useful forms for mankind. In his later boyhood, aided by a younger brother, he cleared four acres of virgin soil of its primeval forest of beech and maple, plowed the land, planted it to corn, and finally reaped the harvest. His whole boyhood was spent in intimate association with the soil for he was occupied in helping to bring from it the food, clothing, and shelter necessary to sustain life. Probably no man who has been intimately associated with the soil during his boyhood and who has left it for a period of years has escaped the desire to return to it in his later life. Mr. Cornell was no exception, for soon after his marriage, although he was then a millwright in the employ of Mr. Beebe in the Fall Creek flour mills, he purchased several acres of land just north of the mills opposite Percy Field, Cornell’s former athletic grounds, and there he built his home and lived for more than twenty years. On this land he spent most of his leisure time planting, cultivating, and harvesting the fruits of the soil. Here he developed one of the best orchards in the region and here he became an authority among his neighbors on pomological fruits and on the insect pests of the garden and orchard. His appreciation at that early day of the role that insects played in agriculture is amazing and is attested in later years by his saying in his address at the opening of Cornell University. “The entomologist must arm him [farmer] for more successful warfare in defense of his growing crops, as the ravages of insects upon both grain and fruit have become enormous, resulting in the loss of many millions of dollars each year.” His bent for mechanics and what he foresaw that mechanical implements might do for agriculture are also shown in this address by his remarks to the effect that mechanism as applied to agriculture was the great motive power which enabled the farmer to feed the nation during the Civil War and which would enable the farmer to pay the vast debts incurred by the nation in carrying on the war. In later years he urged this University to labor earnestly in the field of mechanical agricultural appliances.

Mr. Cornell was an enthusiastic lover of nature and a keen observer of animals and plants. His love of nature was as intense as that of Thoreau himself, like Thoreau he was not a misanthrope. On the contrary he was much interested in men and women and was continuously aiding them and easing their burdens of life. His motives were always paramount altruistic. He was ready at any time to sacrifice his pet ideas if convinced that the general welfare of humanity would be bettered by so doing. For instance, he invented a machine—a plow—which would open a furrow, lay within it a cable, and cover the latter two feet deep, all with one operation. Unquestionably this was a cherished invention of his, but note the sequel. When it became apparent to his quick foresight that the success of a larger project of another man demanded the sacrifice of his invention, he deliberately, without a moment’s hesitation, drove it on a rock and literally broke it in pieces.

His enjoyment of nature and of the topography of the earth’s surface is attested by his great pleasure in walking. He said, “travelling on foot has always been a source of great enjoyment to me. If I had the time to spend in pleasure travel I should prefer to walk, for nature can in no way be so satisfactorily enjoyed as through the opportunities afforded the pedestrian.” His interest in the earth and in agriculture was not due wholly to his youthful associations but came partly, I believe, from his great love for nature.

His interest in agriculture, however, went far beyond the mere joy of seeing things grow. He subscribed to the leading periodicals on agriculture, stock-raising, and fruit-growing and became a not infrequent contributor to them. His interest in the agricultural conditions of Tompkins County stimulated him to write many communications to the Ithaca Journal and Advertiser during a period of several years beginning with 1857. Everyone of them is pertinent and all are interesting with his dry, quiet, quaint humor bubbling up in most unexpected places in them. The temptation to quote at considerable length from these letters is very great: first, because anything that Mr. Cornell says is much more interesting than anything the writer may say about him; and second, because the communications contain much that illustrates the character of the man and much that reveals the fundamental and advanced ideas he held regarding the art and practice of agriculture.

As early as 1840 or 1842 he purchased the purebred Shorthorn bull, “Arab,” a number of purebred Southdown sheep, and a pair of purebred Berkshire pigs for the purpose of improving the native stock of this region. This was the first purebred stock brought into Tompkins County and was brought here not simply to satisfy his own vanity and pride, but for the benefit that might accrue to the whole region. Writing of this in the Ithaca Journal and Advertiser of March 18, 1857, he says, “Fifteen years ago I introduced the thoroughbred Short Horn bull ‘Arab’ into this County for the improvement of its cattle, and in 1844 sold him for $25.” He then goes on to state that Mr. Joseph McGraw, Jr., had just sold a
purebred bull "Young Duke" for $800.00, a fact that indicates to him the progress the County had made since 1844 in its appreciation of good stock and for which he congratulates the farmers without any pangs or regrets that he could get but $25.00 for a purebred Shorthorn thirteen years previously.

By 1857 he had, through wise judgment and far-sighted investments, acquired enough of a fortune to satisfy his heart's desire for a farm of sufficient acreage to carry out some of his long cherished plans of agricultural practice. And what a site he selected and how well he equipped it with buildings and with stock! But again, note the sequel. When the time came to serve the world in a larger way he sacrificed the beloved farm and gave nearly all of it for a site for Cornell University, the Institution of learning which was to furnish an opportunity for any person to study any phase of knowledge which they desired.

At last, then, he was back to the soil on this farm of nearly 300 acres which he called "Forest Park." It included nearly all of the area on which the University now stands and extended from University Avenue eastward between Cascadilla and Fall Creek gorges to the Judd's Falls road just back of the present dairy and animal industry buildings. Here he developed one of the outstanding purebred herds of Shorthorns in this country. In a little nauseated covered volume in the library repose the eight catalogues of his herd of which five were published by Mr. Cornell himself. The fifth one, compiled in 1873, contains a list of the entire herd consisting at that time of fourteen bulls and twenty-four cows and heifers. In the preceding catalogue published June 1, 1868 he includes a short preface in which he says, "It is now ten years since I commenced breeding Shorthorns, during which time I have taken much pains to improve the quality by careful and judicious breeding.

"A prominent feature of my herd is Lucy Ann and her ten daughters and granddaughters, a family of remarkable excellence. For their uniform superiority in the valuable qualities of hardiness, of flesh carriers, and good milkers, I have never known their equals." Unquestionably Mr. Cornell was very partial to the Shorthorn and lost no opportunity to express his admiration for the breed, usually in serious vein but occasionally, when stimulated, in his quaintly humorous manner. Early in the winter of 1857 someone in Ithaca sent him a fine steak labeled, "Short Horn." In a communication of acknowledgment to the Journal and Advertiser he gives his reasons for believing that the present of the steak was made by one, Stephens, a local butcher, and concludes, "so I will consider the fact proved, and recommend all epicures to the shambles of Mr. Stephens for a choice steak, and all butchers to the farmers who breed Shorthorn cattle, for superior beefes." This was about the period when the Shorthorn was enjoying the peak, perhaps, of its popularity in this country as a dual purpose animal. It must not be forgotten that the Shorthorns have made a marked contribution to the standing of the United States as a beef-producing country. It is also worth noting that a cow of this breed, Melba 15th of Darbalara, still holds the world's record for combined milk and butter fat produced in twelve months' time. Mr. Cornell's remarkable foresight is again illustrated by his selection of this breed of cattle and he must be credited with a distinct contribution to the stock industry of this state and nation.

Because the farmers of this region were too poor to purchase registered animals to head their herds he formed the practice of leasing males from his herd to the highest bidder at public auction. In this unique way, an opportunity was presented to almost any local stockman whereby he could infiltrate into his herd the blood of the finest specimens of the breed with an expenditure of money determined, practically by himself. But the influence of Mr. Cornell's herd did not stop in the immediate neighborhood. Animals from his herd were sold and shipped to individuals in twenty different states of the Union and were exhibited at the State Fair and other expositions where they often took first prizes. Throughout this whole work of Mr. Cornell as a breeder of purebred Shorthorn cattle there runs the motive of altruism indicative of one who was superlatively loyal to his country and solicitous for its success and prosperity; but this was not all. Mr. Cornell was unquestionably endowed with a fine appreciative sense of the artistic. He admired and enjoyed beyond measure the grace of line, the form, coloring, and distinguished men of a refined, purebred animal. This artistic sense of the man and his appreciation of form are exemplified by his interest in nature, his keen enjoyment of the conformation of the earth's surface—the hills, valleys, lakes, streams, and trees. During his sojourn in England he became so enamored of the grace and form of the English elm that he imported some of these trees to this locality and set them out along University Avenue and on the north side of the old cemetery. Perhaps the clearest expression of his artistic sense was shown in the construction of his home at Ithaca for he especially enjoyed and appreciated architectural lines and forms and to satisfy his tastes he brought skilled workmen from England to cut the stones and chisel the carvings which ap-

Kirkleavington 12th. First prize Shorthorn 2-yr. old heifer at State Fair, Buffalo, N. Y., October, 1867. Bred by Ezra Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y.; sired by Third Lord Oxford 4958; dam, Kirkleavington 11th
Is the “Rural Area” Getting Its Share of Health Protection?

By Paul B. Brooks, M. D.
Deputy State Health Commissioner

New York state, like the “Omens Gallia” described in Caesar’s Gallic wars, might be divided into three parts: Greater New York, the upstate urban area comprising 39 cities and numerous large villages, and the rural area which includes “the country”—as we commonly use the term—and the smaller villages which have been fittingly called “service stations” for the country districts.

From the standpoint of the protection and conservation of public health, we must produce results, which according to commonly accepted standards, are chiefly measurable in reduction of death and sickness rates. For an equal amount of time and effort the results are greater in the centers of population both because of the large numbers of people who can be reached and also because, if you can get the crowd moving along with a health project, there is a prevailing inclination to “follow the crowd.” Perhaps because he has formed the

that we establish in our department a separate division of rural hygiene, with a director who would devote his entire time to working out and promoting a definite rural health program. Last year Senator Kirkland introduced a bill making the necessary appropriation and the legislative budget committee granted a public hearing. The Senator, the department and a small group, mostly women, representing a few rural organizations, appeared in support of the measure.

The “widespread demand” failed to materialize and the bill died a natural death. I assume that the department will repeat its request this year. If the people from back home evince the same lack of interest, its fate is foreordained.

In the meantime, however, the public health in the rural area has not been wholly neglected. Certain sections of the Public Health Law provide for the granting of financial aid from the state in connection with officially approved health projects and activities in rural counties. Last year 18 counties received an aggregate of $59,387.98 to be applied in 14 instances chiefly to public health nursing service, in one to the support of a county health department, in one to the support of a rural hospital, in another to a children’s “health camp,” and in still another to a dental clinic.

The predominance of items for public health nursing service among the grants of state financial aid indicates our estimate of the importance of the nurse as a factor in any rural health program. The public health nurse is a “ministering angel” who, in season and out, provides a type of service which is unique. In addition to the performance of the many duties relating strictly to her office, she is often called upon to give advice and assistance pending the arrival of the doctor in a case of illness or to assist the doctor in an emergency.

During 1925 our Division of Maternity, Infancy and Child Hygiene, conducted “Children’s Health Consultations” in 170 communities, mostly rural, examining 4,412 children. At these “consultations” apparently normal children are examined with a view

The Public Health Nurse Works “In Season and Out”

the interests of these three areas are closely inter-related. On the other hand, because in the rural area something less than one-third of the population of “upstate” New York is scattered over an area extending from Buffalo to the Massachusetts line and from Rouses Point to the Bronx, the conditions are so different from those in the urban areas that a separate problem is created and a special program demanded. A ready-to-wear program, cut to the measure of the state at large simply doesn’t fit.

Speaking for the state department of health, it must be admitted that the tendency has been to expend the major part of our effort in the cities and larger villages. The reasons are fairly obvious. To justify our exist-
to discovering slight and remediable physical defects while they are still slight and remediable, thus laying the foundation for a normal, healthy adult life. If defects are found, parents are advised to take the children to their family doctors for advice or treatment. The primary purpose is to disseminate the idea of taking children periodically to the family doctor for similar examinations.

ONE of our most experienced state supervising nurses has for several years been devoting her entire time to giving health talks, under the auspices of home bureaus and other rural organizations, to women in rural communities. She advises them, as we are constantly advising all adults through our radio health talks and publications, not only to take the children but to go to their doctors themselves periodically for health examinations and advice. This is recognized as the most effective measure for preventing the development of the all-too-prevalent degenerative diseases largely responsible for physical breakdown in adult life.

In Tioga county our Division of Maternity, Infancy and Child Hygiene in conjunction with the Maternity Center Association of New York City and the County Medical Society is carrying on a demonstration designed to emphasize the importance and develop methods of providing adequate and scientific care for expectant mothers in rural communities. In Nassau county a "breast feeding demonstration" is being carried on with the aim of emphasizing the desirability and feasibility of natural as compared with artificial methods of infant feeding.

In a statewide campaign for the eradication of diphtheria through immunization of children from six months to ten years of age, the department's representatives are concentrating their efforts upon the cities. In a sense this is unfair to the rural districts, yet from what was said at the beginning of this article the reason is apparent. The major part of the up-state child population and the bulk of diphtheria cases and deaths are in the cities; there must be measurable results to keep the campaign moving and gross results are more readily obtainable in the cities. Nevertheless, looking at the matter from the standpoint of the rural community, it is equally important that children in the country be protected. Children in crowded sections of the larger cities are exposed almost constantly to contact with diphtheria carriers or mild cases, and through receiving repeated "small doses" of diphtheria germs many of them acquire considerable natural immunity to the disease. Because children in the country are less exposed they have less natural immunity and exposure, if it occurs, is a more serious matter. Add to this the greater difficulty of getting a doctor and securing the essential early dose of antitoxin, and it is evident that the rural area would be fully justified in demanding its share of protection.

In the past when we have thought of "rural hygiene" we have had in mind principally sanitation: the provision of safe water supplies, methods of disposal of human and household wastes and other matters relating primarily to environment. Through our district officers and sanitary engineers we have given advice and assistance in this line when it has been sought, but here again our major problems have been in the larger centers of population. The rural area nevertheless offers an ample field for service.

Finally, this incomplete summary must not be concluded without reference to our staff of district state health officers and district supervising nurses, because it has been very largely through them that such service as we have been able to give to the rural districts has been rendered. The State is divided into 15 districts, in each of which the State Commissioner of Health is represented by a district state health officer who has general supervision over public health work in his several counties. He assists and advises local health officers in the prevention and control of communicable diseases and other matters and is the official "man of all work" through whom the department makes most of its contacts with the inhabitants and officials in the rural area. A district supervising nurse works under the direction of each district officer.

On the basis of what has already been said it could very well be contended that the rural area has had its pro rata share of the services of the official health organization of the State, if death and sickness rates for the state, exclusive of New York City, are accepted as the standards of measurement. It is effort concentrated upon the densely populated areas that saves the largest number of lives and prevents the largest number of cases of sickness in the aggregate. It is no fault, however, of the people who live in the country that they are widely scattered over a relatively great area. It is essential for the continuance of a safe and adequate milk and food supply in the state as a whole that they continue to be thus scattered, and that, living under this condition imposed by necessity, they shall remain healthy and happy. Looking at the matter from this point of view we could well afford to give more attention to rural public health.
How the Customer Can Help the Salesgirl

By F. Beatrice Hunter

THE Christmas season is upon us—but how many of us have finished our shopping? The season’s demands upon us are becoming urgent; so much has to be done before Christmas that almost everyone has something that has to be bought at the last moment.

The salesgirls in the stores are saying, “Gee, I dread this rush. Look at the stock coming down. Where shall we put it? How shall we keep it in order?” They sometimes make disparaging remarks about the “dumbbells” they have to wait upon, but of course that does not refer to any of us.

The average shopper seldom realizes the number of unusual things the salesgirl has to contend with at this time in her stock alone. In some departments it changes almost every day. The line she has learned is sold in a day or so and a new line comes in. Did you ever stop to consider when the salesperson has time to learn her stock? Usually only while she is selling it, if it happens to be the Christmas season. At no time in the year is there a part of the day set aside for the saleswoman to learn her stock, though during normal business seasons there are relatively few customers in the store from 9 to 10 a.m. Then the alert salesperson checks for herself what is on the racks or in the cases.

In addition to knowing what is on hand, efficient salesmanship demands a knowledge of the location of the stock. At this season there is usually more stock on hand than there is space to store it. Hence confusion results.

Moreover, every store hires extra salespeople to help with Christmas rush. These girls are usually inexperienced, or new to the store and to the department. They are a real problem to the older sales force since they ask innumerable questions and confuse the stock by putting things back in any space they can find regardless of whether they belong there. To add to the difficulty, a department which usually averages 500 customers a day, may average as many as 1,500 customers a day during the Christmas season.

If we picture ourselves in this situation we can realize its disconcerting effect. After all, there are limitations to what any human being can do. It would seem, then, that our manner or technique of shopping at this time needs to be a little different from our method during other seasons.

We frequently see the shopper who seems to have no method of shopping at any time, a mere hit and miss way of picking up an article or of describing it to the salesperson. Sometimes she gets what she really wants, more frequently she does not, and she becomes the dissatisfied customer or the goods are returned to the store and everyone’s time has been wasted and the goods more or less damaged. The customer, then, needs to go to the store with a definite idea of what she wants in mind.

There are certain things a customer has a right to expect of the store and of the salesperson, as well as certain things the store and the salesperson has a perfect right to expect from her.

In the first place, the customer should expect from the store that the goods she buys are just as they are represented; second, that the promises made by the store—for example, delivery on a certain day—be kept; that any complaint she may have to make be considered by the store in an impartial manner; that the store will live up to its reputation—whatever kind it may have.

From the salesperson the customer has a right first of all to courteous treatment; second, to a fair amount of attention, but not an undue amount; third, to a knowledge of the stock. If the girl happens to be one of the extras who has not learned the stock of the goods, the customer may wish to be turned over to a more experienced employee, to the head of stock, or to the assistant buyer. In addition to these things, the customer may reasonably expect some helpful suggestions from the salesperson, if she is unable to supply the exact article desired. Some definite knowledge concerning quality and value of merchandise, or a knowledge of trade-marked articles, if the store deals in such merchandise, should also be a part of the saleswoman’s equipment.

If the purchaser is buying a ready-to-wear garment—some knowledge of suitable lines for different figures, colors for types, and type garments (Continued on page 75)

The Christmas Pudding

By Jessie A. Boys

The mention of Christmas pudding brings to mind a picture of old English times when, at the culmination of a great feast, the Christmas pudding, with a sprig of holly stuck in the top and blazing with brandy, is borne aloft on a huge platter to the baronial board. This pudding, which has been recognized in literature far less technical than cookery books, has persisted with but few changes and is served to many a Christmas guest in these modern times, though our dietitians tell us time and again that it is too heavy a dessert to follow the usual holiday feast. If this old-time plum pudding is felt to be undesirable, there are others having the flavor but not the heavity of the original pudding which may be utilized and be more acceptable to our modern digestions.

Any steamed fruit pudding means a great deal of time spent in preparation. This time cannot be spent on Christmas Day when so many other things are demanding attention. However, the majority of these puddings may be prepared and steamed many days before they are needed and then reheated only long enough to heat them on the day of serving. These puddings keep for a long time if stored, well wrapped, in a dry cold place so they can be made up in quantity far ahead of the feast. A fruity plum pudding makes an acceptable gift somewhat out of the ordinary run of Christmas gifts, and if properly protected, will travel through the mails as well as anything else.

However seasonal plum pudding may be, there are many people who cannot afford to eat it for various reasons. The red cranberry is a typical Christmas fruit so a cranberry pudding may be the satisfying substitution. One cranberry pudding is made on the order of the old apple-butter pudding, using cranberry sauce in—(Continued on page 75)
How the Customer Can Help the Salesgirl

(Continued from page 74)

for the occasions on which the garment will be used is necessary in the good saleswoman—for example, if the customer is buying riding clothes, the salesperson in that department should be able to tell what is considered correct in riding clothes.

The salesperson should know the location of other departments in the store. A customer has a right to ask and expect to be correctly directed to other departments unless the store is very large when she should ask the floor walker or other person designated to give such information.

The saleswoman should have patience while customer is endeavoring to make up her mind, but she can not be expected to decide for the customer. It is surprising how many shoppers ask this service of the salesperson. The salesperson should give strict attention while taking the name and address for charge or delivery purchases. She should be with the shopper in spirit until the transaction is completed, but if the shopper is unduly long in coming to a decision there is no reason why the saleswoman should not take on another customer while she is making up her mind. She may run two or more sales at once if she can do so tactfully. Remember other customers are waiting for attention. Also remember that the girl’s efficiency is judged by the number of sales she makes, not by the number of customers she waits on.

When a store offers its services it has a right to expect that the customer will buy in good faith and that she keep the goods she orders sent to her unless there is some special reason for returning them; that she make no attempt to return goods that are in the unreturnable class. If she must return goods and she should do so within the three-day limit, goods she finds necessary to return come back to the store in as nearly the same condition as they were sent to her. Stores suffer tremendous losses on goods which come back. They often have to be completely renovated. Practically always, in the case of ready-to-wear garments they have to go to the pressing room before they can be put back in stock.

The store expects the customer to pay her bills. The store expects that she will say a good word for the store if she has had satisfactory service. If she has not had satisfactory service, the store expects her to report specific cases of bad service either personally or in writing.

The salesperson has a right to expect the customer will treat her courteously. In a democratic country like ours, there is no justification for a customer using an overbearing manner to a salesperson. The customer and the salesperson may or may not be social equals but buying in a store is a business transaction, therefore, the courtesy of a business relationship should prevail. A certain amount of impersonalness and dignity on the part of both customer and salesperson is desirable. The salesperson has a right to expect that the customer know with some definiteness what she wants to buy.

The greatest help the customer can give the salesperson is to come to the store with her wants clear throughout. The customer who aimlessly peers into racks, and who, when approached by the salesperson, says she is “Just looking for a friend” is a nuisance to everyone. The obvious answer is of course, “Madam, you won’t find your friend there.”

The capricious shopper is a great waster of everyone’s time. Women sometimes say, “I never can get any one to wait upon me when I go into stores.” Under those circumstances we always think one of two things is the reason. First, the salespeople have sized her up as a fussy customer, impossible to please, the “shopper” who seldom buys: (one’s face and bearing show so much more than one thinks)—or second, the salespeople in the department have passed judgment on her appearance with respect to dress. If she is shabbily dressed, down at the heels, and evidently in her old clothes for shopping, the salesperson concludes she is not going to spend. Some better “prospect” will come into the department any minute—so the salesperson simply does not take on the shabby customer.

If both salespeople and customers would just realize that buying and selling is a highly cooperative activity, that neither person can get along without the other—and that a little effort on the part of each person to put herself in the other one’s place will make the situation go smoothly, then the nerve-racking occupation of Christmas shopping would become a real pleasure.

A Hard and Foamy Sauce Makes An Excellent Garnish for a Molded Plum Pudding

The Christmas Pudding

(Continued from page 74)

stead of apple-butter. This pudding calls for toasted slices of Graham or whole wheat bread, buttered lightly and spread thickly with cranberry sauce. The slices are then piled in a deep pudding dish well-buttered, and a sweetened custard is poured over until it almost covers the bread. The mixture is then baked in a slow oven till firm and served either hot or cold with a thin cream or a cream sauce. Any thick sauce or puree may be substituted for the cranberry sauce.

Date and nut or fig and nut puddings appeal to the palate without overtaxing the digestive organs, while jellied or chilled fruits, a frozen ice, or a frozen pudding would be the most refreshing finish to the average quite substantial Christmas dinner.

The sauce is an important part of the pudding. The usual sauces served with plum pudding are hard sauce or a foamy sauce. Of these, the hard sauce has great possibilities of deviation from the general rule. The foundation of the sauce is usually butter though a butter substitute may be used. The sugar may be a fine granulated sugar, powdered sugar, confec- tioner’s sugar, light brown sugar or soft maple sugar—and for flavoring there are many things from which to choose—extracts, fruit juices, coffee.

(Continued on page 85)
useless since the war. If we fight to reduce the population, why not do it economically? The only way that we know of is public education in birth control. Now, don't call us nasty names and say, "Aha! He's immoral." We believe birth control is the safe and sane way to keep a proper balance between the number of people in a nation and the natural resources which must support them.

PROFESSOR D. J. CROSBY

At the death of Professor D. J. Crosby the students lost a friend who has been an influence on the campus for many years. We can hardly summon words to express our sympathy for his family and friends for we feel a personal loss in his death.

THE FORESTRY NEWS LETTER

Those responsible for putting out the new letter to the Cornell foresters are looking for suggestions for a substitute because the mailing list has grown so with the size of the letter that the work is too great. We earnestly wish that those [Continued on page 85]

MUD OR CINDER

Mud—a few cinders—and mud seems to be the order of making the supposedly cinder paths on the Ag Campus, especially those between the Ag quadrangle and the dairy and an hus group. For three years we have had a paragraph on our desk berating this condition but have held it out of print in the hope that some of the powers that be in control of the distribution of cinders would become mired in the mud east of Roberts Hall. Perhaps that would do some good. We doubt it because in 1906 the Cornell Daily Sun "crabbed" about the dirt paths on the campus and we bet it's the same mud we wade through every rainy day. Mr. Whoever Has Charge of the cinder walks, take a slide out toward the barns some rainy day and see how much your shoe shine and tailor's pressing bill is.

THE NATIONAL AG COUNCIL

The Alabama Farmer has "socked the nail on the heezer." Finances are the limiting factor in organizing a national agricultural club association. The situation is common to all. We're all [Continued on page 85]
Former Student Notes

MANY CORNELL GRADS SEEN ON FARM MANAGEMENT TRIP
20 Students Under Prof. Scoville '10
Find Cornell Men Doing Well

During this term the writer has had the opportunity of visiting a number of former Cornellians who are really tilling the soil. In the advanced farm management course given by Professor G. P. Scoville '10 about twenty students have been visiting a number of successful farms in various sections of the state. Our aim was to look over the different types of farming so as to help a fellow to pick out the best section in which to buy or rent a farm. A fair percentage of the men we visited were Cornell grads and most of them were doing very well. Perhaps we are not wasting our time at Cornell.

One of the first men we visited was Charles Riley '10 and his brother Earl who were running a very successful 150-acre potato seed and general farm near Auburn. This year they expected a 200 bushel to the acre from their 10 acres of potatoes. They also have a small dairy and sell milk through the Dairyman's League. As we left I recall hearing fellows say those Riley Brothers surely are good energetic farmers.

Lautz Raising Fruit
Herbert L. Lautz '13 is a successful fruit farmer at Newfane in Niagara County. We looked over his orchard and found that Herbert could grow good apples. He has 14 acres apples, 7 acres pears, 5 acres peaches, and about 1 acre of cherries. This year he had 4 acres of potatoes beside his other field crops. After graduation Herbert looked over the different types of farming before buying his present fruit farm in Niagara County in 1917. Herbert is not only a good farmer but he is interested in other farmers as well. He is president of the local fruit packing association at Newfane and secretary of the Niagara County Farm Bureau. He has two children, Herbert aged five and Jean aged two.

Henry Morris '16 has a 150-acre crop and poultry farm at Lodi, New York. Mr. Morris managed this place during his last year in college. At the present time he is also working a 165-acre farm on shares. His chief crops are beans and potatoes, and besides his poultry he is keeping around 100 hens. Mr. Morris has two children, a boy aged four and a girl aged two.

Carter's Rely on Potatoes
Glen Carter '16 has a very successful certified seed potato farm at Mar- athon, N. Y. He had 18 acres of potatoes this year and he expected a yield of about 250 bushels to the acre. In addition to his potato business he keeps 500 hens and 200 dairy cows. We also stopped to see Charles Carter '22. He and his father have a certified seed potato farm close to Glen's place. They are keeping a large dairy and haul their milk to Marathon. We found that both of the Carters were doing very well this year.

Jay Coryell '12 has a fine grape farm near Romulus, New York. We sampled his Niagara grapes and each member of the Class will vouch for their fine flavor and appearance. All of his Niagara grapes are bagged early in the season so that the color will develop uniformly. He also has some young vineyards and some apple, pear, and peach orchards that have not yet come into bearing. His chief other enterprises are beans and alfalfa. Perhaps Jay is better known as the state county agent leader than as a grape farmer.

Robson Grows Seed Crops
After leaving Jay Coryell's farm we traveled in the rain to see Orson Robson '20 at Hall. Besides managing the farm, Orson and his brother have quite a large seed business. Almost all of the crops on the farm are raised for seed. They also have contracts with other farmers to produce seed crops for them. In this way Orson has an excellent market for his farm crops.

Sherburne Claims Three
The vicinity of Sherburne lays claim to three men of whom Cornell can be proud. The first of these is Harold Kutchback '10, who has a large dairy farm just outside of the village. At present he is keeping 47 purebred Holstein cows and is raising his young stock. He also has 100 certi- fied hens and around 400 pullets. Harold sure has some very good cows and some excellent valley crop land. The land is so fertile that his hay yields between four and five tons to the acre from two cuttings and his oats and barley lodge. Harold has two daughters, Dorothy aged ten and Jean aged one and a half.

Howard Sisson '18 is running a very successful poultry farm on the other side of Sherburne. He has 7 acres of land and is keeping around 2,500 pullets. In addition to his poultry, Howard contracts peas with his neighbors and sees to the picking and marketing of them. A couple of years ago he sold his large dairy farm at Sherburne and bought his present place. As we drove away from Howard's place, I heard one fellow say, "He surely knows how to get the returns from poultry." That expressed the thought of most of us.

Bob Howard is Youngest
"Bob" Howard '22 is farming with his father at Sherburne. They have a very fine dairy of about 50 purebred Holstein cows and some excellent valley soil for growing cabbage and other crops. When the writer visited their place "Bob" said to tell them "I'm single, lost my hair, and I'm still farming." "Bob" came back to Cornell for the Dartmouth game on the lucky thirteenth.

At the time of this writing we still have some more farms to visit. Tomorrow, November 20, we are going to see Professor Livermore and Bob Brit '22. Watch for these and other notes in January issue.
A ditch made at 20 cents a running foot

ON a Newport, Rhode Island, farm one man in half an hour blasted a ditch 60 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 3 1/2 feet deep, at 20 cents a running foot for labor and materials. Tons of soil and stumps were thrown out of the ditch and spread over the adjacent land. No shoveling was required. The sides of the ditch were just as clean cut as though dug by hand.

Du Pont 60 per cent ditching dynamite—a low-freezing, sensitive explosive especially made for ditch blasting—was used to make this ditch.

The ditching work on the Rhode Island farm can be done as quickly and probably as cheaply anywhere. Ditching with dynamite is endorsed by engineers and county agents as a practical, efficient and economical means for reclaiming swamp acreage. Neither machinery nor engineering instruction is required to make a ditch with dynamite. The location of the ditch is determined, a row of holes made at required places, the dynamite loaded and the charge in the middle hole fired—and there’s your ditch!

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO.
INCORPORATED

Equitable Building,
New York, N. Y.

Age limit regulations at the University of Illinois have caught two Cornellians in their net. Professor William Trelease ’80 of the botanical department has been retired, along with Professor Samuel S. Parr. Trelease is living in Urbana, Ill., at 804 South Lincoln Avenue.

Harry E. Crouch is assistant director of the Bureau of Markets of the N. Y. State Department of Farms and Markets, and is a specialist in city marketing. His address is 48 Mapleridge Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Charles F. Shaw is professor of soil technology at the University of California and in charge of soil survey work in the State. In July he was (Continued on page 80)

AFTER-DINNER CHAT RESULTS IN STORY OF A FEW ALUMNI

“Bill” Norman ’23 Talks of Graduates In Or Near The Big City

W. L. “Bill” Norman ’23 drove to Ithaca for the Michigan game a few weeks ago. During an after-dinner chat we jotted down some notes, which, pieced together and ironed out, make the following story of a few alumni.

Luke Passage ’22 is “not a bond salesman.” He is “doing what he damn pleases” for the Harcourt Brace Publishing Co. at 383 Madison Avenue in the big city. “Russ” Lord ’20 is still associate editor of Farm and Fireside, with offices in the Postum Building at 250 Park Avenue, same city. He lived in New Cannan, Conn., during the summer, but is now in the Bronx for the cold weather. “Russ” was editor of the COUNTRYMAN in his student days.

The fellow who inveigles the ag graduate with the “gift of gab” into the sales force of the New York Life Insurance Co. is C. J. “Peck” Peckham ’24, who is the Manhattan agency organizer with the office at 150 Broadway. “Chuck” Rodwell ’24 is one of the boys with the “gift of gab.” At night he hangs his hat in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, but during the day it may be seen hanging in the building at 150 Broadway.

As for “Bill” Norman, he is with the Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., acting as publisher’s representative of the Standard Farm Paper Unit, a concern handling one-quarter of all farm paper advertising. This Paper Unit is composed of fifteen state and sectional farm weeklies. “Bill” is living at 27 Spring Street, Passaic Park, N. J.

He is also president of the Brookfield Forest Products Co., Inc., in which Colgate and Syracuse graduates are interested. He says its the only case on record in which a Cornell, a Syracuse, and a Colgate man have managed to work together harmoniously. “Bill” has promised us an article about this reforesting of waste lands which the company is doing.

While up in New England this fall, “Bill” dropped in on “Roge” Corbett ’22 at Providence, R. I. “Roge” is agricultural economist for the state experiment station. “Bill” also said he heard that C. T. Hartman ’23 is working in Pittsburgh, Pa., for the Purina Feed Co. and that he is married to a Cincinnati, Ohio, girl.
"With the Least Expense Possible"

Written orders authorizing scientific and business operations frequently close— "with the least expense possible."

In doing work economically, neither the business nor the scientific world confuses initial price with completed cost, the first cost either in labor or materials is not indicative of economy.

Where commercial cleaning operations are being done well and yet "with the least expense possible" the

Wyandotte Products
are to be found.

Wyandotte Cleans Clean

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THE J. B. FORD CO.
Sole Mnfrs.
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As clean as a pig

"As clean as Farmer Blank's pigs." You'd be glad to hear that remark, carrying proof positive of leadership in modern farming methods, in the community in which your future farming is done.

You've already decided that your hogs, like your other stock will have fresh running water always convenient. You know that a hog can adapt itself to a filthy pen, but it does much better in a clean dry one, with pure water to drink. While horses, cattle and poultry must have fresh water. The only question in your mind is, "What is the best method of handling the water question?"

For dependability and economy, no method has been found to date that equals a Crane automatic water system, operated by gasoline or electric motor, supplying water at all times wherever needed. It makes possible, too, the comforts of labor-saving devices that farm women deserve. It is not too soon to study the subject now. Write to Crane for information.

CRANE

Address all inquiries to Crane Co., Chicago.

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**COLT LIGHT brings permanent city comforts to the farm**

A Colt Light Plant gives safe, unflinching light wherever you want it. It uses carbide gas and is acknowledged by scientists to be the most perfect substitute for sunlight. In the barn, it saves time and labor for the farmer. In the home, it brings more pleasure and comfort to the whole family than any other improvement that can be installed.

The advantages of Colt Light are permanent. Constantly we are receiving letters from farm people throughout the country, who have had their Colt Light Plants for years... who are getting the same unvarying satisfaction from them today as on the first day that they were installed.

From the letters of these satisfied Colt Light users, from our own laboratory experiments—we can state positively that a Colt Light Plant is the best and most economical system for rural lighting. Less than ten cents per day is the cost on the average farm for instant, brilliant Colt Light—for convenience cooking with the Colt Hot Plate—and for ironing with the Colt Iron—less than the cost of oil giving equal service.

**Investigate Colt Light!**

Write for free booklet, "Safest and Best by Test."

**J. B. COLT COMPANY**


No proposition offers a greater opportunity for the farm-trained man than setting the Colt Light Plant. Write our nearest office for full particulars.

---

**Former Student Notes**

(Continued from page 78)

called to Mexico to assist the Commission Nacional de Irrigacion in organizing an agronomic and economic department, and in planning the work of determining the quality of soil and the economic feasibility of proposed irrigation projects. He writes that the Mexican Government is undertaking an extensive development of irrigation, with about sixty millions appropriated for the work. His address is 320 Hilgard Hall, Berkeley, Calif.

**12**

Silas N. Stimson is manager and part owner of the Craigy Burn Farm at Spencer, N. Y. The farm has a herd of fifty purebred Ayshires and is favorably known in that section of New York State for the effective way in which it is managed. Mr. Stimson is approaching 100 per cent of home-grown feed. He is not only a practical farmer, but has had extensive agricultural training as well. After his graduation he spent five years as a county agent in Vermont and Rhode Island. The next five years he was manager of a cooperative exchange in Massachusetts. Under his management, the business developed to nearly one-half million dollars annually. In April, 1922, he resigned his position in Massachusetts, to devote his entire time to the dairy business. He is also doing farmer's institute work for the College.

**14**

Dr. H. H. Knight, assistant professor of entomology at Iowa State College, spent the summer in the United States National Museum at Washington conducting studies of hemiptera for the Bureau of Entomology.

Glen Marks is running general farming at Interlaken, New York.

**15**

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Hall announced the birth of a daughter, Joline Marie, on August 13, 1926. We hope that this Friday the thirteenth will be lucky for the new arrival. "Ike" received his doctor's degree here last June and was promoted to assistant professor of farm management.

**16**

F. H. Miller left the U. S. Forest Service some time ago and is now in the chicken business near Denver. We would be glad to learn his exact address.

F. G. Schleicher writes that he has changed his permanent address to Penwood, Bayside, Long Island.

Paul R. Young is in charge of the school gardens for the city of Cleveland. His address is 1266 East 133rd Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Paul R. Young and Lucy Kephart '15, have a son, David Kephart, born on February 6, 1926. They live at 122 College Avenue, Ithaca. Kephart is assistant professor in the department of plant pathology.

**17**

Eleanor Poole is office manager of the Edgar C. Reeve Printing Company at 72 Washington Street, New York. She lives at 620 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Ivon H. Budd is secretary of the Wangler Budd Company, dealers in essential oils and aromatic chemicals in New York. He lives at 80 Forest Avenue, Caldwell, N. J.

Mead G. Briggs has changed his address to 58 Pine Street, New York City.
Henry E. Allanson has changed his address to 124 Chestnut Avenue, Takoma Park, Maryland. He is assistant chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Dr. and Mrs. David B. Rodger of Richmond Hill, N. Y., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Katherine Rodger to Arthur R. Coelho. They are now living at 309 West Nineteenth Street, New York.

Edward C. Knapp has been appointed a field supervisor by the casualty agency department of the Aetna Insurance Company. He is in charge of New England and New York State outside of New York City.

Erwin W. Jenkins, horticulturist at the University of Vermont, was married on September 11 to Miss Helen J. Parks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Parks of Burlington, Vt. They now live at 25 Booth St., Burlington.

J. E. Midleton, who went to China after his graduation, has returned to this country and is doing graduate work in plant breeding.

Mr. C. C. Chen has returned to this country and is doing graduate work here in plant breeding.

W. D. Cummings and A. P. Jahn '23 were visitors in Ithaca at the time of the Williams football game on October 9. "Bill" is still with the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., 200 Fifth Ave., New York. "Al" is with the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., at 195 Broadway.

Harold B. Fuller is in the ice cream business with F. J. Oates. His address is 8 Plymouth Street, Norwich, New York.

"Gyro" Shaw has resigned from the United States forest service and is now connected with Smoky Mountain National Park commission. He is located at Bryson City, North Carolina.

Dr. W. E. Winters has recently been put in charge of the cotton investigation in Argentina by that country.

John Everitt is now on the Stanislaus National Forest, with headquarters at Sonora, California.

John F. Lane has changed his address to 1154 Stasia Street, West Englewood, New Jersey.

A. J. Masterman has returned to this country after a trip to India with the Standard Oil Company. At present he is doing cooperative and Grange work in Cincinnati, New York.

Leonard Allen has resigned as county agent in Clinton County. His
Here's A Way to Make Money After Graduation In Your Own College Town

TAKE this Flower Shop at Wellesley, Mass., for example. It is located handy by, just outside the college grounds. It wasn't so long ago that all there was to it was a plain little frame building, with some rather diminutive green-houses hitched to it. Now the shop is a most attractive brick building, with up to date greenhouses, and this show house opening right off it. You should see the way the college girls come here and buy flowers! Christmas and Easter week, the Western Union brings a private wire right into the shop, and has an operator on the job to take the Florist Telegraph Delivery orders that come from parents and friends, for flowers to the girls. From one of his rose houses alone, this man took $9,000 last year.

Don't all this start you thinking? Man alive, where is there a business as healthy, fun-filled and profit yielding? Just the kind that to-be-wife-of yours would like.

Had you ever stopped to think how many graduates are going into the greenhouse flower growing or shop business? Hadn't we better start in getting acquainted so you can have the facts. Write us.

Ask us the hundred and one questions you have on your mind.

If interested write to the Manager of our Service Dept., 30 East 42nd St., New York City, who will give your letter his personal attention.

Lord & Burnham Co.

Builders of Greenhouses and Conservatories

Eastern Factory
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New York
Denver
Buffalo

Philadelphia
Kansas City
Montréal

Chicago
St. Louis
Greensboro

new address is Fort Washington, Long Island.

Edward S. Freese is in charge of a large poultry farm, Rock Spring Farm, Rockville, Maryland. "Ed" writes that he now has 2,500 layers.

Alfred C. Lechler, who is in the real estate business with his father, has changed his address to 4128 North Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was married on September 3, 1926.

Luther C. Kirkland, who has been farming with W. Mather at Adams, New York, since graduation, is now farming on route 3, Ellisville, Mississippi.

After four years of being a field representative of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, John L. Dickinson, Jr., is now field organization manager with headquarters in Springfield, Mass. His address is Y. M. C. A., 122 Chestnut Street.

W. E. Krauss is doing animal husbandry investigational work at the Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster, Ohio. "Bill" got his doctor's degree here last June, and he is now working under Professor C. C. Hay
den and is investigating nutrition problems.

Nathaniel A. Talmage is managing a potato, cauliflower, and bulb farm at Riverhead, Long Island. Announcement was recently made of his engagement to Miss Emily H. Terrell of Riverhead, Maryland College for Women '21.

John Vandervort, Jr., has gone to Pennsylvania State College as assistant professor of poultry husbandry extension. His work takes him throughout northeastern Pennsylvania.

Sterling H. Emerson is working in the botany department here on chromosomes of the Oenothera.

F. H. "Windy" Eyre was in Ithaca on October 25 and 26 for a good visit. Windy is now a Deputy Supervisor on the Wasatch National Forest, with headquarters at Salt Lake City.

Harold A. Scheminger is a law clerk in the firm of Jeffery, Kimball and Eggleston. His address is 266 Pelton Avenue, West New Brighton, Staten Island, New York.

H. A. Huschke made us a visit at the COUNTRYMAN office recently. He is territorial salesman for Purina Mills and is living at 1654 Seymour Avenue, Utica, N. Y.

E. B. Giddings writes that Mrs. Giddings and he are making their home in the Ah-wa-ga Hotel, Owego, New York. "Ned" is selling Dodge cars at present. We wish him the best of success.

Homer L. Hurlbut is operating a Socony service station at Interlaken, N. Y. He and Mrs. Hurlbut have a daughter, Beverly Jean, born on October 19.

Howard G. Becker and Jane Snow were married on July 15, 1926.

Clarence J. Little is farming at Sussex, N. J.

George Q. Lumsden writes that he is now doing research work with the Bell Telephone Laboratories at 463 West Street, New York.

Margaret Bateman and Rodolph Lewis Johnson were married on November 15, 1926. The new couple are now living at 1202 Kanawha St., Charleston, West Virginia.

A number of Cornell Foresters have found their way into the Western Electric and American Telephone
November, 1926

The Cornell Countryman

and Telegraph Companies. K. G. MacDonald '23, A. P. Jahn '23, L. V. Lodge '19, George Lumsden '22, and H. J. Irish '16, are all in the employ of the above.

Hicks W. Putnam has changed his address to 11425 118 Street, Ozone Park, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Chilson H. Leonard have announced the birth of a daughter, Edith Hathaway, on November 3. "Chil" and his wife are living at 507 Orange Street, New Haven, Conn.

'24

Paul B. Sawin is now teaching at Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa.

Ruth E. Miller is teaching at Phelps, New York.

'25

Helen F. Green is teaching home economics at Livingston Manor, New York.

Paul E. Spahn is a salesman for the Halfmoon Light, Heat and Power Co. "Stubby's" address is 38 South Main Street, Mechanisville, N. Y.

N. F. White recently resigned from the U. S. Forest Service and is temporarily associated with the Finger Lakes Park Commission, at Ithaca.

A. L. MacKinney, B.S. '25, B. Frank, B.S. '25, N. R. Hamilton, M.F. '26 and D. DenUyl, M.F. '26, were recently elected to membership in the Society of American Foresters.

"Shorty" McNell writes that he is working for the New York State Department of Farms and Markets and is spending all his time writing up the results of a survey of the city markets of the United States. His address is 277 Myrtle Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

C. E. Brew is now contractor at Grosse Points, Michigan. We wish him the best of success in the future.

'26

R. D. Baldwin was recently elected president of the normal school at Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

Martin Nelson is a member of the faculty of the State College for Teachers at Albany.

Harold R. La Bonte and Miss Helen Calire Speno of Ithaca, were married on October 18. LaBonte entered the U.S. Forest Service last July, being stationed for a time on the Washakie, National Forest, DuNoir, Wyoming. He is at present on the Black Hills National Forest, Deadwood, South Dakota.

J. W. Wilcox is running his father's farm at Pine Island in Orange County. It is a very fine dairy and muck farm and his main crop is onions. This fall he has been draining muck and selling the land. "Wick" couldn't resist the football call, so he had to come back to see Cornell beat Dartmouth 24-23.

C. C. Braun is a perishable fruits inspector with the Merchants Dispatch at 33rd Street freight station of the New York Central Railroad. Clarence visited his Alma Mater for the Dartmouth game. His address is 73 Homestead Avenue, Scarsdale, New York.

Iva Pasco is doing public health education work in Syracuse. Iva came back for the Michigan football game and told us that she likes her work very much.

Miss Isabel Schnapper opened a flower shop "at the sign of the flower pot," on October 19 at 219 Middle Neck Road, Great Neck, New York.

"Jack" Knettles writes us that he is field man and bacteriologist for the Wilson Creamery Co., Detroit, Michigan, H. B. Alger, formerly of the dairy department here, is the plant superintendent. "Jack's" address is

The Cost That Pays

It IS evident that a man who pays 15 cents a bushel to produce a crop makes 60 cents more than a man whose cost of production is 75 cents. Yet variations greater than this are common. In one State, and in the same year, the range in cost per bushel of a certain crop ran from 71 cents to over $13.00. Also, a difference of $1.18 per cwt. in the cost of producing milk on neighboring farms is noted.

These figures set farmers to thinking. There is a cost that cannot be exceeded if a profit is to be made. What that cost is, and how near he comes to it, are matters of vital interest to every farmer.

Any analysis will show that a large percentage of farm production costs are due to the cost of power and labor. The best farming practice today is to reduce these costs by the use of highly efficient Case machines—a method that is helping to bring about the reorganization of Agriculture.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company

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Established 1842

Racine

Wisconsin

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NOTE—Our plows and harrows are NOT the Case plows and harrows made by the J. I. Case Plow Works Co.
Holsteins Profitably Fit Into Diversified Farming

The fundamental success of diversified farming is dependent upon the ability to adopt, utilize, cultivate and market a variety of products at a profit.

There is an inseparable relation between successful diversified farming and dairying, inasmuch as dairy products are marketed daily and turned into immediate cash. At the same time soils grow in productive value and investments increase rapidly.

The same inseparable relation exists between dairying and Holsteins—due to the many advantageous characteristics of the Holstein breed. The ability to thrive in any climate—to produce strong healthy calves—to yield a large milk flow with a valuable butterfat volume—to subsist on native feeds—all of these, together with her size and value as a beef animal when her milking days are over are responsible for the outstanding predominance of the Holsteins throughout the United States, and for the important position they hold in diversified farming.

"The Holstein-Friesian Cow" is a booklet which contains interesting and valuable data relative to Holsteins. We will gladly send it prepaid upon request.

Ezra Cornell's Interest and Activity in Agriculture

(Continued from page 71) and on this farm he planned and carried out experiments to demonstrate the truth or falsity of the current agricultural principles expressed in the periodicals of the day. This characteristic of the man is well shown by a communication of his to the Ithaca Journal and Advertiser of January 23, 1859. Mr. Geo. Haybourn had found clusters of eggs on the bark of a plum tree which he maintained were those of the plum curculio. Mr. Cornell examined his trees at once and found similar clusters of eggs on them. He then tied rags around the branches near each cluster in order to observe them as they hatched in the "genial rays of spring" and urged others to do the same and "assist in confirming or exploding this new theory as truth shall justify."

AGAIN, just after he had purchased Forest Park farm, we find him writing to the Journal as follows: "It is now fifteen years since I have slaughtered a hog or owned one and during that time I have known but little about the animal, my mind having been fully occupied with other pursuits. Now as I am about to recommence farming on a small scale I want some pigs and I want the best breed there is. Which is it?" He then speaks of the Berkshires and wants to know if an advance has been made on them. "If during the last fifteen years nothing has been produced better I shall recommence where I left off with the Berkshires." Later, in the following September, Mr. Cornell protests against the judges' decision at the Tompkins County Fair in awarding the first prize to the Leicesters over the Berkshires. One is inclined to conclude that Mr. Cornell had recommenced with the Berkshires; but it is only fair to add that his protest was not due to prejudice because he produced figures from his own experiments to prove that the Berkshire, when slaughtered, would "cut-up" more meat in proportion to its live weight than the Leicester or than any other breed of swine in the locality.

(Concluded in next issue)
The Cornell Countryman

That Deeper Green

What does it mean to you?

WHERE foliage shows that deep, rich green, that is where Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia was applied.

It's a sure sign of healthy and vigorous plant growth.

It's all the same whether the crop is corn, cotton, grain, potatoes, vegetables, orchard or truck crop. That deeper green tells the story of a plant, well-nourished with quick-acting nitrogen. It is the best promise of a rich harvest.

And note this: There is no better carrier of nitrogen than Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia—25% per cent ammonia guaranteed. All soluble, all available, it acts quickly and lasts through. Fine and dry—easy to apply by hand or machine.

Mail the coupon for our free booklets telling you how to use Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia on the crops you are most interested in.

Results prove the availability of the nitrogen in

ARCADIAN Sulphate of Ammonia

THE BARRETT COMPANY AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

New York, N. Y.

Medina, Ohio
Berkeley, Cal.

The National Ag Council

(Continued from page 78)

broke. In spite of this we feel the need of some such national organization. The Ohio paper suggested that each ag club or association ask the college's magazine representative, who met with other magazine representatives at Chicago 26 and 27, to discuss the matter in the hope of hitting upon a feasible plan of uniting the ag clubs into a national group. If any recommendations or suggestions are made we will publish them in the January issue. This is a suggestion we have to offer. The officers of our ag association do not see the other ag magazines as a rule. Consequently they do not realize there is a strong desire for a national council. They do not pick up the enthusiasm exhibited in some of the ag papers. The Countryman will be glad to send a copy to the president of each ag club if the editor of the magazine will send in his address. Our president is "Howie" Stout. He hangs out at 17 South Avenue.

The Forestry News Letter

(Continued from page 76)

in charge of the letter would seriously consider this suggestion. The COUNTRYMAN offers to devote a page exclusively to news items from the forestry department. It also will provide space in its regular columns of former student notes so all forestry alumni notes may be printed together under an appropriate heading. It is suggested that one or two forestry students be elected to the COUNTRYMAN board upon the recommendations of the department or Forestry Club to handle this work under the direction of a member of the faculty who will also become a member of the board. In this manner the problem of financing the forestry news will be solved in a satisfactory way. Those seeking a change from the news letter are invited to investigate these suggestions.
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Your Christmas gifts now. A small deposit down and we will hold your selection until Christmas.

Our stock is complete
Gifts that last

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There is a keen satisfaction in the knowledge that your Winter Overcoat is above reproach.
The fellow whose Overcoat bears the Baxter label, Tailored at Fashion Park, knows that in Style, Quality and Appearance, it is as fine a garment as money can buy.
The new long, straight-hanging boxy coats in the wanted Blues and Grays are here at Baxters.

BAXTER'S
THE QUALITY SHOP
FASHION PARK CLOTHIERS

Dobbs and Stetson Hats
STUDENTS AND FACULTY SCRAMBLE FOR APPLES

Dean Mann Addresses Enthusiastic Gathering in Roberts Assembly

"Hi there, I want an apple; toss one over this way," called mingled in the air with apples at the first ag- grousical of the year on November 11. Not only the frosh, but the older students as well, agreed that it was one of the best get-togethers they had attended.

The affair started with the singing of the Alma Mater and several other songs, lead by Professor Spring who acted as master of ceremonies. The students and faculty then pro- ceeded to show that they had good lungs, in fact, so good that the fac- ulty orchestra could scarcely be heard above the singing. Afterwards, Pro- fessor Spring climbed to the plat- form, announced that he wasn't going to make a speech, and introduced Dean Mann. Throughout his talk Dean Mann em- phasized the value of personal con- tact between the students and the fac- ulty. He said that this contact is of great sentimental value, and after graduating, a student will hold dear the memories of those members of the faculty with whom he became inti- mately acquainted.

As a graduate travels during his life he will constantly hear one professor or an- other spoken of, and the fact that he knows each one will give him much gratification.

Personal Contacts Valuable

"This contact is also of great edu- cational value," said Dean Mann. He contrasted the relationships between the students and professors here with those abroad. He mentioned the so- cial value of acquaintance with the faculty.

In speaking of the Cornell faculty, he said that they represent nearly fifty colleges and universities through- out the country, "We have here a composite of all the benefits of con- tact with students from nearly every state and from many foreign coun- tries, and I highly commend that contact."

Dean Welcomes Shorthorns

He took the opportunity of welcom- ing the winter course students and spoke of the increase in the number of forestry and home economics students and the decrease in the number taking general agriculture. He spoke of the stupendous sacrifices students of foreign countries are making to se- cure an education, telling of the up- hill fight of one who came to Cornell and whom he had brought home to all of us. The benefits of college are many and the best way in which we can increasingly utilize them is in be- coming more acquainted with our work and so further the personal contact between students and faculty.

After the speech domecon appeared on the stage in the form of Miss Fit- chen, "Kap" Harris, each carrying a lof of bread dough. A kneading contest followed, and of the men Professor Phillips finished first, winning the title of "Chief Kneader." He received his bread as a prize to take home, bake, and then eat it if he dared. Miss Davis is now the official 'sawyer' of the event as a result of a sawing contest. She plans to use her board as a table, but we just wonder if— well anyway, we just wonder if she will.

Next appeared a sorrowful looking tramp who announced himself a friend of St. Murph and gave us a song and dance and a poem or two. On being encored we discovered him to be none other than Professor Horner.

After two selections on the piano by Professor McNeil were favored, by Professor Sibley who read A Modern Parable, on which we are still ponders. The program ended with the singing of Parent Days Quilting Party and the Evening Song. So end- ed a delightful assembly, leaving us all looking forward to the next one.

FLOWER SHOW PROVES A PLEASING INNOVATION

A flower show was held on Novem- ber 19 and 20 in the service building of the new greenhouses of the de- partment of floriculture under the auspices of the department, the Corn- nell Florists Club, and Pi Alpha Xi, honorary fraternity. It is said to have been the most important flower show ever held in central New York. The visitors had an opportunity to inspect the flowers in the greenhouses of the floriculture department. The ex- hibit of all types of chrysanthemums was the feature of the show. Prof- essor A. H. Nehrling was manager of the show.

BARBECUE BREWING

All aboard for the BARBECUE, the biggest best time for everyone on the "top of the hill." Professor (et al.), aggie, domecon, forester, host, manager, biologist, co-ed, ed—consider this a personal invitation. You can’t afford to miss it, the first op- portunity in four years for the whole gang on the upper campus to get to- gether at a hilarious affair such as this promises to be.

There’ll be real eats, stunts, music, singing. And if you come there’ll be a great big idea crowd. The more enthusiastic you are, the better a time you’ll have.

Let’s make it the grandest success of our days at Cornell. And it sure as hell will be if all of us get in on it. So long for this issue. We’ll see you next to the roasting pit at the judging pavilion on Monday, De- cember 8 about six p. m.

ROUND-UP CLUB BANQUETS AT ANNUAL GET-TOGETHER

Ten Eyck Urges Cooperation Among Farmer Organizations

Congressman Peter G. Ten Eyck, president of the New York State Fed- eration of Farm Bureaus, was the principal speaker at the annual ban- quet of the Round-up Club held at the Townsendville, N. Y., church on the evening of November 1.

Forty-five students and professors ate the chicken dinner prepared by the local women. Approximately fifty local residents were present also. A. O. Smith welcomed the visitors to Townsendville.

In the speech Mr. Ten Eyck he emphasized the necessity for farmers and farm organizations not only to cooperate among themselves but with other farmer organizations as well, even though they may be interested in another product. The fruit growers’ organizations was not included with the dairymen’s or produce men’s as- sociations as well as with other fruit growers’ cooperatives. By so doing the farmer will raise his standard of living to that of the city man. The farm-reared lad will then have an equal chance to obtain a university education as has his city-bred cousin today.

Ladd Awards Shingles

Dr. C. E. Ladd, director of exten- sion of the New York State College of Agriculture, awarded shingles to members of the dairy and livestock judging teams which competed at the Eastern States Exposition at Spring- field, Mass., and at the National Dairy Show at Indianapolis, Ind. The fol- lowing men were given the awards: Lyle Arnold, L. R. Blanding, W. E. Fields, L. Cruikshank, L. O. Taylor, R. E. Zautner, H. Cowles, E. I. Breeding, and H. J. Caufield. Professor C. L. Allen of the animal husbandry department of the College of Agriculture and A. J. Kurdt, the Seneca County farm bureau agent gave short addresses. A program of songs was carried out between the speeches and ended with the singing of Cornell’s Evening Song.

FANTASTIC FROLIC A SUCCESS

The Floriculture Club gave an in- formal dance on the evening of November 3 which was well attended by members and guests. The dance was held under the dimmed lights of the forestry club room because the emb- lysoy posy pickers had no lights. The efforts of the com- mercial floricultural classes, in the form of shoulder and corsage bou- quets as well as boutonnieres, were used to very good advantage by the fifty odd florists present.
PHI KAPPA PHI
Professor R. S. Hosmer
R. D. Baldwin
A. B. Coffey
G. F. Britt
M. N. Bronson
Helen Canon
George Kuykendall
F. F. Hill
J. D. Hood
J. G. Horsfall
Gemma Jackson
George O. May
M. M. Leaming
F. F. Linner
L. A. Phelps
J. F. Phipps
E. C. Rhodes
G. R. Stewart
A. M. Van Deman
S. W. Warren
H. U. Wing
R. L. Zenzgraf

REMARKABLE PLANT FOSSIL
UNEARTHED NEAR CAMPUS

A remarkable find was recently made by C. A. Arnold, graduate student and assistant in botany, in the form of a plant fossil material. This bit was chipped from a thick limestone layer near the Baker dorms and represents the first plant fossil find in this section or in the geologic formation in which it was accidentally noticed. Of even greater significance is the fact that the material has never before been observed. After a microscopic examination of the cellular structure from sections prepared on a special saw, Mr. Arnold hazards a preliminary guess that it is probably an extinct gymnosperm and a new genus.

The find was made in a bed at least two hundred feet higher geologically than any heretofore discovered in central New York. It is to be a shallow water formation of limestone, containing rock deposits, shells and sea lilies. It is of the Upper Devonian, the same system that formed the Taughannock rock material, which, with an area near Canandaigua Lake, now forms the third sources of plant fossil material in central New York.

STEWART TO REPRESENT CORNELL AT LOUISVILLE

Professor R. M. Stewart will represent Cornell at Louisville, Kentucky, on December 1, where the final report of the committee appointed in 1922 by the director of the Federal Board for Vocational Education will be held. He will also attend the meeting of the American Foresters Association, where he will represent as committee chairman on the "Necessity and Suggestions for Reorganization of Teacher Training Courses in Agriculture."

An acre of potatoes belonging to Ray Briggs of Nesquehoning township, Pennsylvania, yielded 644.5 bushels, a new world's record, according to Pennsylvania State College extension specialist who witnessed the digging.

PRACTICAL FARMER ELECTED HEAD OF N. Y. FARM BUREAU

Ladd Proposes State Meeting of All Fruit Growers

C. R. White of Ionia was elected president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation at the annual meeting of that organization in Syracuse recently. He succeeds Peter G. Ten Eyck of Albion. Mr. White is a general farmer in Ontario County. He has had considerable previous experience in farmers' organizations, having been vice-president of the farm bureau for one year. As the Presi- dent, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, spoke at the meeting and warned the farmers not to expect the solution of their economic problems except through their own efforts. He urged government aid and encouragement for agriculture.

Berns Pyrke, commissioner of agriculture, said that in the last ten years New York state herds will be entirely free from bovine tuberculosis if present progress continues. He said that at that time large cities will not accept milk from unclean supplies. Mr. E. C. Ladd of Cornell commended abandoning unprofitable farm lands. He proposed a state-wide meeting of the farmers to inquire into the slump in the apple industry for the past ten years.

H. E. Babcock reported that the G. L. F. Exchange was doing splendid work for the farmers. He urged the farmers to continue their backing, even though the hard days were over. Reports came from the Dairymen's League and from four other cooperative associations.

Bureau Gives Banquet

Lieutenant-Inspector A. B. Moore of the state police praised the farm bureau federation vigilance service for helping the state police so much. Several delegates attended a farm products dinner given by the farm and home bureau federations on the first evening of the meeting. The food was delicious and abundant. Everybody was contributive to a farmers' organization of the state. The New York State College of Agriculture furnished the butter. It was at the dinner that Dean A. R. Mann and Professor J. A. Cope of forestry spoke.

Several resolutions were passed, among them the following: urging that idea of justifying the farm bureau permit drive in cities except cities of the first class; urging that Muscle Shoals be used entirely for the production of fertilizers and that milk from foreign countries (Canada) sold in this state be required to meet health laws of the state; demanding a duty on imported beans.

Meeting a Success

No major problem that enters into the lives of the farmers by the time their brother members back home was neglected. All carried back to their home counties and homes scattered throughout the Empire State a feeling of renewed hope and confidence in the future of agriculture. The creation of this spirit was justification enough for the meeting.
COLD NIGHTS

A Hot Water Bottle is a comfort as well as a necessity in the home. Ours are guaranteed as are all our Rubber Sundries

Priced at $1.50 and up

THE HILL DRUG STORE

C. W. Daniels, Pharmacist

328 College Avenue
SHORTHORNS ELECT STOKES AT FIRST MEETING OF CLUB

The shorthorns are here for six weeks' intensive study in agricultural subjects. They represent seven states, Germany and Scotland; there are four New York Indians. Of the 75 students 27 are taking general agriculture, 21 dairy industry, 10 poultry husbandry, 13 growing and 4 fruit growing. Fourteen have attended winter courses here before; one is here for the fifth time.

At a meeting on November 8 the shorthorns elected G. Stokes, C. M. Cooley, and Drake, president, secretary, and treasurer, respectively.

Some persons have become alarmed over the decrease in the number of shorthorns during the last few years, according to Secretary O. W. Smith. Agricultural education in general is not losing by this, however, for men who in former days would have been here for their schooling are getting it closer to home. The most important single cause for the decrease in enrollment at the winter course is the increasing large number of secondary schools in the field. Many of the six state secondary schools of agriculture and seventy-five high schools which have four-year courses in agriculture hold short winter courses. Thus the high schools are taking a large part of those who would formerly be enrolled here. Some of these and many more mature persons are receiving instruction from the increased and thorough service of the extension department.

PINES TO REPLACE SIGNS IF EXPERIMENTS SUCCEED

According to Professor J. A. Cope of the forestry department, three railroads are taking particular interest in reforestation movements this fall. The New York Central railroad plans to plant seedlings, with special fire protection, of allcots near the state experimental station on the Mohawk trail near Yosts. The Erie and the Delaware & Hudson railroads are cooperating with their respective territories with the college and agricultural agents to aid in planting forest trees, in teaching the people the value of reforestation and in fire protection.

At a county-wide forestry meeting, held recently in this district, the delegates decided to attack the reforestation problems from two angles: to put on a drive for more state forests and to increase private planting. A feature of the activity in Lewis county is an essay contest which will be conducted in the schools on, "Why we should plant trees on the lakes in our county."

LAND GRANT COLLEGES MEET

The annual meeting of the land grant colleges was held at Washington, D. C., the week of November 15. About fifteen or twenty Cornell people attended. Professor Mann is on the executive committee of the Association of Land Grant Colleges. The National Agronomists and the Country Life Association held their meetings there at the same time.

20 YEARS AGO

(From the Cornell Countryman, December, 1906)

The poultry department is now occupied with the erection of a new building of which the plans and details of cost are to be published in bulletin form in the near future. Already 91 regular students, including 21 in advanced courses, are ready to take possession of the building when completed.

Conditions in and about the buildings are being improved. Temporary boardwalks have been installed for the winter and the existing but precarious necessity of leaping ditches on the way to classes has been eliminated.

PROFS' PRANKS

Professor D. B. Carrick gave a talk to the New Hampshire Horticultural Society on November 18.

Professor G. W. Peck spoke before the Toronto Horticultural Society on November 16.

Professor J. Oskamp will address the Maryland Horticultural Society on January 5.

Professor L. H. MacDaniels is spending his year's sabbatic leave with the Bishop Museum in Hawaii, where he is studying the history of the botany of tropical fruits.

Professors J. H. Barron and A. F. Gustafson, and Assistant Professor L. A. Dalton attended a meeting of the American Society of Agronomy at Washington, D. C., on November 18 and 19.

Professor E. L. Worthen left September 1 on his sabbatic leave. He is studying at the University of Illinois and completing a textbook on fertility of soils for use in secondary schools.

Professor Bristow Adams was elected executive councillor of Sigma Delta Chi, national professional journalistic fraternity, at a convention which was held at the University of Wisconsin on November 17.

Professor E. S. Savage spent November 11-12 at Canton, giving talks on feeding at the annual Farmers' Week of the St. Lawrence Agricultural School.

Professor L. A. Maynard attended a meeting of the committee on nutrition of the National Research Council at Chicago, November 26-29. He also presented a paper on mineral nutrition at a meeting of the American Society of Animal Production.

FRUIT DEMONSTRATIONS TO BE HELD IN WESTERN N. Y.

The pomology department of the College of Agriculture, in cooperation with the New York Central railroad and the Merchants' Dispatch incorporated, has completed plans for a series of one-day demonstrations in fruit packing, loading, and transportation. These meetings will be held during the early winter in the fruit sections of western New York in the towns tributary to the New York Central railroad.

Each day the morning program will be held at the local grange hall and will include discussions on harvesting, grading and shipping fruit. The afternoon session will be devoted to demonstrations in grading fruit, packing in various containers, proper methods of loading cars, icing, ventilation, and protection against frost injury in transit.

The railroad is furnishing cars for the refrigeration demonstrations, the cars being also equipped with sizing machines, packing apparatus, packages, and the fruit necessary for demonstration purposes. The cars will stop at over twenty towns, selected because of their importance as loading and shipping centers, and thereby to the convenience of train movements.

The large crop of fruit and its low price this year have placed great emphasis on the need for improved fruit-canning and packing standards. The experts who will speak and the excellent equipment available will help to solve many problems in the handling and marketing of fruit crops in the fruit belt and thereby go a long way toward improving the fruit situation in western New York.

ROCHESTER STAGE REVIVED FOR CORNELL AG STUDENTS

A new public-speaking contest has been opened to undergraduates in the Ag College at Cornell. The New York State Horticultural Society has revived the Rochester Stage which was discontinued during the war. The Society is offering two prizes, first $40 and $20, to the two best speeches on the production, marketing, or consumption of fruit or related subjects. Four minute tryout speeches will be held Monday night, December 6, at 7:30 in Roberts Assembly. Each of the four leading contestants will receive $10 for expenses to Rochester. The finals will be held at the annual meeting of the Horticultural Society in one of Rochester's leading hotels on January 13. Those wishing to register for the contest should meet Professor Everett.

EXTENSION CONFERENCE HELD

Dean A. R. Mann spoke at the November conference of the extension staff at the College of Agriculture on "Some Observations of the Organization of Extension Work in Europe." Dr. C. E. Ladd, director of extension, also spoke, Dr. Peabody, assistant county agent leader, presented committee reports, and Prof. R. H. Wheeler spoke concerning Farmers' Week.

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Keith Vaudeville

December 5th to 8th
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“Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse”
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Make comparisons all over Ithaca, for style, fit and value and we'll make a customer of you.

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Clothing, Haberdashery, Hats and Shoes
CAMPUS CHATS

The death of Professor D. J. Crosby of extension came as sad news indeed to his many friends in Ithaca. We feel sure we are voicing their sentiments as well as our own and those of many farmers and others throughout the state in expressing our sincere regrets and sympathy to his family.

One of the large metropolitan dailies recently remarked on the rare good fortune of a Maine potato grower who made a profit of over $350,000 on his 1926 crop. The editor adds: "It just goes to show what can happen to an agriculturalist who can enjoy the meeting of maximum production and high quality when that combination meets a top market. That is what makes agriculture so alluring a pursuit."

Of course this was written for city readers by a city man and the somewhat misplaced enthusiasm of the good editor of the daily may be forgiven accordingly. We think, however, that the "agriculturalists" of this state will agree with us that this banking on a combination of good crops and market is the least alluring feature of farming. It's great fun to take a sporting chance with idle surplus. But when one's ability to buy clothes for the winter and pay off the mortgage on the farm depends on the alluring possibility of a lucky sweep, it's a mighty serious matter.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a full description of an ag event which, like leap year, occurs after a lapse of four years. It is the barbecue of which we speak and to most of us the sound and meaning of the word are rather new and novel, but barbecues are a very old social function. Even among the earliest tribes of which we have a record it was an event of considerable importance when, after a successful hunt, the bounty was put to cook for a real tribal barbecue. These early barbecues were not forgetful, however, that their provision must be due to some higher spirit and so we find the feast assuming somewhat of a religious tone with its solemn rites and dances. But there has been a very evident transition to our modern barbecue which instead of bringing us together through necessity, as it did those early tribes, attracts its attendance mainly through novelty. You, too, may perhaps be attracted by the novelty of a barbecue. But there exists at the present time an additional need and incentive to such an affair in the glorious opportunity it affords to get acquainted.

From our eminent contemporary, the Arizona Agriculturist:

Q. Each morning when I go out to feed my chickens I find a few of them lying on the ground cold and stiff. Can you tell me what the trouble is?

A. Dear Madam, your hens are dead.

L. J. FINCH, Assistant Poultry Husbandman

The following skit is contributed by our old friend, John S. Crossman, CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN editor in 1924. It was written in honor of his traveling companion on recent wanderings through Northwestern Canada.

TO A MANGY DOG

Thou mungy dog that hath a gentle face
And scratcheth little nothings all day long-
However much it pains I sing this song
To thee and all thy ever-scratching race.
To see thee sadly perched upon thy base
With neck askew, you surely can't be wrong
To scratch a bite, it makes me scratch so long
And wonder if it's catching place for place.
Soft hair no longer warms your nether parts,
Your ears are scabbed, your tail a meager wag,
You gnaw your itching side until it smarts
And hungry fleas would starve on such a rag.
But scratch, my friend; to scratch is eeatancy.

The personality and intimate thoughts of a good teacher will penetrate much deeper than a mere knowledge of books.

The County Agent

By P. H. Wessel

Director of the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm

The county agent is that guy that we see gaily driving by with ev'ry air of being busy: joy-riding daily in his Lizzie. His duties, tho', are rather light: he holds a meeting ev'ry night, but never talks so very much—he's simply there to keep in touch and after just a few remarks upon a nice front seat he parks and listens to the others speak. He does this stunt six nights a week then hires him home through darkness deep with naught to do except to sleep until another day rolls around and then most likely he'll be found at 5 A. M. beside the 'phone endeavoring to make it known what medicine it is relieves a horse that's got a case of heaves or giving some one good advice on treating early chicks for lice.

Between these calls there's time almost to grab a coffee and some toast before he hustles to his post to scan the pile of mail that lies awaiting him to make replies. I rather envy him his task of answering questions people ask for all he has to do is look and find the answer in a book and if he's stumped for some reply stenographers are standing by to hunt the files for information and help relieve the situation. He only has to know what's known and tell it o'er the telephone or jump into his car and hurry to ease some distant farmer's worry who's called to him to come out quick and diagnose some ailing chick. He goes and says: "That seems to be a case of this white diarrhea and should the symptoms still persist I'll send and get a specialist." And saying that he jumps aboard his ever-ready, waiting Ford—and by the way—that care supplies whate'er he lacks in exercise. Our President you know, of course, is jogged by an electric horse, but county agents, as a class, get jogging that's supplied by gas. This daily jouncing in their flivvers acts as a tonic on their lives for ev'ry one I ever knew had appetite enough for two.

No county agent can exist if he is but a specialist: he must know horses, pigs, and cows; and tractors, harvesters, trucks, and plows; must know each farmer's wants and needs; identify all fruits and weeds; know all varieties by heart; must show beginners how to start; must know the symptoms of disease and what to use to drive off fleas; must tell the members where to buy and also keep a good supply of information that will tell the people when and where to sell; he must know how and when to spray to keep disease and bugs away; and act, too, as a good adviser on various kinds of fertilizer; and satisfy those who demand the latest styles in clearing land. If he can do this and enthuse in editing the bureau news and can select the laying hen and has some good committee men who do their duties as they should, he stands a chance of making good.
H. J. BOOL CO.
Opposite Tompkins Co. Bank

Just received a new stock of Pictures
Odd Comfortable Chairs for the Living Room or Den
Inspect our Stock

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Fashioned according to the newest models and cut, fitted and moulded to your individual measure will give entire satisfaction
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Domecon Doings

Norma Wright, Editor
Laura Griswold, Associate Editor

Electoral
At this second appearance of Domecon Doings it seems quite fitting to tell a little about the Home Economics Club which is also still in its infancy, having been established only last year soon after Home Economics received the status of college. Judging from the size of the first meeting held November 4, few people realize that it is a society of home economics students. Its primary object is to foster good fellowship among the students themselves and between the students and faculty. We will admit that much was done along this line at our domecon party, but there is still plenty of room for improvement. All out at the next meeting of the Home Economics Club! We cannot let the pep and enthusiasm of the Ag College beat that of Domecon!

The best complexion is applied from the inside with good food and good health habits.

SEDOWA ELECTS OFFICERS

The newly elected officers of Sedowa are: President, Muriel Lamb; Vice-president, Beatrice Pringle; Secretary, Mabel Ray; Treasurer, Helen Paine.

Miss Flora Rose is having some data on Belgian children tabulated, records having been obtained for about 5,000 children. Marion Skilling ’30 is in charge of the work.

OMICRON NU ELECTS OFFICERS

The new officers elected by Omicron Nu are: President, Helen Paine; Vice-President, Mabel Ray; Secretary, Olive Kinney; Treasurer, Beatrice Pringle; News Editor, Mabel Goltry. The club is planning a series of teas to be given during the term for the students and faculty in Home Economics.
The Wisteria Garden

"Particular Food for Particular People"
Opposite Strand

Regular lunch noon and night, 50 cents
"Peacock Alley" is "The Greenwich Village of Ithaca"
Planked Steaks that are famous
Chicken Dinners, all you want to eat, $1.50 per plate
DELICIOUS SALADS, RAREBITS AND SANDWICHES

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Ithaca's Largest "Men's Store"

Shirts
that make it easy to
"take off your coat"

Many times you've said, "No, thank you, I'm quite comfortable with my coat on." You remembered that the shirt you were wearing wasn't "so good"
You'll never feel that way about ours. You'll be glad to show them off any time. And so are we

$2 and more
Buttrick & Frawley, Inc.
PLANT PATH AT WORK ON BLIGHT RESISTANT POTATO

Tests are being made of blight resistant or blight-proof varieties of potatoes by the plant pathology department at the College. In the tests run this year, one variety came through the season without a trace of blight or rot, but this variety which came from Japan is worthless for culture here. Its hybrids, however, give promise of combinations of the blight resistant qualities with the good producing properties of our common varieties.

A test plot was conducted this year to determine the relative resistance of the common varieties to blight and to compare them to this Japanese variety. Evergreen was the most conspicuous for it seemed to have no blight at all, whereas Green Mountain and Rural were destroyed completely. This variety requires a long season for growth. It endures dry weather and other adversities well, and if given reasonable care will yield abundantly. The tubers rarely rot and when they are affected the rot is not the soft and putrid kind.

Test Plots Open to Public

The potato-blight test plots are open to any resident of the state who has selected a hill of potatoes for propagation which he thinks is blight-proof. Tubers that are sent this fall can be given a preliminary test in the greenhouse this winter and a subsequent test in the field. Complete information about the plants should be sent in a letter. Specimens addressed to the college of agriculture at Ithaca ought to bear the additional address “Blight-testing Laboratory.”

BIOLOGISTS RETURN FROM RAMBLERS THROUGH SOUTH

Dr. S. C. Bishop, state geologist at Albany, Dr. F. M. Blodgett of plant path, and Professor C. R. Crosby of entomology, have returned from a 3000-mile collecting trip through the southern Appalachian Mountains. They visited the Great Smokies, the Walnut range, the Pisgah range, the Nantahalas, the Cowees, the Blue Ridge and part of northern Georgia. Much of their collecting took place on the Sugarlands, a ridge running off the Smokies. The collections contained of fungi, diseased plants, salamanders, snakes, spiders and other arachnida.

BACK NUMBERS

The Countryman will be grateful to any of its readers who have copies of Volume 18, No. 2 (1919-20) and Volume 17, No. 2 (1920-21), and who will send these in to complete our files.

SPECIAL COURSE FOR MILKTESTERS WILL BEGIN JAN. 1

A special two-weeks’ training course for dairy association milk testers will be given at the College of Agriculture beginning January 1, 1927. The course will cover all the duties of a tester including the operating of a Babcock testing machine, computing dairy rations, use of a herd book, and general herd management.

The course will be given under the auspices of the animal husbandry and dairy departments. Those who do well in the course will be eligible for recommendation by the College as testers for dairy improvement associations in New York.

During National Apple Week the pomology department distributed one hundred bushels of apples to the public schools and charitable institutions of Ithaca.

EASTMAN STAGE TRYOUTS

Last call for Eastman Stage aspirants is being made. Persons interested must register with Professor G. A. Everett before November 29, on which day preliminary trials will be held.

Members of the staff of the rural engineering department have made several trips into the wilds of the Adirondacks looking for big game, but they are still looking. For further details get in touch with r. e. The plant breeding department had better luck.

The State College of Agriculture offers students

Technical Training
Actual Experience
Cultural Advantages

Whether living to learn or learning to live—Cornell—can help

Registration for the second term begins February 4, 1927. A catalog of information will be sent on request to the secretary of the college at Ithaca, New York.
"No Plow Will Work" They Said

A long train of ox-drawn emigrant wagons creaked past; one of many such trains that passed every day.

As far as the eye could see the pioneer trail was marked by a cloud of dust. Settlers were pouring into the old hunting grounds of Black Hawk’s Sacs and Foxes—settlers from New England and the Middle Atlantic states, augmented by members of the second generation of pioneer farmers who had settled Ohio and Indiana.

It was an amazingly beautiful and fertile country; for miles and miles on either side of the trail the rolling prairie extended, a green, wavy sheet of land which tempted the travelers to end their long journey and make their home.

But the emigrant wagons passed on—on toward the timber lands. From earlier pioneers the word had passed back to the eastern states: “Beware of the prairie lands. In the timber lands building material, fuel and fencing are easy to get; in the prairie lands no plow will work after the first breaking.”

“No plow will work”—that was warning enough for every pioneer seeking to establish a farm. One might well afford to haul logs for miles to a farm on the rich prairie, but how could one farm where a plow would not work? So the wide reaches of timber along the large and small streams rang with the “chick-chack” of the axe and droned with the hum of the saw, as pioneers established their homes, while the primeval silence pervaded the prairies.

What a change was to take place within a few short years! Already John Deere in his little frontier blacksmith shop had solved the problem of plowing the black prairie soil. From early in the morning until late at night he was busy at his anvil making the steel plows which he had invented. Soon his new industry was to expand into larger and larger John Deere factories, producing in great quantities plows that scoured. Then the once-spurned, rich prairie soil came into its own as the world’s greatest producer of food for mankind.

* * *

The prestige gained and held by John Deere plows up through the years of America’s great agricultural development applies today to the complete line of John Deere farm equipment—prestige due to continued growth of the long-established belief among farmers that a John Deere gives much more than a dollar’s worth of performance for every dollar spent in purchasing it.

JOHN DEERE FARM EQUIPMENT
Leader in Quality for Nearly a Century
This much cream was separated from the DeLaval skim milk—by another machine.

17 lbs. of Cream Testing
4.4% = 0.75 lbs. of Butter Fat

A Real and Easy Test of Cream Separator Efficiency—Try it!

Put a De Laval side-by-side with any other separator of approximate capacity. Mix 20 gallons of milk thoroughly and let it stay at normal room temperature of 70°. Run half through each machine. Wash the bowl and tinware of each in its own skim-milk. Then run the De Laval skim-milk through the other machine and vice versa. Weigh and test for butter-fat the cream each machine gets from the other's skim-milk.

When you do this you will know beyond question of doubt that the De Laval skims cleaner, is easier to turn and is more profitable to own.

Above are the results of such a test between a De Laval and another new separator. Note that the other machine left 25 times more butter-fat in the skim-milk than the De Laval did.

The new De Laval is the best separator made in 48 years of De Laval manufacture and leadership. It has the wonderful "floating bowl"—the greatest separator improvement in 25 years. It is guaranteed to skim cleaner. It also runs easier and lasts longer.

This much cream was separated by the DeLaval from an equal amount of the other Machines skim milk.

57 lbs. of Cream Testing
33% = 1.88 lbs. of Butter Fat

See Your De Laval Agent

The Atkinson Press, Ithaca, N. Y.
Something wonderful is happening again to the harvest!

In the days of King Tut, in the year when Columbus found America, even on the estates of George Washington, the slow hand harvesters were at their toil. Nations rose and fell, but the gleaners kept on glean ing as they had gleaned ten thousand summers.

Then something wonderful happened to the harvest. A young Virginian built a machine to reap grain mechanically! His name was Cyrus Hall McCormick, and the year was 1831. For the first time in history men and women straightened their bent backs and watched a machine harvest the grain.

And the man with the machine did the work of six hand harvesters. A mighty deed was done for humanity when into one man's hand was put the power to raise bread for many mouths.

The McCormick reaper grew into the binder, and the new idea of machine farming brought many other machines. Men went into the cities and began to build industry. If something had not happened in harvesting to make bread plentiful and cheap, we could not have had railroads and automobiles, the telephone, electricity, the movies, the radio, and other wonders of the modern world.

Now, again, something big is happening to the harvest. The Harvester-Thresher, a remarkable machine that cuts and threshes in one simple operation, has come to the rescue of the grain farmer of the west and is coming eastward. The work of gathering the grain, that seemed so swift when the reaper came, has become slow again with the familiar binder. Times have changed. Everything is speeded up. Time is precious on the farm. Man labor is high priced and scarce. Loss and profit are delicately balanced on the scale and big crops must be produced at minimum cost.

The McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher, illustrated above, carries the grain straight from the standing stalk to the grain tank and wagon box, ready for the miller. By its aid the standing wheat can be put into the loaf of bread in a half day's time. It does away with shocking and extra handling, the twine bill, and the costs of separate threshing. It reduces weather risks. With a two-man crew it clears a 10 to 16-foot swath, cutting, threshing and cleaning forty-five acres of grain between sunrise and sunset.

Translating this into money terms, the McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher, with a saving of 20 cents per bushel in the harvesting of grain, already has saved vast sums of money for the farmers of America. The farmer of today and the future will find his way to profit and prosperity through the use of such modern methods and machines.
The Copper Highway

A NEW kind of highway is being built throughout America. It is made of copper—and through thousands of miles of its shining length it brings comfort and help to farm homes.

These rural electric lines bear promise of a new era in farming. Age-old burdens of hardship and toil are lifted from farms they serve. The farm home with electric light, with running water electrically pumped—where washing, cleaning, cooking, cooling are done by the same unfailing power, offers the best living the world can give.

Human wisdom, patience, and care will always be required on the farm. But where the copper highway brings the latest wonders of an electrical age to the farmer's door, farming achieves its highest and happiest development.
Are You Preparing for the Second Term?

BOOKS
Many will buy their textbooks the week before the term opens. Our stock is received two or three weeks ahead of time. The books reported late are the exception so that you can buy early if you plan that way.

NOTEBOOKS and SUPPLIES
The first thing to consider is the Simpex notebook. Do you need another one or a new one? You will need report paper and covers, pencils, erasers, drawing materials and other things too numerous to mention. Keep in mind the Co-op. as your store.

Cornell Co-op. Society
Barnes Hall
Ithaca, New York

There is a distinct relationship between the classrooms, the experiment farms, where you men teach and study poultry science, and the great, humming mills of The Quaker Oats Company.

In these busy plants your tested theories, your recommendations* and practices, are made of practical and economic benefit to the poultry industry-at-large.

Each Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feed—and there is a Ful-O-Pep Feed for every need—is prepared to a precise, scientific formula. Your knowledge of these ingredients, the care and accuracy with which they are prepared and blended, will tell you why Ful-O-Pep Feeds are excellent.

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POULTRY FEEDS

* The benefits of Cod Liver Oil and Cod Liver Meal are made available to poultry men everywhere through the line of Ful-O-Pep mashes.
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By W. J. Wright, Professor in Extension and State Club Leader.

Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Work
W. J. Wright, State Club Leader, who will supervise this feature of the Countryman each month.

Through Our Wide Windows

Former Student Notes

Campus Countryman

Domecon Doings

A Page for the Disciples of Saint Murphius

In the early nineties, when few were realizing the value of properly balanced rations, the Purina Mills were advocating and making them. Purina has always been a pioneer. It takes research work, experimental work—and a progressive spirit—to be a pioneer. That is why the Purina Mills are selecting for their staff each year a number of graduates from the best Agricultural Colleges in the country.

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SNOW BOUND

“We minded that the sharpest ear
The buried brooklet could not hear.
The music of whose liquid lip
Had been to us companionship,
And, in our lonely life, had grown
To have an almost human tone.”

(From Snow Bound by J. G. Whittier)
New York Farm Bureaus Save $2,000,000 in 1926

By Jay Coryell, Country Agent Leader

Farmers sometimes ask: "What do I get out of it? Is it of any value to my personal business? Is the work of definite value to the agriculture of New York state?" Questions of this kind are pertinent. It is difficult and unsatisfactory to attempt to measure any educational work strictly in terms of dollars.

ARMERS when considering the farm bureau work in 49 counties, 20,327 acres of alfalfa are being grown. It is not unreasonable to estimate that two additional tons of hay per acre is being made available for feeding. At $15 per ton this amounts to $300,810 in a single year. The average value per county is $14,490.

Harvest weather forecasts were made available to farmers and our records show that 24,601 farmers in 45 counties used the service. If we may assume that an average of $5.00 per farm was saved as a result of this service it amounts to $122,505, or an average of $2,722 per county for the 41 counties.

Poultry culling has been made available to farmers through the county farm bureaus. During 1926, in 50 counties, 419,479 birds were examined and 117,760 removed from the flocks as culled. Any poultryman will agree that the removal of a cull from the flock means a saving of one dollar or more. At this figure $117,760 were saved, an average of $2,355 per county.

An intensive woodchuck control campaign was put on in 30 counties. An average of 4,300 woodchuck burrows per county treated with cyanogas, remained unopened. The killing of at least 129,000 woodchucks in New York state as a result of a few weeks work is no small accomplishment. If we may assume that each woodchuck would have destroyed $5 worth of crops, this piece of work alone saved New York state farmers $645,000 or $21,500 per county.

The spray service work made a big contribution to western New York farmers by saving them thousands of dollars in the cost of spray materials. Last spring it was unnecessary to apply the nicotine sulphate spray on aphid because the aphids eggs were killed during the winter. Farmers receiving the spray service were advised and the saving in costs of nicotine sulphate amounted to more than $200,000 in western New York. In questioning 53 representative growers in Wayne and Monroe counties it was learned the average saving per man was about $45 on aphid control preparations alone. In some counties more than 800 growers are reached by the spray service assistant in several hours time when important spraying information is sent out.

Farm bureau programs are made as

One Method Advocated by the Farm Bureau for Stimulating Efficient Production by "Contented Cows"

(Continued on page 111)
Ezra Cornell’s Interest and Activity in Agriculture

By Glenn W. Herrick

PART II

[Editor’s Note.—The following is the second and concluding part of the stimulating article by Professor Herrick in regard to Ezra Cornell’s connection with agriculture of the past. The first part appeared in the December issue.]

Mr. Cornell’s activities in agriculture were not confined, as we have already hinted, to the actual practice of farming. He was the originator and leading influence, for example, in the Farmers Club of Ithaca, which in its early years was an informal association with regular meetings. On the initiative, however, of Mr. Cornell the Club met on Thursday evening Dec. 30, 1858, and organized as a “body corporate” the Act of incorporation bearing the date of Jan. 1, 1859. Mr. Cornell was made corresponding secretary, a position which led him, thereafter, to make almost weekly communications to the Ithaca Journal and Advertiser over a period of some years. Moreover, he maintained, at his own expense a club-room and a reading room over the old Post Office where the Club met every Thursday evening. Later, he reserved rooms in the Cornell Library building which he dedicated to the use of the club. He was also a very active member of the Tompkins County Agricultural and Horticultural Society and at its annual meeting on Sept. 24, 1857, he was elected President. During the succeeding few years he was active in stimulating renewed interest in the Society and in placing it on a secure, financial basis.

Mr. Cornell not only had a deeply genuine interest in the welfare of farmers but he was anxious to see them prosper and improve their conditions. He believed that the stability and perpetuation of this country and its democratic form of government depended very largely upon a contented, prosperous, farming population continually advancing in the art of its calling and in the comforts and amenities of farm life. This breadth of view was particularly evidenced in his later years when his activities led him into a wider field, as chairman of the senate committee on agriculture and as President of the State Agricultural Society. While looking quietly on his farm, Forest Park, in Ithaca, his interest in farming conditions was manifested mainly by his local activities especially by his efforts to stimulate progress among the farmers of the town of Ithaca. The following excerpts from a letter of his, communicated to the local newspaper, demonstrates his interest in local conditions, reveals his affection for his home county, and shows his method of stimulating effort on the part of the local farmers by appealing to their pride in, at least, equaling the accomplishments of their neighbors in adjoining towns. He informs the farmers of the surrounding towns that the farmers of Dryden are going to compete at the fair with their fine stock and that the stockmen of Ithaca, especially, must look to their laurels. He says: “There are a few spirited and enterprising young men among the pine stumps in Dryden, who have resolved to write the name of ‘Dryden’ higher on the tablet of agricultural fame than can be written the name of any other town in Tompkins County, and, sir, they are backed up by some of the ‘old’ns’ in that enterprise.”

They ‘Short horns’ have already a fame abroad. Last fall I was surprised to find some of their stock competing for premiums at the state fair of one of our western states and a recent number of your paper announces the sale of four calves to go to California at the handsome sum of $1,400.” Here he enumerates additional proofs of the progressiveness of the farmers of Dryden in order to accentuate the ability of the competitors for the prize and to emphasize the seriousness of the situation and then appeals directly to the farmers of Ithaca.

“Now, what say you farmers of Ithaca? Will you allow yourselves to occupy a secondary position in this contest? Your sons are as talented and enterprising, your broad acres are as fertile, and your climate as genial as that of your sister town. Are you, then, to yield without a contest?” He concludes his appeal with a fine personal word of encouragement to the farmers of the whole county in the following words: “Farmers of Tompkins, my heart is with you, and I shall be happy to again find time to busy my hands in advancing the cause of agriculture in the County which I prefer to call my home.”

The resolutions to the memory of Mr. Cornell at his death by the joint committee from the Farmers’ Club and from the Agricultural and Horticultural Society show well what the farmers of Tompkins County thought of Mr. Cornell’s interest and activities in agriculture. It is of interest to note that our former and beloved Dean, I. P. Roberts, was a member of this committee and, no doubt, took part in framing the resolutions. They are too long to quote in full, but the following lines sum up the fundamental contributions of Mr. Cornell to agriculture: “We recognize the vast benefits conferred, not only on the State, but on the country at large by
his early importation of the best breeds of domestic animals, by his introduction of many improved farming implements, by his wise council in our agricultural Societies and by his earnest endeavors to promote their usefulness."

The writer first became interested in Mr. Cornell's activities in agriculture because of the latter's knowledge of injurious insects and his realization, even in those early days, of the economic role that these small animals play in the orchards and fields of the farmer. In perusing the available records of the activities and writings of this remarkable man, one is certainly impressed with his wide interest in life, his breadth and soundness of view concerning anything in which he was interested, and his really fundamental knowledge of the common forces of nature and their relation to the welfare of man, especially of those more directly concerned with the art and practice of agriculture. The writer could hardly fail to be interested in the following open communication to the Ithaca Farmer's Club: "The members of the club are invited to meet Thursday evening of this week to organize for the approaching campaign against the insect tribes. The season is fast approaching when the hordes of vandals will be upon us, more destructive than an army with banners, and it is our duty to meet and expel them. Let us therefore discuss their habits and devise the best means our united wisdom may suggest to destroy or drive them from our premises. There is plenty of room, plenty of seats, and a fruitful subject."

Mr. Cornell was not only active in local agricultural fields but he became a life member of the New York State Agricultural Society and a member of its executive committee in 1860. It was characteristic of him that when he accepted responsibility he devoted time and energy to the discharge of it. He, therefore, became, at once, an active member of the State Society and at its annual meeting in Albany

A Recent Rear-view Picture of Cornell's Forest Park Farm Barns Shows Them in Excellent Condition. Ezra Cornell's Farm Home, Shown to the Left, Has Recently Been Purchased by the University

This College Barn, Erected in the '80's, Was Replaced by the State College of Home Economics Building

on February 12, 1862, he was elected its President. In his annual address at the close of his term of office he devoted much space to a discussion of fences on the farms of this country, presenting impressive statistics relative to the first cost of the fences, the expense of maintaining them with the loss of ground occupied by them, and urged the entire abolition of fences accompanied by the soilng of cattle. It is also significant that, in the closing paragraphs of his address he discussed the land grants by Congress to the States for the purpose of establishing institutions of learning for agriculture and the mechanic arts and he emphasized the great desirability of acting at once in making provision for the utilization of the funds accruing from the sales of the lands and for preventing them from being diverted from the cause for which they were donated.

As President of the State Agricultural Society he was appointed delegate to the International Agricultural Exhibition held at Battersea Park, London, in the summer of 1862. He embraced this chance to travel abroad and made the most of the opportunity. He was very much interested in the exhibit of machinery, especially in the steam plows which he saw there for the first time. As to the ordinary plows and other agricultural machinery he remarked that "we

(Continued on page 111)
URING the past year there were upwards of 17,000 young people in the State of New York enrolled for 4-H Club work as a part of the extension service of the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. Each of these club members grew some farm crop, raised livestock, made clothing, or conducted some similar enterprise in their homes under the direction of the extension service. In other words, they were learning about some phase of agriculture or home making not only by reading about it, but by actually doing it under expert direction. Some idea of the activities of this group of young people may be gained by referring to figures recently compiled in the office of the state club leader which show that among other things, these young people grew 24,600 bushels of garden vegetables during the past summer, 30,000 bushels of potatoes, raised and cared for 47,500 poultry, 750 head of dairy animals, made 15,000 garments and canned 12,255 quarts of fruit and vegetables. Engaged in the organization and leadership of this small army were 23 county club agents, 25 home demonstration agents, 35 county agricultural agents, 1,400 local club leaders and a large number of school teachers and supervisors. In order that readers of the COUNTRYMAN may get some idea of where these young people are, we are presenting a map of the state showing the number and location of club members in each county. The shaded counties have provided a paid county club agent during all or part of the year with, in most cases, a consequent increase in the numbers to whom the work was available.

4-H Club work is supported almost entirely from public funds. Cornell University acting as agent for the state and federal government which pay $1,200 per year toward the salary of the county club agent. Other funds for salary and expenses are raised within the counties. A total of $59,200 of public funds was appropriated for club work last year in the counties employing full time club agents. In addition an arrangement for cooperation with the state department of education provides for additional state funds not to exceed $600 for each county club agent employed. No fees or membership dues are required of club members.

So far we have emphasized the material and mechanical side of club work. The people in state leader’s office are careful to point out that club work must not be thought of merely in the light of crops raised, dressed made or dollars earned, but in the contribution that it makes in the development of the club member. They point to the 4 H’s in the club emblem explaining that they stand for the equal development of Head, Hands, Heart, and Health with a fifth and perhaps more important H implied which stands for Home, for club work is done mostly in the home and aims to instill appreciation and love of home and the home people.

But to return to the 4 H’s. The project, the instruction and the doing, develops the head and the hands—knowledge and skill. Another H stands for Heart, for club work decries selfishness and encourages service, sportsmanship and that more or less unusual ability of working together. Club meetings give opportunity for parliamentary practice, the community of interest which encourages group and cooperative action while numerous exhibits and contests beget friendly rivalry and the characteristics of true sportsmanship.

Just now in common with other organizations, club work is emphasizing the fourth H which stands for Health. In the home making work in particular, health is an important factor. Foods and clothing are both studied from the standpoint not alone of style or attractiveness, but in relation to their effect on the health and well being of the individual club member as a member of society. Health rules, health habits, health contests, all enter into the 4-H program along with recreation and good fellowship.

Perhaps one of the most striking contributions which club work has made to farm youth is the opportunity which it gives for contacts with other young people; the opportunity to get acquainted, to know what others are doing and to appreciate the state and national significance of the club movement.

Almost every county has a round up or field day in which all club members participate. The attendance ranges from three or four hundred up to 1500. Many have county 4-H camps which while benefiting directly only those who are fortunate enough to be able to attend do serve to stimulate wholesome recreation.

Every year in June there is held at Cornell what has come to be a big club event—Junior Field Days. Last year more than 1600 club members were guests of the University for three (Continued on page 112)
CHARLES GOODWIN WINS MANY HONORS

New York 4-H Club Boy Gains Distinction in Several Contests

One of the outstanding figures in 4-H clubs is Charles Goodwin, eighteen years old, of Guilford, Chenango County, N. Y. He and his two younger brothers, Ward and Richard, all have been interested in club projects for several years.

The three brothers own a herd of about fifteen Brown Swiss cattle which have brought distinction in both New York State and in the United States. For three years they have won the special awards given by the Brown Swiss Cattle Club of America at the New York State Fair, and, at the National Dairy Show held this fall at Detroit, some of his animals were in a group from New York which took first prize.

Also Milk Testers

Last winter, Charles and his brother, Ward, attended the short winter course given at the New York State College of Agriculture and there they learned to test milk. Following this they went home and organized in April, 1926, a Junior dairy-improvement association which they manage. In this organization, they test, for milk and butter-fat production, the animals owned by club members or former club members.

Each year the Guilford school has a two-day fair and at this the brothers exhibited poultry; the exhibits usually are of an educational nature rather than in competition for prizes.

A year or so ago, Charles was one of the group of 4-H club members from this state who competed in the national judging contest at the poultry show at Madison Square Garden.

Last summer he was selected to represent the 4-H boys in New York at the international 4-H leadership training school held at Springfield, Massachusetts, in connection with the Eastern States Exposition. This fall, he won second prize in the national leadership contest.

WAYNE L. BROWN WINS IN NATIONAL CONTEST

Showmanship Battle Leaves Brown Grand Champion Award

In the single heifer state competition Wayne L. Brown of Liverpool, New York, won first prize. Wayne's heifer was a right, fine individual and was very well fitted for the great show. He was awarded the gold medal offered by The Holstein-Friesian Association of America for the boy owning the grand champion Holstein heifer of the show.

In the state groups, which consists of five calves of a breed, New York again proved its worth by winning the much coveted first prize. The five heifers were good ones and were owned by the following boys: Robert Dewey, Canandaigua; Winsor Brothers, Gilford; Wesley Crotty, Middletown and Wayne Brown, Liverpool.

The showmanship contest this year was one of the most interesting ever staged and the grand championship was awarded to Wayne L. Brown of Liverpool, New York. The reserve champion showman was declared to be Raymond Laser of Waldron, Michigan. As Wayne Brown had already won one gold medal he showed real spirit and gave Raymond the medal.

CHARLES GOODWIN ANNOUNCEMENT

Beginning with this issue, the Countryman will devote a separate department to Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club work in the belief that our readers and especially those who have been students at the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics will be interested in learning what this branch of the extension service offers to the young farm people of the State. The fact that there are now approximately 17,000 club members enrolled in 46 counties of the State, that each one of (Cont'd on p. 119)
Through Our Wide Windows

The Cornell Countryman
Founded 1903
Incorporated 1914
One of the Agricultural College Magazines, Associated. Finances are controlled by an incorporated board of professional and business men of which L. J. Steele is president. Published monthly from October to June. The subscription rate is a dollar a year. single copies fifteen cents; advertising rates on application.

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Ithaca, New York
January, 1927

A PERPLEXING PROBLEM

As the general level of education of a group rises it becomes more imperative for any individual belonging in that group to be at least on an educational level with the remainder, if he would place himself on an equal basis in the game of life. This is especially true of the farming population since farming has been and will remain distinctly an individual and family enterprise.

The level of education of the farmer is higher now than ever before. It, therefore, becomes necessary for the farm boy or girl to obtain at least a high school training and desirably a college education if he or she would become a leader in the agriculture of his or her community.

Unfortunately, the freshman registration in agricultural colleges has decreased somewhat for several years past owing chiefly to the economic condition of agriculture, until it has become a serious concern of the educational authorities in the nation. So far as New York is concerned, we believe the enrollment can be increased by a vigorous campaign amongst the high school students and junior boys' and girls' clubs in the state. There are well over 500 high schools attended by rural students and over 1,000 junior boys' and girls' clubs with an enrollment of over 17,000 members in New York state. Every farm boy and girl is a potential freshman. The problem is to interest them in and show them the opportunities afforded by the State College of Agriculture. If the Countryman could be placed in the hands of every one of these boys and girls, it should be a very material aid in this problem. In this issue, and the following issues, we are devoting a section of the Countryman to the activities of the Boys' and Girls' 4-H Clubs. Every alumnus should feel a responsibility and aid in the solution of this problem.

By a vigorous campaign through agricultural and home bureau agents, 4-H club leaders, and agricultural high school teachers, Nebraska increased their freshman registration 125 per cent last year. We are asking these groups in New York state to cooperate with us in helping the College do this very thing this year. Will you feel your responsibility in this matter?

HIS TRUE GREATNESS

Few persons realize and appreciate the importance of Ezra Cornell's part in the building of American agriculture and especially that in New York state. In this issue Professor Glenn Herrick concludes an article dealing with The Interest and Activity of Ezra Cornell in Agriculture. Cornell men and women will not be amiss in familiarizing themselves with the contents of this article, so they might truly appreciate the greatness of the University's founder, Ezra Cornell, the inventor, the scholar, the statesman, and the farmer.

AN OPPORTUNITY

We believe that the ability to express one's ideas in writing is of inestimable value. As a rule, undergraduates, and freshmen especially, do not appreciate the fact. The agricultural college does not afford the chance for such training to its undergraduates. In order to stimulate this work the Countryman offers a prize to the two freshmen students submitting the best articles before March 1. We hope a goodly number of freshmen will realize this deficiency in their agricultural education and avail themselves of this opportunity to obtain some experience in preparing articles for publication.

The Countryman is glad to announce the election of R. Churchill '30, of Highland Park, Illinois, Jean Warren '29 of Ithaca, and Katherine C. Seager '29, of Randolph to the editorial board and J. M. Stiles '29 of Glenfield and E. W. Hicks '30 of Westbury to the business board.

IT'S HERE TO STAY

Eleven hundred and fifty persons were served at the Barbecue in exactly one hour. The affair proved to be the most enthusiastic student-faculty gathering we have ever been privileged to attend and proves conclusively that the old Ag spirit is not a thing of the past. We have been working with the Ag Association for the last few years in building up this feeling of college consciousness and believe (Continued on page 113)
CORNELL GRADS MAKE BETTER LABOR INCOMES THAN OTHERS

Farm Management Students Study How Prof. Livermore Raises Spuds

In the December issue the writer took you to the farms of a number of Cornellians that we visited last fall in Farm Management 103 under Professor G. P. Scoville '10. Since that writing we have seen a number of other former Cornell men that were actually tilling the soil. We visited and took records on a total of twenty-six farms this fall. Ten of these farms were run by regular four year course students, three by winter course or special students, and thirteen by men who had not studied at Cornell. In order to make some comparison between the Cornell men and the other farmers the writer has compared the labor income of the two groups in table 1, and in table 2 has given some figures that may have caused such a difference in labor income. To the writer this data is a partial solution to the problem, does it pay the average farm boy to go to college if he is going to be a farmer.

Do you, Cornellians, who are on farms, from your own experience, think it worthwhile for a farm boy to come to Cornell? Please write us a short letter stating your opinions. These will be used on a special page in the March issue.

The mercury read ten degrees above zero on November 20, but that did not stop us from driving seventy-nine miles to see Professor Livermore '09 at Honeye Falls. Undoubtedly many of you received instruction in those fields back of the land and plowed under with the sweet clover in the spring for the next crop of potatoes. The class was more impressed by this farm than any other that we visited, and every one went away feeling that Professor Livermore beat them all when it came to raising and selling spuds.

After we had thawed out our feet at Professor Livermore's and had parked away a good meal at a tourist inn down the road, we went to see Phelps Hopkins '18, who is one of the younger members of J. W. Hopkins and sons at Pittsford. At present they are keeping about 80 cows and are selling certified milk to Rochester. The

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**TABLE I**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Labor Income$</th>
<th>Regular Four Year Cornell Students</th>
<th>Winter Course and Special Students</th>
<th>Non-Cornell Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1,000—0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0—$1,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000—2,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000—3,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,000—5,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000—10,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over $10,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A Frequency Table of the Labor Incomes on the Farms on Which Records Were Taken by the Class in Farm Management 103 for the Crop Year 1926

*Labor Income is the return that a farmer receives for his years' work after all farm expenses, such as interest on investment and unpaid labor, have been deducted.

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**TABLE II**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Farms of Cornellians</th>
<th>Other Farms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size of Business</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital at Beginning Year</td>
<td>$26,869</td>
<td>$22,882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acres of Crops per Farm</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productive Man Work Units</td>
<td>1,054</td>
<td>670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cows per Farm When Over 10</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>22.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acres of Potatoes When Over Two</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop Index*</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushels of Potatoes per Farm</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pounds of Milk Sold per Cow</td>
<td>6,476</td>
<td>7,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price Index on Crops Sold*</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price Index on Stock Products Sold*</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price per Bushel of Potatoes</td>
<td>$2.24</td>
<td>$1.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number in Seed Business</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A Comparison of the Farms of Former Cornell Students With Others. Some of the Factors Affecting Labor Income on the Farms Visited in Farm Management 103 During 1926-27

*Both crop and price indices are based on those obtained on the class trip in the fall of 1925.
When Farmers Get Busy

THE reorganization of Agriculture to a profit basis moves fast when farmers begin to study their individual production costs. As soon as they see where the money is going, they get busy.

In every instance, power and labor make up a large percentage of these costs—40 to 80 per cent. It is not always easy to see this, especially for the farmer who does his own work, and raises and feeds horses on the farm, because his actual cash outlay is so small.

Nevertheless, the cost is there. It shows up in the output per worker, in the number of acres one man can plow in a day, in the difference in results between average and best practices. The value of labor saving machinery becomes apparent, and wise farmers use the best they can buy—which is why so many prosperous farmers are using Case machines.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company
Incorporated
Dept. A-75
Racine
Wisconsin

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

hail this summer, but their hail insurance made up a good deal of the loss. Bob fell last summer while threshing and crushed the bone in his left heel. He had to have it in a cast for six months and when we were there he was around on crutches. We wish Bob the best of luck in getting over this unlucky break.

Ellis N. Reed ’05 has one of the most successful cabbage seed farms in the United States. He and his brother, who died recently, developed the well known Reed Bros. cabbage seed. They produced a very high quality product and then advertised it widely. Mr. Reed took us into his field of Danish cabbage and we could not help but notice how firm and uniform the heads were. He said "Such
heads are the result of seventeen years of careful selection; we usually receive a yield of 20 to 25 tons per acre." He also showed us some excellent red cabbage that he had been working on during the past years. Mr. Reed raises Ithaca oats for seed and some peas for the canning factory. He also has a fine dairy of 40 cows and sells milk to the city of Cortland.

Professor Scolville '10 took us up to see his little poultry farm on west hill. He is quite proud of what his flock of White Leghorns did last year. After we saw that he got over 180 eggs per hen on the basis of hens he had at the beginning of the year, we thought that he had a right to be proud. Professor Scolville bought this little 18-acre place a couple of years ago, and he now has 1,270 pullets. When we were there November 13 his pullets were laying over fifty percent.

Although the results of these Cornell men are quite exceptional the writer believes that they can and will be duplicated by both present and future Cornellians. Professor Warren in his Farm Management says "There is nothing mysterious about successful farms. " Successful farms differ from unsuccessful ones by perfectly tangible things. " By doing these definite things that a successful farmer does any one can go a long way toward duplicating the results of another.

Dr. R. Teodoro Moreno is in charge of a milk laboratory in Buenos Aires.

W. R. Portens is a farmer and livestock dealer at Portlandville, N. Y. With the aid of three interested boys of his own he is able to handle quite a large business and accomplish some very creditable performances. During one year he had the high cow for butter fat production in the Cow Testing Association.

F. W. Arnold is on his old homestead farm at West Oneonta, N. Y. He is keeping around 1,000 pullets and hens on his general and dairy farm there.

Stephen F. Willard is manager of the Fiske Seed Company, 12-13 Fanueil Hall Square, Boston, Mass. He lives at 17 Cheriton Road, Wollaston, Mass.

David E. Mattern is supervisor of music in Grand Rapids schools and City College. Letters addressed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, will reach him.

January 1927

21.7% more profit
at Nutricia Farms

If Gustav A. Klettsch, owner of Nutricia Farms, Thiensville, Wis., had been satisfied with an average production his herd of pure-bred Holsteins might never have proved the productive capacity they revealed in these figures of a six months' test that ended on October 1:

An increase of 371 pounds of milk and 59 pounds of butter fat for every cow in the herd over the same period last year. An increase in profit of 21.7%. High cow in the Thiensville-Lakefield Cow Testing Association for six months! High herd, among the twenty-six members, in September.

But Dr. Klettsch, a retired physician, had been doing some thinking about feeds. He believed Science could help him on his problem—if applied by the common sense method of "test under your own conditions." And his problem was the problem of dairymen everywhere—how to produce milk at the lowest cost and maintain his herd in good condition.

Home grown feeds plus small amounts of mill feeds and concentrates weren't giving the results he believed possible. He had the record of fourteen mature cows from his herd of 87 head which are that ration from April 1 to October 1, 1925. Taking the same cows, April 1, last, he fed a new grain mixture during the same six months of 1926. Here is the ration:

Two hundred pounds of Corn Gluten Feed, 300 pounds of ground oats, 500 pounds of bran, 200 pounds of corn and cob meal and 100 pounds of oil meal. The cows received the same care, the same roughage, and were fed in the barn both years.

"Corn Gluten Feed deserves a large share of the credit for this success," says Dr. Klettsch. "Aside from the increased returns, which have paid the cost of the added feed several times over, I am convinced Corn Gluten Feed has improved the quality of our milk."

Are you giving your herd the chance to produce at its full capacity? In the great dairy sections of the United States, where results are a feed's real test, Corn Gluten Feed has become established as the highest protein feed on thousands of farms. All 26 members of the Thiensville-Lakefield association now use Corn Gluten Feed. Test it, for results, in your herd. Your dealer can supply you.

**Corn Gluten Feed**

ASSOCIATED CORN PRODUCTS MANUFACTURERS

208 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
Doubtless you already know of him.
If you don’t, he is the Cucumber King.

He came back with a new vision. Sold out to his brother, interested a man with some money, and built one of our big iron frame houses for growing just cucumbers.

That was about 12 years ago.
Now, although still a young man, he owns four big ranges of greenhouses in different parts of the country.

Spends his winters in Florida and all that sort of thing.

There’s money in growing greenhouse cucumbers.
If J. W. Davis can become a millionaire at it, why can’t you?
Start small. Grow big.
Here’s something to get right into after graduation.

Start making money the first year.
Write us asking all the questions you want to.
You can’t ask too many for us.
Tell your Dad about it.
Get Mother interested.
Let’s put this thing over together.

If interested write to the Manager of our Service Dept., 30 East 42nd St., New York City, who will give your letter his personal attention.

Lord & Burnham Co.

Professor James D. Brew of the dairy department is on sabbatic leave this year and is spending the time at the University of California. When renewing his COUNTRYMAN subscription for the coming year, Dr. Brew says: “We left Ithaca July 3 by auto, camping all the way, and expect to repeat that most pleasant experience on our return some time next summer.” His address is 2149 Russell Street, Berkeley, Calif.

Porter Backus is farming on one of the finest farms in the Susquehanna Valley located at Hartwick Seminary, N. Y. Porter is a pretty good dairyman. For several different months, he had one of the high cows in the Cow Testing Association.

O. M. Smith is now secretary-treasurer of the Wolcott Cooperative Association at Wolcott, N. Y., and reports shipments of a good quantity of apples this fall.

Insects as well as real estate boom in Florida. M. D. Leonard is stationed at Orlando, Florida, in charge of the insecticide division of the Wilson and Toomer Fertilizer Company.

H. C. Knadal is still a professor in the poultry department of Penn State College.

E. P. Smith is engaged in general farming on his 400-acre farm at Sherburne, N. Y., where he is experiencing good progress.

Manuel J. Barrios, Jr., is running his father’s farm of several thousand acres near Santiago, Chile. Besides keeping 100 dairy cows, he made 700,000 liters of wine last year.

Stuart W. Frost spent a week here a while ago working with Professor Needham on leaf miners. His regular job is research entomologist at Pennsylvania State College. His address is Arendtsville, Penna.

J. Lawrence Bacon is the assistant manager of the glass manufacturing plant of the Whitall Tatum Company at Millville, N. J. His address is 512 Columbia Avenue.

Arthur W. Wilson recently organized the advertising firm of Wilson & Bristol at 285 Madison Avenue, New York. He lives at 1356 Evergreen Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

Howard Lynch was recently elected captain of the soccer team of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., champions of the New York and New Jersey Field Club League.

“Chris,” “Bill” and “Jack” ’17 Houck are farming at Chippewa, Ontario, Canada, on one large dairy and general crop farm along the banks of the Progander River.
ing purebred Holstein cattle and have made remarkable records on many of them. In the recent International Holstein Breeders sale at Syracuse, New York, they sold several choice individuals of the breed. David Horace, son of "Jack" was just a year old this past Christmas Day. His mother was a former women's editor of the COUNTRYMAN. This fall "Chris" was elected president of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association.

J. L. Neff is employed by I. L. Neft's Sons, Inc. of Brooklyn, N. Y. He is writing some very interesting pamphlets advocating more use of carbonated beverages.

Mrs. Roy W. Shaver (Marion Hess) is living at 121 Concord Place, Syracuse, N. Y. She and her husband moved there recently from Iroquois Falls.

New York Farm Bureaus Save $2,000,000 in 1926

(Continued from page 101)

by the reforestation work. This year 22,000,000 trees were planted in New York state. Nothing approaching this number has ever been planted in one year in any state before. Our records show that 5,234,730 of these were planted directly as a result of farm bureau service.

If we can accept the figures above as being reasonably accurate, the farm bureau service on the seven projects mentioned has been worth $2,297,682 to New York state farmers in 1926. This is an average of $43,352 per county for the 53 counties reporting.

Ezra Cornell's Interest and Activity in Agriculture

(Continued from page 103)

had as good or better at home." He visited the Rothamsted Experiment Station and was greatly impressed with the work in progress there. Later he found opportunity to visit several of the famous Shorthorn herds of England, purchased a number of animals for his growing herds at Ithaca and some Southdown Sheep. He travelled extensively over Great Britain, crossed to the Continent where he visited several countries in Europe delighting and satisfying his artistic and architectural tastes by viewing many of the fine Cathedrals of France and Germany.

Mr. Cornell's interest and activity in agriculture led almost directly, through the following sequence of events, to the founding of Cornell University: In the fall of 1861 he was elected assemblyman from this district to the State Legislature in which capacity he served two successive terms. In the fall of 1863 he was elected State Senator in which capacity he also served two successive terms or a total of six years in the State Legislature. During this legislative period he was active in the agricultural interests of the State, introduced certain important bills dealing with agricultural problems, served almost continuously as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in the Senate while he was a member of that body, was President of the State Agricultural Society in 1862 and by virtue of that office became trustee of the New York State Agricultural College established at Ovid. As a result of this trusteeship he became deeply interested in a state college of agriculture and from that time fought his way almost directly to the crowning act of his life, the founding of Cornell University. Fortunately, during this period, Mr. Cornell met and became intimately associated with one of the foremost educators of this country,

Yes, it's more than a fertilizer—

YOU kill two birds with one stone when you fertilize your potato crop with Sulphate of Ammonia.

The Ammonia supplies that needed element—quick-acting nitrogen—the most effective crop-increaser in the world. And Sulphate stands for sulphur. Agricultural authorities agree that sulphur gives a control reaction which checks the potato scab.

Don't accept any alkaline source of ammonia in your potato fertilizer. Specify Sulphate of Ammonia, which—without costing one cent more—contains the ingredient that wipes out scab trouble.

Knowledge as to the use of Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia on various crops is yours for the asking. Fill out the coupon below and mail to our nearest office.

Results prove the availability of the nitrogen in

ARCADIAN Sulphate of Ammonia

THE BARRETT COMPANY AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

New York, N. Y.

Atlanta, Georgia
Montgomery, Ala.

Medina, Ohio
Berkeley, Cal.

The Barrett Company (address nearest office)
Please send me sample package of Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia.
I am especially interested in____________________
Write name of crop on line above
and wish you to send me bulletins on these subjects.
Name______________________________
Address____________________________
What do you think about your family's living conveniences?

Every year that you spend in college adds to your influence at home. Increasingly, your family will turn to you for advice. When the question of more modern lighting and cooking methods comes up, what advice are you going to give?

Here are the definite advantages that a Colt Lighting and Cooking Plant assures:

**Colt Light is practically sunlight.** For more than twenty-six years, it has proved itself the safest and most satisfactory form of light that can be secured for farm homes. The Colt plant is so simply designed that even a child can operate it. It provides not only brilliant, unflickering lights, but gas for convenience cooking and ironing as well—bringing advantages to the farm woman that rid her work of drudgery.

Colt fixtures fit harmoniously into any room. For porch or kitchen, there are simple, sturdy fixtures...softly shaded floor lamps and side lights for the living-room...center dome fixtures that shed a clear, clean flood of light over the dining-room... fixtures shaded in rosy tint colors for the bedroom. A finger's touch—and any room in the home is filled with a steady, even radiance that does away with eyestrain!

With all its advantages, a Colt Light Plant costs little to operate. Three or four fillings of Union Carbide* per year furnish gas for lights, convenience cooking and ironing in the average farm home. A postal will bring you, free, our complete descriptive booklet. Write for your copy today!

**J. B. COLT COMPANY**

New York...30 E. 42nd St.
Philadelphia, Pa...1700 Walnut St.
Chicago, Ill...1001 Monadnock Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo...716 N. Y. Life Bldg.
Chattanooga, Tenn...6th & Market Sts.
San Francisco, Cal...8th & Brannan Sts.

---

**Union Carbide is obtainable quickly from warehouses located in approximately 180 cities**...

Andrew D. White, the man who fought side by side with him in the Legislature through those critical years during which Cornell University was conceived and its charter finally obtained from the State; and the man who, in large measure, shaped the final form and type of the Institution of learning which Mr. Cornell so generously endowed.

I have said much about Mr. Cornell's interest in agriculture, but I should certainly not want to convey the impression that he was a narrow, one-sided man wholly given up to one interest in life or that he thought the University which he was founding should serve only the agricultural and mechanic arts. The motto which he gave to the University, "I would found an institution where any man can find instruction in any subject," at once proves that he had the true idea of a real university.

Mr. Cornell was more than a scientific farmer, more than a skilled mechanic, more than an inventor, more than a capitalist, and more than a philanthropist. He was a lover of nature—of its line and form—a friend of worthy men of all degrees, a hater of sham and show but tolerant of other men's honest opinions, a most loyal citizen of his country, a heroic fighter in the face of calumny and misfortune, a man who looks broader and larger as the years recede and one whom the future generations will certainly acknowledge to be among the great men of his time.

4-H Club Work in New York State

(Continued from page 104)

days, sleeping in the dormitories, eating at the cafeterias, attending special programs of study and entertainment provided for their special benefit, looking through the University building and getting a never-to-be-forgotten glimpse of college life.

Almost every county fair has a special 4-H Club department with special prizes for club exhibits. The state fair at Syracuse makes liberal provision for club work and maintains a special 4-H Club camp and dining hall during the fair. Last year more than 200 club members attended this state fair camp for the week.

Not only are there statewide activities for club members but there are several national events to which every club member can look forward. Delegates to these events are selected from those doing the best club work. Among these events which New York club members attend are the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show at New York City. New York is represented each year by a poultry club judging team. In September of each year a group of outstanding club members attend the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Massachusetts, and here come to know other club members from some 15 states. In October the National Dairy Show claims the interest of the dairy club members and so on down the list. The very number of these special events scheduled for 4-H Club members shows the interest and faith which the people of the country have in this comparatively new but virile educational movement for farm young people.

**Does It Keep Them On the Farm?**

Those in charge of club work state emphatically that they do not believe
that every farm boy should be a farmer or that every farm girl should be a farmer's wife simply because they happen to be born on a farm. That would be peasantry. But it is apparent that about half of the boys and girls who grow up on farms are destined to be farmers and farmers' wives. Club work would help them to know more about the business side of farming by giving them an opportunity of conducting a small business of their own on a business basis. It would set before them standards of good farming and home keeping methods. It would help them to be in a position to get their full share of satisfaction from country life.

Announcement
(Continued from page 105)
these young people carry on some home enterprise or project relating to agriculture or home-making under the direction of the extension service and the county agents is ample evidence that the colleges are rendering an important service to these young people as well as to agriculture and home economics. It is evident, too, that because of this contact with the two colleges and their representatives there is growing up an army of farm young people who are going to look to these colleges for assistance as they start out in life for themselves and in turn will be in a position to influence thousands of others through their leadership to seek the teachings of the colleges and findings of the experiment stations and thus make farming and country life more profitable, and more satisfying.

This department will appear in each issue of the COUNTRYMAN throughout the year.

It's Here to Stay
(Continued from page 106)
we are getting somewheres with it. The Barbecue was the first of several major events planned for the remainder of the college year. The officers of the Association are planning for:

Another general assembly,
Another Barnyard Ball,
An Ag-Domeon Banquet,
An Ag-Domeon Dance.

It is hoped that United States Secretary of Agriculture Jardine will be able to attend the banquet as the principal speaker. The banquet is scheduled for the middle of March or April. Let us not slip backwards again but when these events are announced boost and back them to the limit.

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108 North Cayuga Street
518 College Avenue
LONG HERALDED BARBECUE DRAWS ENTHUSIASTIC MOB

Old North Carolina Chef Roasts Food for Hungry Hosts

It was a wild, wintry night on December 6, but that didn't stop those intent on going to the ag-domecon barbecue held out in the hus judging pavilion and about 1,150 students, friends and members of the faculty were on hand when the food arrived. The raging blizzard of the night before had completely filled the roasting pit and made a fire impossible, even after the pit had been shoveled out. Consequently Bill Keeble, one of the southern chefs, was forced to practice his art at one of the local restaurants to which the steers were rushed at the last minute, and through whose cooperation the meat was served in approved style at the appointed time.

Meat alone, however, does not make a barbecue and besides the steers from an hus we had potatoes contributed by farm practice and loads of apples donated by pomology. There was plenty of good sweet cider and fried cakes.

Profs Use Their Fingers

It was a lot of fun to see professors and all about you forget their dignity and eat with their fingers. It was possible to eat the meat and rolls in this manner without undue trouble but when you came to the hot potato and tried to get it where wanted, a nice problem was presented, the solution of which required a very undignified procedure. But who cared?

Thanks to the very efficient work of the food committee headed by T. E. Lamont '27, the long lines which greeted the first appearance of steaming food were quickly served and those who did have to wait were supplied with apples as appetizers.

Jack Ellison Introduces

This was indeed a high class barbecue, for while we ate, the Crescent Club Orchestra rendered several popular and colorful numbers. The supply of eats gone, Jack Ellison '27, who acted as master of ceremonies, climbed to the platform formed by the floor of the tent, which belonged to the farm practice department and introduced the stunts which had been assembled by the entertainment committee under the direction of Norma Wright '27.

The first infraction was by Will B. Rogers, who made a few cleverly and caustic remarks on European conditions. Some of those who were near enough saw through the disguise and recognized him as F. W. Ruzicka '29. After a lamentous song concerning "where my money goes," mention was made of an old-timer as a speaker and Dean A. R. Bossman was stopped by the platform just as the photographer let fly with the flash. The Dean promptly remarked that it was not the first time he had been shot at when attempting to make a speech. He congratulated all who took an active part in the barbecue for their fine work and then started the assembly by announcing that as advertised there would be a passing of the hat—"Yes, a collection, but not of money to pay for the food, for that is free as advertised but figuratively speaking we will pass the hat for a collection of spirit and students may put in as much as they desire."

Lee Merriman Makes Hit

Lee Merriman '28 of the Cornell Glee Club contributed several short, snappy songs that were met with a very hearty response. He then gave an imitation of starting a Ford in the recent zero wave which was so good that when his bivver began to miss several flivver fans in the audience yelled "Choke 'er!"

Franklin Copp '29 made the splinters fly with a catchy clog and the rhythm was taken up by Jean Herbert '28 and Marian DeNysse '27 in a clever little dance skit.

T. B. Trousdale '29 and C. F. Spindler '27 gave a banjo-mandolin duet and then furnished accompaniment while the audience sang several rounds of song under Jack Ellison's direction.

The Evening Song concluded the program and after pocketing an extra apple or so against a hungry moment we went our separate ways leaving the barbecue a matter of record—but a good record as all who were present testify.

FARMERS' WEEK PROMISES MANY INTERESTING EVENTS

Eastman Stage and Kermis to Entertain Guests

There will be a special speaker every night at 2 o'clock. Each night there will be special attraction. Monday night the annual winter course speaking contest and debate will be held. Tuesday the University Orchestra will give a concert. On Wednesday the alumni association will hold its annual meeting. The Eastman Stage contest will be held Thursday night. Friday the annual Kermis play will be given. There will be three or four special events late in the afternoon. On Thursday Professor H. D. Smith will give an organ recital.

Several of the departments are planning exhibits. The pomology department will have a fruit show and an exhibit of grafting and pruning. Vegetable gardening will have a garden showing the vegetables most needed in the diet.

Important Conferences to Be Held

Plant breeding will show some strains of the newer recommended varieties. Poultry will also have several exhibits.

There will be at least three special conferences. The Grange will hold its usual conference, but it will be shorter than usual as they will have another in the spring. There will be a conference for laymen instead of for rural ministers. Another conference will be held on the corn-borer situation.

Cornell Host to School Teams

There will be a judging contest for teams from high schools and secondary schools. The teams will be brought here by the teachers of agriculture. There are about 20 to 25 teams expected. The teams will judge dairy cattle, poultry, fruit, swine, and potatoes.

This contest will be held Thursday and Friday of Farmers' Week.

A class in commercial floriculture under Professor A. H. Nehrling journeyed to Rochester to spend a day visiting the various flower shops there and observe how they did business. The class visited both the wholesale dealers and the retail stores.
PEEPS AND CHIRPS RE-ECHO
THRU RAFTERS OF PAVILION

New Breeds Exhibited for First Time
At Annual Poultry Show

The fifth annual New York state production poultry show held by the poultry department in the new judging pavilion on November 30 and December 1 and 2 was larger and better attended than any of the previous shows. In general the quality of the birds was higher than usual. A total of 1,311 birds set a new record for entries.

The best represented breeds were Leghorns, R. I. Red's, Plymouth Rocks, and Wyandottes, the American breeds having a larger proportion than heretofore. Besides the standard breeds there were several fancy breeds, the most interesting of which was a pen of Red Kiwis originated and exhibited by Glenn Bass '24, manager of the Long View Poultry Farm at Cazenovia.

This show provided an opportunity for exhibiting, judging, buying, and selling production-type poultry. The judging was based principally on production values. All of the judging was done in the presence of the exhibitors, thus forming an educational demonstration. A series of illustrated lectures on breeding and selection and an exhibitors' judging contest were two other features of the show.

Competition for Trophy Cup

The 4-H club exhibits numbered 301 birds, entered by 102 junior club members from eight counties.

For the first time Tompkins county had stiff competition for the Poultry Trophy Cup. There were running a close second. The single comb White Leghorn pullets were the largest class competing for a Cornell Trophy Cup, there being sixty-nine entries. A bird owned by Otto Ruehle of Pleasant Valley won the cup.

BEEKEEPING SCHOOL MEETS;
INTENSIVE SESSION PLANNED

The annual bee-keeping school, which was started in 1919, will be held at Ithaca January 24-29, inclusive. There will be sessions in the morning, afternoon, and evening, the latter meetings being more in the nature of entertainment. The subject which will be discussed is "A Review of the Bee-keeper's Work Through the Year." The bee-keeper's year begins in the middle of August.

On Wednesday and Thursday the bee-keeping regions of New York will be discussed. The departments of soils, geology, meteorology, and botany are helping to make this discussion of practical use to the bee-keeper. The talks will not be technical.

On Friday the marketing problem will be explained. Professor W. I. Myers of the department of agricultural economics will lead a round table discussion. Several bee-keepers will tell of their experience in the marketing problem. These plans will then be discussed and criticized. Saturday morning the diseases of bees will be the subject of the discussion.

KERMS AWARDS WITHHELD
PLAYS SUGHT ELSEWHERE

Poor Quality of Plays Submitted
Forces Judges to Hold Prizes

The faculty committee on Kermis, which is composed of Professors A. B. Rockenagel, chairman, G. A. Everett, A. J. Warner, Miss M. E. Duthie, and Dr. Earl Bates, after a reading of the plays submitted by the contestants, announced that none were of sufficient merit to warrant awarding of the prizes. In the absence of suitable material for production on the scheduled Thursday night, "Kermis Week," the committee appointed Professor A. M. Drummond and Miss M. E. Duthie to take over the problem of the selection of suitable plays.

Although no definite choice had been made at the time of this writing, Professor Drummond felt certain that one of the three plays produced would be the prize play in last year's national contest sponsored by the State Grange, New York State Farm and Home Bureaucratic Federation and the League Federation. This play, "Wedding Clothes," was written by Grace Kiner of Illinois.

Dramatic Club Will Coach

The plays finally chosen will be primarily entertaining to rural folks, but also of a calibre suitable for production by small theatre groups. It is hoped that Kermis may act as a demonstration and incentive to community dramatics throughout the rural districts of New York. Following it in line with the work which Professor Drummond and Miss Duthie have been pursuing for several years. Acting tryouts will be held on December 14 and 16, at which time the material was selected. A promising innovation was inaugurated this year in the securing of the Cornell Dramatic Club to supply half of the productions. The plays will be offered on February 11, the Friday night of Farmers' Week, in Bailey Hall.

ROCHESTER STAGE SPEAKERS
PICKED FOR FRUIT MEETING

Four people were selected to speak at the Rochester Stage. They are Miss M. M. Leaming '27, and K. A. Howlett '28, E. E. Frane '27, and T. E. LaMont '27. A. L. Lane '28 was chosen as alternate. Each speaker will compete for a first prize of $40 and a second of $20. These prizes were established by the New York State Horticultural Society in a revival of the Old Stage of pre-war days. The contestants will speak at the annual meeting of the Society in Rochester, January 15, on subjects related to fruit growing.
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Kermis Plays

Out of the Night
By John Smith

Wedding Clothes
By Grace Kiner

Maker of Dreams
By Oliphant Down

Bailey Hall, Friday, February 11, 1927
Domecon Doings

Norma Wright, Editor
Laura Griswold, Associate Editor

Hotel Men Awarded
Football
R. B. Munns '27, varisty "C"
L. H. Levy '30, numerals.
Track
M. C. Llop '30, numerals.
Soccer
R. E. Love '30, numerals.
R. Wilson '30, numerals.

Why?

Why aren't the Domecon Club meetings announced longer ahead of time? Also why aren't they announced on the bulletin board? The Dramatic Club has a notice that they post announcing their plays. Everybody knows the emblem and anybody that is interested can stop and see what is being announced. How about having a certain "coat-of-arms" for our meetings? Surely there are several girls in home economics who could create some sort of a design, at least with Mrs. Erway's assistance. Why not have a competition and select the best one?

Annual Extension Party

On December 4 the extension workers in home economics and agriculture held their annual party in the Home Economics building. The chairman of the committee was Mrs. Ro. man. While some were tripping the light fantastic in Room 245, others of a more serious frame of mind were upstairs trying their luck at cards. Refreshments consisting of pumpkin pie with whipped cream and plum jam, together with cider and coffee were served by Miss "Van," brought the party to a perfect close, even though it is rumored that many weird dreams were had during the wee small hours of the morning.

Aunt Ada's Axiom: We owe it to ourselves to look as well as we can; if we aren't particular about paying debts to ourselves, we should at least consider the folks that have to look at us.

Miss Rose Orients Frosh; Discusses Inner Selves

Home Economics women taking the orientation course, required of all freshmen in agriculture and home economics, began lectures in their own college on November 23. The first lectures of the course are given to the joint groups from both colleges to acquaint the freshmen with traditions and customs of Cornell and college life, and the subsequent lectures in the separate colleges are to orient the students in their special fields of study. Miss Rose has also been discussing with them the various selves inside of us, such as the child, social, business, conventional and educational selves. Further discussion of this topic can be found in Dr. Burnham's The Normal Mind.

Miss Martha Van Rensselaer was made a national honorary member of Phi Upsilon Omicron, an honorary society in home economics, and was initiated on December 1 by the chapter of the organization at the Buffalo State Normal School.

Omicron Nu Entertains

A Christmas tea for the faculty and students of the College of Home Economics was given by Omicron Nu in Room 245 of the Home Economics Building on December 14. We note with interest Omicron Nu's heed to our appeal for food for our new offspring, Domecon Doings.

Miss Wilhelmina Spohr, assistant professor of household art education at Teacher's College, Columbia, was a visitor at Cornell on December 10, as a guest of Omicron Nu. Miss Spohr, who came to Ithaca to be initiated into Omicron Nu, was elected an honorary member of the society by the chapter at Kansas State Agricultural College which she attended before going to Columbia. The initiation was followed by a banquet in Willard Straight Hall at which Miss Spohr spoke to the members assembled.

In the afternoon the students in the practice apartment entertained the faculty of the College of Home Economics at tea to meet Miss Spohr.

Domecon of Today Began as Old Attic Laboratory

Does it seem possible that twenty-five years ago the College of Home Economics was only one course carried on in an attic laboratory, that Domecon, which today offers so many opportunities to the young women of the state, could have grown so tremendously?

In 1900 a reading course for farmers' wives was begun, and bulletins on homemaking were sent to the women of the state. The first course in home economics was offered to college students in 1905, and two years later a department of home economics was established with an attic laboratory and two offices on the fourth floor of Roberts Hall. At that time there were two instructors for the five courses offered. Then in 1911 the state made an appropriation of $150,000 for the present home economics building. That same year three young women constituted the first graduating class. Two professorships, which were the first ever granted by Cornell to women, were established in the department.

School Organized in 1919

Farmers' Week in February 1912, witnessed the opening of the Home Economics building, and from then on the department grew rapidly. There were, however, no opportunities for specialization, no courses offered for the training of teachers, and all the extension work was carried on by members of the teaching staff. In 1919 the department became a professional school in the College of Agriculture. The number of staff members and students increased rapidly; the extension activities developed; the circulation of bulletins from the department spread widely until in 1925, a great event occurred. By an act of the state legislature, that, which the staff had been working so hard to bring about, was granted and the school of home economics became the College of Home Economics. And so was taken the great step from a course in home making to a College of Home Economics, in which there are opportunities for specialization, for institution work of every kind, for extension work and teaching, and in the field of research, which is being steadily developed.
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A PAGE

TIMBER! The foresters’ page crashes through. At its last meeting the Forestry Club decided that the new Forester, as issued in the form of an annual, did not fulfill its purpose adequately. Further, the news letter issued by Professor Guise has become cumbersome because of the increasing number of alumni. In the midst of our consideration of how most effectively to reorganize the forestry publications, the COUNTRYMAN came forward with the offer of a monthly page devoted exclusively to the activities and interests of the Cornell Foresters, and edited by them.

The COUNTRYMAN in offering us this page, asks merely that we give it our whole-hearted support, making it live and of real interest to the foresters. Its value to them must justify its existence. Come on, ‘Jack, let’s show these cow-cow-boys that we have a real spirit born of our training for the big sticks.

While we are not inclined to boast, we wish to state that Cornell University ought to be thankful to its forestry department for the past season’s varsity cross country team. Last year’s captain, “Chuck” Houghton, and the newly elected captain, “Froggy” Pond, and two of their main supporters, H. H. Benson and C. A. Vanderbrook are foresters. Maybe smoke chasing has something to do with their ability at cross country.

Why is it that every technical school on the hill claims forestry has a professional honorary society? Of course we have the Forestry Club which serves its purpose well; but some recognition ought to be shown those foresters who have attained scholastic proficiency. Honorary societies certainly are worth while and there is no reason why the Cornell Foresters should lag behind the other colleges on the hill or other forestry schools in this respect.

Lucky Juniors will have new building at camp

Chew call will be sounding at the old camp grounds once more, for the senior camp is to be located permanently on the tract of Finch, Pruyn and Company near Newcomb. This location is central in the Adirondacks and is described as advantageous for students of forestry. The extensive timberland holdings of the company, together with the large private preserves and areas of state land adjacent, safeguard the forest areas for purposes of study for all time to come.

The camp is close to the state road from North Creek to Long Lake and right at the boundary line between Essex and Warren counties. While the camp is not located on a lake, the waters of Fishing Brook flow close by and afford opportunities for bathing. Excellent water will be piped to the camp from one of the purest springs in the Adirondacks.

The company is putting up a commodious house for the use of the forestry students. It will contain a large living room with fireplace, a kitchen, and quarters for the cook. The faculty and students will be quartered in tents, but will take their meals in the house.

President of Company is Cornellian

This action of the company is consistent with a policy of progressive forest management, which has kept productive its nearly one-quarter million acres of timberland in the Adirondacks. The president of the company, Maurice Hoopes, attends Cornell, is an engineer by training, and has always shown a marked interest in the work of the Cornell foresters.

The manager of the woods department, George N. Ostrander, has long been identified with forestry and timber activities in the state of New York.

The first Cornell forestry camp was held in the Adirondacks in 1913 and since that time, except for the war year, 1918, a similar camp has been held every summer. The average number of men in camp each year is about twenty, and these are students in the final year of their undergraduate training in forestry.

Incentive to Research

Members of the forestry department at Cornell say they hope that the permanent location of the camp at Newcomb, this will develop into a center for forestry education and forest research. They add that visitors will at all times be welcome in the camp.
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CORNELL IS REPRESENTED AT PHILADELPHIA MEETING

The eighty-third meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and Associated Societies took place for the fifth time at Philadelphia from December 27 to January 1. The meeting was held under the presidency of Dr. H. H. Bailey of Cornell. Dr. H. C. Thompson, of the vegetable gardening department, was chairman of the executive committee of the American Association for Horticultural Science. There were many other professors from Cornell who attended the meeting and presented papers. The sessions were held in the buildings of the University of Pennsylvania. On the first day, Dr. M. I. Pupin, the retiring president, delivered an address on "Fifty Years' Progress in Electrical Communication."

Technical Societies Meet

There were general sessions and non-technical lectures each day, with special lectures on science topics, presented to the people of Philadelphia and to the students. The several sessions of the American Association, and the many societies and other organizations that met with the Association, held numerous sessions for reading of papers and delivering of addresses of specialists and societymen in nearly all branches of science. An important feature at the meeting was the Association's exhibition of scientific apparatus and methods, and recent inventions discovered. The exhibits were by manufacturers, by dealers in scientific instruments and by individual research workers. The American Association of University Professors, of over 6,000 members, held their meeting in Philadelphia for the first time. They discussed methods of increasing intellectual interest and raising the intellectual standard of undergraduates. The importance of this annual science convention is being appreciated year by year, and at this meeting thirty-nine scientific organizations met with the Association.

SPEAKERS PICKED FOR STAGE

The final eliminations for the Eastman Stage took place in Roberts Assembly on the evening of December 13, at which time six speakers were retained. They are G. F. Britt '27, D. Dalrymple '27, C. G. Garman '28, Miss M. F. R. Kneen '27, F. R. Smith 27, W. Walling '27, and alternates H. Wentworth '27. The successful candidates will compete during Farmers' Week for the prizes of $100 and $25, which were established eighteen years ago by A. R. Eastman of Waterville for the purpose of encouraging leadership in rural affairs. The Stage is attended by an audience of over two thousand Cornellians and Farmers' Week visitors in Bailey Hall. The permanent officers elected to replace the temporary ones of the Shorthorn Club are H. F. Drake, Miss E. Barrett, and W. Truscott, president, secretary, and treasurer respectively. Professors E. S. Savage, and B. B. Robb and W. E. Ayres are in charge of the group.

AG ATHLETIC AWARDS

Football
August Schumacher '28—varsity "C"
A. L. Towson—1930 numerals

Cross Country
J. D. Pond '28, captain
H. H. Benson '29,
H. H. Drake '29,
C. E. Houghton '27
G. P. Rhode '27
E. S. Tilbetts '27
C. A. Van Dusen '28
varsity "C"
F. G. Dalaff
R. G. Eldridge
S. R. Levering—1930 numerals
Track
F. K. Beyer, A. H. Orthman
F. G. Dalaff, R. G. Eldridge
1930 numerals

Soccer
Dennis Hall '29, G. J. Olditch '29
J. J. Operator—varsity insignia
E. M. Hallam, K. E. Howard,
D. B. Saunders, W. J. Williams,
1930 numerals

PROFS' PRANKS

Professor L. A. Dalton of the extension department in agronomy resigned January 1 to become agricultural agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. He replaces A. S. Merchant.

Professors H. W. Schneck and F. O. Underwood of veg. gardening and M. F. Barrus of plant path were the principal speakers at the eastern meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association which was held on December 9 at Schenectady.

Professor J. E. Butterworth of rural ed has just written a new book entitled Rural School Administration. The book deals with the major problems in American rural education including the organization and administration of the local school unit and of the higher units, state and federal participation in education, and the financing of rural education. Professor Butterworth will sail from Europe on January 12, returning to Cornell for the second term.

Professor Montgomery Robinson represented the College of Agriculture at the fifth regional conference of the United States Chamber of Commerce which was held on November 22 and 23 at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The conference was attended by bankers, business men, and representatives from the colleges of agriculture in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, and Delaware. Credit, labor, taxation, and marketing problems were discussed at the meetings, which were of a fact finding nature, attempting to discover ways in which farmers of commerce might cooperate with the farmers in the solution of agricultural problems.

INDIAN FARMERS TO ATTEND FARMERS' WEEK SCHOOL

About sixty Indians and their wives from all of the New York reservations will attend the intensive Indian school to be held at the College during Farmers' Week. W. C. Brown, head of the Seminoles, is chair of the Joint Cornell Indian Board, and is arranging the details of the program. For the first time Indian farmers will address Farmers' Week meetings. An American Indian night will be arranged for at the Cosmopolitan Club. A number of round-tables will be held under the leadership of Professors J. F. Barron, H. J. Metzger, W. F. Peck, W. G. Krum, and other members of the Indian extension staff. A horse shoeing demonstration will be given the Indians by Professor H. A. Asmus of the Veterinary College.

PLAYS TO BE GIVEN

The Little Country Theatre will be one of the pleasant features at Farmers' Week this year as it has been in the past. Miss M. E. Duthie has arranged for the production of three plays in Roberts assembly at seven o'clock on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings. The productions will be by community groups, some with the assistance of students, others selected on the basis of worth. One of these groups is the winner of the Chemung-Steuben intercounty league, a group from the Grandeview Community near Horseheads in Chemung county. Another play will be presented by the winner in the forthcoming Chautauqua-Erie play-off. The third group will be selected by Miss Duthie on the basis of merit.

The botany department has recently acquired a most interesting bit of wood in the form of a petrified stump. It was obtained from Balboa, N. Y., where excavations for a dam to confine an additional water supply for New York City led to the discovery of several of these well preserved tree bases.

CORN BORER SHOWN UP

A corn borer conference is planned for one of the mid-week afternoons of Farmers' Week in an effort to popularize information concerning the habits, ravages, and control of this insect. The departments of agronomy, entomology, rural engineering, and plant breeding are cooperating on an elaborate exhibit which will be displayed in Caldwell Hall. A principal talk of the conference will be given by Dr. E. P. Felt, state entomologist at Albany. His speech will be accompanied by a movie depicting some of the ravages of the corn borer and some of the effective control measures. Ample opportunity for round table discussion and questions will be given.

An interesting feature of the Farmers' Week program this year will be a four-day fair which will be put on in Poultry 375 from Monday, February 9, through Thursday, February 12. Although this sketch will be educational primarily, visitors are warned to hold their sides as soon as they enter the room.
CAMPUS CHATS

KERMIS

For the last few years the Kermis plays produced during Farmers' Week have been of doubtful dramatic and entertainment value. This year none of the plays submitted were worthy of production and the committee is going elsewhere in search of material.

The time has come for a careful consideration of just what Kermis hopes to accomplish. Is it the development of playwrights in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics? The absence of any course preparation for the very skilled art of playwriting and the quality of the plays have shown the futility of this hope. Or is it, as originally conceived, that of providing worthwhile enjoyable entertainment to the rural visitors who come each Farmers' Week to Cornell? If it be the latter, we suggest that the plan of Kermis be revised, throwing the contest open to anyone interested, perhaps combining it with the national play contest formerly identified with the state fair. This would not prevent Cornell students from competing, and would have the added advantage of interesting a wider group in this activity.

We suggest, in place of student actors, community groups of rural folks, perhaps the winners of intercounty contests. This would increase the value of the entertainments and act as an added incentive to rural dramatics.

Meeting a Great Need

The Victor Pasteurizing Outfit, illustrated, makes it possible for the suburban and small city milk dealer to offer his patrons a product that is pure, wholesome, and above all, safe.

While embodying only proved principles of operation and unusually fine construction, yet the Victor Outfit sells at a price which places it within the reach of every plant that needs it.

Equipment bearing this trade-mark is always highest quality. Look for it on machines wherever dairy products are fabricated.

Further particulars upon request.

The Creamery Package Mfg. Company
1242 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.
Sales Branches Everywhere.

Farmers' Week at Cornell

February 7-12, 1927

Something for each member of the family
The producer of milk will now have available the same clean power, as the manufacturer of dairy products has long used.

Rural electrification — a matter of business cooperation

All farmers want to enjoy the comforts and convenience of electricity. How to get it is the question still to be answered by most of them. Yet rural electrification is merely a problem of business cooperation.

Electric service cannot be sold to isolated or occasional customers, as merchandise can. For electricity — like milk — cannot be stored to any practical degree; it must be consumed as produced.

Thus the cost of building transmission and distribution lines, and of keeping a supply of power ready for instant use, can only be met by having on every mile of line a sufficient number of consumers whose needs for electricity are many and varied.

That is the principal condition which governs complete rural electrification.

Lines can be built where groups of farmers will use enough power to make the extension of service a practical business undertaking, just as maintaining a milk route requires customers, not widely scattered, who use a steady supply.

So, to get electricity for your farm, get together with your neighbors and make your light and power company a cooperative business proposition. Ask your power company for information and cooperation.
“Here Come the Folks”

Time and again that afternoon in 1838, the young blacksmith had dropped his tools and walked expectantly from his shop down to where the trail wound eastward across the prairie to the horizon.

It was the day when his family was due to arrive from Vermont; the wife and children whom he had not seen for a year; among them the infant son born a few months after John Deere had left Vermont to seek fortune in the West.

Since ten o’clock in the morning, wagons had been arriving from the East. Some stopped; some passed on toward the Mississippi; others branched off on trails leading Northwest and Southwest; none had carried those for whom the young blacksmith so eagerly looked.

He was ready for his family—ready to give them a future greater than any of which they had dreamed. With his own hands he had built a comfortable home. Far and wide, among farmers and mill men, he had established a high reputation as a blacksmith. But that which drew his dreams ahead was the steel plow which he had invented.

He knew he was in the midst of immense soil resources to which his steel plow was the key.

A small train of ox-drawn wagons toiled slowly into the town and stopped in front of the general store.

From the lead wagon a woman, carefully holding a little bundle, climbed down.

“Here, John, take your son,” she said, as she returned the joyful greeting of the tall man who had hurried to meet her. “I’ve carried him in my arms all the way from Vermont.”

All the way from Vermont! Across country by stage coach to Albany, New York; by canal boat to Buffalo; by lake boat up around the Michigan peninsula and down to Chicago; by ox-wagon, camping gypsy-style along the pioneer trail, westward from Chicago to the new home—a wearisome, dangerous journey of weeks and weeks.

That was the pioneer spirit—the spirit that led men and women from comfortable homes out into the wilderness to combat hardships unfamiliar to the present generation—the spirit which conquered the West—the spirit which the development of John Deere’s pioneer farm equipment enterprise helped greatly to reward.

JOHN DEERE FARM EQUIPMENT
Leader in Quality for Nearly a Century
If Cows Could Talk

"Milk me with a DeLaval"

They would Say

It is a fact proved by thousands of De Laval Milkers in use on more than half a million cows, that the cows like it better than any other method of milking.

In a recent questionnaire received from 1160 De Laval Milker users in 47 states, this question was asked: "How does it agree with your cows?"

98.52% answered this question favorably.
358 said "Fine."
204 "All right."
143 "Good."
132 "Better than hand milking."

All the rest — except 13 out of 1160 — gave favorable answers.

The De Laval pleases the cows because it milks them with the same uniform, gentle and soothing but stimulating action day after day and year after year, without variation. Cows almost invariably produce more milk when milked the De Laval Way than with any other method, and owners say they have less udder and teat trouble with a De Laval. And of course the De Laval saves a great deal of time and is easy to keep in a clean and sanitary condition.

De Laval Milker
The Better Way of Milking

De Laval Cream Separator

The world's best cream separator Has the wonderful "floating bowl." Guaranteed to skim cleaner. Furnished in seven sizes, with hand, electric or belt drive.

See Your De Laval Agent

$175 and up for De Laval Milker Outfits

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San Francisco, 200 Market Street

Send catalog checked — Milker □ Separator □

Name __________________________ Town ____________ State ____________ R. D. ______

No. Cows _________________________

The Atkinson Press, Ithaca, N. Y.
The Aim of Farmers' Week is to Make a Worth While Contribution to the Educational Efforts to Build a Better Rural Citizenship

FEBRUARY

1927
Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter

Profit With

McCormick-Deering
Tractor Power

Every Year McCormick-Deering Tractors stand stronger with the farmers. The name McCormick-Deering has become the symbol of reliable power farming because it stands for carefully built, practical, many-sided, long-lived farm power.

That is so in your community and everywhere. Men who have used International Harvester tractors—for months or for years—are steadfast friends of McCormick-Deering farm power. They will recommend McCormick-Deering when you come to buy. Other men, who risked using cheaper, lighter tractors, found themselves underpowered. They fell short of reaching full production with the least possible labor and in the shortest possible time. After this experience they were ready for new and better power. There are thousands like these, too, who will recommend McCormick-Deering when it comes time for you to make your power investment.

McCormick-Deering offers a choice of three tractors—the McCormick-Deering 10-20, the 15-30, and the all-purpose row-crop tractor, the FARMALL. All are quality tractors, built to last many years. All of them will work with drawbar, belt, and power take-off, the year around. Any one of them will cut production costs and add to profits. Look these tractors over at the home dealer's store. Catalog will be sent on request.

International Harvester Company

McCormick-Deering Tractors: Two sizes, 10-20 h.p. for 2 plows, and 15-30 h.p. for 3 plows. Fully equipped, 4-cylinder tractors, with ample power at belt, drawbar, and power take-off.

The FARMALL: The remarkable new 4-cylinder McCormick-Deering FARMALL, designed to handle cultivating and planting of row crops, as well as all other farm power work.
Stones

In some European countries weight is still measured in "stones." A peasant woman says, "I carried in nine stone of water today."

Day after day she will carry water, trundling on toward old age, with bent back and calloused palms—only the fine spirit of her will keep the little farm going at such a cost.

As she shades her eyes and looks to sea—three thousand miles away is a land where the tireless strength of the motor does these tasks for women upon many American farms.

It pumps water, churns butter, does the family wash. The big and little "stones" of farm life—electricity can carry them all.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
After Studying—What?

Light Reading
After much studying one needs a rest and it is better to do as much as possible at the beginning of the term. Frequently there will be ten minutes or even as much as thirty with apparently nothing to do. Spend such time reading a worth while book.

Candy
Over twenty-five years ago we began selling Whitman's candy. Other makes have come and gone. The most popular assortments are the "Campus" and "Sampler". The "Standard" and "Gray" are others less expensive. The quality is shown in the small pieces.

Cornell Co-op. Society
Barnes Hall
Ithaca, New York

EVERY day, everywhere, more and more poultry raisers are made to appreciate the accomplishments of you men who teach and study poultry science.

Ful-O-Pep Feeds are gaining new friends; thousands upon thousands are being impelled to adopt up-to-date methods. The importance of scientific methods is urged continually by Ful-O-Pep advertising, the Ful-O-Pep Poultry Book, the Quaker Poultry Service Department, and by Quaker Dealers.

It gives us genuine pleasure to have a part in extending your influence far and wide, making your work of greater economic value.

The Quaker Oats Company
CHICAGO, U. S. A.
Makers of
FUL-O-PEP
POULTRY FEEDS

*The benefits of Cod Liver Oil and Cod Liver Meal are within reach of every poultry owner through the famous Ful-O-Pep Mashes.
Every student should have, among his text-books, a copy of “Land Development with Hercules Dynamite”. This is a seventy-six-page volume that tells you how to blast stumps and boulders, how to drain swamp land by propagated blasting, how to dig holes for trees, and how to break up hard-pan, with Hercules explosives. Write for a free copy.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
900 MARKET STREET
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Campus Countryman..................145 A Page for the Disciples of Saint Domecon Doings..................150 Murphius ..................152

Enter as second-class mail matter at the Post Office, Ithaca, N. Y.
Through Our Wide Windows

The Cornell Countryman
Founded 1903 Incorporated 1914
One of the Agricultural College Magazines, Associated. Finances are controlled by an incorporated board of professional and business men of which J. E. Steere is president. Published monthly from October to June. The subscription rate is a dollar a year; single copies fifteen cents; advertising rates on application.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO HELP
Are you surprised to find our editorial page 'way up here in the front of the magazine? Do you miss our frontispiece page? What do you think of our home economics, forestry, and 4-H club pages?

We wish to do four things: namely, furnish campus news, publish interesting former student notes, present the latest agricultural information, and to stimulate rural boys and girls to seek a college education. Will you not aid us to accomplish this last thing? Help us get the COUNTRYMAN into the hands of your local 4-H club members and club leaders? A letter of constructive criticism will be appreciated.

OUR FARMERS' WEEK GUESTS
"Where science meets practice and a better rural life is the result. That's Farmers' Week," says Professor R. H. Wheeler, chairman of the Farmers Week committee. To the farmers and their families who come to Cornell the faculty and students wish to emphatically say, "You are our guests. We are delighted to have you with us. Besides the faculty committee there are 125 students actively engaged in committee work which will make your stay more pleasant, and more profitable. It is through you people, who get a first-hand picture of your State College of Agriculture, that the College can directly increase its influence among the farmers in our great state. If the College is able to instil in you a never-to-be-shaken con-fidence it is only logical to hope you will endeavor to increase the number of farmers in your community who each year are looking to their state college for practical suggestions to make farming a better life and thereby build up a better rural citizenship."

HAVE YOU MOVED?
Time and again our circulation manager will get a letter saying, "Where is my COUNTRYMAN? I moved from Sque-ndonk three months ago and haven't seen a copy since then." Now, we have a circulation manager who can do most anything under the sun 'cept sense that John Jones has moved from Sque-ndonk to Manhasset and wants his mail- ing address changed. Notify him immediately when you change your address. Then you won't miss an issue of the COUNTRYMAN.

RURAL HEALTH
The death rate in the rural districts in New York has not decreased as fast as the urban rate. Why? Because the health officers have spent neither time nor money in furthering educational work or in giving medical aid to rural communities in proportion to their population when the work done is contrasted to that performed in cities. Unquestionably, this should be remedied. The authorities realize this inadequate rural health work and are planning to improve the situation this year. The farm organizations which have fought for this improvement are urged to demand a state medical staff as efficient as that of the city.

LAMBDA GAMMA DELTA
A charter for a Cornell Chapter of Lambda Gamma Delta, National Honorary Judging Fraternity, has been granted by the National Fraternity to a group of students, all former members of teams who have represented the College in intercollegiate judging contests.

FARMING IN NEW YORK CITY
When the Dutch settled Brooklyn they wrote home that a new agricultural location had been discovered and that foodstuffs would soon be sent all over the world from there. But in time the hardy farmers were supplanted by industrialists. But not all. There still remain in Brooklyn some forty farms.

Queens is said to have 191 farms, Mahattan 5, the Bronx 41, and Richmond 156. The farms of the greater city last year totaled 436 acres the acreage was 10,457. Of this, 8,525 were crop lands and 348 acres were devoted to pasture. The total value of the farms is $18,453,500.

—New York Times
Cause of the Agricultural Depression

By G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson

The agricultural depression has been attributed to many causes. Tractors, trucks, automobiles, land speculation, over-production, lack of diversity, lack of cooperative marketing, inflation and deflation, taxes, and the like have each been tagged as the real cause.

The substitution of the gasoline engine for horses would have caused some readjustment in agriculture. It would have checked the rapidity of the agricultural expansion, but could not have caused an agricultural depression. When an agricultural depression was brought on by other forces, the gradual reduction in the number of horses was an added unfavorable factor. The reduction in horses and mules has released crop land for the growth of food for human beings at about one-half the rate at which population has increased. The total reduction in the last ten years has released nearly six per cent of the crop area of the nation, but population has increased by more than twice this percentage.

The depression has also been attributed to over-production. There was considerable expansion in the acreage of crops from 1910 to 1920. The production of corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, and buckwheat per capita for the years 1915 to 1920 averaged 2,592 pounds, which was one per cent more than for the five years 1910 to 1914. This increase of one per cent coupled with the decrease in horses made production somewhat too high.

Since 1920, the acres of crops have declined and population has been growing even more rapidly. The production of the six grain crops per capita in 1924 to 1926 averaged 2,196 pounds. This is lower than for any other three-year period for the past fifty years. Even after allowing for the amount of these crops formerly used for horse feed and not now required, the production per capita is far lower than at any time in the last thirty years.

There was some over-production for two or three years, but the over-production was small compared with the agricultural depression. The depression was primarily due to other causes. Farm prices have been used as an indication of the degree of over-production, but farm prices are not a measure of supply and demand. Supply and demand govern retail prices.

Farm prices are retail prices less the costs of distribution.

Many persons have thought that the lack of diversity was the cause of the depression. If your neighbor is raising two crops that do not pay, and you are raising two others that do pay, each of you should raise all four crops and become prosperous.

A bill to subsidize diversity was introduced into Congress and had strong backing. It proposed that the farmers in the Northwest be aided in buying sows, cows, and hens. The bill did not indicate how much increase in eggs, butter, and pork was desired; nor did it indicate which region now producing these articles should go out of business. If the production of any one food is to be expanded greatly, it should be because the supply of the product is deficient or because some other region should reduce production. Those who advocated diversity usually selected a commodity that was high in price to be substituted for one that was low in price, not realizing that the price situation might be reversed quickly. In a period of financial deflation, the choicer foods such as butter and eggs tend to be high relative to less desirable foods. Therefore, some expansion of these may be desirable. However, the long-time tendency in agricultural production is to specialize on a few products that are best adapted to the region. There are cases in which the type of farming should be changed, but for each case where the farming is too specialized, it is easy to find another case where it is too diversified. Iowa farming is very diversified, but Iowa farmers have noticed the agricultural depression.

Since the costs of distribution are so high compared with farm prices, the desirability of raising food for home use is, for the time being, unusually great.

Cooperation has been proposed as a true remedy of the depression. If neither you nor your neighbor are prosperous, pool the proceeds of the two farms and spend the winter in Florida. Cooperation has done much and will do much more in the future; but to expect cooperation to cure the agricultural depression is to expect the impossible.
ACH winter the problem of planning meals for a family is more perplexing than in summer when an abundance of products from garden, orchard and dairy are available. Every homemaker realizes increasingly the responsibility of feeding the family properly in winter as well as in summer, if the members are to enjoy the best health.

She should indeed give serious consideration to the fact that food is probably the greatest single factor in influencing health. Many difficulties, such as constipation, indigestion, paleness, headache, and colds occur more frequently in winter. These ailments in most cases are influenced or even caused by wrong diet and lack of sunshine, and it is highly important that the homemaker plan meals which will prevent and relieve such conditions.

Unfortunately the human body is unable to store a sufficient reserve of the necessary fresh foods during the summer season to last through the winter. The essential food materials must be supplied every day in order to have the body function well and to maintain good resistance to disease.

Certain food materials may be stored to some extent but it is not wise for us to use up those minimum reserves at any time, and least of all in winter for several reasons. First: winter is the season when even the out-of-door person is forced to live within walls a part of the time, and therefore hygienic conditions are very different than in summer. Second: the amount of available sunshine is much less in the winter and we realize that sunshine is a most important factor in maintaining health and good resistance to infection. Third: Studies made by thousands of homemakers show that instead of building up reserves of strength in winter the average family falls short in supplying and using a sufficient amount of vegetables, fruits, milk and whole grains. The winter diet is likely to be over-supplied with meat, starch, sugar and fats.

Obviously the one factor over which we can be master is to choose with judgment the foods which we eat. Even though we cannot change the climate or cause the sun to shine upon us more days of the year, we can arrange for a food supply to furnish good variety the year round.

What is good variety? It is said that there is safety in variety and danger in monotony and this is particularly true of food. The people who enjoy and eat many kinds of food are more likely to have good diets than those who eat only one or two kinds of food. True variety does not result from having many kinds of meat or many kinds of pastry such as cake, cookies, doughnuts and pie. This is only variety in form and a repeating of similar food values. Many of you, who were brought up on farms, will remember that after butchering time the planning of meals seemed much easier because meat was served two or three times a day.

True variety means supplying, during the three meals of the day for every day of the year, those food materials necessary for the nutrition process to be carried on satisfactorily. In other words, meat will not supply all the body needs, neither will bread or potatoes or even a combination of these three. If one adds to these foods generous amounts of milk, vegetables, fruits, eggs, butter, cheese and some sweets there will be real variety in the diet, and a variety which is well worth its price.

The food materials needed in the body for growth, regulating and maintenance are richly supplied in certain foods. Milk furnishes us with an abundant amount of lime for bone growth and repair, if we get a sufficient amount daily. Every child should have from three-fourths to one quart of milk daily, and every adult should have one pint in order to be sure that the lime need is taken care of. The milk may be cooked in food or used as a drink. Cheese may be substituted once in a while for part of the milk with the older child and adult.

It is highly desirable to have an abundance of vegetables because of their high iron and vitamin content. Three servings of vegetable are recommended daily—two of these should be in addition to potatoes.

There is no objection to serving potatoes more than once each day if the other vege-

(Continued on page 142)
Who is the Goat in the Milk Business?
The Head of the Animal Husbandry Department, at the Annual Joint Meeting of the State Dairymen's and Breeders' Associations, Reiterates the Concrete Suggestions Which Would Benefit Everyone from the Cow to the Consumer

By H. H. Wing

I

N A talk before this association at its meeting in Syracuse one year ago there were presented a number of modifications with respect to the sale of milk which, it seemed to the writer, would tend toward better relations between the producers, distributors, and consumers of market milk and the improvement and stabilization of the whole market milk industry.

These suggestions seemed to arouse much interest at the time and considerable comment afterward most of which was favorable. Nevertheless, so far as I know none of these suggestions have been put into practice. Perhaps for this reason the officers of the association have urged me to present the matter again and since nothing has transpired in the meantime to alter my views and opinions, I have consented to do so.

At the present time my purpose is to make a simple, plain re-statement of the matters brought forward a year ago, leaving out so far as possible all arguments for or against or objections to changes in present practices.

First—The present milk fat differential is too low. Dealers purchase milk from producers according to its fat content. A certain base price is fixed for milk of minimum fat content, almost universally three per cent and to this an arbitrary provision or differential of four cents is added for each one-tenth of one per cent (or point) that the milk exceeds three per cent in fat content. Thus with $3.00 per hundred weight as the base price, milk containing 3.1 per cent fat would be worth $3.04 per hundred and milk containing 4 per cent fat or ten points above the minimum would be worth $3.40 per hundred.

It has long been known and frequently demonstrated that not only is the fat the most valuable but the most variable constituent of the milk. It has also been shown that as the fat increases the other constituents, notably the protein, the next most valuable food constituent also increases. The food value and cost of production of milk varies closely with its fat content. Milk is practically completely digestible. Its nutrition value is therefore, approximately its energy value, and worked out on this basis milk of varying composition would show an increase in value of six cents for each one-tenth of one per cent where the base price for three per cent milk is $3.00 per hundred. Another injustice is manifest. The four per cent differential is applied regardless of the base price. If the four cents is correct for a base price of $3.00 it is too high when the base price falls to $2.00 and too low when the price rises (as we all hope it may) to $4.00.

Moreover, since market milk has become so extensive a commodity there is a tendency toward equalization in price on all milk products and more particularly as between butter and milk.

At the present time the base price of milk is somewhat less than $3.00 per hundred and the best butter is slightly over 50 cents per pound. As between three per cent and four per cent milk there is a difference of one pound of fat. This extra pound should make 1.2 pounds of butter worth at 50 cents per pound, 60 cents, whereas if sold as milk at $2.85 per hundred with a 4 cent differential it would bring only 40 cents, thus showing that the proposed differential of six cents per point corresponds very closely with present commercial values.

With the fat differential too low an unfortunate condition is brought about. The dealer, knowing that the richer the milk is in fat the cheaper it is relatively, is constantly pressing for milk with a high fat content.

(Continued on page 143)
Once again we find the word European attached to the name of an insect that has become a menace to our corn crop and that, in some parts of the country, is causing severe economic losses. This insect, the European Corn-borer (Pyrausta nubilalis, Hubn.) has now spread to nearly all parts of New York State; although its present infestations are slight except in two localities—one around Lake Erie and the other near Schenevuctady. These two localities, incidentally, were the first recorded infestations in this state, the Schenevuctady infestation being reported in 1918 and the Buffalo one in 1919. From these two areas the corn-borer has gradually spread to nearly all parts of the state.

This insect was first brought into this country it is thought, in 1909 or 1910 from Hungary in a shipment of broom corn. It was first recorded in 1917 as doing severe damage to corn fields near Boston, Mass., in that year. It is not only New York and New England that is menaced but also we find that in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Ontario, Indiana and Michigan the insect has a firm foothold, and now, in the western area, stands at the headwaters of the rivers on the horizon of the world’s greatest corn-belt awaiting its chance to jump over and start destruction of our two billion dollar crop of corn.

The destructiveness of the corn-borer may be studied by the best advantage in Kent and Essex Counties, Ontario. In this region, corn, up to several years ago, was the most profitable crop raised. In 1920 there were 127,000 acres of corn yielding over 50 bushels to the acre; while in 1926 the acreage had been reduced in many cases over 25 per cent, to less than 90,000 acres which yielded not more than 10 bushels per acre. It took the borer only six years to complete the destruction of Canadian corn-fields.

This destruction started from a slight infestation in 1920 that probably originated from a shipment of broom corn from southeastern Europe to a Canadian factory. This infestation was permitted to propagate freely and unmolested and what happened? The borers multiplied and in six years destroyed the corn crop of Ontario!

The corn-borer is the larva of a small moth that flies at night during late June or July. The moth has a wingspread of about an inch, its forewings are yellowish brown with lighter colored bands, the hind wings are paler. The moths are at large three or four weeks and they are able to fly at least twenty miles. With strong winds they probably are able to drift many miles farther. They are also capable of alighting upon a body of water and taking flight again from the surface.

The moth after mating deposits its eggs in clusters of 10—50 on the undersides of the leaves near the tip of the corn plant. A single female is capable of laying from several hundred to nearly fifteen hundred eggs. These eggs hatch in about a week and the young larvae, after feeding on the undersurface of the leaf for several days bore their way into the stalk, usually near the tip just below the tassel, may times causing it to break over and giving the farmer the first indication of its presence in the field.

From this point the larva tunnels down the interior of the stem, coming to the surface occasionally to go over a joint instead of through it. It also bores into the cob, many times up through the shank and out into the kernels, going through the center of the kernels rather than down between the rows as the Corn-ear Worm (Heliothis obsoleta) does. The tunneling through the stalk not only weakens it causing the stalks to lop over onto the ground but it also takes a great deal of nutritive material away from the ears and in many cases only small stubs will be found on the plants, that are of no fodder value at all. Finally near the end of the season many of the borers will work their way into the stubble where they spend the winter. Many of the borers will also spend the winter either in the stalks or in the cobs.

For this reason all the stalks and ears not sent through the ensilage cutter or shredded should be destroyed before the first of the following May. There is but one brood a year in New York State.

This map shows the rate of spread of the European Corn Borer since 1924

Corn is the principal food plant and thus far about the only plant attacked in this state by the borer. Sweet corn is usually more heavily infested than other types, but in cases of very heavy infestation all varieties are attacked. In areas, such as we find in
### Poultry-keepers are always interested, and justly so, in anything that will give them an opportunity to secure a better price for their eggs. With the exception of producing eggs of superior size and quality, there seems to be no other way of increasing their value than by maintaining a more even production throughout the year. The importance of this is brought out at once, when we glance at the price of eggs in the squares on the circle, in Figure I. If a line is drawn across the circle beginning with February 1 and ending August 1 and the price of eggs in one period is compared with the other, a considerable difference is noted. This is not a new condition, it has been in existence ever since eggs became a market commodity. Twenty years ago, or longer, there was a greater spread in price even than today. Modern cold storages and more efficient methods have helped to reduce this difference considerably. Whether in the future still greater improvement in management and marketing will reduce these variations, remains to be seen. For the present at least, every poultrykeeper should exert himself to his utmost to obtain a maximum yield of eggs at all seasons of the year.

The first step in the program is a well-bred flock, and a careful system of breeding. This is fundamental, for without it no poultryman can have nearly the degree of continued success that he should have. It matters not how skilfully a poorly bred flock is cared for,
the production is bound to be limited
because of its breeding.

If a poultryman does not care to
breed from his own hens, but would
rather buy chicks each year, then he
should be exceedingly careful and
painstaking of whom he buys. It is
better to buy from a successful breeder,
who has been in business several
years and has a reputation not only
as a breeder, but for honesty and re-
liability as well.

The time of year for hatching chicks
is an important factor. Pullets should
come into laying in the fall before the
majority of old hens stop producing,
or before the season of high prices
have progressed too far. A glance at
the circle (Fig. 1) shows that April
15th is the proper time. This allows
five months for Leghorns and like
breeds to mature. Usually it is neces-
sary to start a month earlier with
heavier breeds. It is better not to
hatch Leghorn chicks much earlier
than April, for they are apt to molt
in the late fall. On the other hand,
late May and June hatched chicks
do not come into laying until the season
of high prices is nearly over.

Once the chicks are in the brooder
houses, the next and best test of a
poultryman is to raise them. Most
successful poultrymen in New York
state follow the colony system of
brooding with coal stoves. Portable
brooder houses are an advantage for
the reason that they are easily moved
to new ground each year thus getting
away from disease. Two of the most
serious sources of loss (coccidiosis
and intestinal worms) can be controlled
by following a definite system of ro-
tation and sanitation.

The tendency in recent years in
feeding young chickens is toward a
more simple ration, fed in the easiest
possible way. Yellow corn, milk (in
some form) and green food, should be
included in every well-balanced ra-
tion. When direct sunlight is not pos-
sible, cod liver oil should be fed to
prevent leg weakness or rickets. Most
poultrymen feed cod liver oil to their
chicks in the early spring thus making
sure of an ample supply of vita-
min D as well as vitamin A.

For two or three years the chicks
on the College farm have been fed
by the trough system for the first few
weeks. Shallow troughs containing
grain are placed in the pens late in
the afternoon, and remain overnight
until about eight o'clock the next
morning, then they are replaced by
troughs partly filled with mash. This
system is much easier than the old
method of feeding several times a day.
It is possible, that in time chicks as
well as hens, may be fed by an all-
mash method. For two years now, as
an experiment, fine chickens have been
grown up to eight weeks of age in the
laboratory, with only mash and water
for food.

The number of high priced eggs a
poultryman obtains from his pullets,
depends to a large extent upon the
prevention of disease, what and how
he feeds, and the environment he pro-
vides. When the pullets go into win-
ter quarters in the early fall, they
should be well developed, vigorous and
fat.

Everything should be done to en-
courage the pullets to lay, and they
should be placed in winter quarters
as fast as their combs and general ap-
pearances show they are ready. The
usual practice is to feed scratch grain
sparsingly in the morning, keep dry
mash before them throughout the day
day and give them all the scratch grain
they can eat at night. Leafy green feed
and milk may be fed during the
day. Five birds out of every hun-
dred, should be marked and weighed
regularly, thus checking up on the
physical condition of the flock. The
object of the feeder should be to get
the birds to lay regularly at the rate
of 50 percent or better through the
winter months, without going out of
condition. With the proper ration this
can generally be accomplished in this
way; firstly, by adding enough arti-
ficial light, from September to April,
so that the birds have a 12- or 13-hour
day; secondly, by feeding a wet mash
after the last feeding of scratch grain
at night, composed of the dry mash
moistened with milk or water; thirdly,
by providing sufficient fresh air for
good ventilation.

During the spring months it is not
difficult to get hens to lay well, owing
to the lengthening days and the ap-
proach of warm weather. As hot
weather approaches both pullets and
hens gradually fall off in production.

If a wet mash has not already been
fed, it should be started before the
production has fallen off too much.
At first the hens should have all the wet
mash they can consume in 15 minutes,
and it should be fed just before the
night feeding of grain. Later in the
season the amount of wet mash and the
time it is before them, can be in-
creased. Wet wash feeding is indi-
cated on the circle (Fig. 1) should be
continued until November 1. About
the first of September, after the days
are decidedly shorter, the feeding by
day can again be lengthened by arti-
ficial light.

Often times red mites are the cause
of a decline in egg production. Mites
are not difficult to control when the
right material is used as a spray in
the houses. Carbolineum and crude
carboxylic acid have been used for years
and are excellent. Generally a thor-
ough application of one of the above
remedies last a year.

In the meantime all hens that fail
to respond to proper feeding and man-
gement, should be culled out from
the time, until October 1st. The feed
such hens would consume can thus be
saved. The hens that remain, being
the highest producers, make the best
layers and breeders to be kept over for
another year. When enough culls are
removed so that one or more sections
of the poultry house are vacant, the
earliest matured pullets can then be
moved in. Thus while the hens are
still laying undisturbed in one part
of the house, the pullets can be coaxed
into production in the other. The aim
being to get all pullets into full pro-
duction before the hens stop laying.
It is poor practice to try and make
hens lay much after the first of No-
vember, for they suffer a great deal
when molting in cold weather, and
some birds even die of exposure. It is
also necessary that hens have a rest
period of about two months between
laying seasons.

The circle of the year is now fin-
ished. Each practice or factor of man-
gement, is a link in the chain that
completes the circuit. It should be the
aim of every poultrykeeper to forge
a chain with each link sound and true,
for no chain is stronger than its weak-
est link. There are dozens of poultry-
keepers all over the state today, who
are putting into practice every part
of what this chart calls for, and are
ready to say that it pays.

Editor's Note.—This past summer we heard
the author explain the chart on this page to a
group of Long Island poultrymen attending a
poultry east account meeting. The chart is so
clear and easily understood that we had Mr.
Hurd prepare the article. The editor seconds
the author's statement that poultrymen should
be careful of whom they buy chicks or hatch-
ing eggs. One group of Rhode Island Red
chicks we purchased contained some bantam
roosters when full grown and a $100 check to
a Wyandotte breeder brought us hatching eggs
we would class as "rejects" on the market. Both
these breeders were nationally known
poultrymen.
Cause of the Agricultural Depression
(Continued from page 129)

Speculation is widely heralded as the cause of the agricultural depression. Over half of those who operated their own farms in 1920 were free from mortgage debt, yet these persons have felt the agricultural depression to such an extent that when foreclosed farms are offered at bargain prices, neither they nor their sons buy additional land. About one-third of the farms in the United States are operated by tenants. Speculation in land cannot explain the depressed state of these men who own no land.

The total mortgage indebtedness on farms operated by owners rose from $2,283,000,000 in 1910 to $5,388,000,000 in 1920. This shows an increase of $3,105,000,000 in mortgages. The average interest rate was 6.1 per cent. The average annual increase in interest payments was, therefore, $189,000,000. This is an important sum and for considerable numbers of individuals, the debts combined with high taxes and low prices caused the loss of the lifetime savings.

Based on estimates made by the United States Department of Agriculture for the years 1914 and 1922, and on the increase in taxes since 1922 as shown by Kendrick, the total increase in taxes on farm land since 1914 is about $490,000,000.

The increase in taxes is much more important than the increase in interest payments. Taxes fall on everyone regardless of whether or not he is in debt.

The rate of increase in taxes has been almost identical with the increase in wages. This is inevitably true because nearly all the taxes are quickly spent for wages and school teachers' salaries.

The relation of taxes to wages is shown in Figure 1. The taxes are from index numbers prepared by Kendrick. Taxes have risen almost exactly the same as wages. Many persons say that the farmer is to blame if taxes are high, because they are local taxes and within his control. It is true the taxes are local, but it is not true that the farmers can control taxes except to a very limited extent.

Exactly the same relationship occurred after the Civil War except that it was not so extreme. It is the inevitable result of financial deflation in every country no matter when or where it is tried. Wages always lag when prices fall. Therefore, taxes remain high.

Very much more important than all other causes combined is the disparity in the ratios of retail and farm prices.

A product which sold at retail for $1.00 before the war and for which the farmer received $0.50, now retails for about $1.70 or 70 per cent above the pre-war price. Handling charges from the time the product leaves the farmer until it reaches the consumer are double pre-war so that there is only 70 cents left for the farmer. This gives him an increase of 40 per cent.

If the farmer recieved prices as high above pre-war farm prices as retail prices are above pre-war retail prices, the farmers would now be getting a cash income of $2,000,000,000 more than they are now receiving.

This item which the consumers are paying but which the farmers are not getting is about ten times as important as the increase in interest payments and four times as important as the increase in taxes.

Retail prices are not available for all farm products but the type of relationship is shown for food products in Figure 2. For example in 1917, food grown on American farms was retailing at 56 per cent above pre-war, but wages had risen so little that handling charges cost little more than in the pre-war period. Therefore, nearly all the increase in price went to farmers. Food as sold by farmers in the surplus producing areas brought 91 per cent above pre-war prices. By the time deflation occurred, handling charges were very high and continued so despite deflation. For the year 1921, food retail at 65 per cent above pre-war prices. This was seven points higher than in 1917. In spite of the higher retail prices, farmers received only 28 per cent above pre-war prices.

Some persons have attributed the low farm prices to high production. Only a limited amount of the low prices can be thus explained. Supply and demand govern retail prices, but are not the only factors in farm prices. In only one year, have retail prices averaged as low as 50 per cent.
"EVERY 4-H CLUB GIRL
HER OWN BEST EXHIBIT"

A girl in a rural community may receive help in home economics even
though it is not given her in school
through the junior department of the
extension service in home economics
at Cornell University. While their
older sisters study foods, clothing and
housing at Cornell, the younger girls
belonging to the 4-H Clubs learn
about these subjects in their own
homes and schools.

Beginning last September all first
year workers in 4-H homemaking
clubs started off alike. The old hard
question of deciding on a project was
eliminated. Each club girl started
with the slogan "Every 4-H Club girl
her own best exhibit." This program
then must consist of a unit in foods,
clothing and housing. The foods unit
aims to help the girl in knowing,
eating and liking all foods that are good
for her best possible growth and
health. Her clothing problem is one
of personal appearance, consisting
first of having a natural lovely color-
ing, correct posture, right weight
for her height and age, and a smiling
happy face. With these assets her
problem of selecting a dress is com-
paratively simple.

Environment has a large place in
her best development, therefore, she
learns ways of making the home and
school a more healthful, comfortable
and beautiful place to live.

After this first year homemaking
program, the club girl may select
either a foods and nutrition program,
a clothing and health program or a
home furnishing program. In fact,
there are programs planned to cover
six to seven years of club work.

POTATO CLUB EXHIBITS
TO BE SHOWN AT ITHACA

We're often told to take good heed.
For kids will follow where we lead;
But now and then, it must be said,
Some kid goes piking on ahead.

First prize in the Smooth Rural
Class and the Sweepstake Prize for all
table stock potatoes at the New York
State Vegetable Growers' Association
Show in Buffalo, January 19 and 20
went to Victor Perkins of Wellsville,
a junior potato project boy. He won
over several adult competitors. Vic-
tor was also first in the junior potato
exhibit, winning thereby the gold
medal of the New York State Vege-
table Growers' Association.

Another potato club boy, Allen
Burgess of Batavia, N. Y., also ex-
hibited vegetables and fruits in the open
class, winning, second on Smooth
Rurals and second sweepstakes. In
the junior exhibit he placed third and

received the bronze medal of the Vege-
table Growers' Association.

The Association's silver medal was
won by Billy Fisher of Masonville for
second place in the junior exhibit.

Alegany County won possession of
the silver cup presented by the Chase
National Bank of New York City.

Other counties exhibiting were Del-
aware, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe,
Onondaga, Ontario and Wyoming.

The exhibits from all ten coun-
ties were shipped to the New York
State College of Agriculture and will
be set up there for the benefit of Far-
mers' Week visitors.

According to extension forester
J. A. Cope, 95 boys planted 92,000
trees in forest planting projects this
past year. A total of $216 in prizes
were awarded during the year.

The first forest planting demon-
stration by junior club boys ever to
be held in United States will be given
this summer in New York state. Win-
ers of county fair demonstrations
will compete at the state fair in the
fall.

Ward Winsor, member of the Guil-
ford calf club and junior dairy
improvement association is attending the
January short course for milk testers
at the College of Agriculture at
Ithaca.

4-H POULTRY JUDGING TEAM
WINS FIFTH IN NEW YORK

New York 4-H Club work was rep-
resented at the Madison Square Gar-
den poultry judging contest on Janu-
ary 8th by a team composed of the
following: Elsworth Burns, Wyoming
County, Ray Houston, Orange Co.
and Ray Haynes of Chenango County,
alternate. Ray Houston
won distinction by having the highest
individual score in the con-
test. The team placed fifth.

SQUASH AND OAK TREES
OUGHT TO BE EDUCATED

Professor Adoniram Berry
Was master of a seminary.

To him one day a father came,
A stripling with him, Jake by name.
The old man said, "I brung my son
To have some educatin' done.
How long d'you guess it's goin' to
take
To get book larnin' into Jake?"

Professor Berry scratched his head
And hummed and hawed, and spoke

"Depends on what you want to make
Of this long-legged fellow Jake.
To get a solid foundation; that's plenty;
An oak tree barely starts in twenty." That
Boy is made of squashy stuff
Who thinks that grade school is
enough.
And every lad at least should try
To go four years to some good high.
Then if his brains are working well
He ought to know enough to tell
Just where the voice of duty calls,
To labor or to college halls.
He should increase his mental hoard
All he can possibly afford.
I do not mean to knock the squash;
It bears some noble fruits, by gosh.
I love to see them swelling round
All up and down my garden ground.
I lose my belt with happy sighs
When Hannah coins them into pies.
No honest gent should e'er repine
Because God meant him for a vine,
But where we can, my dear young
folks,
Let's take more time and grow more
oaks.

P. S. N. B.

Let High School searons ponder well
The great advantage of Cornell
A lot of plants have rootlets grounded
Within the school that Ezra founded.
The oak trees there grow tough and
Stout
The squashes all are busted out.

—Bob Adams

Fifty-two farm mechanics clubs
average 18 members each.
Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture, delivered a lecture in Baker Laboratory on January 27, 1927, on “Half a Century of Economic Entomology.” Dr. Howard did his work at Cornell under Professor J. H. Comstock before the agricultural work was definitely organized into a college. He was assistant chief in the Bureau of Entomology of the U. S. D. A. between 1878 and 1894. In 1894 he became chief of the Bureau, and he has held that position until the present time. He was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science during 1921. Georgetown conferred an honorary Ph.D. degree on him in 1896 and the University of Toronto in 1921. He is a member of many scientific societies both at home and abroad. Dr. Howard is one of our oldest and most distinguished alumni.

T. B. Augur is not employed by the company.

L. E. Culver is in partnership with L. C. Dunn at West Henrietta, New York.

E. G. McCluskey is with G. Ober and Sons Company, dealers in standard fertilizers at Baltimore, Md. He may be reached addressing mail in care of that company.

Alexander McTaggart is at MacDonald College, Quebec, Canada.

Alexander Lurie is connected with the floriculture department of the University of Michigan at East Lansing, Michigan.

Dudley Alleman is publicity agent for the Boston and Maine railroad at Portland, Maine.

M. C. Wilson, of the office of cooperative extension work in the United States Department of Agriculture, was a visitor at the College for a few days while conferring with Dr. Ladd on extension work.

Miss Mildred Gibbs and Arthur R. Eldred were married October 29, 1926, at Gibbsboro, New Jersey. Mr. Eldred was one of the outstanding student leaders during his college days.

E. D. Rogers is with the Merc Nordstrom Valve Company, 121 2nd Street, San Francisco, California.

R. A. Allan reports little to say from Great Barrington, Mass., and he says if the cotton goods industry continues its plunge, there will probably be less to say.

Marshall Evarts Farnham is living on Spring Mill Road, West Cornshoeken, Pa.

T. B. Augur is not employed by the company.
THIS HERD WON A $1,000 AWARD FOR GOOD FEEDING

"We fed the right feed liberally"
And Mr. Schimmelpfenig's profit went up 43%

When W. J. Schimmelpfenig got a new manager for his dairy farm at Marshfield, Wis., last March, his herd of 19 Holsteins got a new ration.

Peter Bushman, the new manager, talked enthusiastically about Corn Gluten Feed. He had fed it for 16 years. So, the next day after he came, a load of it arrived at the Schimmelpfenig barn.

The records of the Marshfield Cow Testing Association take up the story here. From April 1 to October 1, 1926, six high grade Holsteins produced 43,762 pounds of milk. They ate a grain ration of which 19% was Corn Gluten Feed (see ration).

**Compare the two years**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THE RATION</th>
<th>Average ration for 6 months of 1926</th>
<th>Corn Gluten Feed (90%)</th>
<th>102 lbs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>120 lbs.</td>
<td>Corn Gluten Feed</td>
<td>102 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil Meal</td>
<td>100 lbs.</td>
<td>Corn Gluten Feed</td>
<td>102 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley and Oats</td>
<td>100 lbs.</td>
<td>Corn Gluten Feed</td>
<td>102 lbs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THE RESULT**

1925
1926
Milk 36,638 lbs. 38,752 lbs. 2,114 lbs.
Profit over feed costs $524.23 $251.36 43%

In the great dairy sections of the United States liberal feedings of Corn Gluten Feed is paying high returns. Test Corn Gluten Feed, for results, in your herd. Your dealer can supply you.

**Corn Gluten Feed**

ASSOCIATED CORN PRODUCTS MANUFACTURERS
208 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

city planner's department of Detroit as reported, but is employed in the office of L. Glenn Phillips, landscape architect, who is retained by the City of Detroit as City Planner.
A. H. Brooks is in business for himself as a landscape architect at Monroe, N. Y.
A. D. Fonda is milk inspector for the City of Johnston, N. Y. He lives at Fonda, N. Y., where he operates a dairy farm.
H. J. Evans is the representative for the Niagara Sprayer Co. in Connecticut and Long Island.
R. W. R. Maier is working in the library of the University of Michigan. His address is Ann Arbor, Michigan.
Ralph C. Parker of Riverhead has accepted a position as assistant manager of the agricultural department of the Barrett Company, a large corporation with offices at 44 Rector St., Manhattan. He assumed his new duties December 1. Ralph organized and was the first manager of the Suffolk County Farm Bureau. Following that he was with the National Lime Association for four and one-half years, and then he entered the bond and real estate business at Riverhead. His address is 124 Avon Place, Amityville, Long Island.

J. B. Kirkland has changed his address to 3921 Locust Street, Sunnyville, Long Island City, New York. He is regional secretary of the International Federation of Boys' Club Workers.

Bertram Y. Kinzey is chairman of the Third District of the International Advertising Association, which comprises Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, the District of Columbia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee. The Association was formerly known as the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. He is an extension lecturer on advertising and merchandising at William and Mary College and is located at 1232 Bellevue Avenue, Richmond, Va.

Thomas L. Martin is at Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.
Horace E. Shackleton is sales manager in the metropolitan area, with headquarters in New York, for the Pacific Egg Producers Co-operative, Inc. He and his wife (Mary E. Moore '20) have just returned from a seven-weeks' trip to the Pacific Coast. They live at 2 Innness Place, Glen Ridg[e], N. J.

William M. Houghton has had quite a variety of occupations in the seven years since graduation. The first year he spent with a shipbuilding corporation in Bethlehem, Pa. The next couple of years he was with the Standard Oil Company in Belgrade, Jugoslavia. Following that he spent a half year with a railroad, and for the past three and one-half years he has been in a retail grocery business on Chestnut Street, Oneonta.

We saw "Don" Hoagland several times during the convention of the Agricultural Magazine Association last November and he says, "Every time I comb my hair I find less of it." We sympathize with you, "Don." He is western advertising representative for the Roy Barnhill Co., Inc. "Don" got tired of chewing spearmint gum and has moved to the other side of the Wrigley building in Chicago and now chews Juicy Fruit. The Juicy Fruit side of the building is 410 North Michigan Avenue. His home is 1607 Greenleaf Street in Chicago. He says that Wiley W. Porter '28 is running a grain elevator and coal business at Monmouth, Illinois.

Ralph Shemin is with the Federal Horticultural Board, Room 308, 45 Broadway, New York City.
E. M. Collins is managing the Craig Manor Farms at Barboursville, N. Y. He is also president and manager of the Trenton Feed and Grain Co., with an elevator in the same city.

J. R. Gee is now professor of agricultural education at the University of Florida, Gainesville, Fl. He is also line coach of the varsity football squad.
February, 1927

R. W. Bell is a specialist in butter and dairy by-products and gave a number of demonstrations in connection with an exhibit at the meeting of the National Milk Producers Federation held in Cleveland, November 9-12.

G. A. Spader is in the midst of another year as an instructor in horticulture in the N. Y. State School of Agriculture at Morrisville, N. Y.

Ralph J. Quackenbush was married on January 2, 1926 to Miss Kathryn Thomas of Utica, N. Y. They live in Des Moines, Iowa, where he is engaged in sales and advertising work for the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company at 3385 West Fifth Street.

Walker and Dana C. Smith are financial correspondents for the Prudential Insurance Company of America in the Pasadena, Calif., district. Their offices are at 208 Pacific Southwest Building, Pasadena.

We sure wish to thank G. B. Harrison for both the quantity and quality of the former student notes he sent us during the past month. We hope that every reader will take this as a hint to send us some notes about himself and his classmates. For four and one-half years after graduation Galen worked the old homestead farm (in the family since 1790) at Laurens, New York. Then he spent one year with the Milford Cow Testing Association. Since August he has been with the Department of Farms and Markets at 421 Triangle Building, Rochester, New York. Galen writes that he would like to hear from all his old classmates and friends.

Lived in Newark, Ohio.

His folks wanted him to go into some business around home.

Wasn't a thing in the town that he wanted to drudge along in.

Figured that having spent four years at college, he didn't exactly cotton to trying himself down to "just a job."

Neither did he want to go into his father's old business.

So you see, it was the same old story so many of you college fellows have to have sooner or later.

Being a red blooded, two fisted kind of a fellow, with lots of pep and go, he wanted to get into something where he wouldn't have to keep all bottled up.

If interested write to the Manager of our Service Dept., 30 East 42nd St., New York City, who will give your letter his personal attention.

Lord & Burnham Co.

W. O. Skinner is now bacteriologist at Willow Brook Dairy located at Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer C. Odell are the proud parents of a baby girl, Margery Jean, born September 30, 1926, at the Nassau Hospital. Mrs. Odell was Gladys Bretch '24 before her marriage. Mr. Odell is manager of the Nassau County Farm Bureau. Their address is 327 Michel Avenue, Mineola, Long Island.

Last November 30 we met a brother-in-law of Burton M. Ashley at a

The Secret of How This Graduate Made a Five Figure Income In Five Years

Miss Margaret Irene Dalziel and Louis A. Zehner were married on December 29, 1926 at Big Rapids, Michigan. Zehner was editor of the Countryman in 1921-22 and he is now assistant county agent in Onondaga County with headquarters at 415 Glenwood Avenue, Syracuse, New York.

Faye Vorjes married Mr. Bailey and is living at Virginia Beach, Virginia. We wish Faye would drop us a line and send us her husband's first name.

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Better Every Year

POWER and labor—the variable factors in farm production costs—constitute approximately 60 per cent of the total cost of carrying on the farm business."

American farmers pay close to $3,000,000 annually for power—about $500 per farm, average. But it's cheap at the price, for its use "has enabled the agricultural worker to increase his volume of production nearly three times over the average of 75 years ago."

Because this Company began to supply farmers with labor saving power and machinery 85 years ago, credit is due to Case products for part of that three time increase in production per worker. Case tractors, threshers and combines have enabled many farmers to overcome serious handicaps, to cut down their production costs, to do more work at less expense, to make more money. Case machinery is a powerful factor in the reorganization that is taking place in Agriculture.

* U. S. D. A. Bulletin No. 1548

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company
Incorporated Established 1842
Racine Wisconsin

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

breakfast banquet at the La Salle Hotel in Chicago. "Burt" is married to Charlotte Dietze '19. After developing a sub-division in Savannah, Georgia, "Burt" spent time in Florida but now is engaged in real estate work in New Orleans. Both "Burt" and his wife studied landscape gardening while at Cornell.

George Lumsden '22, Francis H. "Windy" Eyre '22, "Slick" Stockbower '23, "Bill" Osness '23, "Ken" MacDonald '23 and "Sam" Davis '22 held an impromptu reunion in New York City this fall after one of the football games. At this meeting these foresters formed a "private" club with restricted membership. "Windy" came from Salt Lake City, Utah, for the reunion. He is connected with the U. S. Forest Service in that city. The forestry department of the college can put anyone in touch with one or all of these graduates.

Clara N. Loveland is teaching home economics in the Roebling School at Trenton, N. J., and lives at 14 Murray Street.
GETTING THE MOST FOR THE MONEY

Getting the most for the money is accomplished only when a maximum of work is done with the least possible expense. This can only be done with quality supplies.

Because the

WYANDOTTE CLEANING PRODUCTS

give maximum cleaning service with an economy of time, labor, and cleaner, they are used wherever the most is wanted for the money.

And no matter what kind of cleaning is being done—dairy cleaning or the removing of grease from auto fenders—no matter the kind of cleaning, there is a Wyandotte Product that will do it efficiently and economically.

“Wyandotte” Cleans Clean.

Sole Mfrs.
THE J. B. FORD CO.
Wyandotte, Michigan

This is not an advertisement of a get rich quick promoter—it is just to tell you that thousands of farmers have increased their crops 50% — 100% — and more, by spreading Solvay Pulverized Limestone.

Solvay sweetens sour soil, releases all the fertility to hasten crops to full and profitable maturity. It is guaranteed high test, non-caustic, furnace dried, and so finely ground and readily absorbed that it brings results the first year.

Write for the Solvay Lime Book! Free!

THE SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY
Syracuse, New York

Sold by
LOCAL DEALERS

HOLSTEINS
The men who own them will tell you that

HOLSTEINS
Producers of Milk
Producers of Butterfat
Producers of Calves
Dependable in every climate
Excel as Producers of Cash
Write for literature

The Extension Service
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
520 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
Frank W. Schubert is living at 320 Broad Street, Oneida, N. Y.

A. M. Funnell is no longer at the University of Florida, but has now returned to Huntington, Long Island.

Allen K. Strong quit selling Henry Ford's "Crates of Bolts" about four months ago and is now efficiency expert in the rug department of the R. H. Macy Co. "Al" is living at 530 Riverside Drive, New York City.

Charlie Richman is now manager of the Tampa branch of the Southern Cream and Milk Co. at Tampa, Fla.

Cause of the Agricultural Depression
(Continued from page 135)

above pre-war, whereas farm prices for four years averaged only 26 per cent above pre-war. This discrepancy in farm and retail prices amounted to about $2,000,000,000 per year when all farm products are included.

From 1917 to 1919, the reverse was true. Farm prices were abnormally high but the total transfer of wealth from city to country at that time was only about one-third of the amount that has since been transferred from farms to the city. It is no wonder that the cities have been prosperous and that farmers have been depressed.

Such disparity always follows financial deflation. It occurred following the Civil War, but in a less degree. If the farmers of the United States were today receiving prices as many per cent above pre-war farm prices as retail prices are above pre-war, the agricultural depression would soon be over.

American agriculture has been correctly described as an area of depression completely surrounded by prosperity. The prosperity has not been in spite of the agricultural depression. The agricultural depression has been an important cause of the city prosperity. Cheap food supplied by farmers has enabled the city people to buy large quantities of city-made goods.

Such conditions cannot continue indefinitely any more than could the conditions of 1917 continue indefinitely. The declining agricultural production together with the steady increase in population are bringing about an adjustment and will in the long run bring a reaction to the opposite extreme. Apparently adjustment will be reached in a few years, unless further deflation occurs. If further financial deflation should occur, the process will be prolonged and the reaction will be more violent.

Does Your Family Suffer in Winter Months?
(Continued from page 130)

in which they have been cooked. These juices contain a high percentage of the minerals and vitamins.

In two months or so homemakers will begin to think of gardens. This is the time to start plans for a better variety of vegetables and fruits for the coming twelve months. Make an estimate of the amounts needed and plan to produce a satisfactory supply.

During the fall and early winter plan to utilize those vegetables and fruits which are stored such as turnips, carrots, rutabagas, squash, pumpkin, celery, cabbage, apples and pears. In late winter and early spring more of the canned vegetables and fruits will need to be used. The green and leafy vegetables and canned tomatoes should be used freely at this time because of their special value.

If the home supply of vegetables and fruits has run low this year it
should be supplemented by buying good brands of these products for the family cannot afford to be without the essential food materials.

Anyone desiring to do so may write to the College of Home Economics at Ithaca for the food selection score card, the plan for the day's meals and the vegetable and fruit budget. Any or all of these leaflets will be sent free upon request and will help the homemaker to plan the family meals with proper food values, attractiveness, and variety the whole year long.

Who is the Goat in the Milk Business?
(Continued from page 131)

while the producer, knowing the same thing, aims to produce a milk as low in fat as is salable. Much of the complaint and discrimination against low testing milk is undoubtedly due to a too low fat differential. A higher fat differential, on the other hand which enhances the price of the richer milk, tends to place it in a more equal competition with the milk of lower test.

Second—All milk sold at retail should bear on the bottle cap or container a printed statement of a minimum guaranteed percentage of fat. Milk is now universally bought from the producers by dealers on the basis of its fat content even though the differential may not be just. The consumer, however, has no definite information further than it is above the "legal standard" and depends for further information on "cream line," "color," and the salesmanship of the dealer. He has, however, a fairly clear and firmly fixed notion (which is perfectly true) that the richer the milk is the better it is and like a proper purchaser he wants the richest milk possible at the lowest price possible. If he were furnished with exact information as to the exact percentage of fat in the milk he would be able to say whether he would prefer five per cent milk at 20 cents per quart, four per cent milk at 17 cents, or three per cent at 14 cents, as these prices are comparable to a six cent wholesale fat differential.

If a definite fat guarantee were required it would be perfectly easy to enforce and not at all burdensome on the distributor, particularly the large distributor, to maintain.

Third—It should be allowable for producers and dealers to standardize their milk in order to maintain their minimum fat guarantee either by the addition of cream to milk of low test or the removal of cream from milk of higher test than their guaranteed standard. I am aware that under a strict interpretation of the present dairy law in this state that this is forbidden. But, I am also aware that it has been practiced, is being practiced, and undoubtedly will continue to be practiced for there is no logical reason against it. It is entirely legitimate and so recognized to separate three per cent milk into two products, one containing practically no fat and the other anywhere from 18 to 40 per cent which is called cream. Is it any less legitimate to take the same milk and separate it as before into skimmed milk and another product containing four or five or any other desirable percentage and call it standardized milk or any other name or simply milk? Although this matter of standardization has received more adverse comment than either of the other two suggestions made at Syracuse, I still believe it the most desirable and most important and if it were allowed it would do more to put the sale and consumption of milk on a satisfactory stable basis than anything else.

Little stories of increased profits

Here are just a few stories sent us by users of Sulphate of Ammonia. It's worth your while to study them.

12½ tons of Grapes—
"I have a 3-acre block of Ives grapes on which I am using about ½ pound of Sulphate of Ammonia per vine. I harvested 12½ tons of grapes from the vineyard."—Mr. C. D. Powell, Vermillion, O.

Can't grow Apples without it—
"We cannot grow apples successfully without applying some nitrogenous fertilizer like Sulphate of Ammonia."—Dr. C. A. Bingham, Chardon, O.

3 times as many Beans—
"Sulphate of Ammonia seems well adapted to our soils here, especially on vine crops, one little experiment showing Sulphate of Ammonia alone to produce 3 times as many snap beans, during dry weather, than no fertilizer at all. Also it produced a splendid crop of lima beans in our garden."—Mr. Harry E. Wood, Trenton, Fla.

Indispensable for Cherries
"... would not think of trying to grow cherries without the help of nitrogen in the form of Sulphate of Ammonia."—John Barr, Traverse City, Mich.

Find it necessary for the better Raspberries
"The growers in the Onekama, Michigan, raspberry district find it necessary to use about two ounces of Sulphate of Ammonia per bush on their raspberries in order to produce berries of the quality the market demands."—C. J. Christensen, Onekama, Mich.

Results prove the availability of the nitrogen in

ARCADIAN Sulphate of Ammonia

THE BARRETT COMPANY AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
New York, N. Y.

Atlanta, Georgia
Montgomery, Ala.
Medina, Ohio
Berkeley, Cal.

The Barrett Company (address nearest office)
Please send me sample package of Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia.
I am especially interested in:________________________________________
Write name of crops on line above
and wish you to send me bulletins on these subjects:
Name

Address

U.S. Patent Office:
The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on vegetables, fruits, and flowers is patented.

The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on livestock is patented.

The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on poultry is patented.

The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on domestic animals is patented.

The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on fish is patented.

The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on ornamental plants is patented.

The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on vines is patented.

The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on trees is patented.

The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on shrubs is patented.

The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on grass is patented.

The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on turf is patented.

The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on lawns is patented.

The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on gardens is patented.

The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on orchards is patented.

The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on meadows is patented.

The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on fields is patented.

The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on pastures is patented.

The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on farms is patented.

The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on gardens is patented.

The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on homes is patented.

The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on markets is patented.

The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on stores is patented.

The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on shops is patented.

The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on mills is patented.

The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on factories is patented.

The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on mines is patented.

The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on quarries is patented.

The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on railways is patented.

The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on canals is patented.

The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on docks is patented.

The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on wharves is patented.

The use of Sulphate of Ammonia on bridges is patented.

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WHEN YOU DECIDE

Think what you will require of your laundry. Primarily you must have high quality work at reasonable rates. Just as important, however, is the delivery of laundry when you need it.

We offer you a liberal credit system.

We do work of all kinds for everybody, and make daily collections and deliveries.

Our agency is entirely student operated.

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THE HILL DRUG STORE
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528 College Avenue
Miss M. M. Leaming carried off the first prize of forty dollars on the Rochester Stage before the New York State Horticultural Society on January 13. Her subject was "Eve and the Apple." She said that it was up to woman to tempt man to eat apples even as Eve had tempted Adam, if the apple surplus is to be consumed. She said: "It is the woman in the home who determines whether apples are to be included or left out of the diet." She urged the advertising of apple recipes just as the California associations advertise the uses of the orange.

T. E. LaMont '27 picked up the twenty dollars for second place with a talk on "Taking the Chance Out of the Apple Barrel." As a future fruit grower he stated "Competition from other regions was never as keen as today. Apple consumption has steadily declined. Nevertheless, we are putting out a pack which is a disgrace and financial liability to western New York." He urged growers to take more interest in packing, to form a central agency and to improve and enforce their grading laws.

R. A. Rowlett '28 spoke on "Ten Dimes Make a Dollar," stating that one should not forget that a dollar saved in production is as good as a dollar made in some other way. "Spraying Dollars" was the subject of E. E. Frane's talk. He talked about the spray service and how it had saved money for the farmers.

STUDENT COMMITTEES FORMED
The plan of student committees is one of the factors which contributes towards making Farmers' Week here the outstanding success that it has always been, according to Professor R. H. Wheeler of extension. In a preliminary talk to the recently appointed chairman of committees he remarked that the plan in vogue here had appealed so favorably to many visitors that they had written letters remarking on the efficiency of the committees and the courtesy shown by students. Illinois, Iowa, and Ohio have recently instituted plans modeled on the Cornell system.

Committee Chairmen Appointed
The list of chairmen appointed to supervise the work of the various committees follows:


Arrangements: S. W. Warren '27, chairman; C. S. Pringle '27, assistant chairman.

Attendance: R. L. Zentgraf '27, chairman; R. M. Birge '28, assistant chairman.

Checking: G. H. Gibson '28, chairman; E. F. Pease '29, assistant chairman.


Information: E. A. Devlin '27, chairman; S. A. Miller '28, assistant chairman.

KERMIS PLAYS TO BE STAGED AT ANNUAL FARMERS' WEEK

Eastman Stage Speaking Contest Will Be Held in Bailey Hall

Farmers' Week this year includes its two usual student features. The Kermis plays will be presented in Bailey Hall, Friday evening, February 11. The three plays, "Wedding Clothes," by Grace Kiner, "Out of the Night," by John Smith and "The Maker of Dreams," by Oliphant, are now being rehearsed under the direction of Professor A. M. Drummond.

The "dramatis personae" for "Out of the Night" is as follows: H. G. Agel '27, E. H. Clar '27, F. G. Davenport '28, G. L. Godfrey '28, Miss L. E. Grigowski '28, P. D. Harmon '28, Miss S. M. Steele '28, W. D. Hamilton '29, with H. L. Hoyt '29, and Miss F. B. Neff '29 as understudies, and C. S. Walz '29 as coach. This is a thrilling robbery scene, in which a modern Amazon is the star.

F. R. Smith '27, Miss H. M. Anderson '28, and Miss G. A. Adams '29 are playing in "Wedding Clothes," which is a farce of rural comedy. Their understudies are L. R. Blanding '27, Miss M. L. Gordon '28, and Miss H. W. Miner '29. Miss Frances '26 is coaching this play.

The Maker of Dreams," a fantastic play dealing with lovers and their dreams, is to be presented by Miss E. D. Dann '28, W. D. Crofoot '28, and E. M. P. '29, L. E. Crouse '27, R. O. Frazer '29, and Miss E. L. Lahman '26. The latter is an amusing bit of farce.

THE EASTMAN STAGE CONTESTANTS

Britt Garman
Dalyrple Leaming
Walling Smith


Registration: T. E. LaMont '27, chairman; L. E. Grigowski '28, assistant chairman.

Rooms: F. D. Baird '28, chairman; C. G. Messing '28, assistant chairman.

The chairmen have each appointed from twenty to thirty smaller committees (and women) who will make up the nucleus of force that does the actual work and is instrumental in the smooth functioning of the week's activities.

The Campus Countryman

Volume VIII
Ithaca, New York, February, 1927
Number 5
LARGE AND VARIED PROGRAM 
TO MARK PROFESSORS' TALKSEuropean and American Economic Situations to Be Discussed

Farm management, marketing, and economics enthusiasts, what ho! Have you seen the line-up for Farmers' Week? It's a carefully planned well-balanced program, given by the specialists in the various subjects.

Professor G. F. Warren is giving a series of lectures each day at eleven o'clock. The first will be a general survey of New York agriculture, present, and future; it will be followed by the talks on the present agricultural depression, adapting agriculture to the present conditions, and for individual management of farms, and some public problems of agriculture. Professor W. I. Myers is scheduled to give three lectures, principles of cooperative marketing as seen in Europe and United States, cooperative marketing in northern Europe, and business management in Great Britain. Mrs. F. P. Rasmussen will discuss the marketing of New York potatoes and vegetables on Thursday and Friday at twelve. Professors L. Spencer and H. A. Ross are to talk on advertising and packing farm products.

Farm Accounts Will Be Featured

In addition to the above the following problems will receive consideration, farm credit by Professor V. R. Hart, taxation by Professor M. K. Kendall, and marketing for farmers by Professor F. A. Pearson, and business management by Professor M. L. Holmes. Throughout the week there will be lectures on farm accounts and on taking the farm inventory.

The rural church situation will be the subject of several speeches and discussions planned by the department of rural social organization under the direction of Dr. Alanson. One of the principal talks will be on the problem of the over-churched community by Glenn B. Edwards, and the Rev. Mr. E. A. Thorpe, chairman of the commission on rural work of the New York State Baptist Association. The history and program of federation among rural churches in Massachusetts will be presented by K. C. MacArthur, rural secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches. Both of these talks will be given on Tuesday, February 8.

A third speech of outstanding interest will be given on Wednesday by G. S. Cutton of Cortland on the educational work of the school movement in rural New York.

Authority on An Hus to Speak

The an hus department is preparing to give a very instructive and complete series of lectures and demonstrations during the approaching Farmers' Week. Each of the lectures will be given by members of the corps of instructors but as a special feature the department has succeeded in arranging for Dr. C. H. Eckles of the University of Minnesota to give two lectures.

Dr. Eckles is recognized as one of the foremost authorities on the development and care of dairy heifers and has chosen as the subject of his first lecture to be given on February 8, "Some Newer Considerations in Rearing Dairy Calves." This he will follow on February 9 with a lecture entitled "Developing Cows That Will Wear Well and Produce Efficiently."

This is an unusual opportunity to hear this noted authority speak on subjects of primary importance to anyone who is at all interested in dairy stock.

MANY CORNELLIANS ATTEND HORT. SOCIETY MEETINGS

The New York Horticultural Society held its seventy-second annual meeting at Edgerton Park, Rochester, January 12-14. Three main subjects were discussed, spraying, advertising, and packing and marketing. The program was one of the best ever offered.

The speaker's list included many men from the College and the Experiment Station.

The program on Wednesday was devoted to the problems of spraying for control of insects and diseases. Thursday morning President E. W. Mitchell '09 of Stuyvesant Falls talked on "The Case of Sodus." At this time M. C. Burritt '87 of Hilton was elected first vice-president, and Roy McPerson was re-elected secretary and treasurer for the coming year. In the afternoon Dean A. R. Mann told about agriculture in Europe and Joseph Sieker, chairman of the apple week publicity committee for New York City, asked the farmers to support such work.

Then John Garby, executive secretary of Apples for Health, Inc., Chicago, made a plea to the fruit growers to make this "big man," advertising, work for them as other industries have done.

Economic Situation Discussed

Thursday evening at the annual dinner in the Hotel Rochester the ag students from the College decided the Rochester results. The results are announced elsewhere in this issue.

Friday morning, Professor G. F. Scoville gave a thorough review of the economic situation in the apple district of New York. Present men including Borne Pyrke, commissioner of the Department of Farms and Markets at Albany, discussed the economic situation in the New York state apples. One of the most important resolutions passed by the society was that the state law should require that the face of a barrel should represent the average of the apples below it.

A very important and educational part of the meeting was the commercial apples. Two forty-four barrels were contributed by growers and one barrel drawn from grower's pack by disinterested persons, inspected and graded by federal inspectors. The result was that nine-teen barrels or forty-four per cent fell below grade. The whole program was broadcast over the radio.

A little learning may be a dangerous thing, but none at all is even more dangerous.

POULTRY SKIT TO BE SHOWN

"The Way of a Hen" is the title of the comedy sketch in four acts that will be offered our Farmers' Week visitors on Wednesday at two in the auditorium building. The play is an educational gem for all those interested in poultry and better poultry methods. It carries the message of a lecture with plenty of comedy to make it entertaining as well as instructive.

The chief characters are a disgruntled poultry keeper, Leslie M. Russell, and a successful poultryman, Philip A. Baskett. Meadow Seasons '28, who takes the latter part, is now with the educational department of the Purina Mills as field specialist, under whose auspices he is presenting this play in Grange halls throughout New York state.

The remodeling of the old heating plant for a garage is completed. When the heating and refrigeration systems have been installed, it will be ready for use.

POSTR PICKERS MEET AND DINE

On Monday evening, January 10, the Cornell University chapter of Pi Alpha Xi, the national agricultural honorary society, gave a dinner to all students in the department and after a really good spread a meeting of the Cornell Florists' Club was held.

The object of the meeting was to give those students who had spent their Christmas at practical work, an opportunity to talk on their recent experiences. All activities employed during the holidays gave very enthusiastic reports which showed that they had been alive and interested in this field. A way to learn more of the workings of their chosen profession.

Because the firms for which the students worked worked in many types, from the small town flower shop to big marketing organizations, a great many new, novel, practical, and unique ideas were introduced in the discussions.

PULTRYMEN TAKE THIRD AT MADISON SQUARE SHOW

Gold Medal Awarded to E. J. Mortimer for Score in Production

The Poultry Judging Team brought back third honors from the college teams' judging contest at the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show. The contest took place on January 7. The team consisted of Professor G. O. Hall, coach, E. J. Mortimer '28, A. L. Lites '27 and R. J. Smith '29. Mortimer received a gold medal for the highest score in production judging. The ranking of the teams was North Carolina, first; West Virginia, second; Cornell, third; New Jersey, fourth; Massachusetts, fifth, and Connecticut, sixth. The first five teams received silver cups at a banquet held at the Times Square Hotel on the same evening.

The Cornell Countryman February, 1927
The Cornell Gruen Cartouche combining daintiness with dependability

The rectangular shape, so popular in women's wristlets, naturally allows some extra case space. In the Gruen Cartouche this extra space has been utilized through their oblong-shaped movement to increase the size and strength of parts, making it more rugged and durable.

Thus the Gruen Cartouche, in a delightful variety of designs, at prices from $35 to $350 and up, combines durability with daintiness.

Sold in Ithaca

by


Wisteria Garden

is worth coming down off the Hill

Why not try our Chicken Shortcake?

Creamed chicken and waffles are delicious

or

Waffles and maple syrup

Tell us your wants and they will be gratified

Particular Food for Particular People

H. V. Miles, '08

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Plates of all kinds in black and white and by the four color process

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First National Bank Bldg.

Ithaca, N. Y.

The Public Market

The Place to Buy Your Meats

Wholesale and Retail

Let us supply your house and see how satisfied the girls and boys will be with the meats served

WILLIAM KNIGHT

115-117 N. Aurora St. Ithaca, N. Y.
FARMERS' WEEK

February is here again. To many February has come to... a raucous vaudeville... Vaudeville February 6 to 9
Buster Keaton in Battling Butler
Coming Adolph Menjou in Blonde and Brunette

A SYMPATHETIC SMILE

The most thankless job on the hill. The janitor's? No, I think not, for most of the time he goes his own way undisturbed. The instructor's? No, his life is not as bad as some think. The student's? No, certainly not. I think it is the librarian's. A nine-hour day, six days a week, with rather poor pay is the regular schedule. Added to this are the hindrances of insufficient storage space and unhandy arrangements. Then to top this is the thoughtlessness of those using the library. Slow service and we are peevish; books out and we are sore, when in most instances the librarian is not at fault. Rarely is there a smile or a "thank you" for the cheerful service given. When a kind word or a sympathetic smile can mean so much to a public servant, let us make an effort to show them in this way that we appreciate their work.

CONCERNING LABS

In a recent number there appeared an editorial plea for coordination of lectures and laboratories. After recent investigations on the ag campus we have found laboratories which are too long and which require a great deal of extra work on the part of the students. We suggest that the work be planned so that all laboratories will close at 4.30. The work should be of such a nature and amount that it may be well done during the laboratory period. A more rigid checking up system could be followed and the student held more responsible for his laboratory work. Shorter labs would enable the students to get out of lab at a reasonable hour, they would have the feeling that their work was completed and not waiting to be finished after hours. We are certain that the instructors would favor this plan, for it would mean more time to continue in research and more time to devote to other things.

I am a friend to a man when I can think aloud in his presence.—Emerson

You’ll Be Delighted

to look at our showing of newest fabrics for this Spring and Summer season, and you’ll be more delighted when your choice of the several hundred patterns, colors and weaves is made up into a

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February 3 to 5
Wise Guy
and Keith Vaudeville

February 6 to 9
Buster Keaton
in Battling Butler

Coming
Adolph Menjou
in Blonde and Brunette
Filling Optical Prescriptions

is an important part of our service

“We grind our own lenses”

Optometrists
220 East State Street

“How Does Your Necktie Look? Look!”

Mogadors $1.50 and More

The handsomest Mogador Silks no longer come from Morocco. We have learned to loom finer ones in America. But the name “Mogador” meaning “the picture” is still as significant as ever.

Ten different striped patterns, thirty different color blends. Bright hues, all of them reds, blues, browns, whites, blacks, in all their myriad shades.

Buttrick & Frawley, Inc.

CLOTHIERS  HABERDASHERS  HATTERS
DOMECONERS AND ROUND-UP CLUB ARE TO FEED FARMERS

Omicron Nu, one of the honorary societies in home economics, will run a candy counter during Farmers' Week in the main hall of the Home Economics Building. Homemade candy will be on sale at the counter from noon to five o'clock. Last year over one hundred pounds of candy were sold during the week.

Sedowa, the other senior honorary society in home economics, will do its part to relieve the congestion at the campus eating places during Farmers' Week, by running a lunch counter in the an hus building that week. The Round-up Club will help the girls to make this counter one of the most popular on the campus. Last year this counter was a great incentive to the farmers for attending lectures in the an hus building.

With the cooperation of the hotel management students, members of the Home Economics Club will have charge of the lunch counter to be established in the basement of Roberts Hall during Farmers' Week. The lunch counter has become a regular part of the Farmers' Week program from year to year, feeding hundreds of people and helping to relieve the congestion at the University's more permanent eating places.

KERMIS COMMITTEES CHOSEN

The following women from the College of Home Economics have been appointed to serve on committees for the Kermis plays:

Tickets, Mildred Gordon '28; Grace Ware '27; Properties, Clarice Cookingham '27, Mildred Rosenberry '28, Emma Gosman '28; Programs, Mary Chapin '27, Laura Griswold '28; Costumes, Muriel Lamb '27, Christine Tabbledge '29; Publicity Manager, Norma Wright '27; Assistant Publicity Manager, Corrine Messing '28.

WILT THOU? THEY "WILTED"

The engagement of Ruth J. Scott, who is a graduate of Teachers' College, Columbia, '22, to Charles H. Newman '13 was announced in November. Miss Scott is an Assistant Professor in the clothing department of the College of Home Economics.

and Mr. Newman is in the law firm of Newman & Newman, with offices in the Savings Bank Building here in Ithaca.

The engagement of Gertrude Mathewson '23 to Albert R. Nolin '21 was announced on January 3. Miss Mathewson is in charge of the publications and information service of the College of Home Economics.

ALPHABET OF FOOD SLOGANS

(By Helen E. Coldwell '30—Foods 1)

A—Appetizing arrangement and aroma aid appreciation.
B—Balanced breakfasts benefit the body.
C—Carrots contain cellulose, causing clear complexion.
D—Dentists and doctors despise devouring desserts daily.
E—Eating eggs extends energy and efficiency.
F—Fats found in familiar foods foil fatigue.
G—Good garnishing gives glee.
H—Healthful habits heighten happiness.
I—Iron is important.
J—Jam and jelly give joy to juveniles.
K—Kale and kohlrabi are kinds of kale.
L—Lavish luncheons lend laziness to ladies.
M—Menu with much mineral and milk make marrow and muscle for mankind.
N—Never neglect necessary nutrition.
O—Omit overeating to obviate obesity.
P—Potatoes, peas, pineapples, pears and peaches are particularly palatable to people.
Q and R—Right quality and quantities receive quick recommendation.
S—Salads with savory seasonings secure smile, signifying sincere satisfaction.
T—Tarts, tea and trout tantalize the tongue with their toothsome tastes.
U and V—Utilize valuable verdant vegetables for useful vitamins.
W, X, Y and Z—Whole wheat extends youth zealously.

Aggie Freshman—"I have never kissed a girl. Er—May I kiss you?"

Home Ec. Student—"What do you think I am going to an agricultural experiment station?"

Oregon Countryman

NOTED WOMEN ARE TO SPEAK HERE DURING FARMERS' WEEK

The College of Home Economics is planning to have several well-known speakers address the students and guests at the college during Farmers' Week. Among these are Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the United States Bureau of Home Economics, and Mrs. Mahel Willibrandt, assistant attorney general of the United States. Also, Dr. Amy L. Daniels, in charge of nutrition of children at Iowa child welfare research station, will speak on food in relation to susceptibility to colds and to the development of bones and teeth, and also on safe milk for children. Mrs. Lilian Gilbreath, efficiency expert, who spoke here last spring, will speak on household engineering.

Oliver Kenney '27 and Helen Paine '27 have been chosen as our next term representatives to attend the Merrill-Palmer School at Detroit, Michigan. This honor, given each term to two students from the College of Home Economics, has as its basis scholarship and leadership in extra-curricular activities.

Ruth Matz '27 and Grace Ware '27 have been at Merrill Palmer this term, and will return in February to complete their work at Cornell.

FROSH DISCUSS VOCATIONS

Home economics freshmen are having a chance to find out their opportunities in professional fields through group conferences with different members of the home economics staff. Whether they plan to teach clothing or to demonstrate washing machines, to run cafeterias or to write for magazines, the possibilities for getting positions and the courses which give the best training for the different types of work are being outlined as part of the orientation course required in the freshmen year. Students are joining the group in which their special interest lies, or if that is not yet decided, are joining more than one group. The aim of the discussions is to give the freshmen a bird's-eye view of what they can look forward to after graduation and to help them plan a course of study of greatest value to them.
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of Fibre Furniture at Prewar Prices

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See Our New Styles
in
Spring Jewelry

Necklaces, Bracelets
Fancy Stone set Brooches
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Bert Patten
The Jeweler
306 East State Street
PROFESSORS ENTERTAIN AT CLUB NEW YEAR'S PARTY

"Waiter, I say waiter, another glass of cider please." There sure was plenty of service at the New Year's party of the Forestry Club which was held on January 6. Not only was there plenty of service, but there was also plenty of good eats. Neither quality nor quantity was lacking. It was rumored around that there was enough cider left over to supply the foresters in the Botany 13 section held the following day in Fermow Hall, though no one seems to know how true this is.

Credit is due to Professor "Sammy" Spring who had charge of the entertainment which was put on by the faculty. It is the consensus of opinion that he would make an excellent stage manager as well as a good singer. He would have to share honors with "Chief" Hosmer, however, when the singing starts. The Club discovered that we had more musical talent in the faculty than was supposed as Professor Recknagel stepped up and tackled the piano. The piano as well as the meeting was nearly broken up with a demonstration of axmanship, but fortunately no one was hurt.

The party ended with a few songs and a guitar solo. Those present are looking forward to another party and want to make our New Year's party a semi-annual affair.

Cafeteria Not to Be Run This Year

The foresters have decided that there will be no lunchroom conducted in the Club rooms during Farmers' Week. In the past a popular cafeteria has been run, but with the exception of the first year the Club has had to make up a deficit. Naturally enough the poor foresters object to paying people to eat at their cafeteria.

USEFUL LARCH IS DEVELOPED

A larch which comes from Europe and which is a close relative to our native tamarack grows naturally on uplands rather than in swamps. This tree should be considered for reforestation purposes, according to Professor J. A. Cope.

It was formerly thought that larch could be planted only in the fall because its leaves start early and are damaged considerably in shipping and in handling when they are planted. Recent practice, however, indicates that it may be planted in the spring provided that it is not planted too late.

This tree is especially good for posts and poles. This is in its favor because the locust and chestnut have been seriously depilated and because the larch has no serious pest.

The trees grow rapidly and usually grows straight with no tendency to fork or crook. In the Cornell woodlot, trees fourteen years old produce two posts, each seven feet long. The posts last about as well as chestnut when set in the ground, and the tree itself thrives in thin, poor soils.

PROFESSOR HOSMER HONORED

Professor "Chief" Hosmer has been reappointed one of the members of the Northeastern Forest Research Council for a four-year term. This council acts as an advisory board for the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station at Amherst, Massachusetts.

FOREST TO HAVE WOODLOT DISPLAY FOR FARMERS' WEEK

The program of Farmers' Week for the forestry department will be centered around the farm woodlot. Inasmuch as the snow will prevent practical demonstration in the woods, a small part of the woodlot will be transferred to the campus, and set up in room 118, Fermow Hall. A thin beech-droll with a woodland scene will add picturesqueness to the trunks of the trees, which will be grouped as naturally as possible. An exedra with a corner of weeds finishes the group.

The program includes talks by Professor R. S. Hosmer on "Status and Importance of the Woodlot Crops in the Farm Layout," Professor J. Bentley will speak on "Checking Up on the Woodlot," Professor C. E. Guise on "Important Species of New York State Woodlots and Their Relative Growth Rates," Professor A. B. Recknagel on "Uses and Markets of Woodlot Crops," Professor J. A. Cope on "Woodlot Protection," and the Woodlot Improvement Project," and Professor J. N. Spaeth on "Cutting for a Constant Crop."

GRADS WILL TOUR EUROPE

Two of our grad students, A. H. Wilkins and S. C. Tang, are planning to tour the forests of Germany, Holland, and France with Dr. Scheneck of the University of Maine. They will spend some time in the Black Forests of Germany studying the methods of silviculture and management in vogue there. The tour will last from six weeks to two months, starting some time in February.

SPRING LEAVES FOR TERM

Professor S. N. Spring will be on sabbatic leave for one term beginning this week. He will be late in the month for Europe to study certain of the specially managed forests in Italy, France and Germany. He also expects to visit certain important European forestry schools and study their methods of instruction. He will return in time for summer camp.

For such eager applicants for summer jobs as may besiege the professors now, an ultimatum has been issued. No requests for summer jobs will be granted until the requisitions come from the National Forest. Professor Recknagel is chairman of the summer employment committee.
Cornell Poultry Appliances
Designed, used and recommended by the New York State College of Agriculture

CORNELL WIND BAFFLER
This Baffler is a new invention of the Poultry Department of the New York State College of Agriculture and is found to be very practical. It takes the place of muslin curtains and the open front. It gives good ventilation, is sanitary and the air in the house is much dryer than where muslin curtains are used. It is made of best galvanized iron to fill an opening 28 in. wide and 34 in. high. The ventilating area should be about five per cent of the floor space as follows: 1 Baffler for a house 12 ft. x 12 ft., 2 Bafflers for a house 16 ft. x 16 ft., 3 Bafflers for a house 20 ft. x 20 ft.

No. 70—Wind Baffler $6.00 each
No. 71—10x16 Baffler 2.50 each

FEED HOPPER
Front View of This Two Compartment Hopper
1 Compartment, $4.00; 2 Compartment, $5.50; 3 Compartment, $6.50.

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAIN
Is made of best galvanized iron. Top fits over pan and is not easily tipped over.
10 qt. pan $2.50
6 qt. pan $2.00

This illustration shows the Newtown Coal Hover in actual operation

Newtown Coal Burning Brooder Nos. 6 and 7 designed for rooms 6x8 to 10x12—200 to 300 chicks. No. 6—$22.50; No. 7—$25.00; Nos. 11 and 12 designed for two room houses. No. 11—approximately 240 sq. ft., up to 500 chicks—$32.50; No. 12—approximately 400 sq. ft., up to 1,000 chicks, $40.00.

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Farmers' Week at Cornell
February 7-12,
1927

Something for each member of the family
Look! Linger! Listen!

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Under the Direction of

THE CORNELL DRAMATIC CLUB

The Maker of Dreams
Oliphant Down

Out of the Night
John Smith

Wedding Clothes
Grace Kiner

BAILEY HALL

February 11

8 P.M.

Admission 50¢
The Land-Looker

Across prairies and through timber land, where lights in new homes twinkled at dusk, trudged the land-looker of pioneer days.

Back of him, in temporary quarters at a frontier settlement, was his family; ahead of him lay his opportunity to get a home.

No soldier under Caesar, no "doughboy" under Pershing, ever marched with a heavier burden.

A long rifle, an axe, an auger, a window sash with panes in place and a huge knapsack, made of heavy bed-ticking and crammed with clothing and provisions—those were among the accoutrements of the land-looker as he pressed on into the wilderness.

He sought good plow land. Finding it, he located his quarter-section, built his pre-emption shanty, and lived in it the three days necessary to hold his claim for a year. Then, back more than a hundred miles to the frontier village and his family.

Soon his emigrant wagon was on the westward trail—an ox-drawn wagon, making six miles a day. Boys trudged behind the wagon, driving milch cows and pigs. Mother sat in the front seat lulling the baby to sleep. Father strode, with long whip in hand, and long rifle in convenient grasp, beside the oxen. Stored back in the wagon, were the household goods—home-made furniture, home-made bedding, home-made clothing, spinning wheels, loom and crockery. In a coop, at the rear of the wagon, were a half-dozen chickens. And swung up tightly to one side of the wagon was that symbol of civilization, chief reliance of the pioneer farmer—a John Deere plow.

Days and days of slow travel, and then... a new home-light beamed the message of achievement across the prairie at dusk; another family was established, ready with the John Deere plow to win a prosperous farm from the wilderness.

* * *

Thus, long ago, in the hearts of pioneers to whom a good plow meant everything, the seeds of good will for John Deere were planted—good will that extends today to John Deere equipment for practically every farming operation.

John Deere Farm Equipment
Leader in Quality for Nearly a Century
Rural electrification
—a fact on more than 260,000 farms

As the result of cooperative investigation carried on in twenty states, electric light and power companies are now building rural lines as fast as circumstances will permit.

On 260,000 farms rural electric service is in successful operation today.

The same force which has done so much for industry will soon be available to an increasing number of farms. The resources and experience of more than forty years of successful city service are back of this movement to bring the farmer the greatest practical help he has ever had.

With the desire to make full use of all the benefits of electric service, and with the development of new equipment, rural electrification will open a new era on the farm.

Rural lines cannot be built everywhere at once, but the light and power companies are ready to extend service to groups of farmers, which together, can use sufficient power to justify the building and maintaining of rural lines.

Rural electrification can come quickly—where farmers and the light and power companies work together for the same good end. Ask your power company for information and cooperation.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION
29 WEST 39th STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y.
Look! What this New De Laval got out of our skimmilk!

These people were surprised to see a new De Laval Separator skim a quart of rich cream from a can of their skimmilk. They thought their old separator was doing good work, but the new De Laval proved it wasn't. They immediately traded their old machine in as part payment on a new De Laval, and are glad they did.

Satisfy yourself that you are not losing cream in this way. Ask your De Laval Agent to bring out a new De Laval, and try this simple test:

After separating with your old separator, wash its bowl and tinware in the skimmilk. Hold the skimmilk at normal room temperature and run it through a new De Laval. Have the cream thus recovered weighed and tested. Then you can tell exactly if your old machine is wasting cream, and what a new De Laval will save.

The new De Laval is the best cream separator ever made. It is the crowning achievement of 48 years of cream separator manufacture and has the wonderful "floating bowl," the greatest separator improvement in 25 years. It is guaranteed to skim cleaner. You will find with milk running through the bowl it runs easier, and it will last far longer than any other.

SEE and TRY the New De Laval
TRADE in your old Separator

The De Laval Milker
If you milk five or more cows, a De Laval Milker will soon pay for itself. More than 35,000 in use giving wonderful satisfaction. Send for complete information.

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The Atkinson Press, Ithaca, N. Y.
Harvester-Threshers—Heat-Treated Disks

THE Disk Harrow has little to do with the Harvester-Thresher except that one prepares a bed for the seed in the Spring and the other gathers the yield in the Summer. There is no family resemblance, yet they are both made in the factories of the International Harvester Company.

Harrow and Harvester-Thresher are only two of the long list of essential machines in the McCormick-Deering Line. They are of many kinds, for many purposes. Tedders and Tractors. Corn Machines and Cream Separators. Trucks and Twine. Spreaders and Rotary Hoes. Big machines and little tools, and long life in every one! It is a wonderful line, and it has taken nearly a century of vision and toil to create it.

The McCormick Reaper, born in Virginia in 1831, is the first ancestor in this family tree of farm machines. No sudden impulse could have produced the McCormick-Deering Line, any more than the mighty oak can be grown in a hurry. The practical qualities and the diversity of these machines are possible only because generations of men—many thousands of inventors and builders—have devoted their lives to the work. The McCormick-Deering Line and the kind of agriculture for which America is noted, have grown up together during 96 years of co-operation. Each has needed the other and greater opportunities are directly ahead for both.

Changing times require better equipment, and the Harvester Company seeks to keep the McCormick-Deering Line in the vanguard of farm progress. Witness the popularity of McCormick-Deering and Farmall Tractors—the advantages of ball-bearing design in Cream Separators—the great efficiency of combined harvesting and threshing—the improvements in tillage through the Rotary Hoe, the Culti-Packer, and the heat-treatment of disks—the great savings effected through Motor Truck haulage.

These are highlights in the progress being made throughout the Line, all designed to cut production costs, to improve yields, to do away with hard toil, to lengthen the life of equipment—in short, to make the good farmer better and better!

The McCormick-Deering dealer in your town has these machines for you to see and try. He is always at the farmer's service.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
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When the Wash Tub Disappears

WASHING—week after week—has always been the bane of the farm woman's life. Now, on farms with electricity a little motor does all the hard work of a big wash for a few cents. The whole operation, from sorting clothes to "hanging out," often takes less than an hour.

Electric motors also pump water, clean carpets, churn, and run the sewing machine. And the men find their work is made easier with the electric milker, separator, and cooler, the motor hoist—and the light of MAZDA lamps.

The old wash-board is put away on the electrified farm. There is more time for everybody to enjoy the pleasanter things of life.

If you are on an electric line or hope to be soon, ask your electric power company for a copy of the G-E Farm Book which explains many uses for electricity on the farm.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
For the Spring and Summer

Kodaks

Too many buy in a hurry. The risk is not entirely a matter of price and quality. When one buys in a hurry the wrong article may be bought. We want you to have the camera you will be satisfied with five years from now. See the sample pictures and the cameras. Let's talk it over.

Tennis and Gym Shoes

In the early Spring we mark down and close out the odds and ends left over from last season. Each year we try to start out with the latest and best models. The popular models this year will have the larger nets. The better grades of basketball shoes wear best for tennis.

Cornell Co-op. Society

Barnes Hall

Ithaca, New York

The good that comes from the scientific study of poultry feeding is shared by every user of Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds.

For these excellent feeds are made in accordance with the proved findings of poultry experts of schools, our own Poultry Service Department and Experiment Farm.

We continually urge that poultry raisers everywhere adopt scientific methods of feeding, management and marketing.

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POULTRY FEEDS
March, 1927

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

Contents and Contributors

March, 1927

The Approved Costume for the Barnyard Ball, March 31

Through Our Wide Windows

Developing a New Type of City Market

By H. E. Crouch, Specialist in City Marketing, of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. This is the first of a series of two articles relating to the marketing problems of our larger cities.

$12,432.60 Extra Was Put in Farmers' Pockets

By John Ehrlich '28, who was the operator of a potato spray outfit last summer and thus writes from first-hand information.

Be a Pioneer in Your Community

By Mrs. Livingston Farrand, who takes a very active interest in the promotion of flower culture.

Tom Milliman Writes About W. N. Y.

P. G. A.

By T. E. Milliman '12, the energetic manager of this progressive western New York cooperative.

Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club

Former Student Notes

The Campus Countryman

Domecon Doings

A Page for the Disciples of Saint Murphius

TO SENIORS AND JUNIORS

Each year more and more graduates of the greater agricultural colleges are grasping an opportunity—the opportunity to grow with a huge institution devoted to producing rations that lower the farmer's cost of production. Specially trained men are needed in many departments. We have a book telling you about this unusual opportunity. Will you drop us a line, telling us that we may mail you a complimentary copy of "Grow with Purina?"

PURINA MILLS

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CALICO AND SUSPENDERS

The Second Annual Barnyard Ball will be held on April Fool’s Eve. The success and popularity which this affair enjoyed last year has stimulated the committee to make this year’s Ball even more acceptable. It is the only college social function at which the faculty and students of the whole University are welcomed since one of its aims is to prove to the University public that Agmen girls and Ag boys can live up to the popular notion and can wear calico and suspenders as easily as they do wear evening gowns and tuxedos at the Prom.

AN ENDOWMENT—A PRECEDENT

The endowment of a research professorship in forest soils was announced recently. This gift of the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Trust is the first endowed chair in the history of the College of Agriculture and one of few endowments for agriculture at any of the state colleges or universities in the United States. It was made possible through the foresight and generosity of the founder and the trustee of the trust. It is a most significant contribution to forestry in America. Cornellians are particularly grateful that Cornell is the recipient of the grant.

Charles Lathrop Pack has made other large gifts for the promotion and support of education in forestry. Announcement was made recently concerning the Charles Lathrop Pack Demonstration Forest, a twenty-five hundred acre tract of white pine land on the main Adirondack highway near Lake George; and he has given land or endowments to other American forestry schools, including the New York State College of Forestry, the Yale Forest School, and the University of Washington. Under his direction the American Tree Association has distributed more than a million copies of the Forest Primer, which is a summary of American forest problems.

The endowment of the professorship at Cornell opens a new and vital phase of forest research, one that is essential to a comprehensive scientific development of forestry. And equally significant to us is that it points out the growing need for endowments in the Ag College.

“MORE POETRY THAN TRUTH”

E. H. Palmer sent us the following poem clipped from the San Francisco Examiner. He underlines “They never have to be concerned when prices fall;” and comments upon it by asking, “Isn’t this humor?” The sub-title might well read “More Poetry Than Truth” were it for the fact that the author in a pitying mood added the last three sarcastic lines. Certainly, for anyone earning their keep “by the sweat of their brow” it is “More Poetry Than Truth.”

HOW LUCKY THEY ARE

More Truth Than Poetry

By S. E. Kiser

“They are by far the happiest who
Must work,” he said;
The want he had were very few;
He looked well-fed.
“God’s favored are the ones who dwell
With willing hands
The tools with which to till the field;
Their glad vision are revealed
The fairest lands.”

“They more serene and free are they
Who live by toil,
Who swing the sledge day after day
Or plough the soil.
When morning comes they calmly rise,
With sinews strong.
And hasten to the work that lies
Awaiting them under Alpine skies.
Where little’s wrong.”

“They never have to be concerned
When prices fall;
They have no lessons to be learned—
No, none at all;
No social obligations keep
Them moving fast;
The clothing that they wear is cheap;
They work, and then go home to sleep,
Their troubles past.”

“But hard responsibilities
I have to bear:
I never know a moment’s ease
Or lack of care;
I have to guard my wealth; I play
A dismal part—”

Poor chap! I had to run away;
His sad condition spoiled my day—
He broke my heart.
HE more we study the city marketing problem, the more apparent it becomes that the handling of farm produce from the time it arrives in the city until it reaches the consumer is the most costly and wasteful part of the marketing process. This phase of the problem present. The advent of the motor truck and the state road has increased by a radius of at least 60 miles, the supply areas for local produce surrounding our big cities. The demand area for the produce marketed in these cities has been extended to much greater distances. At the same time improved railroad and boat transportation facilities have extended the supply area for shipped-in produce even beyond the borders of our country. The increase in population and the change in consumer demand have also entered into the problem.

Our studies show that in cities having long established public markets, the shipped-in produce business and most of the closely allied lines of trade are located as near the market as possible, while in cities not having our markets were first established, they were primarily retail markets, and cities secured the bulk of their supplies from nearby farms. Today, wholesaling instead of retailing is the dominant method of sale. The old markets provided space for producers only. The buyer is now considered of equal importance to the producer. (Continued on page 163)
$12,432.60 Extra Was Put in Farmers' Pockets

By John Ehrlich '28

OST of the potato growers in New York state are doubtless of the opinion that it pays to spray potatoes. Most of them have seen and heard reports of the substantial increases in yield resulting from the application of Bordeaux mixture to the vines, especially in years when late blight was serious. The more prosperous and progressive farmers have purchased spraying equipment, sprayed more or less effectively and with more or less profitable results.

The great majority, however, of the farmers raising potatoes have held back. Spraying is probably all right, think many, but we always raised a good crop, and don't see why we should go to all this trouble now. Others hold, in spite of experiment station evidence to the contrary, that although spraying may pay in bad blight years, the increase in yield would not cover expenses in years when there was little disease. Still others are reluctant to "mortgage their crop in advance," as one skeptic expressed it, fearing that a bad market would make the more expensive crop a heavier loss.

A method has been devised in recent years whereby the cost of spraying can be reduced to a minimum and whereby the crop can be sprayed so effectively that increases in yield are sufficient to pay for considerably more than the cost of spraying, even in years when blight is not severe. This plan is the community spray ring.

Spray rings have been in successful operation in Pennsylvania and central New York for several years. During the summer of 1926 they received their first trial in one of the potato areas of western New York, a region where late blight is often serious. Three rings were organized by the farm bureau manager in Monroe county, one in the township of Penfield, and two in Rush. A description of the rings, for one of which the writer had the privilege of being employed as operator, will suffice to illustrate their organization.

The ravages of late blight during the past few years had caused certain of the progressive farmers in these towns to decide they would give spraying a trial. They formed local groups or rings containing about sixty acres of potatoes. Each ring elected one of its members chairman. He, with the assistance of the county agent, purchased all materials and a modern high-pressure traction sprayer, equipped with three nozzles to the row, hired the operator, acted as treasurer for the ring and supervised the work.

Each member paid in the spring $13 for every acre he was having sprayed. Any funds unexpended at the end of the season, were refunded to the members on a pro rata basis. It was agreed that the rig was to remain the property of the members in proportion to their payments on the basis of acreage sprayed. In coming years new members, or old members increasing their acreage, would pay one-sixtieth of the inventory value of the sprayer per acre sprayed in addition to the annual charge for that year.

Each member provided the requisite number of barrels, and had stock solutions prepared in advance of the coming of the operator, who would phone the farmer a day or two ahead.

The grower had water ready in tanks where pumping equipment was lacking, helped the operator refill the sprayer, and furnished a team for the operation of the sprayer and to take it to the next farm. The grower also boarded and lodged the operator while at the member's farm.

In two of the rings the operators were students at the College of Agriculture at Cornell in the third the son of the chairman acted as operator. The two former were paid $75 a month with board and lodging. The latter was employed by the day. The operator in each case organized the schedule, located the check rows, supervised the mixing of solutions, took care of the rig, and did the actual spraying.

The fields were covered approximately every ten days, beginning when the vines were aboout eight inches high. Lead or calcium arsenate was applied with the early application to control the "bugs." A 11 fields received five applications and several a sixth. On days when continuous spraying would have brought the application ahead of schedule the writer helped out with the regular work on the farms of any of the members who needed him. For this work the member paid the ring at the rate of $3 a day, this revenue being distributed proportionately to all the members.

The results of the summer's spraying in the Monroe county rings, which agreed with those obtained over a period of many years at the Geneva Experiment Station, may be taken as an indication of the effectiveness of spraying under such a plan. The check rows which were left in each field went down with blight in the last week of September, while the sprayed portions of the fields remained green until frost. No blight rust was reported in the sprayed areas.
The average increase for all fields in the three rings is given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spray Condition</th>
<th>Yield Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sprayed</td>
<td>252.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsprayed</td>
<td>174.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Increase due to spraying: 55.66

The increases in yield varied from six percent to eighty percent, but even the lowest gain, that of thirteen bushels per acre, left a good profit over spraying costs. These figures apply to five applications. Fields sprayed a sixth time were charged with an additional 45c per acre. The figure for cost of sprayer is not a pro rata distribution of the total cost of $240, which was met by the members, but is based on the assumption that the sprayer will be in use for five years, at the expiration of which it will be traded in with a credit of $40. Both of these assumptions are justified by authorities at the College.

The following table shows the distribution of costs in all three rings, computed on an acre basis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost per Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operator</td>
<td>$0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs and supplies</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper sulphate</td>
<td>$0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrated lime</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenical</td>
<td>$0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor: operator</td>
<td>$2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor: grower</td>
<td>$0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor: team</td>
<td>$1.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board and lodging: operator</td>
<td>$0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL COST</td>
<td>$10.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The labor charge for growers covers the time spent in the preparation of stock solutions and in helping the operator to refill the sprayer. This item and that for horse labor are computed from figures compiled by the farm management department at the College for thirty-four well-managed farms on which cost accounts were kept. If anything, these figures are higher than necessary. The charge for board and lodging of operator was based $20 a month. Needless to remark, none of these items was a cash expenditure.

The figure for total cost of spraying $10.77 compares very favorably with spraying costs on even the best managed individual farms.

Multiplying the average selling price of potatoes at digging time on the farm, $1.45, by the average increase in yield due to spraying, we find the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost per Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average increased revenue</td>
<td>$79.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from spraying</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average cost of spraying</td>
<td>10.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average net profit per acre</td>
<td>$69.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from spraying</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assuming that the other two spray rings also totaled 60 acres and each made as much profit per acre extra, the total extra income to these farmers in Monroe county was $12,432.50.

It is with reason, therefore, that the potato growers of Monroe county are enthusiastic about the spray ring plan.

Let us summarize these observations. Through the formation of spray rings, spraying was done where it had not been done before. It was done effectively and on time, resulting in a very significant increase in yield, in some cases as high as eighty percent over unsprayed areas. Spraying was done cheaply, as cheaply even as by the most efficient of individual growers. The farmer was relieved of the burden of making a large investment for equipment. Spraying paid well, even where the increase in yield was relatively small.

The farm bureau in Monroe county has already received numerous requests from growers in other parts of the county for help in the organization of rings. Several farmers have applied for membership in the three rings formed last year. This is the time of year when potato growers should consider the advisability of following the spray ring plan.

There is no reason why potato growers in other sections should not profit by the example set in Monroe county. There is no reason why the depredations of the Colorado potato beetle, of the leafhopper and flea-beetle, and worst of all, of the late blight fungus cannot be permanently controlled. The potato grower need no longer fear lest all the labor and expense of fitting the soil, planting the crop and harvesting it may be in vain, lest an unseen black death should stalk into his fields one autumn night, leaving behind it wrinkled drooping vines and rotting tubers.

(See Note at Bottom of Page 171)

Developing a New Market

(Continued from page 161)

ducer and should be given a place on the market.

The proposed market shown has been recommended to the city of Albany by a joint committee appointed by the late Mayor Hackett and Peter G. Ten Eyck, who was at the time President of the Chamber of Commerce.

This new type of market I would describe as a combined terminal and farmers' market, or we might call it a primary market. This market has facilities for marketing and handling the entire supply of fruits, vegetables and other perishable produce, both of local and distant origin, used by a city and the surrounding territory that finds it advantageous to trade in it.

There are two distinct sections to this terminal market. One section is devoted to the receiving and sale of produce that originates at distant points and is shipped to the city by rail or boat. The other section, which

(Continued on page 172)
Be a Pioneer in Your Community

By Mrs. Livingston Farrand

Chronologically speaking, gardening may be said to have commenced in America when the Pilgrims first set foot upon the shores of Massachusetts. Old records show that they brought seeds of herbs and simples, among their other household supplies, and planted small strips of gardens by their dwellings. Many old gardens still exist to show how fine an art gardening was held to be in colonial days, but it was not until 1913 that a group of women, meeting in Philadelphia, organized the first Garden Club. Twelve different sections of the country were represented at that first meeting. The Garden Club of America, as the organization was named, is now a group of 74 clubs with a membership of 5,607.

The world war, for all its devastating forces, gave a great impetus to gardening, chiefly along utilitarian lines. Many people, however, who for patriotic purposes grew the unromantic vegetable, remained under the spell of the garden and turned their attention in the times of peace to flowers, and we have now a country-wide interest awakened in floriculture. Two years ago, the smaller Garden Clubs of New York, outside the restricted circle of the Garden Club of America, formed themselves into the Federated Garden Clubs of New York State. This organization is doing active civic work beside pursuing their own personal interests and the federation plan is now being followed in several other states.

The example of one lovely garden in any community, no matter how small, is far reaching and March is the ideal time to persuade your neighbors to find out for themselves how much pleasure and healthful recreation can be gained by making the home grounds beautiful.

To organize a garden club is a simple matter. The outline of procedure and suggestions for a constitution and by-laws can be obtained from the Federated Garden Clubs of New York State, whose president is Mrs. John Walton Paris, Flushing, New York.

But if the idea of an organization alarms you—if you cannot arouse enough interest among your friends to make them wish to join you—be a pioneer in your community and have a garden of your own.

The State College of Agriculture at Ithaca publishes many helpful bulletins on the culture of annual and perennial flowers, and there are all sorts of books on gardening published nowadays, especially for the beginner. Learn the magic that a ten-cent package of flower seed contains and add to your life all the color and joy that a garden alone can give.

Twenty bulletins can be obtained from the College's Office of Publications. Among these are The Flower Garden (67), The Culture of Roses (F 121), China Asters (F 152), Growing Sweet Peas (151).

Tom Milliman Writes About W. N. Y. F. G. A.

By T. E. Milliman '12

The Western New York Fruit Growers' Association, Cutler Building, Rochester, is an agency of growers established and operated for purposes of good packing, popularizing Western New York fruit, and selling the product. The Association is entirely owned and controlled in Western New York by growers. It is responsive to the will of growers. The position in the trade which it is gradually building up is accruing to the credit of the growers. They are establishing a business in their own right which becomes a factor in the trade, just as a private enterprise builds up a business and trade demand which becomes valuable to the owners. The Association does some business with non-members.

Apple growing is a long time business. Most of those in it now are in to stay. The Western New York and Hudson Valley apple belts being the oldest commercial districts in the country, are well established as to volume, and production skill. Many markets are accustomed to New York apples, and take large quantities. Of late years apples from other districts grown on younger trees, have cut in on markets considered heretofore as nearly exclusive handlers of New York barrels. It is found that no market may be controlled by any group, but may be influenced by quality and price.

The problem in Western New York is largely one of quality in growing and packing. A top grade New York apple is unsurpassed anywhere, and will sell in the face of all competition. The Western New York Association recognizes this and is a decided factor in building for New York State a reputation for quality and dependability. The Association for years did not do its own selling. It is now in common with most other fruit co-operatives throughout the United States, handling its own sales. The Association specializes on apples but sells cabbage, onions, carrots, potatoes, alfalfa, etc., as a matter of service to growers and increased revenue to itself. About 250 cars of 1926 cabbage were sold.

A Dairy Farmers' Paradise?

The average person of the United States consumes 12 pints of milk a day.—Rochester Democrat-Chronicle
THE SPIRIT OF SERVICE IS PART OF THE 4-H-S

The 4-H Clubs are expected to include in their club program for the year some community enterprise or to do something that will demonstrate their interest as a club in the activities of their community. This is a part of the development of the Heart of the 4-H-S.

This is being done in a very interesting way by the “Queen Catherine’s Daughters” 4-H Club of Odessa. The club has a membership of twenty girls, about half of whom were club members last year and are carrying on their work under the leadership of Mrs. Lee H. Warner.

At the suggestion of the president of the club, they have organized a Saturday morning story hour for the children of the community between the ages of four and nine. Each week one of the club members will be in charge of the story hour and she must have attended the “story hour” of the previous week to observe. The story is told by the club girl and then the children dramatize it.

The “story hour” is from ten until eleven, Saturday morning at the Odessa School. The first one was held February 26th with thirty-five children present to hear “Snow White,” the first story to be told.

Needless to say, this hour is very popular not only with the little folks, but with busy mothers as well. They are planning to extend this invitation to the small children outside of the village, suggesting that the mothers plan their weekly shopping trip so that the children may enjoy the story hour.

4-H CLUB RADIO TALKS

In cooperation with the National Committee on Boys’ and Girls’ Club work the College of Agriculture is arranging for a 4-H Club talk each month from station W G Y of Schenectady. These talks are a part of the general agricultural program and are given at about seven o’clock in the evening. Several clubs have arranged to have their meetings at this hour and make the radio talk a part of their program. The schedule for the year is as follows: March 23—“The 4-H Club Girl,” Miss Mildred Stevens; April 20—“Camp for Boys and Girls” by G. O. Hall. The programs for May 18, June 15, July 20, and August 17, will be announced later.

On March 16 Mrs. L. E. Dawley talked on 4-H Poultry Clubs.

FIELD DAY TRIP DECIDES PLANS OF 4-H CLUB GIRL

Miss Ida L. Harrison ’30 of Marcellus says her 4-H club trip made her decide to come to Cornell. She says, “I came to Cornell for the Field Days in 1922 as a 4-H worker without any plans for the future. My good time began as soon as I arrived; Professor Wright drove us around the campus, and we were all impressed by the gorges and falls. We went through some of the buildings and I thought I would like to study in them. Professor Wright took us back to the Drill Hall for a talk. We had many good things besides the ice cream, but one boy topped off with seven dishes. Everyone was so friendly that I hated to leave. I went home and told my people I wanted to go to Cornell.”

BABY BEEF CLUB ORGANIZED

A baby beef club has been organized in Dutchess county. Eight older boys purchased purebred Aberdeen Angus steer calves. The club leader is H. H. Toslier and W. A. McGregor is the local leader of the boys. The calves will be shown at the Rinebeck fair next fall and later at the Eastern States Exposition.

Jefferson county has the distinction of having the largest 4-H Club enrollment of any county in the State with 1381 members—821 in agriculture and 540 in homemaking.

SUMMER CAMPS FOR CLUBS PLANNED BY FIVE COUNTIES

At least five counties are definitely planning for 4-H Club camps during the coming summer to provide for rural boys and girls some of the advantages which city and village young people enjoy in such “Y” camps.

Chenango county has had such a camp for the past three years, Orange, Jefferson and Ontario for two years, and Otsego for one year. In addition to these camps Genesee, Livingston and Wyoming counties have held a combined club camp for the past two years and Nassau county has held a separate camp for girls only, for some three or four weeks each summer since 1924.

The dates so far selected for 1927 are as follows:

- Delaware County: Boys’ Camps—July 3-9
- Orange County: Boys’ Camps—July 10-16
- Jefferson County: Boys’ Camps—July 21-Aug. 6
- Nassau County: Girls’ Camps—July 4-23
- Chenango County: Boys’ Camps—Aug. 17-23

There is a possibility of the county holding camps if convenient sites and dates can be arranged.

COLLEGES PLAN FIELD DAYS

Junior Field Days at Cornell, June 22-24! These last days in June when school is over and summer at its best have come to be red letter days to New York state 4-H Club members. Started five years ago in response to a request for some definite date when the College could accommodate a few club members who wished to spend a few days at the College this event has grown to be one of the great annual events of the year. It is the time when the University becomes host to a great crowd of young people from all over the state.
Samuel H. T. Hayes, after a short illness of pneumonia, died at his home in Baltimore, Md., on January 11, 1927. Mr. Hayes was a bacteriologist associated with the Hynson, Westcott and Dunning Co. for fourteen years. He was born in Oxford, Maine, and was graduated from the University of Maine before entering Cornell. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Grace Parsons Hayes, his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Hayes, his two sisters, and three brothers.

D. J. Bresee is in the feed business in Oneonta, N. Y., and is teaching Agriculture in the Malone High School.

C C. Wagoner owns a poultry farm at New Hamburg, N. Y. Until last year he has been an outstanding member of the New York State Agricultural Society. He is teaching Agricul
ture in the Malone High School.

George Butler is teaching agriculture at Woming, Delaware. He is also operating a small poultry and fruit farm.

Professor T. E. Elder '11 of Mt. Hermon, Massachusetts, is one of Cor
nell's outstanding graduates. He was re-elected president of the New England Holstein Association. He is also a director of the national association.

Clyde W. Bame is selling washing machines at Gouverneur, N. Y.

Louis Eichler is employed at the famous Meridea Farms at Meredith, N. Y. He is in charge of one of the large barns of Jerseys that are producing certified milk for a special fancy market in New York City.

Victor M. Buck is just beginning his seventh year as agricultural mis-

sionary at Ebolowa, Cameroun, West Africa. Much of his time last year was spent in starting gardens, in training the boys to care for them, and in evangelistic services. He is making rapid progress in introducing new varieties of plants and breeding new strains which are disease resistant and heavy producers. This work makes for better living conditions and happier folk. The area reached by Buck is surely and rapidly increasing.

J. C. Hill was among our many Farmers' Week guests. "Curry" is raising fruit at Jefferson Valley, N. Y.

C. M. Phillips, Jr., is living at Clearwater, Florida.

Hugh L. Coeline is teaching Agriculture at Morrisville, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy L. Dunn announced the birth of a son, John Warren on January 16. Percy is now the scout executive for Steuben County. Miss Helen Balder and George F. Lawrence were married at Highland Park, Michigan, on October 2, 1926.

E. J. Rowan, Jr., is living at 401 N. Village Avenue, Rockville Center, L. I.

P. D. Rupert has left the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture Economics. "Phil" is now an insurance agent in Rochester.

Samuel L. Althouse is managing editor of The Poultry Item printed at Sellersville, Penn.

A. W. Force returned from the campaign to Tupper Lake to Forest Home on December 15, and has resumed his artist work in Ithaca.

Roy D. Gibbs is teaching Agriculture in the Malone High School.

C. C. Wagoner owns a poultry farm at New Hamburg, N. Y. Until last year he was in the feed business in Oneonta, N. Y., and is teaching Agriculture in the Malone High School.
ALUMNI ENJOY OLD HOME SUPPER AT FARMERS' WEEK

At the annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the College of Agriculture, held on Wednesday of Farmers' Week, the following officers were elected for the year 1927-28: president, J. M. Hurley '15, Middletown, N. Y.; first vice-president, E. H. Anderson '08, 54 Buena Place, Rochester, N. Y.; second vice-president, Mrs. Clara B. Goodman '12, Ithaca; third vice-president Don J. Wickham '24, Hector, N. Y.; secretary and treasurer A. W. Gibson '17, Ithaca; executive committee T. H. King, Jr. '07, Trumansburg, H. H. Munger '12, Bergen, and K. E. Kelme '23, Jamestown.

Following the annual meeting a banquet for the alumni and faculty of the Colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture was held in the Memorial Room of Willard Straight Hall. Two hundred and ninety-four were present at the affair which was made to represent an old home supper, with the alumni the returning children. The speakers were all dressed in old-time clothes, and everybody entered whole-heartedly into the spirit of the occasion. All the women wore sunbonnets and the men appeared in stovepipe hats. The Town Clerk, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr. '91, introduced the speakers in the following order:


Mother Agriculture, Martha Van Renselaer. Ye Local Editor, P. H. Wessels. His Honor, the Mayor, Livingston Farrand.

The Village Fiddler, John McDermott. State champion old-time fiddler and Brunswick record artist.

The increasing attendance at each succeeding alumni banquet is an indication of its popularity, and many who failed to attend this year were disappointed when they realized what they had missed.

A. J. Pratt expects to run Andrew H. Whitlock's dairy farm of pure bred Ayrshires on shares. "Art" will start his new work on April 1.

H. S. Rose left his potato farm at Watermill, L. I., a few days last fall and visited Cornell. "Jack" is now enjoying a motor trip through the United States.

Charlie Richman is now manager of the Tampa branch of the Southern Cream and Milk Co. at Tampa, Fla.

Wilber "Bill" Gaige, who visited friends in Ithaca from March 4-7, has left Clark Seed Co., Green Bay, Wisconsin.

W. J. Garynie, who held a position with the Clark Seed Company at Greeley, Colorado, has just returned to his home at Sag Harbor, N. Y.

G. C. Strong is farming at Watermill, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard E. Georgia of Rochester announce the birth of a daughter, Beverly Jane, on January 5, 1925.

Dobbins Reid and "Happy" Sadd returned January 1 after a "flivering" trip through the West. After having their car stolen in Indianapolis (but it came back—without tires), they threshed wheat through Colorado, and hiked up Pike's Peak. They proved that the Great Salt Lake was fool-proof and that the bears at Yellowstone Park are as tame as kittens. We had a letter from them while they were working in the apple harvest in the Hood River Valley, and Dobbins said "Happy" makes the pancakes now; they are about a foot in diameter and a quarter of an inch thick." We sure envy these fellows such a trip and experience. Dobbins is working for the farm management department and is living at 214 Thurston Avenue. He plans to start farming July 1. "Happy" is manager of the G. L. F. store at Sherburne.

In our December issue we said that "Shorty" McNeil's address was 277 Myrtle Avenue, Albany, N. Y. It should have read 277 Myrtle Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bockcock are operating a nursery at Williamsville. It is called "The Four Winds" nursery. Professor E. A. White, of the floriculture department, gave them some advice concerning the stocking of the new greenhouse which they have just completed.

The engagement of "Sam" B. Dorrance and Frances Ladd was announced at tea given by Mrs. F. E. Andrews on January 5.

"Rus" Young is teaching agriculture in Randolph High School. He is also at the head of the Boy Scouts there. His address is Randolph, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Cuyler E. Paine announce the arrival of a boy, Gerald
Russell Paine, on January 3, 1927. He tipped the scales at six and seventeens eight pounds. Cuyler is running his own farm at Albion, N. Y., and rumor says that he is making money.

John G. Miller is editor of "The Shenandoah Valley," published at New Market, Va., and a director of Shenandoah Estates, Inc., a $1,500,000 realty development corporation.

After being with the Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Company of Flamand, Canada, for fifteen months, Bernard Frank is back in Ag College as an assistant in forestry and is working for an M. F. degree. He lives at 326 Mitchell Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Sheldon announce the birth of a daughter, Angie Luella, on December 1, 1926. At the present writing Lester is living at 305 Cascadilla Park, but he intends to go into physical education work in the near future.

Neil R. Hamilton in a letter to the forestry department writes that he was transferred the latter part of September from the Bighorn to the Pike National Forest for the one month rangers’ training camp. Then he was sent to the Black Hills where he expects to be cruising throughout the winter. His address is Deadwood, South Dakota.

R. L. Parker, who took his Ph.D. here at Cornell in '25, has been promoted to associate professor of entomology in Kansas State College of Agriculture.

E. F. Ives is in the masonry business with his father in New York City. His address is P. O. Box 258, Lynbrook, L. I.

"Wiley" Porter has returned to his home town of Momence, III., where he has bought the largest grain elevator in the section.

"Don" Ries was back in town for the Michigan State game. He has been instructing in the entomology department at Michigan State, and received his master’s degree there last December. He is now working for his doctor’s degree in entomology at Cornell. He is living with his parents at 401 Thurston Avenue.

George Strong has his own farm at Water Mill, Long Island, and is growing, among other things, potatoes and cauliflower. George has taken on a partner and we understand the wedding took place about the middle of last June. Congratulations, George.

Kenneth G. McDonald is an inspector of timber in the sales inspection department of the Western Electric Company. His headquarters are at 395 Hudson Street, New York, but his work carries him to the Gulf and South Atlantic states.

Alice R. Parker of Brooklyn was married on June 23 to Robert L. Case of Granville, Ohio, formerly a student at Dennison and Columbia Universities.

Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed

and

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

are the right protein ingredients for rations that must produce milk economically... We can furnish formulas to suit the particular conditions of any dairy farm. If you're an undergraduate, remember this Ration Service when you start milking your own cows. If you're an alumnus, it will help you now. Write:

Ration Service Dept.
CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.,
17 Battery Place, New York City

23% Protein

in

EVERY LIVE DEALER'S STOCK
AND
EVERY GOOD DAIRY RATION

40% Protein

Edward Buell in a letter to Professor Guise of the forestry department states that he started work July 1 as assistant ranger on the Lassen National Forest in District 5. "Ed" says: "I am enjoying myself a lot as the work is very interesting as a district ranger, and I am under a well experienced ranger, Mr. Box, who has been in the service for fifteen years." "Ed's" address is Hat Creek, California, and he wishes to be remembered to all the fellows.

Kendrick S. Hart of Mexico, N. Y., was married to Miss Elizabeth Burt at Ithaca on Commencement day, June 14. They are now living at 70 Charlotte Avenue, Rochester, N. Y., where "Bill" is working for the Curtis Bros. Canning Co.

Adolph H. Urban is now with Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., 120 Broadway, New York City.

"Pete" Ham since July 1 has been holding down the job in the extension department that “Dave” Cook has had for the past two years. "Pete" admits that he got the position on his nerve, but from all reports we judge...
that “Pete’s” nerve is, as usual, making good.

“Al” Kurdt since graduation has been Farm Bureau manager in Seneca County. From all reports we believe “Al” is doing a fine piece of work. However, we do see him at the College quite often when he comes up to see Alice Shoemaker ’27.

“Al” Mason, managing editor of the COUNTRYMAN last year, pitched hay and wheat for his neighbors last summer and picked apples for his dad at Albion last fall. “Al” is visiting his Alma Mater quite frequently this term. We learn that his sister’s room-mate is the special attraction.

A. M. Boyce and S. K. Bullock started work on March 15 as assistant county agents in Ulster and Yates County respectively.

Meade Summers is a poultry specialist for Purina Mills and is located at 38 Grand Avenue, Poughkeepsie, New York. Meade gave an illustration of THE BARRETT COMPANY AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Here are a few reports of actual experiences with Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia. Study Them!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>grower</th>
<th>Arcadian Sulphate application per acre</th>
<th>Increased Yield per acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Corn</td>
<td>D. M. Chalcroft</td>
<td>240 lbs.</td>
<td>528 doz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apples</td>
<td>A. M. Nichter</td>
<td>200 lbs.</td>
<td>80 bu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>H. O. Brandt</td>
<td>150 lbs.</td>
<td>55 bu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomatoes</td>
<td>Roger Sondag</td>
<td>210 lbs.</td>
<td>217 bu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage</td>
<td>Lynn Heatley</td>
<td>240 lbs.</td>
<td>2840 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apples</td>
<td>A. J. Marble</td>
<td>200 lbs.</td>
<td>240 bu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherries</td>
<td>Donald C. Pharis</td>
<td>325 lbs.</td>
<td>81 bu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top-dressing with Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia—25½ per cent Ammonia guaranteed—will help all kinds of crops—backward or bumper. Try Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia for yourself. Will send you-FREE—enough Arcadian Sulphate to fertilize 25 square feet of soil. Just fill in and mail the coupon.

Results prove the availability of the nitrogen in Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia

The Barrett Company (address nearest office)

Write name of crops on line above and wish you to send me bulletins on these subjects.

Name
Address

7 more growers “Swap experiences”
Former Student Notes

(Continued from page 169)

H. D. Brokaw, who was out of college last term while working on his father's farm, has returned to Cornell this semester. He is doing special assistant work in the department of rural engineering.

M. E. Wadsworth is on his father's farm at Oswego, New York.

P. H. Michel is selling real estate in the vicinity of Yonkers. "Mike's" address is 60 Ellison Avenue, Yonkers.

W. S. Bishop is farming with his father at Deansboro, N. Y.

All Power Has Its Cost

FARM power and labor that seem to cost the least are often the most expensive. For instance, if you had 2000 bushels of grain to thresh, which would you rather do—take a flail and thresh it yourself at seemingly no cost, or pay a thresherman? Would 200 days of back breaking labor cost you more, or less, than the thresherman's bit?

All power has its cost. The returns determine its economy. Human muscle, oxen, horses, mechanical power—each has had its chance in Agriculture and each in turn, has supplanted or is supplanting the other. This is the reason for the great movement toward labor saving machinery that is now reorganizing Agriculture. Everything else has proved too expensive.

In this great movement Case machines are playing no small part. The reputation of Case tractors, threshers, combines and other Case products as labor saving, money making machines is well established wherever profitable modern farming is practiced.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company

Incorporated 1842

Racine, Wisconsin

NOTE—Our plows and harrows are NOT the Case plows and harrows made by the J. I. Case Plow Works Co.
"Gil" Murray is working for L. E. Van E. Hen, a civil engineer, of New Rochelle, New York. In a letter to the forestry department he says: "My work to date has been that of surveying and I have the August and dignified position as road inspector on a new concrete road we are supervising." "Gil's" address is 60 Flandreau Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Aletta Tuttle is a designer and decorator in a retail flower store in New York City.

Den Uyl is with the department of forestry, State Board of Agriculture, Jefferson, Missouri.

"Tommy" Termohlen is a barn expert for the Louden Machinery Company and his address is 29 Grant Street, Utica, New York. "Tommy" visited his Alma Mater during Farmer's Week.

Mary Monty is living at 208 Academy Street, South Orange, New Jersey.

Lois Faber is finishing the work for her college degree in Florida at Stetson University.

Ruth Esta Davitt can be reached in care of the Cornell Club, 120 Madison Avenue, New York City.

"Walt" Benning is helping his father raise fruit on their farm at South Clyde in Wayne County.

Florence Burtis can be reached in care of C. R. McConkey, 4443 Broadway, New York City.

Milo Thompson and Miss Helen MacDonald of South Otselic were married on June 5. Milo is now assistant Farm Bureau manager in Cattaraugus County and is located at Salamanca.

Luther Jones and Miss Catherine P. Woody of Salida, Colorado, were married on September 1. During the coming year Jones will be located at the Texas College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts where he has an assistant professorship in the agronomy department. His address is care of faculty exchange at the college station, Texas.

E. K. Ach is with the International Paper Co., 111 White Building, Utica, New York, and since July 1 has been working in the Adirondacks.

Note—Explanation

The figures in the first column on page 163 are figured on an acre basis and include five applications. Fields sprayed a sixth time were charged with an additional $45 per acre. The figures for cost of sprayer are not a pro rata distribution of the total cost of $240, which was met by the members, but is based on the assumption that the sprayer will be in use for five years, at the expiration of which it will be traded in with a credit of $40. Both of these assumptions are justified by authorities at the College.

LOOKING FORWARD

Within a short time, every agricultural student will be faced with the necessity of applying his knowledge to his every-day work. The better acquainted he is with the tools of his profession, the better equipped he will be to make farm management profitable.

Dynamite is a handy tool for nearly every farmer. Of course you know something of its more frequent uses—for land clearing, tree planting, and drainage. But there are numerous minor uses to which dynamite can be put on any farm at some time.

These occasional uses, as well as the major ones, are fully covered in Land Development with Hercules Dynamite. This handbook contains all the information you need to do any kind of agricultural blasting. You should read it now as a text, and keep it for reference when you get on the job. Fill out the coupon below for a free copy.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
CORPORATION

900 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware.
Please send me a free copy of "Land Development with Hercules Dynamite."

Name ........................................

College ....................................

City ............................ State ...........
Gerald F. "Gid" Britt left us January 15 for Chicago to take up publicity work for the Portland Cement Corporation. He came back and won the Eastman Stage contest during Farmers' Week. "Gid" was graduated in three and one-half years, and from what we learn he is getting a very good salary for a person just out of College.

Developing a New Market
(Continued from page 163)

we designate as the farmers' section, is devoted to the handling of produce which is raised within trucking distance of the market.

The business of this terminal market is almost entirely of a wholesale nature. It is here that the chain stores, groceries and other retail agencies, the hotels and restaurants purchase their entire supply of fruits and vegetables. The farmers' section furnishes the bulk of the supply during the local growing season and the section devoted to shipped-in produce furnishes most of the supply during the balance of the year, and also such commodities as are needed to supplement local grown produce in season.

Although the business on this type of market is mostly wholesale, the market would not be complete without some selling at retail. There will always be found these sales at retail direct to consumers on any successful and complete market. It gives a needed opportunity for the farmer and the wholesale produce trade to dispose of their surpluses and of such produce as is not readily saleable to the regular trade because of slight deterioration or other minor defects.

A great deal of the perishable produce that comes from the general and dairy farms and many odd lots of left-over or over-ripe but otherwise wholesome foods from the wholesale stores would be wasted were it not for the retail part of the market. This grade of produce attracts the poorer classes and serves them as well as the best grades which cost more.

The sale of the higher grades of produce at retail should not be lost sight of as it has great possibilities. People love to see displays of produce such as are found on public markets, and will go to them to gratify this desire. On the other hand, the producer who is interested in developing this class of trade must cater to it by offering quality produce put up in gift packages or in such form as will conveniently meet the needs of family trade. He must also adjust his price so that it falls somewhere between the current wholesale and the retail prices. Freshness does not appear to be, in itself, sufficient inducement to build up a high class retail trade. By providing such facilities a city does all that should be done by a public agency to bring about the direct sale of produce to the consumer.

The ultimate result to agriculture of a market planned and managed as suggested, would be the placing of the farmers who live within trucking distance of such a market, in a position to take full advantage of their location near large consuming centers, thus relieving them of the necessity of shipping, with its attendant costs and risks, to distant markets in competition with distant shippers.

Space will not permit a statement of the general economic benefits that would accrue from the operation of this new type of market. I believe that this new type of market, with the management in the hands of a trained specialist, is the key to the solution of the marketing problem in our cities.

---

College Education Secured by Draining Acres

$2500 Worth of Muck Land Reclaimed at Cost of Only $200

Two high school boys wanted to go to college, earnestly enough to work for their expenses. Their father, one of the owners of the Hartnagle Brothers Farm near Newark, N. Y., made them this business-like offer: "Drain the ten acres of muck land and you can have the proceeds of the crops raised on the land".

The boys figured, asked questions, and finally decided to blast the ditches with dynamite.

After laying out the ditch line and punching holes to contain the necessary cartridges of 50% du Pont Ditching Dynamite, a cartridge containing an electric blasting cap was placed in the center hole with wire leading to a blasting machine in a safe position. Down goes the handle to the blasting machine! BANG! Into the air is thrown muck, marl and stumps and scattered over the surface. Immediately the water begins running down the blasted trench.

Ten acres of idle muck land produced the crops whose sale enabled two boys to pay their college expenses. A permanent, profitable improvement secured at a cost of $1.20 per rod.
MAKE MONEY

The business or institution that truly serves arouses in their patrons the feeling that they too, have profited from their transactions.

When careful executives and trained scientists discuss the business of cleaning, the

WYANDOTTE PRODUCTS

are recommended — Because they assist in quickly producing desired cleaning results, and— Because with them the user is able to profit.

But, the Wyandotte Service includes more than a group of efficient materials which will assist in doing profitable cleaning of many kinds. The user of Wyandotte profits from the efficiency of the product itself, and he also profits from the cleaning suggestions of the Wyandotte Service Men.

"Wyandotte" Cleans Clean.

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THE J. B. FORD CO.

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HOLSTEINS

The men who own them will tell you that HOLSTEINS

Producers of Milk—

Producers of Butterfat—

Producers of Calves—

Dependable in every climate

Excel as Producers of Cash

Write for literature

The Extension Service

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

What is a Wizard?

To the man on the street, a wizard is a very wise man or some sort of a magician. But, to the man engaged in the manufacture of Dairy Products, a Wizard is a machine that is used in thousands of plants throughout the world.

Its full name is the Wizard Pasteurizer. It is used for pasteurizing, ripening, mixing, storage, heating and holding purposes in the milk plant, creamery and ice cream plant.

Over twenty-two years in continuous production, the Wizard is now accepted as standard everywhere. This is because it is always kept up-to-date, improvements being made whenever they are proven desirable. The original idea, however, remains the same because a better method is yet to be found.

Descriptive matter sent upon request.

The Creamery Package Mfg. Company

1242 W. Washington Blvd.

Chicago, Ill.

SALES BRANCHES EVERYWHERE
TAILORED AT FASHION PARK

Pick Out Your Own Adjective
For These New Baxter Suits of
Smooth finished Worsted and
Colorful Cheviots

"Smart"
"Keen"
"Snappy"
"Great"
"Good Looking"
"Wonderful"

Pick out your own expression if you like, but
be sure to pick out your new Spring Suit at
Baxter's before the one you want is picked up
by some other early bird.

BAXTER'S
THE QUALITY SHOP
FASHION PARK CLOTHIERS

The Atkinson Press
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Periodical Publications
Books, Catalogs
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Opposite Treman, King & Co.

DO NOT BUY INSURANCE
Before you have investigated
The Liberal Features
of the NEW
New York Life Policy

AGENTS
C. H. WEBSTER, '04
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Dial 2445

S. E. DAVIS '22
120 Catherine Street
Dial 8201
KERMIS PLAYS ENTERTAIN 
FARMERS' WEEK GUESTS 

Students Produce Three Plays for 
Annual Affair 

The final entertainment of Farmers' Week was given in Bailey Hall on the evening of February 11 with the presentation of the annual Kermis plays. 

"The Making Clothes," by Grace Kiner, was the opening production which portrayed the excitement prevailing in a rural home on the occasion of an expected return of the daughter from the city to be married. It sells the prize calf to provide funds for the preparations and then just too late comes news of daughter's sudden marriage in the city. The chagrin of the parents is pathetic. 

The Maker of Dreams gives a quaint bit of the home life of Pierrot and Pierrette, traveling entertainers. Pierrot seeks love but he does not realize that his true love is his charming partner until that fanciful character, The Maker of Dreams, gives him a description of his true love which he slowly checks and finds to correspond most perfectly with that of his partner. The curtain falls with the joyous lovers in embrace. 

Melodrama Concludes Program 

"Out of the Night," by John Smith, concluded the evening's entertainment. It was an exciting story of the night, a terrific storm, a washed out bridge, a frightened-to-death farmer's wife, and the woman whom she is sheltering from the storm. Around the fearlessness of the latter, this cold-blooded Amazon who faces the robbers, is centered the most thrilling part of the action. The rumbling thunder, the swishing of the rain, and the dimly lighted stage add to the tenseness of the atmosphere. All is made safe in the end with the abatement of the storm and the arrival of masculine assistance. 

PROFESSOR STONE PREPARES 
HISTORY OF COLLEGE FARM 

John I. Stone, professor emeritus of farm practice, is preparing a bulletin about the history of the university farm. It contains the story of the growth of the farm since the time when Professor Stone entered the university farm. 

It goes back to the time when "Professor J. H. Comstock worked for_pay, hunting corn at three cents a bushel near the present site of the University reservoir and found it a slow way to earn dimes. A. J. Lamoreaux, now assistant librarian in the college, remembers helping to harvest buckwheat near the present agricultural heating plant and picking apples on the knoll near the filter plant."

The bulletin contains many maps of the various phases of the university farm. 

REPORT SHOWS GROWTH OF 
GENEVA EXPERIMENT STATION 

A recent resume of the records in the director's office reveals some interesting information concerning the Geneva Agricultural Experiment Station. The Station utilizes considerable land in its experimental work. The original Station farm, purchased in 1882, contained 130 acres. In 1911, 87 more acres were purchased and from time to time since then smaller tracts have been leased, until now the Station controls about 309 acres in that vicinity. In addition, it has under its direct control the Vineland laboratory located at Fredonia, the Long Island Vegetable Research farm at Riverhead and the Hudson Valley Fruit Investigations at Hudson, making a total of 386 acres, besides several tracts and orchards rented during the year. It is also of interest to note that the state has invested in permanent improvements that is, buildings, on the Station grounds at Geneva, a sum amounting to about $250,000, of which the chief items covered by this sum are the chemistry building, the biology building and Jordan Hall. 

Professor T. J. McInerney was elected secretary of the New York State Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors at their last meeting.
G. F. Britt Gets First Place in Hard-Fought Contest

The eighteenth annual Eastman Stage contest was held in Bailey Hall on the Thursday of Farmers' Week before an audience of fifteen hundred guests and students. Dean A. R. Mann presided at the contest giving an outline of its purpose and the reasons for its endowment.

G. F. "Gid" Britt '27, won the first prize of one hundred dollars for his speech "Darkness Before Dawn." In his speech he gave a summary of the present agricultural conditions and a forecast of great improvement in farming conditions. He pointed out that agriculture is a basic industry without which the nation could not exist. He showed how the prosperity of the nation was dependent upon the prosperity of our rural communities which supply the food and clothing necessary for all classes. He concluded with a hopeful picture of improved farm conditions in the near future and especially the opportunities which farming holds for college men.

Second Prize Goes to Dalrymple

D. M. "Dan" Dalrymple '27, won second prize with his speech "High Time for a New Harner." In his speech he brought out the flaws in our farm tax system and the desirability of a more sound tax policy. C. G. Garman '28, placed third with his speech "Can a City Boy Succeed in Farming," in which he brought out several facts concerning city boys and farms. The other speakers were Miss M. M. Leaming '27, "The Unwritten Chapter," F. R. Smith '27, "Shall I Return to the Farm?" and W. H. Walling '27, "The Lost Lands."

The judges of the contest were M. C. Burritt, former director of extension of the New York State College of Agriculture, Raymond Cooper, lecturer of the State Grange, and R. R. Lord, associate editor of Farm and Fireside. The ushers for the evening were the members of Helos and Hebos, the cultural societies. Professor H. D. Smith, University organist, played several selections on the organ during the evening, concluding the program with America.

The winner of the medal in production poultry judging at the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show was C. H. Chamberlin '27 and not E. J. Mortimer, as announced in the February Countryman.

DEAN MANN PRESIDES AT ANNUAL EASTMAN STAGE

The Cornell Countryman March, 1927

RECENTLY PUBLISHED BULLETINS

Artistry in dress (H 144).
Children's clothing (E 160).
Coccidiosis and bacillary white diarrhea in chicks (E 148).
Dairy-barn rearrangement (E 111).
Dairy-barn ventilation (E 151).
Farm water supply. Part I, Simple water systems and plumbing (E 50).
Farm water supply. Part II, Use of the hydraulic ram (E 145).
Fitting and using the dress form (E 146).
Food selection and health habits.
Gas engine on the farm, III: Running troubles and their remedy (E 147).
Grinding farm tools (E 155).
Health record for boys and girls. How to record and use an operating statement (E 156).
Outline of the New York State system of taxation (E 152).
Top-working and bridge-grafting (E 144).
4-H Club member's record book, first year homemaking (J 17).
4-H Club member's record book, foods and nutrition—elementary (J 18).
4-H Club member's record book, foods and nutrition—advanced (J 20).
4-H Club member's record book, clothing and health—elementary (J 22).
4-H Club member's record book, clothing and health—advanced (J 21).
Requests for any of these bulletins should be written on a post card addressed to the office of publication of the College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.

A. B. CLARK SPEAKS BEFORE REORGANIZED VEG GARDEN CLUB

The Vegetable Gardening Club for students interested in gardening is being reorganized. The first meeting was held on March 3, at which time A. B. Clark of the Everett B. Clark Seed Company, Milford, Connecticut, spoke on "Vegetable Seeds." It is planned to have men prominent in different phases of the plant industry address the club during the spring months.

The following persons have entered the COUNTRYMAN editorial competition which was opened on February 18: R. A. Aymar '29, C. O. Bennett '29, Miss Dora Bond '29, Miss Helen Briggs '29, G. W. Haddon '29, Miss Barbara Neff '29, Miss Helen Rippey '30, Peter Tevick '30, P. H. Van Ness '30, and A. G. West '29.

Those who entered the business competition are: Miss Beatrice Foster '30, W. D. Bull '29, M. J. Kelly '29, Miss Frances Leonard '30, and J. D. Price '30.

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS AID CANNERS AND POULTRYMEN

Tell Principles Needed to Compete
With Western Products

A poultry and egg marketing school was held by the poultry department from February 28 to March 5, as part of a program seeking high standards of quality and grading in New York state poultry products. This is a new venture for the department and was undertaken in an effort to aid New York poultrymen in competing with western farmers whose products are highly graded and well standardized. Many worthwhile talks and demonstrations were given and on the last day of the school a written examination covering these lectures together with an oral judging test were given to members of the school. Those qualifying were awarded certificates as testimony of their work.

Field Men Get Dope on Vegetables

The fourth annual extension school for canners' field men was held at the college from March 1 to 4, under the direction of the department of vegetable gardening. The school was well attended by the field men of nearly every important canner in the state and thought grading in New York was given to new varieties and methods of canning, major stress was placed upon the many insects which cause such ravages among the growers of canning crops. Effective plans for control were outlined to the field men who will in turn carry this valuable information to the many farmers in the state who grow for canning consumption.

SCHOOL FOR GRANGERS SCHEDULED AT CORNELL

A school for Granger lecturers will be held at the College of Agriculture from April 19 to 21, under the joint auspices of the New York State Grange and the department of rural social organization. This is the first school for Grangers ever held at the college and is the second of its kind conducted in United States. Monday evening a reception will be given the students of the school by the faculty with addresses by Dean Mann and other representatives of the college. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings there will be demonstrations in conducting socials, debates, and lecturer's programs. A Grange banquet will be held Friday evening.

There will be no registration fee or other expenses except transportation, meals and lodging. President Ralph A. Felton, of the department of rural social organization, is ready to supply additional information.

The Cornell Countryman

March, 1927

Dr. David Griffiths, horticulturist of the bureau of plant industry of the U. S. D. A., gave two talks here on February 19 on his latest book. He was optimistic about the future supply and quality of American-grown bulbs. He was initiated into Pi Alpha Xi at a banquet held at the Johnny Parsons Club.
Strand Theater

March 27—April 2

Adolph Menjou
in
Sorrows of Satan

WHEREVER you go in Brown & Brown clothes they make you look and feel as if you had a perfect right to be there.

Stover
Right... and On Time
PRINTER

115-117 North Tioga Street

Custom built
Ready-to-wear

Brown & Brown
142 East State Street
Clothing Haberdashery Hats and Shoes
Domecon Doings

Norma Wright, Editor
Laura Griswold, Associate Editor

The lesson in color was an incidental scarf dance given by spirits representing the different colors and a solo dance by Lydia Kitt, '29, as Gray, the combination of all colors, was a feature of the interlude.

In the last act the room was transformed. Gone were the knicknacks and family portraits, the telephone doll and brightly decorated lamp. Neutral toned walls made a background for a few well chosen pictures, and simple, inexpensive and comfortable furnishings. The refurnished room calmed the family restlessness and the curtain fell on a contented group singing "Home Sweet Home."

CAFETERIA BREAKS RECORDS

Imagine mixing twenty gallons of macaroni and cheese at one time, or cooking the hindquarters of two steers for one meal! How would you like to wash 14,124 dishes with eight assistants in only three hours? These things went on not in the world's largest hotel but in our own domecon cafeteria.

When we consider that 2,209 meals were served in one day, we do not wonder that such large scale operations took place. This year domecon gave a practical demonstration of the ability of the domeconers to rise to the demand of the record breaking Farmers' Week crowd. All previous records were broken and 9,633 people were served in the week.

Mrs. Nehring says, "We are asked so frequently by Farmers' Week visitors, 'Do you dread to see us come?' Not at all, we rather enjoy the excitement of feeding thousands for a few days, but we must say that we really aren't sorry when the week ends."

Nearby every door in domecon is well labeled, but the labels are out of date. In some cases white slips of paper are thumbtacked to the door. That looks very shiftless. It certainly isn't setting a very good example in housekeeping, is it? We wonder how Farmers' Week visitors found the people they wanted to see in the home economics building. This might be a good project for the students in household arts. They could have some real practice in using their lettering ability.

HOTEL MANAGEMENT STUDENTS DISPLAY THEIR CULINARY ART

Farmers' Week Guests Much Impressed by Exhibition of Talent

The demonstration given by hotel students during Farmers' Week was unusual. New Yorkers and if the audience had any doubts of the men's ability to cook, they were entirely dispelled by the luscious planked steak, the canapes, meringues, and other elaborate dishes prepared by the students.

Under the direction of Mrs. Jessie A. Boys of the department of foods and drinks, S. W. Baskin, R. E. Henderson '27, A. C. Hunt '29, and R. E. Tys '27, in chef's costumes, went through a regular laboratory procedure in an improvised laboratory on the platform in the home economics assembly room, making the mouths of the onlookers water with the good things they turned out. Preceding the demonstration Mrs. Boys explained that the courses in food preparation which the hotel students take are not designed to make them expert cooks, but to give them a management's knowledge of the problems a hotel chef may have to meet. "Nevertheless," she added, "they can cook."

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS HERE

A committee visited the College of Home Economics on March 3 to study the work the college is doing. The committee considered the large size of the college to the homes of the state and discussed the need either for enlargement to meet the growing demands or for limiting the enrollment, which is becoming an acute problem. The committee was composed of representatives of the Governor of New York State, the Commissioner of Education, State Federation of Farm Bureaus, State Federation of Home Bureaus, New York State Grange, and various women's organizations.

Becoming and suitable clothes, not necessarily those that are expensive, can certainly do well. The state college at Ithaca, N. Y., has a new bulletin on artistry in dress which may help solve some problems. Those who ask for copies should mention number E 144.
Wisteria Garden

Why not make this your downtown headquarters?
Delicious Luncheon
Four O’clock Tea
A Sumptuous Dinner
A Light Salad or Sandwich in the evening

Particular Food for Particular People

H. V. Miles, '08

Insist

on having your optical prescription filled in Ithaca
Time and money will be saved — and there’s another reason

Wilson & Burchard
Optometrists
220 East State Street

“We grind our own lenses”

TO THE POINT

There are some men who do not buy their clothing at this store simply because they have never been in to see what we have to offer them.
If these men would do themselves the justice of comparing our clothes with the clothes of other stores — and at the same time compare prices — it is a certainty that they would trade nowhere but here.

$25 to $55

BUTTRICK & FRAWLEY, Inc.
CLOTHING FURNISHINGS SHOES
RESEARCH IN FOREST SOILS
ASSURED BY GENEROUS GIFT

A gift of $130,000 for the endowment of a research professorship in forest soils at Cornell University has been announced by President Livingston Farrand, who stated that the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Trust, founded by Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Forestry Association, in addition to endowing the chair, had made a further generous provision of funds for the operating expenses of the advanced line of investigation to be undertaken.

The work will be done in the New York State College of Agriculture, and the appointment of the professor will be announced shortly, President Farrand said. The chair will be named for Mr. Pack, who is already well known for his benefactions to the forestry as president of the American Forestry Association and as the founder of the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Trust. This trust is administered by his son, Arthur Newton Pack.

Knowledge of Forest Soils Lacking

"It is the northeastern hard-wood area, extending over the middle Atlantic states and as far west as Indiana and Illinois, the question of proper forest care and operation depends very largely upon a study of soil conditions, and practically no data on forest soils are at present available," President Farrand said. "The present and forest pathology is a new development in forest science, and it will undertake to coordinate studies in several fields of science and apply what is learned to the special soil problems involved in the business of growing healthy forests.

Chemistry of Soils to Be Studied

"This research will necessarily deal with the chemistry and biology of soils. It will naturally have relations with the field of heredity in tree growth, particularly as it should throw light on the problem of adapting certain varieties of trees to given soils. And it will have a bearing on the field of plant pathology, because of the relation that soil conditions bear to diseases of trees."

"Many of the timber grower's problems are complex. Their solution must be sought in several fields, including these interrelated fields of soils, forest pathology.

"This is the first time that such a comprehensive research on forest soils has been systematically undertaken in this country. The comprehensive study of forest soils is a new line of research everywhere, and the only specialized workers in it are a few scientists in Sweden, Russia, Finland and Germany. While the work to be done under Charles Lathrop Pack's endowment will deal directly with American forest problems, its results will have international interest and general scientific value."

This research professorship in forest soils, while closely correlated with the forestry department, will officially be under the supervision of the department of agronomy.

FORESTRY CLUB OFFICERS ELECTED FOR SECOND TERM

The Forestry Club held its first meeting of the term in the club room on February 23, at which time the lumberjacks elected a new set of officers for the second term. "Bill" Walling will continue to wield the gavel at meetings and "Froggie" Pond will again act as vice-president. To "Al" Quick was entrusted the care of the money bag, and to "Slyve" Olsen the keeping of the minutes.

The purpose and future of the club and its relation to the forestry department were talked over in an informal discussion preceding the election of officers. A foresters' barbecue to be held early in the spring was suggested as a good means of getting the whole gang together and helping the new members get acquainted. Crew possibilities were mentioned and all prospective oarsmen were asked to report at the old armory.

The meeting adjourned to the tune of Home Sweet Home, played by brand new accordion by "Marv" Smith and "Bill" Walling.

MINNESOTA SUPERVISOR BRINGS U. S. FOREST SERVICE "DOPE"

A. G. Hamel, superintendent of the Superior National Forest, Minnesota, is now making visits to a number of the forest schools of the country. The purpose of his trip is to talk with forestry students about the work of the United States Forest Service and to strengthen the relations between the service and the several forest schools.

Mr. Hamel addressed the Cornell foresters on February 11, 12 and 14, delivering a series of lectures and answering any questions that arose. The foresters, particularly those interested in the U. S. Forest Service, gathered at the home of "Bill" Walling, president of the Cornell foresters, to hear him speak. There they discussed forest management as practiced on the U. S. National Forests.

WAKELY OFFERS CAMERA

P. C. Wakely is offering an excellent pocket camera to the junior who submits the best journal of notes on his course, his reading, his talks on professional subjects, and his observations on forestry. The journals are due May 1, 1927, and should be kept on legal-size paper. The man, who Mr. Wakely thinks has learned the most, will get the camera.
A hot time in the old country store

The Second Annual

**BARNYARD BALL**

(Remember the gingham dresses and overalls of last year)

April Fools’ Eve, March 31

Got cher plowin’ done Hank?

Where a pull counts

Isle O’ Blues Orchestra

The Old Armory

Couple — one seventy five

Stags — two dollars

Lizzies, buggies, or shanks’ mare are approved

“Modes of Conveyance”
SWELL HEADED

Five thousand visitors registered at the twentieth annual Farmers' Week, which is over a thousand more than have come in any previous year. Part of the unusually large attendance was doubtless due to favorable weather. Yet the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics have reason to be proud of the ever-increasing confidence and reliance which the farmers and home-makers of the state are placing in them.

READY ALL—STROKE!

"The foresters will have to get an early start to beat these aggies this year," worries our forestry page editor in the February issue, urging his lumberjacks to the machines. You surely will, dear foresters. We sympathize with you and add that if you haven't started practicing yet you might as well give up now. The aggies are holding daily practice in the old armory, keeping in trim for the day when the Inlet thaws. Let's see all the old fellows out and all the new ones who think they can pull an oar, for we're out to win!

THE SOCIAL VIEWPOINT

A student who leaves the College of Agriculture or home economics without taking at least one course in rural social organization is making a grave mistake, no matter what he or she is preparing for, farmer, teacher, extension worker, housewife, business man, or what not. A person who specializes is frequently over-balanced, so that he places wrong things first and thus misses much of the pleasure and satisfaction of life. To obviate such difficulties a course in the above department is helpful; it organizes information, gives vision, encourages progressive outlook, and develops a social viewpoint.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION

Every student with an unbalanced education is like an improperly cut jewel which shows its brilliance only in one angle of the light. If you cannot get the liberal education that makes for a well-rounded man, in your classes, by all means get it outside of them. The best of music is to be heard at the university concerts and at the weekly organ recitals; fine arts exhibits are held in Morse Hall. These as well as some of the extra curricular lectures are well worth attending.

NOVEMBER COPIES

We have exhausted our supply of the November, 1926, issue of the COUNTRYMAN and will appreciate it greatly if any of our subscribers will let us have their copies if no longer desired.

The population of England is unusually dense.
PETER SCUSA

Modern
Shoe Repairing

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the
The Most-Up-to-Date Shoe Repair Shop in the City
Shoes Called for and Delivered

405 College Avenue
Dial 2272

Prices are Lower

The New York State College of Agriculture

is the largest in the United States
New York ranks seventh among all States in value of agricultural products
although it is only twenty-ninth in area and has the largest urban population
But it has good farmers and good markets
Agricultural economists say that farming is now due for a cycle of prosperity
Those who know how to farm, and how to market what they produce, will be most likely to profit by the new conditions
Consider a college education at the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

165-ACRE FARM near State Road; level; tobacco and dairy section; southern New York; also alfalfa land; modern conveniences. Sell to settle estate. For further information, address M, Cornell Countryman
The electrical industry brings forty years' experience to the farm

NO LONGER is rural electrification only "a possibility." The building of rural lines is in active progress; and the policy of electric light and power companies is to extend rural service as fast as circumstances will permit.

The electrical industry is applying the experience of forty years of service to cities and industry to the problem of delivering electric service to farms. Where the demand is sufficient to justify the building of lines on a business basis, farmers are having no trouble getting service. For, to derive the full benefit of rural electrification, the varied use of power as well as light must be applied.

Only through cooperation between the producers and the consumers—light and power companies and the farmers—can rural electrification be brought about. The farmer should take advantage of the great variety of things electricity can do. The industry, meanwhile, is working with representatives of farmers in twenty states to devise new equipment and improve that now in use.

The benefits of electricity which are now enjoyed on 260,000 farms will be extended to hundreds of thousands of progressive farms within the next few years. Ask your power company for information and cooperation.

The Committee on Relations of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Individual Plant Manufacturers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Home Economics Association, National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, and the National Electric Light Association.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION
29 WEST 39TH STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y.
Into the Land of the Buffalo

ON AN April morning in 1856, the first bridge to span the Mississippi river was getting its baptism of traffic.

From the Illinois side of the river came a squat locomotive pulling a half-dozen small box cars. With valiant blasts from its whistle, the iron horse snorted its way across to the little town of Davenport, Iowa, and coon-skin caps and beaver hats flew into the air, as the crowd cheered the passage.

The pioneer bridge had stood the test. The Mississippi and Missouri railroad, extending into the West, was linked with lines leading into the East. One of the greatest epochs in the commercial life of the nation was begun.

And the West was ready for its new commercial development. For an earlier pioneer—the John Deere steel plow—had led the way for that first train across the mighty river.

As the leading outpost of agriculture, the John Deere plow factory, at Moline, Illinois, had been busy for years.

Every year, by the thousands, up and down the Mississippi by boat, and then by wagon far into the land of the Indian and the buffalo, John Deere plows had traveled.

They were conspicuous among the goods at the first store in every pioneer settlement; the first to turn the virgin soil, as the frontiers of farming pressed westward; the chief equipment of those hardy pioneers who carved farms and states from the wild prairie lands, creating the wealth that brought the wheels of commerce rolling from the East.

* * *

Today, over many bridges, hundreds of trains daily cross the Mississippi and pass westward through vast regions of rich farms, where John Deere implements and machines have been in wealth-producing use, every year for three generations.
Now! More than 650,000 Cows Milked with De Laval Milkers

Proof of the overwhelming superiority of De Laval Milkers is shown in the rapidly increasing numbers which are being put to use by progressive dairymen everywhere. With more than 650,000 cows (including some of the highest producers in the world, and many owned by agricultural colleges, experiment stations, public institutions, producers of Certified, Special and Grade A milk) now milked with De Laval Milkers, the economy and efficiency of De Laval milking is firmly established.

Thousands of De Laval users say that it has made dairying more pleasant and profitable for them, that it milks their cows better and quicker than ever before, and produces more and cleaner milk.

If you are milking five or more cows by hand, a De Laval Milker will soon pay for itself. Your only regret will be that you didn’t get one sooner. See your De Laval Agent for full information.

Outfits for any size herd.
Sold on easy terms.

The De Laval Separator Company

NEW YORK
165 Broadway

CHICAGO
600 Jackson Blvd.

SAN FRANCISCO
61 Beale Street

The Atkinson Press, Ithaca, N. Y.
Search the Shrubbery Until He Snares the Errant One, or Else is Arrested

Sometimes, if a Bee Fails to Return and Ads in the Local Papers Show No Results, the Owner Should Search the Shrubbery Until He Snares the Errant One, or Else is Arrested

APRIL

1927

Volume XXIV
The Young Generation and the Tractor

AFew years ago only a handful of tractors in the land—today over a half million! The children of today are growing up in the power farming age. The McCormick-Deering Tractor in the field, the family automobile on the road—and life on the farm holds more living than ever before.

Necessity and the spirit of youth have brought about great changes on the farms. The young farmer and the older farmer who keeps his mind young are working on the new and profitable scale. They are making money by handling the most productive work in the least time with the lowest labor costs. They are increasing per-acre yields—plowing more furrows per trip—planting every hill full—cultivating more rows—cutting wider swaths. They are beating down the high price of labor by making that labor do two and three days' work in one, and that method leads to farm profit.

The tractorless farmer is working against fearful odds these days—against the fast, productive work of six hundred thousand tractors. This spring more of the high-quality tractors—McCormick-Deering 10-20, 15-30 and FARMALL—are going from the McCormick-Deering dealers to work on the farms than in any previous spring.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America (Incorporated) Chicago, Illinois

THE FARMALL

The remarkable new 4-cylinder McCormick-Deering FARMALL, designed to handle planting and cultivating of row crops, as well as all other farm power work. With a 2-row planter the FARMALL covers 25 to 30 acres a day; with a 4-row planter 50 acres a day. Equipped with cultivating attachment, as shown here, FARMALL cultivates 15 to 25 acres a day, doing the work of 2 or 3 men and 6 to 8 horses. In all baling operations, too, nothing can beat FARMALL. With the 7-ft. mowing attachment and one 7-ft. trailer mower you can cut 50 to 60 acres a day, FARMALL is ready for all drawbar, belt, and power take-off work.

BELOW: Frank Lux, young corn wizard of Shelbyville, Ind., in the field with the McCormick-Deering FARMALL tractor and two-row cultivator attachment. Frank Lux won a championship in the junior department of the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago. The day after this tractor was delivered Frank, double disked and multi-packed a 28-acre field. The entire family is enthusiastic about the new all-purpose FARMALL.
The End of an Age-old Chore

TWICE a day—every day—it's milking time. Often, mother or the boys must do it when the men are busy—but not on the electrified farm.

A little motor on a milking machine will milk several cows at one time. Electricity will cool and separate the milk, grind the feed, and pump the water—do a dozen chores at a cost of a few cents for each chore.

And when electricity washes, cleans, and cooks, and lights every building on the farm, it makes life easier for every member of the family.

Being a “milkmaid” is small fun, anyhow. Electricity is the modern milkmaid and all-round farm worker.

If you are on an electric line or hope to be soon, ask your electric power company for a copy of the G-E Farm Book which explains many uses for electricity on the farm.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
For Spring

Tennis

You will enjoy tennis with a Lee balanced racket. There are several models to select from. Buy a good racket if you play a great deal. Perhaps a less expensive one if you play only a little. Buy at the Co-op.

Remington Portable Typewriter

It is just as important for a student to save time as it is for a business man. One machine which will save time for you is a typewriter. We think that the best typewriter for student use is the Remington Portable. Examine one at the Co-op.

Cornell Co-op. Society

Barnes Hall

Ithaca, New York

The man who devotes himself to the study of poultry science has a real ally in The Quaker Oats Company.

For this large organization, with its extensive purchasing, manufacturing, and experimental resources is always ready to exchange ideas with students, instructors, and poultrymen.

The Quaker Oats Company makes scientific feeds—FUL-O-PEP Poultry Feeds—puts them within reach of poultry raisers everywhere, and continually urges to the public-at-large the adoption of scientific methods in feeding, management and marketing.

In short, Quaker aims to help everyone interested in poultry.

The Quaker Oats Company
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Makers of

FUL-O-PEP

POULTRY FEEDS
Make Farm Work Pay

There is always plenty of work to be done on a farm. The problem is to make the work pay. Since the cost of labor makes up about 40 per cent of the total cost of producing farm commodities, it is quite important to know how to make the best use of it.

Labor efficiency is measured by a very definite standard—output per day per worker. The man who plows eight acres a day earns twice as much as the man who plows only four.

The same principle applies to all farm work whether the farmer does it himself or hires it done. The labor problem thus resolves itself into the careful selection and proper use of labor saving machinery.

By the tremendous increase they make possible in each worker's output, Case machines have brought prosperity to thousands of farmers.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company
Incorporated 1873
Racine, Wisconsin

NOTE—Our plows and harrows are NOT the Case plows and harrows made by the J. I. Case Plow Works Co.
A FAIR DEAL

For the fourth consecutive time, National Child Health Day is to be celebrated all over the United States on May 1. Health departments, welfare organizations, clubs and individuals will unite to make the observance a success.

Dr. S. J. Crumbine, General Execution of the American Child Health Association, defines health as follows:

“Health is a state of physical, mental and moral equilibrium, a normal functioning of body, mind, and soul. It is the state when work is a pleasure, when the world looks good and beautiful, and the battle of life seems worth while. Health is the antithesis of disease, degeneracy, and crime.”

What are you doing to protect your child’s health? Is it getting a fair deal in this game of life?

ISN’T IT STRANGE?

A few figures concerning the agriculture of the area of New York and Pennsylvania, which supplies New York City with milk, shows the immensity of the dairy industry in that region.

1—It covers 15,000,000 acres.
2—1,500,000 cows produce $365,000,000 worth of dairy products for 13,000,000 people.
3—The value of farms and livestock is $1,050,000,000 and milk plants, equipment, etc., amount to $200,000,000.
4—Dairying is 33 percent of this region’s agriculture. Isn’t it strange that an industry of this magnitude can’t insure itself a fair profit?

The people who succeed in life are those who make use of the other people’s mistakes.

The Countryman is glad to announce the election of J. D. Pond ’28, of Albany, and W. E. Fleischer ’29, of Albany, to the editorial staff as the result of a competition amongst forestry students.

Miss A. G. Norman ’30, of Sinclairville, has been awarded first prize in the freshman essay contest conducted by the Countryman. Her article, Rural Life in Pioneer Days, appears on page 191 of this issue.

LOOKING BACKWARD TO SEE AHEAD

Practically every agricultural college in the country has (or has had) a general agricultural club similar to our Ag Association. Many publish magazines similar to the Countryman. A perusal of these publications shows that about every one is urging a change in the campus organizations. Their situation is exactly comparable to ours. Years ago, when the College was young, the Ag Association served to attract many, many students. With the development of the College into departments, there came a natural development of departmental clubs. Today, we have these clubs superseding the Ag Association in attracting students and developing the feeling of college consciousness. This is evident when one realizes the ease of arranging a departmental club program to interest a much smaller group of students. Only a very exceptional program could ever hope to attract a large audience to an ag assembly.

The Ag Association has gradually dwindled until nothing more than the officers exist today. Until this year, when the Countryman was tied up with the Ag Association (through a combination ag tax and subscription), we have been unwilling to let the Association go “by the boards.” This is the fourth year we have watched the organization gradually sink in the estimation of the students because it has practically ceased to function. To be sure, more tax tickets were sold last fall than have been in the last four years, but it was mainly due to the extra effort of the Countryman board to keep the Association from perishing altogether. We doubt very much if there would have been a meeting of the officers, let alone the Association. We are positive there would have been no barbecue, which affair had been promised every fall since

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The Cornell Countryman
A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human
Volume XXIV April, 1927 Number 7

The Evolution of the Public Market
By E. R. McNeil
Marketing Assistant, New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets

ACK in the good old days when man obtained his steaks and chops by use of a rock fastened to a stick; he solved his own marketing problems. He produced; he transported; he stored; he prepared; and he consumed. He was the whole system. If he didn’t have everything he wanted, his environment was saturated with possibilities, and the degree to which he utilized them was the result of his own individual imagination and ambition. Nature was a virgin. Human wants were few and civilization was an infant. How to provide food, clothing and shelter were paramount. The problem was one of production. Geologically speaking, in a short time all this has been changed. Population has grown tremendously. Man’s ingenuity and inventiveness have worked overtime. Each discovery and invention has created new problems. Their solution requires individual concentration and effort. As a result, civilization has evolved into an age of specialization. Production has been solved. The farmer has demonstrated his ability to produce fruits, vegetables, grains, and dairy products in ample supply.

In industry, specialization of labor and concentration of population has solved the production of manufactured articles. Now we have an enormous urban population. It is highly specialized. Each individual is trained to do one thing; to do it well; and to do a lot of it. In return for his labor, he receives a certain amount of our present medium of exchange. With this he must satisfy all his wants. Food and shelter must be provided first. Next come clothing and luxuries. Other things being equal, the smaller the per cent of his earnings which must be spent to provide food and shelter, the more contented our urban dweller will be. Therefore, it is important that all foodstuffs be made available to the ultimate consumer at the lowest possible cost. As a result, we have a food distributing problem which is very modern and very real.

In the cities of Eastern United States, it is estimated that only about twenty-five per cent of our urban food supply is grown locally. The remainder is shipped in from many producing centers. All such produce must pass through a complicated marketing system. Ordinarily it passes from producer to the local buyer to the transportation company to the wholesaler to the jobber to the retailer and, finally, to the consumer. All these separate units of the system are highly specialized. A separate group of individuals is necessary to perform each separate function. Each group must, of course, be adequately paid for the performance of its service. The margin necessary to pay for each of these functions is added to the price of the article as it passes along the line. The consumer being the last in line takes what is handed him and pays the bill. Such a system was not definitely planned. It merely grew up to meet specific needs as they arose. In other words, it evolved as a perfectly natural process resulting from individual efforts.

This is the situation. We want all the present services performed and we want lower prices to the consumers. What is the solution? It appears that savings may be made by eliminating some of the middlemen. In this event, some one must perform the services of the middlemen who are eliminated. Unless these services can be performed more cheaply under a new system, no savings are made.

Solutions are being attempted in various ways. New plans are being suggested at frequent intervals. Cooperation among producers is being tried and has made some successful efforts in the direction of more efficient handling of food products. Much has been accomplished in the way of standardizing grades and quality. Such efforts are attacks on the problem as initiated by the producer.

Since this problem concerns both producers and consumers, they should get together and try to work out a solution. There are some indications that considerable advance may be made in this direction. Perhaps the greatest possibilities in this line lie in the evolution of what is commonly known as the “public market.” Such a market consists of an area designated by local municipal authorities where farmers may come and sell their products direct to the consumer. Sometimes it is merely a section of a city street set aside for the purpose on certain days. In other cities, a vacant lot may be used which is often paved and in many cases, sheds are built so that farmers have some protection from the weather while they are displaying and selling their goods.

This type of farmers’ market has been in existence a long time. We are told that as early as 1704 a curb market was established in Albany, New York, where producers and consumers could congregate and trade in all sorts of products. In later years, the trading was confined largely to agricultural products. In most of these markets, the farmer and the city dealer are allowed to sell on the same market.

(Continued on page 191)
There is no doubt about it, the farmers are doing a lot of grumbling these days. Not all of us, to be sure, but enough of us to make considerable noise and in one way or another raise dust enough to befog the atmosphere just when men ought to see most clearly.

Because matters do not always go to suit us, we complain of our difficulties and waste a lot of sympathy upon ourselves that would be better bestowed somewhere else.

Even as matters stand, it is good for all of us to stop a minute now and then, cool off a bit and honestly compare our job with that of our fathers.

If we will do this, we will bless God for the difference, thank fortune that matters are as good as they are, take courage and go ahead.

If we go no further back than a single lifetime, within the recollection of many of our parents, we can visualize what our own grandfathers were and did in all that northern and western country beyond the Alleghanies, as they carried toward the setting sun, the ideals and habits of their forefathers farther east.

For, whereas Europe was settled by armies and ravaged by conquest, this goodly land was developed by the homemaker and we still know what manner of man he was, and how he worked.

He did his job, and did it so well that we who have entered into the results of his labors are the richest and happiest people if we only knew it.

The acres over which we ride on the tractor, plow, or harvester, were just forest, or unbroken prairie then, and for every day our forefathers spent in farming, they spent two or three in getting ready to farm—chopping, logging, burning, ditching, picking stone or breaking the prairie sod.

Their civilizing implements were an ax and a gun, and their tools a starback plow, a drag, and possibly a wagon. But many a crop was brushed in with a beech tree instead of a drag, and half of the first wagons were made of the crotch of a crooked tree.

Oh yes, those were wonderful days, when as one writer says, “the law of supply and demand operating with restraint, determined the prices he—the farmer—received.”

So it did. Wheat would bring fifty, sixty, and sometimes seventy-five cents a bushel in markets, ten, twenty, fifty miles away, through mud roads and corduroys that we would call impassable.

And the money! Most of it was wildcat currency that nobody wanted except for paying debts. It was so bad, and the best of it of such uncertain values that the pioneer returning with it neither slept nor ate until he had paid it out. No wonder the burning question then was the national bank.

Wheat, wood, and in some sections maple sugar, were the only farm products that could be sold at any price for money, everything else went in trade—as barter.

If we could only believe those who talk most about us, and if we were convinced that the noisy minority really represent the mass, we might honestly come to feel that agriculture is on the verge of collapse and the farmer the most miserable of men.

What rejoicing there was when the time arrived when pork, alive or dead, could be sold for cash—real money. It meant that more butter and eggs must be produced for the family groceries, but it was the beginning of business on the farm.

The gentleman’s coach of the Virginia’s never came west. The triumphal family chariot was the prairie schooner. Next to that was the lumber wagon with its one high pole seat for the driver and his companion, while the family bobbed around in the wagon box.

And the homes they lived in! They were simply log cabins chinked with mud, and floored with puncheon, in the timber areas, and on the prairie, the sod house or the dugout.

Modern conveniences? Our grandmothers never heard the term and would not have known what it meant. Bathrooms? yes, in the lake or swimming hole. Beamed ceilings? Yes, the genuine article of unpeeled beech or maple. Ventilation? Everywhere; between the logs of the walls and shakes of the roof. Water under pressure? The spring was ten or twenty rods away at the foot of a hill, and only pressure sent any member of the family after it. Artificial lights? By tallow dip or homemade candle, defended by the dire predictions, that the coal-oil lamp with a half-inch wick, when it comes, would ruin the eyes of the family. Making money? No, trying to make a living. Ambitious? Yes, to get a home of their own. Discouraged? No, what’s the use? Their philosophy was, “Keep a stiff upper lip and keep your powder dry.”

And when the war came, they fought it out, the most expensive war in history up to that time, piling up a debt which it took two generations to liquidate. But it was all in a day’s work of developing the country.

When it was over, they did not go home, sit down and twiddle their fingers and grumble because the government declined to guarantee a profit on all their enterprises. Instead, they turned their backs on the canal as too slow for the times, and plunged headlong into the construction of railways. They spanned the continent with steel and so covered the country with a network of roads that it is almost literally true that we have built none since their day.

Indeed, nearly every existing railroad grade was made by farmers after harvest and with dump scrapers. The tunnels were blasted out with common black powder. Neither undertaking had the benefit of modern engineering equipment.

They were giants for work in those days and no union prescribed the size of a day’s work. “From sun to sun” was the slogan that laid the foundation of America, when every man was either “chuck full of day’s work,” or “lazy as all get-out.”

With the wolf always growing just around the corner, if not even squatting at the door; with poverty the common lot of all; with malaria in every swamp and boneache in every household, with death hovering in a thousand forms, and the doctor miles away, our grandparents gambled with death and won.

(Continued on page 198)
The Farm Woman Speaks for Herself

By Grace A. Powell
Director of New York State Home Bureau Federation

A CITY friend made the exclamation, “Farm women at the Edgewater Beach Hotel!” Soft light, velvety rugs, beautiful fountains, huge baskets of roses and daffodils, California fruits, a great four-sided fireplace, a famous orchestra playing soft music while you dine, soft-footed Japanese servants to do your bidding—all these for farm women! And the beautiful woman from the Montana ranch said quietly, “Why not?”

For the first time, a group of real farm women met to discuss a single question: “What does the farm woman want?” Prominent educators, city club women, state men, and leaders in reform have long been eloquent upon this subject, but in Chicago the woman herself spoke. Called into conference by the American Country Life Association and the Farmer’s Wife, the only paper published solely for farm women, fifteen women gathered last March at the beautiful hotel on the shore of Lake Michigan and for four days gave to this discussion the clear thinking, fine judgment and the faith, hope and charity which belong to the farm home.

New England sent her strength and culture, the Middlewest the spirit of progress, the South, charm, beauty, and fine co-operation, and the West all of the courage and love of adventure which carried the covered wagons into Oregon. Canada’s representative gave a clear solving of problems, social and financial, and made a picture of an alert mind and fine spirit not soon forgotten.

And for four days and evenings the question of “what do we want?” was answered in a hundred ways—the answers classified and discussed.

It is to be regretted that the discussion of education could not be broadcasted. The heart of the farm home spoke, demanding better schools and well-prepared teachers for our sixteen million farm children. It also asked, not only for the knowledge and means of acquiring better health for herself as a person of importance, but also asked for the children the same aid now given to city boys and girls. The agencies ready to help in health education were listed, thirty or more in number, but it was recognized that agencies can’t do the job. We must do it ourselves.

Education in citizenship brought out with emphasis the thought that farm women should realize their power in political and civic affairs—that they should register, think, and vote. The rural woman must come to the front line of political organizations and parties, largely through her own efforts.

Most illuminating was the discussion concerning appreciations. Certainly one who listened to the long list given of the things to be valued in the homes of these women realized that at least fifteen of our nation’s farmers’ wives were not victims of an inferiority complex, though some of their homes were in the sedge brush and on lonely roads. They knew the value of their surroundings and they appreciated the fundamental necessity of their job.

They longed to be fully appreciated by city friends and neighbors, by politicians and by the world at large, not because of a longing for praise but just to make a larger contribution possible.

Many were the problems touched upon under the head of community development. It was pointed out that a community, at first just one’s neighborhood or school district, through united effort for a wholesome, rounded out country life may grow until, as the California lady expressed it, “I believe my whole county is my community.” It was agreed that women have the major part in all factors of community development except the economic and more in that than they realize. They must interest themselves in the creation of public sentiment and legislative enactments safeguarding the agricultural industry.

When it came to economics, there was general opinion that farm women need economic independence, their personal or joint bank accounts, or both. They need, as do all women, knowledge of business methods and some lessons in finance. They should know the difference between a will and a deed. They should help in making the farm accounts and be real partners in the business, having their share in the profits. They have always shared in the losses.

It came to the fourth day. The women gathered for a final luncheon. There were gay attempts at poetry, much fun, and finally a few thoughtful words, telling the real meaning of the conference to each woman.

Knowledge of the needs of our farm women, a vision of their wholesome ideals, straight thinking and bigness of view, their tolerance, and above all, their responsibility as homemakers and nation builders—these were the impressions which every woman voiced.

As the lights of the great hotel faded into distance, there lingered memories of beauty, new friendships and inspiration and the words said at the final meeting:

Back to the East these women go,
And back to the distant West,
Back to the lands of North and South
To the home each loves the best.

New knights from this conference table
With a courage no fears can disarm,
With a smile that will light a flaming torch
On America’s farthest farm.”

The Evolution of the Public Market
(Continued from page 189)

Recently, several new types of markets appeared as developments from the original “public market” idea. In the middle west we find what are called “community markets.” These are market places selected by growers in areas convenient to cities where the buyers may drive out in automobiles and purchase farm products.

Roadside markets are another development. They are well known and have become a significant marketing factor.

In Illinois, there are several markets of a new type. They are called “Farm Bureau” markets since they have been initiated by the farm bureau. They seem to be ordinary farmers’ retail markets, except that they are established by a farmers’ organization and not by a city.

(Continued on page 198)
MUSIC MEMORY CONTEST FOR 4-H CLUB MEMBERS

The State Club Leader’s office has just announced a Music Memory Contest for 4-H Club members to be held in connection with the Annual Junior Field Days at Cornell University in June.

The purpose of the contest is to interest club members and young people generally in the better class of music which has stood the test of time.

The state contest will be preceded by county contests held during National Music Week, May 1-7. At these county contests delegates will be selected to the state contest.

Delegates will not be required to either play or sing the selections, but to recognize and name selections played and give name of composer.

STATE ASSOCIATION TO GIVE 4-H CLUB ACHIEVEMENT PINS

The agricultural committee of the New York State Bankers’ Association in session during Farmers’ Week decided to place their major efforts during the coming year on 4-H Club work. This stand was reiterated during a second meeting held at the College during the county agent conference on April 1. The Association is now providing 15,000 achievement pins each year which are awarded to all 4-H Club members who satisfactorily complete the project year.

Specialist Helps Boys

Charles Du Bois, president of the Pine Bush Sheep Club says of club work: “4-H club work will to a large extent help the member with many problems which will confront him. It will save him time and expense of learning all of the things by experience. The sheep club to which I belong and am president has been a great help to all. We learned many things from our club agent, and the animal husbandry specialist from the college. I showed sheep at the Orange county fair and attracted much attention. I feel that club work is a great help, educationally as well as financially to all members.”

CLUB AGENTS MEET

All County Club Agents in the state were in conference at Ithaca during the week of March 28 to April 1, this being the Annual Conference of all County Extension Agents.

Sweet Young Thing (visiting country)—“Why are you running that steam roller over that field?”

FARM BOYS NEEDED

Farm boys who have a college education are in greater demand than boys with similar education but who lack farm experiences. Dr. Warren at the College says that apparently the demand for college-trained farm boys is increasing with no corresponding increase in the supply.

LEADERSHIP CONTEST AGAIN

The Farm Journal of Philadelphia is again sponsoring a 4-H Club leadership contest. This publication offered $1,000 in cash prizes last year to the ten outstanding boys and ten outstanding girls doing leadership work in their communities and were so well pleased with the results they are repeating the offer in 1927. A score card has been prepared which emphasizes leadership, work, done, club activities, personal report and story of club work. Local leaders may secure details from their state or county extension officers.

TO MY SON

Do you know that your soul is of my soul such part,
That you seem to be fiber and core of my heart?
None other can pain me as you, son, can do;
None other can please me or praise me as you.
Remember the world will be quick with its blame,
If shadow or stain ever darkens your name,
Like mother, like son, is a saying so true
The world will judge largely of mother by you.
Be this then your task, if task it shall be,
To force this proud world to do homage to me.
Be sure it will say when its verdict is won,
She reaps as she sowed. This man is her son.
(Quoted by Dr. Stone, Northfield, ’06)

According to reports New York has the largest number of club agents of any state in the Union and about 10 per cent of all the club agents.

“Tomorrow is a holiday, proclaimed the calendar.” Whereupon all the people in the city rushed to the country and all the people in the country rushed to the city.

4-H CAMP AT WASHINGTON TO BE HELD JUNE 16-22

4-H Club members from 44 of the 49 states in the Union will be guests of the U. S. D. C., during the week beginning June 15. Each state will be represented by four club members—two boys and two girls—chosen because of their accomplishments including individual achievements and leadership qualities as displayed in their club work.

All will camp on the grounds of the United States Department of Agriculture near the Washington Monument by official permission of the authorities.

The program includes among other things an audience with President Coolidge; addresses by prominent members of Congress; a visit to the Supreme Court; placing a wreath on the grave of the Unknown Soldier with a military escort; a tour of the principal buildings including the War and Navy Department; and a visit to Mt. Vernon.

One of the ceremonies of the week will be the planting of a tree on the grounds of the Department of Agriculture, this being the first tree to be planted in Washington in recognition of 4-H Clubs.

The New York delegates were selected during the month of April.

ASSISTANT STATE LEADER APPOINTED AT CORNELL

John A. Reynolds, Cornell ’18, has been appointed as assistant in the state club leader’s office at the New York College of Agriculture beginning April first. Reynolds was formerly county club agent in Livingston county, later taking graduate work at Cornell. During the past year he has been in charge of the animal husbandry department of the State School of Agriculture at St. Lawrence University. He will succeed Paul R. Young, Cornell ’16, who resigned some time ago to direct school garden work at Cleveland, Ohio.

CLUB BOYS TO SET TREES

In line with the plan to get every idle acre in New York planted to forest trees, 4-H club boys are setting trees this spring. A representative of the College is visiting the boys to show them how to plant the trees so they will grow, and to give them a copy of the handbook he recently prepared for 4-H forestry club members.

A rough estimate of 500 boys will set 1,000 trees each this spring in New York, which is more than twice as many as were planted by boys last year.
Cornell Grads and Profs Authors of Many Books

L. H. Bailey Heads the List of Writers in Farm and Garden Books

"Far Above Cayuga's Waters" men and women are stimulated to write, if one should judge by the preponderance of Cornell alumni and Cornell professors, past and present, who are listed as authors in the catalog, *Farm and Garden Books*, recently compiled by the agricultural department of the MacMillan Company. Of the 245 authors or co-authors listed 64, over twenty-six percent, are or have been connected with Cornell in one capacity or another.

Liberty Hyde Bailey, former Dean of the College of Agriculture, has written over twenty books besides editing the Rural Science Series, Rural Textbooks Series, Rural Manuals and open country books. The *Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture* and his other books on horticulture are perhaps the best known. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society has awarded to Dr. Bailey the George Robert White Medal of Honor for 1927 in acknowledgement of his remarkable achievements in horticulture and especially for his work as educator, author and editor. *Horticulture*, the magazine of this Society, says: "Dr. Bailey's *Cyclopedia of Horticulture* is one of the most important horticultural works ever produced in this country.

A. R. Mann '04, Dean of the College of Agriculture, has written a book called *Beginnings in Agriculture*. This book is one of the Rural Textbooks Series.

Miss Martha Van Rensselaer and Miss Flora Rose, co-director of the College of Home Economics, and Miss Helen Canon, of the same college, have given some ideas which can be followed in making the home a place for the family to live a thrifty and happy life in their book which is a *Manual of Home-Making*.

G. F. Warren '04, professor of farm management, has revised *The Elements of Agriculture*. His book, *Farm Management*, is a popular text in many classrooms.

C. E. Ladd '12, director of extension, has written a book called *Dairy Farming Projects*. This book was prepared as a manual for dairy calf clubs, but it is also valuable for grown-up dairymen.

*Rude Rural Rhymes* is a book of whimsical rhymes dealing with agriculture and country life written by R. M. "Bob" Adams, assistant extension professor of vegetable gardening.

T. L. Lyon '91, head of the agronomy department, wrote a non-technical book on *Soils and Fertilizers*. Professor H. O. Buckman was co-author with Dr. Lyon in writing *The Nature and Properties of Soils*. The book called *Soils, Their Properties and Management*, was written by Professors Lyon, Buckman, and E. O. Fippin.


Dairy products are treated in such works as *The Book of Butter* by Professor E. S. Guthrie, *The Book of Ice Cream* by Professor W. W. Fisk '10, and *The Book of Cheese* also by Professor Fisk in collaboration with Mr. Charles Thom of the U. S. D. A.

G. C. Watson '81 has written a book called *Farm Poultry* particularly for the farm man or woman who has charge of the poultry flock, while L. M. Hard's forthcoming *Poultry Farming* will be a practical handbook for those who want to make a profit in raising poultry. Mr. Hard is extension instructor in the College's poultry department.

The problems of the fruit grower are aired in several books by Cornell men. L. R. Hesler and H. H. Whetzel, professor of plant pathology, wrote a *Manual of Fruit Diseases*. S. M. Thomson '14 and J. C. Folger give advice on raising apples in their book called *The Commercial Apple Industry in North America*. Another volume on apple culture is *Growing Apple* by M. C. Burritt '08, and gives practical information for the average farmer in the northeastern states with a small orchard. Mr. Burritt was formerly director of extension of the college.

At present he is successfully operating a fruit farm besides being a contributing editor of *The American Agriculturist*. F. W. Card '92 has written a book based on his experience in Pennsylvania. It is named *Bush Fruits*.

*Beekeeping* is a discussion of the life of the honeybee and of the pro-
duction of honey, by E. F. Phillips, professor of apiculture, while the Principles of Floriculture by Professor E. A. White tells about the pretty flowers from which the bees gather the sweet-scented nectar which is later condensed into honey.

The enemies of the vegetable grower are arraigned in two books. A Manual of Vegetable-Garden Diseases by assistant extension professor Charles Chupp and A Manual of Vegetable-Garden Insects by M. D. Leonard ’13 and C. R. Crosby, professor of entomology, treat the subject thoroughly. E. V. Hardenburg ’12, professor of vegetable gardening has given the humble bean a place in literature with his new book called Bean Culture, that will soon be published.

Other Cornell men listed as authors in Farm and Garden Books include: A. B. Recknagel, professor of forestry, who writes about The Forests of New York State, J. E. Boyle, professor of rural economy, who writes about Speculation and the Chicago Board of Trade (this book was written to help people understand the workings of the Board of Trade and how it affects farmers) and P. G. Behrends ’16, extension professor of rural engineering, who has prepared practical manuals intended for the man who does his own work around the house and also for beginners in the trades.

Space prohibits our mentioning many other worthy books, such as Insects Injurious to the Household and Annoying to Man by Professor G. W. Herrick ’96. We are sorry to omit mention of the other Cornell authors listed and apologize for doing so.

'07

Howard C. Pierce is with the Union Packing Company of Louisville, Kentucky, with its office at 810 Inter-southern Building. At the request of the United States Department of Agriculture, while working for the above firm, he became consulting specialist for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and made a study of the poultry and egg industry in Europe. This was published as U. S. D. A. bulletin number 1385 during May, 1926.

'10

Morris C. Oldham is president and general manager of the Phenix Dairy in Houston, Texas, where his address is Smith and Polk Avenues.

'11

Thomas Bradlee is director of extension at the University of Vermont at Burlington. He has been with the University of Vermont for the past thirteen years.

S. G. Judd is principal of the Vermont State School of Agriculture at Randolph Center, Vt.

'12

Edward S. Parsons is superintendent of the Redfield Farm at Ham-burgh, Dutchess County. It is a diversified farm and includes fruit, poultry and general farm crops.

George Gorman is manager of a large dairy plant in Vermont. He has also been a dairy inspector for the department of agriculture of Vermont for the past few years.

'13

George W. Kuchler, Jr., with a number of other persons, went on an extended trip through California last summer, studying the fruit-growing of the West, particularly apples, of which he is himself a grower. He writes that he saw Gerald Best '17, who is radio editor.

L. W. Kephart, associate agronomist in charge of sweet clover investigations in the Bureau of Plant Industry, will leave Washington May 1 for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika in East Africa where the party of which he is in charge will explore the high mountains and plateaus in search of forage grasses and legumes for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The expedition will spend eight or ten months in Africa and it is hoped will be able to penetrate into regions that have not previously been visited by agricultural explorers.

'14

G. W. Forster, head of the department of farm economics at the State College of Agriculture of North Carolina, has been selected to serve on a
special committee appointed by the National Social Science Research Council to survey all research work being done in farm economics. Dr. Forster will study the work in the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee.

J. Laycock has left the Willow Brook Dairy, Inc., of Mount Vernon, N. Y. He is now general manager of the Plainfield Milk & Cream Co. at Plainfield, N. J.

J. M. Hurley has resigned as Secretary-Treasurer of the New York Cooperative Seed Potato Association, and is now agricultural agent for the New York, Ohio and Western railroad with headquarters at Middletown, New York.

Andrew D. Travis is living at Canisteo, New York. He is secretary and treasurer of the J. H. Strait Milling Company, wholesale dealers in hay, grain, flour, and feeds.

Mrs. Arthur A. Gibson has announced the marriage of her daughter Margaret to James A. Crawford '15. They are living on a farm near East Aurora recently purchased by Crawford. For several years he was connected with the Buffalo Park Department and later acted as chief.

Judge and Mrs. Arthur B. Calkins of New London have announced the marriage of their daughter Clara to Allan F. Van Winkle. He is in the banking business in New London.

Thomas C. McDermott and his wife (Anne Morrow) are living at 1335 Alabama Avenue, South Hills Branch, Pittsburgh, Pa. McDermott is a budget engineer with the Pittsburgh branch of the Bylesby Engineering and Management Corporation, and is still competing in track as a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association track team. They have a three-year-old daughter, Margaret.

Karl N. Ehricke was married last October to Miss Elizabeth S. Galbreth of Streett, Maryland. They are living at 93 Midland Avenue, East Orange, N. J. Ehricke is a factory executive with Thomas A. Edison, Inc.

Louis H. Schwarte and Miss Margaret Turner were married on February 12 at Ames, Iowa. They are at home at 222 Hayward Avenue, Ames.

In our last issue, through an error, we stated that Hugh Cosline was teaching at Morrisville, New York. He has been assistant editor of the American Agriculturist for the past two years, and can be reached at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Mr. D. P. Norton, who is now at Machias, N. Y., has been hired as principal of the high school at Interlaken, N. Y. He will take his position August 1, 1927.

J. C. Mauer is with the Woodlawn Farm Dairy. His address is 1317 Pettibone Street, Scranton, Pa.

Virginia Priestly Frank, weighing 5 pounds and 14 ounces, arrived on Armistice Day, November 11, 1926, to Mr. and Mrs. William Walter Frank, of 821 East College Avenue, Appleton, Wisconsin. Mrs. Frank was formerly Marian Randolph Priestly.

Miss Horace Groff, formerly Mary Marjorie Lambert, is an instructor in vocational agriculture at the Berry School, Mount Berry, Ga.

Elizabeth Hurd Royce and Edward H. Pattison were married January 8, 1927. They are living at 21 Locust Avenue, Troy, N. Y., where Mr. Pattison is practicing law with his father.

Raymond B. Mead is with the Syracuse Washing Machine Corporation and lives at 1911 North Avenue, Bridgeport, Connecticut. He formerly resided at Taunton, Massachusetts.

Oliver Everett is working for the Dairyman's League News in New York City. He and Mrs. Everett are

"There can be no contented and successful agriculture if it is situated beyond the reach of good books."—The Banker-Farmer.

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Agricultural Department

60 Fifth Avenue New York
the proud parents of a six months' old boy.

John A. Benvenuto is now engaged as a physician in Brooklyn, N. Y., and is living at 6324 Fort Hamilton Parkway.

A daughter, Barbara Huff Matson, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Matson of Schenectady, formerly of Ithaca, on March 13. Mrs. Matson, before her marriage, was Miss Fleta Huff.

E. N. Moet is living at Weedsport, N. Y. “Ted” is teaching in the agricultural department of the high school there.

J. Irving Stryker is on a 167-acre dairy at Millstone, N. Y. Last fall he had a show herd picked from his 30 head of purebred Holsteins. He won second at the Sesqui-Centennial with Sir Model Alcitra Fayne who was Reserve All-American in 1922-23.

Jeanne M. Griffiths is manager of the dining rooms and kitchens in the new Chamber of Commerce Building in Scranton, Pa. She suggests that Cornellians in Scranton wanting a lunch or a banquet might look her up. Her address is 823 Madison Avenue.

H. H. Cooke is farming at Hyde Park, Vermont.

An announcement has been received of the birth of a son, John Andrew, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Fleming of Columbus, Ohio, on January 21. Mrs. Fleming was formerly Margaret A. Cushman ’23.

R. H. Peabody was married on January 22, 1927, to Miss Clare Leckie of Winnipeg, Manitoba. They are residing in Winnipeg.

Martha T. Parrott is at the Thessalonica Institute in Salonica, Greece, where she is supervising a large herd of English Jersey cattle, and teaching eighty Greek boys the rudiments of agriculture.

Irving J. Calhoun received his doctor’s degree in farm management on March 19 and is now renting his father’s farm at Stafford. He is planning on specializing in potatoes and will raise about 30 acres this year. “Irv” taught school for a year after graduation and then he spent a half year on a tour to California. Since February, 1924, he has been a graduate student and instructor in farm management. “Irv” and Thelma Keitel ’27, of Albion, expect to be married soon after her graduation.

H. A. Brown has resigned his position with The Dairymen’s League in New York City to become plant manager for the Inwood Farm’s dairy at Harrison, N. Y.

R. de Baun, after three years as assistant editor, is now editor of the college and experiment station material at Rutgers.

E. A. Gauntt is now county agent of Hunterdon County, N. J. He started work in New Jersey as junior club leader of Middlesex County. Later he was assistant dairy specialist for the N. J. extension service.

George A. West was retained by the City of Rochester to carry on the marketing work in the city after he had completed a special public market survey. This changed his plans of going with the Rochester Bureau of Municipal Research as announced recently. His business address is Department of Public Works, City Hall Annex, Rochester.

Gladys Cunningham is teaching in South Pasadena, California, and is living at 1018 Brent Avenue. She writes that Mrs. Raymond Newberry (Josephine Metcalfe) has a son, born in June, 1926.

Irene Dobrosky is doing graduate work in the paint pathology depart-

ONE DITCH
Reclaims 75 Acres and Carries Spring Water to House

A RAVINE on the James H. Berry Estate at Old Chatham, N. Y., was so poorly drained that some 75 acres of it were utterly useless.

At the foot of the ravine was a fine spring from which water had to be carried some distance to the farm house, at the upper end of the ravine.

The superintendent of the estate finally hit upon an idea for carrying the spring water to the farm house and draining the 75 acres by means of one ditch. With the cooperation of a du Pont representative they plotted the ditch, bored holes, loaded the holes with du Pont 50% Ditching Dynamite and at one stroke dug 14,000 feet of ditch to an average depth of 4 feet.

The pipe line through which the spring water was pumped to the farm house was laid and covered with 2 feet of soil, leaving a 2 foot deep drainage ditch. 75 acres of the best soil on the estate were brought under cultivation. The entire job cost less than half the cost of digging such a ditch by hand.

Do you know what you can do with explosives on the farm? Let us send you—The Farmers’ Handbook of Explosives—100 pages of illuminating and practical information. Used as a text-book by many agricultural colleges. Ought to be in your reference library. Send for FREE copy NOW.

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AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ment at Cornell. Since graduation she has been at the Boyce-Thompson Institute at Yonkers.

"24
Amy E. Clough is teaching English in the High School at Clifton, N. J., and lives at 102 Madison Avenue. She writes that Charlotte Jones is teaching in the High School in Lyndhurst, N. J., and is living at 63 East Pierrepoint Avenue, Rutherford, N. J.

Mary K. Schmidt is an instructor in the School of Home Economics at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.

James H. Park is order clerk and production manager for the Park, Winton, and True Company, and also manages three large farms, in Addisson, New York.

C. A. Deardon is dairyman on "Twin Oaks Farm", where for two years he has been test milker. It is a farm of 250 acres owned by Senator Peter Frelinghuyzen, and has one of the most famous Jersey show and producing herds in America. His address is Box 521, Morristown, New Jersey.

Carrol Grimminger is continuing her horticulture work with the Harrison Seed Company. She is planning a trip abroad for the next semester.

Margaret E. Kelly is a dietitian at the Buffalo City Hospital. She writes Katherine Curvin and Cornelia Dimphy that she recently finished a six months’ course as a student dietitian.

AN ADDENDUM

In our March issue we neglected to give the Holstein-Friesian World credit for the use of the cut of Professor T. E. Elder '11 that appeared on our former student note page.

The Evolution of the Public Market
(Continued from page 189)

Perhaps the most significant development in the "public market" idea is found in what is known as the terminal and farmers’ market. Several of the larger cities are contemplating the establishment of such markets, and many others have markets of a somewhat similar type. In other cities, the same idea has been carried out through organization among those who are financially interested in the trade. Markets of this type are divided into two sections; a terminal section, and a farmers’ section. The farmers’ section is organized the same as any ordinary farmers’ market. The terminal section is designed for the use of the city wholesale dealers in handling shipped-in produce. Market houses are built and are rented to the wholesale trade. These houses are

adjacent to the farmers’ section of the market and are also located so that they may be and are supplied with railroad facilities. This arrangement makes possible a saving in the costs of handling shipped-in produce, since it is unloaded from the cars directly to the market houses without a haul by auto truck. Terminal planning of this type is sure to result in cheaper rents for market housing. Much congestion of traffic is also avoided, because of the concentration of the wholesale trade.

In conclusion, it is urged that those individuals, organization officers, or city officials who are interested in the problem of food distribution should make a thorough study of this type of market. The March issue of the COUNTRYMAN contained an authoritative description of this new type of public market. It is new and almost untried, but it has great possibilities. Our advice is well expressed in the words of Pope:

"Be not the first by whom the new are tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

Rural Life in Pioneer Days
(Continued from page 191)

Are we of stuff less stern than they? Have we been softened by the advantages our fathers won for us? One would think so by the complaints that go up. But the record of the last war does not show it; the achievements in factory, farm, and battlefields disprove it.

That whole experience shows us that the same old stuff is in us, and all we need is to stop complaining and get busy.

The lands are cleared and ready for the plow. The seasons still turn round; the sun shines as always and the rain comes down as hitherto. Let’s take advantage of the way which is paved for us, and do something which will make us worthy descendants of these time-honored pioneers!

GET "PLENTY OF COW" BESIDES THE PEDIGREE

The following is a summary of an article prepared by the extension service of the Holstein-Friesian Association. The article deals with the problems of the beginner purchasing registered cattle and is summarized as follows:
1. Select animals of good size and type.
2. Study the breeding carefully especially when buying a bull.
3. Do not pay full purchase price until registration and transfer papers have been delivered to you.
4. Insist on a tuberculin test and breeding guarantee.

FOR 2,000 years Holsteins have been bred for ruggedness.
They thrive in all climates and sections without expert care and produce profitably under average conditions everywhere.
Holsteins predominate in thirty states and comprise nearly 50 per cent of all dairy cattle in the U. S. Wide distribution makes selection easy; popular demand assures a ready market for surplus stock.

Write for our booklet "The Holstein-Friesian Cow"
Like the Horse that's an Easy Keeper

You know the horse that's referred to as an easy keeper—the one that keeps in better condition on less feed and does as much or more work than heavier horses—the horse you can always depend upon.

The John Deere 15-27 is the Easy Keeper in the Tractor Field

It produces more power with less weight.
It does more work with less fuel and oil.
It gives many more years of satisfactory service at much lower cost for upkeep.
It produces its great power to do your work as you want it done at costs unbelievably low.

Its great power, combined with light weight; its extreme simplicity; its complete enclosure of working parts; its automatic oiling system; its ease of operation, inspection and adjustments—these are but a few of its qualities that have made the John Deere a sensational success in the hands of its thousands of users.

The John Deere is making hundreds of new power farmers. It is replacing hundreds of outfits that are inefficient and costly to maintain. It is replacing hundreds of tractors that are lacking in power to meet present-day farm needs.

Know what the John Deere will do for you before you buy a tractor. See it at your John Deere dealer's. Ask him for a demonstration.

GET THIS FREE BOOKLET, WRITTEN BY JOHN DEERE TRACTOR OWNERS

Reading this booklet is the next thing to actually talking to 101 users of the John Deere Tractor. It contains 101 letters of the many hundreds that have been received from its enthusiastic users. Many of these owners are farming under conditions similar to your own. Their experience is worth money to you.

You will also get a folder that illustrates the John Deere in its actual colors and that tells all about it.

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Ask to see the new "Vim" sack—a 3 button Collegiate Style—exclusive in design and exclusive in fabric.

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The Hill Drug Store
328 College Avenue
FARM HANDS AND FACULTY MINGLE AT BARNYARD BALL

Country Store Does Big Business in Cider and Ginger Snaps

The second annual Barnyard Ball was held in the Old Armory on March 12th, President's Day. The idea had been long heralded by lineoleum cut posters and variously colored rustic 'mimeos' which decked the hall from Morrill to the University stables. On the day preceding the affair most of spirited aggies came to class in their farm clothes and on the day of the dance most of them joined in a hilarious and sunny hay ride across the main campus at noon, singing many of the old country songs, beating a drum, and calling all the cows and chickens in creation.

All seemed to have forgotten their dignity when night arrived, and they were bent on having a great old time. Professor J. "Jimmie" Rice led the couple in the momentous file of the grand march. Costumes of all types made the parade a colorful sight, but farm outfits were predominant. There were here and there a Spanish pirate and many a demure little country school girl. "Sally Jones" and "Hi Smith," better known as Nova K. Blodgett '27 and A. N. Aird '27 were selected as the best dressed couple. Miss Blodgett's costume was the artist's conception of a small boy's fishing clothes. Shorts, white shirt, and a brush fishing pole inserted through the open top of a Del Monte "hail" can completed the outfit.

Champion Chirper Wins China Egg

Professor Rice led the chicken calling contest which he preceded by a masterful demonstration. Many anxious chicken calls answered him from the floor. Many aspirants then tried their art. Professor Rice commented that some of the calling was more enticing to ducks than to chickens. First prize was awarded to P. B. Gurney '27 on the ground that his calling was the most modern in that all the chickens in his flock were named. The prize for all his labor was a white double-yolk china (?) egg.

"Mac" Gets Pint of the Real Thing

Professor E. S. Savage of an hus judged the cow calling contest. His own exhibition of "come boss, come boss" was clear and strong. Some of the chicken calls answered him from the floor. Many aspirants then tried their art. Professor Rice commented that some of the calling was more enticing to ducks than to chickens. First prize was awarded to P. B. Gurney '27 on the ground that his calling was the most modern in that all the chickens in his flock were named. The prize for all his labor was a white double-yolk china (?) egg.

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T. H. Round-Up Club at its last regular meeting on March 20 decided to give a banquet in the Varna Church on April 15. It was also decided to have a float in the Spring Day parade under the direction of D. W. "Dan" Dalrymple '27. President L. E. "Leo" Blanding '27 was elected by the club for next year, E. F. "Ernie" Noble '28, vice-president, J. M. "Jerry" Stiles '29, secretary, and A. H. "Del" Blencoe '28, treasurer. Treasurer J. A. "Al" Clark '28 reported that the club had $197.75 on hand at the present date and stated that this is the most the club has ever been able to carry over from one year to the next. The secretary stated that the average attendance for the ten meetings was 37.

Conditions in Northwest Described

H. J. Lechner, a graduate student from Seattle, Washington, gave a short interesting address on "Farming Conditions in the Northwest," continuing his talks to the state of Washington, where he has been a county agent for several years. He was quite optimistic over the poultry situation. The Coop of the greater production per hen and because the eggs are heavier in the eastern markets. The fruit situation is not so bright because of the high freight rates which throws the differential in favor of the New York fruit grower.

A farm management party for all the department in the given was in Sage gymnasium on March 26. About 120 people attended and were entertained with games, a pantomime depicting the life of a grad student, and with dancing.

L. R. Simons, assistant county agent leader, is on leave from the College of Agriculture, acting as national director of the educational work in the corn borer eradication campaign.

PLANT INDUSTRIES BUILDING ASSURED BY STATE ACTION

Head House, Old Dairy Wing, and Greenhouses Must Be Removed

The legislature of the State of New York has passed the Robinson Bill, introduced by Assemblyman Robinson of this assembly district, authorizing the trustees of the University to enter an act for the foundations of the new plant industries building. The cost of the foundations is not to exceed $100,000, which amount is now available from a balance over $200,000 left from earlier appropriations for the building program. Governor Smith has signed the bill and legal authorization is complete.

The trustees are daily awaiting receipt of the plans and specifications which have been prepared by the state architect. Bids will be called for as soon as the plans arrive.

Necessary to Move Buildings

The erection of the new building will necessitate the removal of several of the old greenhouses, the old dairy building. The new greenhouses north of the barns were constructed primarily to clear the sight for the plant industries building. The authorities are now confronted with the problem of what to do with the classes being held in the head house and in the old dairy wing.

Foundations to Be Built This Summer

It is hoped that the foundations will be completed during the summer. The rest of the structure will be provided by the legislature next year. The total cost is estimated at about a million and a quarter dollars. If construction proceeds as contemplated, the building will be ready for occupancy, according to Dean Mann, in two and a half years.

The building will house the department of botany, plant pathology, pomology, floriculture, and plant breeding. The vegetable gardening department will ultimately occupy East Roberts, so that all the plant departments will be physically associated.

ROTHAMSTED HEAD TO SPEAK

Sir John Russell, director of the Rothamsted Experiment Station at Harpenden, England, will deliver a series of addresses in the College during May. Rothamsted is the oldest existing agricultural experiment station in the world. One of the lectures will deal with the field experiments at the station over a period of eighty-three years. Sir Russell will spend a brief time in the United States in connection with the International Soils Congress at Washington in June. He is delivering a limited number of lectures while in this country.
EXTENSION SERVICE HOLDS ANNUAL CONFAB IN MARCH

The annual conference of all extension workers in New York State was held at Cornell during the last week in March this year. County agricultural agents, county club agents, home demonstration agents, subject-matter specialists, and administrators all came together for a week of professional improvement.

There were four joint sessions for all groups. The first was the hear Dean A. R. Mann, who spoke on "Some Fundamental Considerations in Extension Work." Dean Mann took this occasion to point out the underlying principles of our extension activities and some of the traditions that have come to be policies in the New York plan. The Rev. Bernard Clausen of the First Baptist Church at Syracuse gave an address on how to utilize the power of anger. Dr. T. H. Eaton discussed before the joint group "Entertainment, Education, and Service in Extension Work."

Work Done in Public Speaking

A considerable amount of time throughout the week was devoted to improvement in public speaking under the supervision of G. E. Peabody of the extension department and Professor Charles Ketchell of New York University. Professor Bristow Adams conducted a demonstration on the judging of farm bureau papers on the score-card basis. The greater part of the week, however, was devoted to discussions and conferences in each of the four groups.

First Conference Held in Spring

This year is the first time that the extension service conference has been held in the spring. The time of year seemed to be fairly satisfactory to most of the agents present. With a widely diversified agriculture, with considerable difference in the climate of the various sections of the state, and with the diverse interests within the group, it is impossible to find a date that is satisfactory to everyone. If the spring date seems satisfactory to a majority, it will probably be continued for another year. If not, there will be a return to the fall or summer.

AG BASKETBALL

H. P. Brittfield, '27
A. W. Crosby, '26
J. B. Holloway, '28
W. S. Jordan, '28
A. B. Quencer, '28
W. S. Salisbury, '28
W. J. Toel, '29

Scores
Ag 14 M. E. 16
Ag 16 Law 22
Ag 16 E. E. 5
Ag 16 Chem 12
Ag 14 Arts 16
Ag 25 Vet. 11
Ag 2 Hotel M. 2
Ag 22 C. E. 16

LEADERS' SCHOOL WILL BE HELD AT CORNELL IN MAY

A school for leaders of boys' and girls' groups will be held at Cornell during the week of May 16 to 21. The work will be under the auspices of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, the Boy Scouts of America, the Girl Scouts Inc., and the Camp Fire Girls Inc. All inquiries regarding the school should be addressed to Professor R. A. Felton of the department of rural social organization at the College.

There will be meals, board, and lodging. There will be a small fee.

The mornings will be devoted to short courses dealing with nature study, camp craft, and the like, as well as with the organization of programs for boys' and girls' groups. The afternoons will be given over to hikes and demonstrations. Camp suppers will be held each evening, following which the various leaders will present programs.

National Secretaries Co-operate

The importance of the work with boys and girls in the rural communities of this state, according to Professor Felton, is becoming more and more apparent. It is the first experiment of this kind at the University. The national secretaries of the organizations represented, as well as Professor W. J. Wright, state leader of our boys' and girls' clubs, are cooperating heartily in the school.
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Before you have investigated
The Liberal Features
of the NEW
New York Life Policy

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120 Catherine Street
Dial 8201

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Custom built
Ready-to-wear

Brown & Brown
142 East State Street

Strand Theater
Now Showing
John Barrymore
in
“DON JUAN”

Sunday and Wednesday
May 1 - 4
John Gilbert
in
“BETTER OLE”
CAMPUS CHATS

ASSURED AT LAST

The long hoped for building to house the plant departments of the College of Agriculture is assured at last. Bids for the foundations will be let within the next few weeks. Although the building will not be completed for at least two and a half years, all of us are grateful, for it means that some of the important work of the College will be relieved of a severe physical handicap.

ONLY SLEEPING?

That the Barnyard Ball was due for April Fools' Eve must have been apparent to anyone who happened to be on the hill that Thursday. That the Barnyard Ball more than lived up to the reputation that it built up last year must have been more apparent to anyone happening by the Old Armory about the time that old April Fool came to reign for a day.

Was the annual in the announcements justified? Judging from the turn-out that night and from the never-waning hilarity of the mob, we can think of no answer more appropriate than "You bet it was!" And we are pleased. For this is just one more proof that ag spirit is no more dead than a sleeping lion—just prod him, and see what he can do!

Uncle Ab says the things we get for nothing aren't worth it.

The Cornell Countryman

The Athletic Association has lost the records of the cross country meet for 1926. All ag men placing in this meet who desire shingles should call "Al" Van Schrock, 2177, immediately.

THE CORNELL INFIRM

where:
-Pretty nurses find it more difficult not to smile than inmates do to make them.
-The night nurse wakes you to find out (a) if you are cold, (b) if you want a sleeping pill.
-Seniors get breakfast at 7 o'clock as though they were frosh with eight o'clock.
-One doc says, "Now isn't that damn funny you came back sick. I thought you were O. K."
-One doc tells the story of a Courtney crew which, during a race with Harvard, turned back to get the stroke's fancy skull cap and then won the race.

There's room left in the ag boat for men who are willing to learn and to row hard.

The shrubs on the campus did not get their usual trimming this year; they were the victims of a real human pruning.

The lucky rabbits up in an hus have had plenty of pure alcohol during the past year. An interesting article on how it affected them through several generations will appear in the June COUNTRYMAN.

The New York State College of Agriculture

is the largest in the United States
New York ranks seventh among all States
in value of agricultural products
although it is only twenty-ninth in area
and has the largest urban population

But it has good farmers and good markets
Agricultural economists say that farming is now due for a cycle of prosperity

Those who know how to farm, and how to market what they produce, will be most likely to profit by the new conditions

Consider a college education at the
New York State College of Agriculture
at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York
LOOKING BACKWARD
TO SEE AHEAD
(Continued from page 188)
we were frosh, if the COUNTRYMAN had not forced it. Now there is a probability of omitting the annual Ag, because our frosh this spring.

To indicate the interest in and importance attached to an Ag Association officership, we might say that after regular campus elections last May one of the new officers was astonished to learn during the summer that he was an officer. We would not say, as the Cornhusker COUNTRYMAN of Neb-

braska did, that the officers are to blame. We do not think they are, but we do think they are working with a "white elephant" of an organization. Their interests, as well as those of the rest of us, are primarily centered in departmental clubs, fraternities, athletics, etc.

But to turn about and see ahead in this question of future campus activities is now our aim. As we have said before, this is our fourth year watching the erratic functioning of the Ag Association. During that time we have been deeply interested in its welfare because the COUNTRYMAN has always backed the Association to the limit notwithstanding lack of cooperation of the officers during times past. We can not help but have some fairly well defined ideas and recommendations which we are sure represent a combination of the ideas of many individuals who are in a position to appreciate the difficulties in the directing of the campus activities. We shall state those recommendations but precede them with a word or two of explanation.

For the last two years the editor of The Agricultural Student of Ohio State University has been urging the formation of a national agricultural council composed of one representative from each agricultural college council or some similar organization on the campus. Last fall the editor and circulation manager of the COUNTRYMAN were invited, as unofficial representatives, to attend the organization meeting of this national ag council held in Chicago at the close of the annual Agricultural Magazines Association conference. Over 12 of the largest agricultural colleges were represented. Among them were Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, Alabama, Pennsylvania, and New York. The main problem up for discussion was, "How to get spontaneous support of campus activities?" Each representative explained the devices in use on their campus, some of them admitted weak or poor support. All were eager to find ways of increasing their present support. The agricultural council at Ohio seemed to us to be an ideal solution of our problem at Cornell. Their organization is essentially the same as the one we recommend. Our recommendations are as follows:

1—Abandon the Ag Association as it now exists.

2—The campus activities such as, banquets, barbecues, college dances, ag assemblies, college athletics, etc., directed by an ag-domecon council which meets each month with the Dean or a faculty committee appointed by the Dean.

3—The student members of the council shall be composed of one representative at large, one representative from each departmental club, including the home economic club, one from the COUNTRYMAN, and one from the Kermis committee.

4—This council shall elect its own officers.

5—The council shall elect college athletic managers and award college shingles.

6—A general fee of $1.50 shall be collected from each student by the college. Seventy-five cents of this shall support activities and the remainder shall be for a subscription to the COUNTRYMAN.

This general fee is common to most colleges. The college magazine is not a money-making proposition, but is a student undertaking pure and simple and therefore should have the support of every student.

A suggested procedure to effect these changes is to:

1—Have a combined meeting of Ag Association officers and departmental club presidents.

2—This meeting to submit recommendations of these changes to be voted on at a general ag assembly.

3—Actual formation and organization of the council.

Talk it over aggies and domeconers and then do something so the Ag Association can be put out of misery and be buried.

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Open Sunday at noon
Music every night—6 to 8
Particular Food for Particular People
H. V. Miles, C. E. '08
HOTEL MEN PLAN SECOND OPENING OF "EZRA CORNELL"

PLANS are nearly completed for the second annual opening of the Hotel Ezra Cornell, which will take place in accordance with the plans made at the meeting of the Elm Street Hotel managers held in the Hotel Senate room on May 6. Vincent Lopez's Hotel Syracuse orchestra will furnish the music.

The hotel is a project of the senior class in hotel management. It gives them a chance to put into actual practice many of the things they know about the operation of a hotel. The three lower classes handle the kitchen service and maintenance under the direction of the seniors.

Hotel people from all over the country will be invited to attend. A small newspaper describing the project will be sent to them. The guests will be taken to the formal reception, banquet, and ball. They will be taken to the hotel on Friday, the day of the grand opening, and to the Dartmouth baseball game and the M.I.T.-Cornell track meet on Saturday. They will be given ample opportunity to inspect the work of the course in hotel management.

Senior Committee Members Chosen

The senior members of the committee, chosen by the members of the senior class and ratified by all the students in the course, are as follows: Managing director, T. H. Bright; assistant managers, A. H. Schimmelpfennig and R. L. Henderson; personnel manager, N. E. Wegner; publicity manager, H. B. Love; advertising manager, E. B. Watson; maître d'hôtel, A. E. Buddenhagen; comptroller, H. C. Metzger; superintendent of service, J. L. Newcomb; house officer, R. B. Munns; chef, R. W. Fisher; steward, R. E. Tyo; engineers, T. C. Deveau, and E. A. Reckhow; housekeeper, Mrs. A. H. Beal; head waiter, H. V. Grohmann; front office manager, E. N. Miller; and entertainment manager, D. C. Angeline.

All the guests will be met at the doors by a uniformed doorman, and they will be duly registered.

A sinking fund is being raised by the sale of "stock" under the direction of N. E. Wegner '27. J. J. Sullivan '28 is in charge of the printing.

Domecon Doings

Norma Wright, Editor
Laura Griswold, Associate Editor

Special stationery has been prepared for the use of the managers and operators.

DOMECONERS HOLD MEETING

A MEETING of the Home Economics Club was held in Room 100 on March 24, the room having been transformed into a charming tea room. After tea had been served, some important business was transacted. It was decided to hold a clothing drive for the orphans of the John Ried colony in Russia again this year. Accordingly a box has been placed in the club room on the third floor to receive suitable contributions from anyone who has old clothing to donate.

The club voted that a committee should be appointed to act in cooperation with the legislative committee of the Home Economics Club to determine which bills presented before the legislature are worthwhile from the standpoint of home economics.

Announcement was made that Miss Van Rensselaer would address the club April 12 on the subject of citizenship as connected with homemaking.

DOMECON COMMITTEE NAMED

A permanent committee for the study of the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell was formed as a result of the recent conference at Ithaca to study the facilities of the College and its place in the coordinated state program for home economics education. Mrs. Edward Young, of Milton, New York, president of the New York State Home Bureau Federation, is chairman. The committee includes representatives of the Governor and of the State Department of Education.

SENIORS OBTAIN POSITIONS

Of the thirty-six senior girls who are planning to teach, ten have already signed their contracts for positions in New York state, with salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,800 a year.

MANY NOTED VISITORS SPEAK BEFORE EXTENSION MEETING

STATE extension activities in home economics centered at the College of Home Economics for the week of March 28 to April 2 when home demonstration agents and assistant agents met there for their annual spring conference. This year the annual meeting of all state extension workers was held at the same time, and state leaders, specialists, farm bureau and junior club agents held joint sessions in the Home Economics Building.

Out-of-town speakers included Dr. Lillian Gilbreth, industrial engineer, who discussed the application of the principles of industrial engineering to the home; Professor Charles Kittell of the music department of New York University, who spoke on the voice problems in public speaking; and Mr. Walter McNab Nutly of the public welfare division of the American Child Health Association, who urged the consideration of May 1, Child Health Day, as a part of Better Homes Week programs.

The thirty-seven counties and three cities having organized home bureaus were represented at the meeting. Although each county bureau is independent of the others, the programs of all are tied together through the State College of Home Economics which acts as the state center for home economics extension.

CLASSROOM REMODELED

Room 100 of the Home Economics Building has been remodeled so that it can be transformed quickly from a class room to a room for entertaining. The addition of a kitchenette, curtains, and side lighting with formal furniture and wall hangings which can be brought in on short notice has made possible an attractive room of moderate size for social occasions. The work was done under the direction of Professor A. J. Warner, head of the department of household art.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: Good books are the best of good companions for children.
Your Eyes

are non-replacable. They must last you a lifetime. Its an even chance that you need glasses or that your lenses need replacing right now.

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Cornell men look to Baxter’s for exactness in the fine points of Style, of Tailoring, and of Quality, in Clothing.

This Season, Fashion Park have tailored for us Suits and Topcoats in keeping with our reputation gained by constant study of the requirements of College men.

By special appointment, we are the Charter House of Ithaca

BAXTER’S
THE QUALITY SHOP
FASHION PARK CLOTHING
REDWOODS EXPERT GIVES TALK ON CALIFORNIA TREES

W. INFIELD SCOTT spoke on "The Redwood" in Fernow Hall on March 15 before a large audience composed of the Forestry Club and the interested public. Mr. Scott is a sincere and an enthusiastic lover of the redwood. He described vividly the redwood in sentiment, in industry, and in reforestation. He illustrated his lecture with an excellent set of colored slides.

At a club meeting after the lecture Mr. Scott and R. F. Hammatt, both representatives of the California Redwood Association, spoke to and chatted with the foresters.

FUEL WOOD SHOWN TO BE IMPORTANT CROP ON FARM

More fuel wood is harvested from the farms in New York than any other state, according to the United States bureau of census giving results of the 1925 agricultural census which represents the wood cut on farms during 1924. The total for New York was nearly two million standard cords, which, compared to the next largest, Maine, which had 699,000, shows the importance of fuel wood crop.

Within New York state, Delaware county leads with 94,600 cords, followed by St. Lawrence with 89,000 cords. Orleans county, representing an area with little timber land but many fruit trees, yielded 15,000 cords.

Standing in the woods, this fuel would have a conservative value of at least $2 a standard cord, according to Professor J. A. Cope, who says that this represents a net revenue to the farmers in this state in 1924 of four million dollars.

This is the first time any report of forest products has been made in the United States agriculture census, he says, and it shows that this crop is being recognized as an important farm product.

FORESTERS SET OUT TREES

During Easter vacation, ten of the foresters worked under the direction of Professor J. C. Cone and "Bernie" Frank '26, in the reforestation of 20 acres of hillside belonging to Mrs. H. M. Libby of Ithaca, located east of Slaterville. The start was held up by inclement weather—mostly snow—but the 15,000 white pine and 5,000 eastern larch were finally planted.
Electricity can give the farmer much now . . . and more later

The farmer wants new equipment. His own may be "pretty fair," but a practical sense shows him how much more could be done with better. He wants it; but he first wants to make sure.

Users of farm-electrical equipment today are reporting good results. But the development of electrical machinery for the farm has just begun. Electrical manufacturers, aided by farm organizations and agricultural schools, will continue to make better machinery, improve the old and work out and test new uses for electricity. What discoveries in farm economy may lie ahead!

The electrical industry is bringing all the weight of its industrial experience to the service of the farmer. With its vast system of interconnecting lines, it was never better prepared to serve. The farmer wants not only light but every form of power that will make life on the farm as comfortable and convenient as in the city. A rural civilization will arise, worthy in every way of the farmer's dream.

Groups of farmers who can assure their local power company of a sufficient demand for current to make a new line self-supporting will find the company glad to cooperate. Ask your power company for information.

The Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior; American Farm Bureau Federation; National Grange; American Society of Agricultural Engineers; Individual Plant Manufacturers, General Federation of Women's Clubs; American Home Economics Association; National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, and the National Electric Light Association.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION
29 WEST 39TH STREET. NEW YORK, N.Y.
Announcing! New 1927 Series De Laval Separators

These brand-new De Laval Separators are now on display by De Laval Agents. We invite all cream separator users to see and try them, for we are confident all who do so will agree that they are the best cream separators ever made. They are the crowning achievement in nearly 50 years of separator manufacture and leadership. New features are:

1. **Turnable Supply Can.** The supply can may be turned so that tinware and bowl may be put in place or removed without lifting the supply can from its position on the separator. Every user will like this feature.

2. **Easier Turning.** For three years the De Laval experimental and engineering departments have been conducting extensive tests, to develop still easier turning separators. The results of these tests are embodied in this new series, which both start and turn easier than any other machines of even less capacities.

3. **Oil Window.** The new oil window enables you to see at all times the level and condition of the oil. It shows at a glance whether or not the separator is being properly oiled.

4. **Floating Bowl.** All new De Lavals have the wonderful “floating bowl,” now used in De Laval Separators with such wonderful results. It is self-balancing, runs smoothly without vibration, with the least power and wear, skims cleaner and delivers a richer, smoother cream.

The De Laval Separator Co.
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See and try the new De Laval
Three Trainloads of McCormick-Deering Tractors to Fight the Corn Borer

THE U.S. Department of Agriculture, in carrying out its program for corn borer control, has recently put into service several hundred McCormick-Deering 15-30 Tractors. The illustration above shows the first special train leaving one of the tractor plants of the Harvester Company.

The emergency order was given preference over regular tractor deliveries, the entire consignment being headed eastward at once, going to the infested areas in three trainloads. Over a hundred International Motor Trucks were hurried overland for use in delivering tractors and other equipment to the various sections.

800 Corn Stubble Pulverizers

As further weapons in the borer warfare the government is using 800 corn stubble pulverizers, a special implement designed by the Engineering Department of the Company to aid in destroying the pest which has been wintering in the corn stubble of the east central states. The pulverizer is a sturdy 2-row implement which occupies an important place in the eradicating program. It covers 25 to 30 acres a day and is operated by power from the tractor.

Heavy-Duty Tractor Power

These McCormick-Deering Tractors are all of the heavy-duty 15-30 h.p. size, especially qualified by their three-plow capacity and three-way power delivery—drawbar, belt, and power take-off—to play a major part in the government's plan for corn borer control.

We will mail to any address free illustrated booklets regarding the corn borer, its history, the official plans for its control, mechanical and other methods of procedure.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

McCormick-Deering Tractors
The Carpet Stick—a Relic

NOTHING harder to keep clean than the farmhouse rug—takes a lot of beating and sweeping—but no woman does this on the electrified farm.

Electricity cleans carpets and rugs with a vacuum cleaner for a few cents a day. Washing, pumping, cooking, and sewing can also be done cheaply by electricity. The electric refrigerator keeps things cold. Electric motors do heavy outside work—such as hoisting, grinding, and sawing. MAZDA lamps provide instant, cheery light for house and barn.

The old "carpet stick" is put away and everybody enjoys some spare time on the electrified farm.

If you are on an electric line or hope to be soon, ask your electric power company for a copy of the G-E Farm Book which explains many uses for electricity on the farm.
A KODAK IS THE THING FOR SPRING
Take the pictures and mount them in your album. Many a pleasant evening may be spent looking at them. Picture taking is easy, inexpensive and pleasant.

COMPLETE YOUR LIBRARY OF AGRICULTURAL BOOKS
There are many good books recommended to seniors at this time of year. You will find practically all of them in our Agricultural Booklist. Ask for one.

Cornell Co-op. Society
Barnes Hall
Ithaca, New York

FUL-O-PEP Poultry Feeds are scientific feeds—made to formulae of proved efficiency, from choice, fresh ingredients prepared and mixed with accuracy and thoroughness.
Extensive purchasing, manufacturing, and distributing facilities enable The Quaker Oats Company to put Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds within reach of every poultry owner, everywhere.
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POULTRY FEEDS
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From the finest colleges in the country come hundreds of graduates to join the research and field force of the Purina Mills. Purina offers responsible positions to such men, because it is essential that men connected with the manufacture of Purina Chows have a thorough understanding that it takes rations of finest ingredients, thoroughly cleaned, uniformly mixed and scientifically balanced if they are to lower the farmer's cost of production.
FARMERS OR PEASANTS?
The April Farm and Fireside says:
"Twenty-five per cent of America's workers engage in
farming. (Once ninety per cent were farmers.) An-
other ten per cent could move off the farms, the less
capable of the group, and the fifteen per cent remaining with
efficient methods could easily feed America and make a
profit at it.

"We have only commendation for those thousands who
have had the courage in recent years to exercise their
American privilege of changing jobs. No man in this
country is compelled to remain a farmer if another job
suits him better. Two types of men quit farming. The
poor managers, who fare better under superstition,
makes up the largest class. Another type consists
of men who, while they may do as much as farmers, consider
themselves misfits, able to make greater successes in other
occupations. No sentimental attachment to the soil should
keep either type on the farm.

"The capable farmers who are left will have more cus-
tomers and fewer competitors. We shall lose to agri-
culture a few of our best citizens, but for the most part the
least competent quit first, just as the land first abandoned
is the infertile.

"A process that tends to better cultivation of the better
acres by the ablest farmers is for the good of agriculture,
cold and heartless though the process may be."

We grant that we have too many farmers at present but
do the capable and desirable managers remain on the soil
and the least competent quit first? Last summer we
worked on a soil survey on Long Island and found
the farmers could be classed into two groups; one the efficient,
long-established owner who is usually well-fixed financially,
the other group was the nearest thing to peasantry we
ever saw. Most of these peasants-producers were foreign-
ers. This class seemed to be increasing and the first class
decreasing. There were very few farmers in between
these extremes. The best farmers invariably were on
the best soils and the peasants on the poorest soils. They
could exist there because they had an infinitely lower
standard of living. Their products, however, competed
with those of the capable, desirable farmer. The consumer
cares not a whit who produces his food. We can hardly
help but conclude that with the present trend of things
some day Long Island farmers will be mostly peasant
farmers. If this is a desirable thing for the nation, then
future agricultural education will be a waste of time.

Since 1922 the active control of the COUNTRYMAN has
changed with the April issue. Before 1922 the old board
continued in office throughout the year. Neither plan
worked well. With a change in the constitution of the
COUNTRYMAN, the old board will remain in office through
June, but with the April issue the new board is gradu-
ally assuming the duties of the present officers. The
officers who will control the magazine next year are:
J. Ehrlich '28, of New York City, Editor; G. H. Gibson '23,
of South Hartford, Managing Editor; L. E. Griswold '23,
of Mount Morris, Women's Editor; P. Bullock '28, of
Yonkers, Campus Countryman Editor; C. F. Blewer '28,
of Owego, Business Manager; R. Clapp '28, of Grand
Gorge, Advertising Manager; and C. G. Small '28, of
Castle Creek, Circulation Manager.

Aaron Sapiro's libel suit against Henry Ford has been
a front page story in the dailies for many weeks until
every farmer in the land now knows of it. This case is
of particular interest to the farmers since Mr. Sapiro
stands out as one of the leading figures in the develop-
ment of co-operative organization for agriculture. He is
the type of person who does things, thinking quickly and
acting quickly. And he doesn't hesitate to step on the
toes of people who get in his way. Accordingly, he has
made many friends and many enemies. His admirers
now point to his salutary achievements. Those who don't
like his methods, or his religion, or whom he has stepped
on, point to the selfish and inconsiderate acts that often
mark his business dealings. It is always so when a man
is in the public eye. But that an agricultural journal
should indulge in such contumely, as one of our contem-
poraries is doing, seems to us to be in decidedly bad taste.
Are You Paying For Cold Air and Getting Hot Air?

By H. F. Prince '07

Are you paying for good, cold air in the refrigerator car—and—just when you want it the worst, getting its opposite, hot air? In your shipments of fresh fruits and vegetables under "standard refrigeration," i. e., "iced; re-ice to capacity at all regular icing stations," have you had unexplained losses? If you are not receiving all you expected, the fault may be yours. The poor refrigeration may be due to your manner of loading. You may have loaded so as to block the refrigeration channels in the first place, or so loaded your car that the load shifted in transit and blocked the channels for the cool air to flow through, due to not taking up the lengthwise slack. You may have been using containers that interfere with right refrigeration.

The whole principle of refrigeration in the transportation of fresh fruits and vegetables is built upon the melting of ice on as large a surface as possible, and the free circulation of the cooled air throughout the load. You can have the bunkers so blamed full of ice that you cannot get another pound into them, but if the air from the ice cannot circulate throughout the load, your ice does not mean a blessed thing. If you have no circulation of the cooled air, you are throwing away your money, yes throwing it away. For all the good it does your produce, the ice might as well be back in the ice house.

Not long ago a car of rhubarb was shipped eastward from California. Mighty fine rhubarb it was too. The leaves were fresh and green; the stalks crisp and juicy; all nicely packed in a paper-lined crate; just right for sauce and pies. That is, I mean it was in tip-top condition when it left California. After traveling 2,500 miles it was not in that same, good condition. Yet the bunkers had been filled with ice at each icing station. The ice had melted. But the cooled air—well, the shipper had loaded the car wrong. He paid for cold air and then made certain he received hot air. The rhubarb was a sorry sight due to slimy tops and stalks.

Remember, the air needs to circulate by rising all around your produce, not merely to work around the containers near the floor—for in such case the air is virtually stagnant. As this shipper had stowed the crates in his car, there was no more chance for

Figure 1.—Top of load of California rhubarb car. Not a ghost of a show for a current of air to circulate the air to circulate than there was for Jonah to swallow the whale. True, he loaded the crates four high, which was all right. True, he placed the three lower layers on their sides, seven wide, with open channels between the rows. Absolutely correct. But why in thundertone did he spoil it all by placing the top layer of crates tops UP; seven wide? Why didn't he place the top layer the same as the others, on their sides? Look at the photo, Figure 1. Is there any chance for even a wee column of air to wiggle its way through to the top of the car and back again to the bunker to be cooled off anew?

Not a ghost of a show for any appreciable amount of cold air to come up from the floor for that free circulation that makes effective refrigeration. The air was all pocketed under that top layer—caught and held between the floor and the three lower layers. What happened? The rhubarb in the top layer decayed. It stayed in hot air instead of cold air. No profit on that car. Probably no re-orders. Another heavy loss added to the high cost of marketing.

What is the answer? Have an open channel through your load for your friend, Mr. Cool Air.

Here is another way to get hot air after paying for cold air. Load the New York lettuce crates flat (with the tops up), in alternating layers; one layer five wide and the next layer four wide, with the crates in each layer placed directly over the offset or ventilation spaces in the layer beneath. Every layer will then block the air channels of the layer below it. The air channels are blocked. The cooling process is slowed up to such an extent that it takes almost twice as long for the field heat to disappear as it does in a car where the crates are loaded flat, directly on top of one another and the alternate layers stripped to prevent side shifting. In the latter load there is a continuous free ventilation channel open throughout the length of the car. The cool air keeps moving on, clearing the way for more cold air to follow and reach the entire load. It does not take long for slimy soft rot to be on the job in a car of lettuce, when it has warm air to keep it company. The cost of stripping is small when compared with the discount you are forced to take, because the ice you paid for could not perform the services expected of it (Figure 2).

Loading the New York lettuce crate on its side, three high and eight wide, is apt to be as disastrous as loading alternately four and five wide, flat, if it is a bulge pack—and they gen-
erally are a high pack. Load the crates seven wide, on their sides, stripping each layer, and there is a ventilation space between each row. These spaces are either inadequate or do not exist where the crates are loaded eight wide.

In a nutshell, here are the precautions to observe in shipping. Watch carefully at time of packing for signs of decay and throw out all heads that you doubt are sound enough to ship; better a small loss at the shipping point than a large one at destination. Use stripping. Place lettuce crates preferably directly on top of one another, flat. If all factors in right loading are observed, costs in marketing should go down and the pocket-book begin to bulge. In a word, LOAD so the ice can do its work. It will do it, if it has half a chance.

But supposing you load your car so that there are plenty of air channels, so the cool air plays tag all around the packages, are you sure those air channels are going to remain open even to destination? The failure to take up lengthwise slack in produce cars has caused as much loss as any other one item in the transportation of perishables. The extent of loss, because of lengthwise slack, varies greatly, due to the commodity, the container, amount of slack not taken up and the mileage the car travels. That part of the car with unused space where there should be containers, a bulkhead or a gate brace, may easily be the most expensive part of the car.

This was true in a car of Florida celery that started northward one day in early spring. There was fifteen inches of lengthwise slack in the doorway not taken up, but the car otherwise properly stripped and spaced for ventilation. The air roamed around pretty freely at the doors, just after the car started on its journey. Then, with the car going 1,500 miles around curves, the forward movement of the train, the jolting of stops, starts and switching, half of the car—and there is some weight to half a car of celery—began to move forward and take up that fifteen inches of slack. Now get me straight, I am not objecting if you have confidence the carriers will handle your load carefully, but for Pete's sake, don't overdo it, as this shipper did.

The strips started to twist, loosen and break in the doorway, when the train started to move. Trouble began. Some crates slid front ways, some slid side ways and the balance of the crates slid any old way. It was the side shift and the any old shift that blocked the ventilation channels and decay began its work. It was the old story of decay and warm air hobnobbing together, for the top layers did not even get acquainted with any cold air. A lot of slimy decayed celery resulted (Figure 3). The $750 loss on this car, two-fifths of its value, could have been avoided if the shipper had taken up the slack with a gate brace or bulkhead.

Lack of space prevents our describing a gate brace for the doorway or a bulkhead for the end of the car or a partial layer. If you do not know how to construct a gate brace or bulkhead write to the Freight Container Bureau of the American Railway Association, 30 Vesey St., New York City. If uncertain of all the details write to this Bureau for their posters and diagrams. All it costs is the price of a postage stamp. Whatever you do, do not leave lengthwise slack in your load, for a load is only as strong as its weakest point.

However, your poor market returns may not all be laid at the door of transportation conditions. You may use the wrong container for the fruit or vegetable you are shipping. For example, if you take the five peck hamper or the bushel and a half hamper and pack these hampers TIGHT with romaine (Cos) or with Big Boston lettuce, particularly the former,
CLUB MEMBERS SELECTED FOR NATIONAL CLUB CAMP

The state club leader's office announces that four outstanding club members in the state have been selected to represent New York at the First National 4-H Club camp to be held in Washington, D. C., June 16-22.

The two young women selected are Mary Robinson of Richfield Springs, Otsego County, and Eleanor Cleveland of Naples, Ontario County. Miss Robinson has been in club work for eight years, first as a sheep club member and representing her county at the State Fair in the fall of that year. Since that time she has carried on club projects in dairying, swine, foods and clothing. She has been secretary and president of her club, has represented the state at the Eastern States Exposition and is an ardent Grange member. Miss Robinson is a sophomore in the Richfield Springs High School.

Eleanor Cleveland has been a homemaking club member for four years, carrying on practically all of the homemaking club work which has been offered. She has been president, vice-president and secretary of her club and is a leader in her community. She is a sophomore in the Naples High School.

The two boys selected are Charles Goodwin of Guilford, Chenango County, and Franklin Reddout of Baldwinville, Onondaga County.

Goodwin Honored Again

Charles Goodwin has eight years of club work to his credit, starting in 1920. During all of this time he has carried on three different projects, namely, poultry, dairying, and potato. He has been reporter, secretary, treasurer and president of his local club, has represented the State at the Eastern States Exposition, at the International Leadership Training School and at the National Dairy Show. He has also acted as local leader of a 4-H Club in his community.

He and his brother, who is also an outstanding club member, are operating the home farm and have a herd of 24 head of purebred cattle and a large poultry establishment.

Franklin Reddout has been a club member for six years, specializing in pork growing, gardening and live-stock. He was secretary and treasurer of his local club, has been a constant winner of prizes at the State Fair, was a member of the State Garden Demonstration in 1925 and was State representative at the 4-H contests held in connection with the National Vegetable Growers' Association at Cleveland, Ohio, last year where he won first prize.

These young people are worthy representatives of the 17,000 club members in New York state. They were selected after a careful canvass of all available candidates. Each county was asked to present full information regarding two candidates. The final selection was made by a College committee which took into consideration the accomplishments and achievements of all candidates.

TWO COLLEGES REPRESENTED ON FIELD DAY COMMITTEE

Junior Field Days, June 22-24, which are held annually at Cornell are to take on added importance this year. They are now to be directed by a joint committee representing the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics.

These Junior Field Days are an outgrowth of the summer field days which were held at the College several years ago. The responsibility for managing and directing field days has until this year been left largely to the extension division and for the most part to those interested in Junior Extension or 4-H Club work.

In order that they may better serve the young people of the State as well as bring these young people in contact with a larger number of departments in the University, it was thought wise to make it an inter-college event. The following people are this year serving on the committee:

- Professor Martha VanRensselaer
- Professor Hazel Spencer
- Professor Edith Nason
- Miss Dorothy DeLany
- Professor R. H. Wheeler
- Professor E. S. Savage
- Professor W. J. Wright

Nearly 2,000 young people, mostly 4-H Club members, from all parts of the State annually gather for three days of instruction and entertainment on the University campus. They are housed in University dormitories, eat in the cafeterias and together with members of the faculty are in the College put on a program of interesting demonstrations in agriculture, home economics, and country life.

COUNTRY 4-H FIELD DAYS

County field days or rallies for 4-H Club members are coming to be an important part of county club programs. They are held for one day only and are well attended. Jefferson County started off this year with its annual rally on Saturday, April 30, at Watertown. More than 1,200 Club members were in attendance. Other counties are holding similar rallies as follows:

- Monroe County, May 7, Chamber of Commerce
- Oswego County, May 7, State Normal School
- Livingston County, May 14, State Normal School
- Onondaga County, May 21, Warsaw High School
- Ontario County, May 21, Canandaigua

RADIO TALKS

The following radio talks on club work are scheduled from WGY at Schenectady:

- May 18—Animal Husbandry—J. P. Williman
- June 15—Albert Hoefer—Club Agent, Troy, N. Y.
- July 20—Harry Case—Club Agent, Norwich, N. Y.
- August 17—John Reynolds, Assistant State Leader

In addition to these talks, arrangements are being made for special club programs to be broadcast from Rochester and Buffalo.
Elmer O. Fippen '05 is now located at Richmond, Va., as Executive Secretary and Treasurer of the Virginia Conservation and Development Commission.

Professor Fippen is a graduate of Ohio State University in 1900 although he has spent more time at Cornell than at Ohio. After four years in Washington with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in soils work he went to Cornell in 1905 where he taught until 1919 when he became manager of the agricultural department of the National Lime Association. In 1922 he established the Fippen Agricultural Consulting Service and then in 1924 went to Haiti. He has written several books on soils and contributed extensively to the press on soil subjects.

The following alumni notes appeared in The Ezra Cornell Register, published by the students in hotel administration to advertise the second opening of the hotel "Ezra Cornell."

"Thirty alumni of the course in Hotel Administration are now at work, and with the exception of two, all are in hotel work. The list includes a number of managers, several auditors, stewards, one man in publicity work, and one supervising manager. It will be noted from the list of their present locations, that Cornell men are serving the whole American continent. They range from Florida to New Brunswick and from Massachusetts to California. Most of them are in the classes of '26 and '26.

Bissell, N.—Front Clerk, Copley-Plaza, Boston, Mass.

Boggs, R. H.—Manager, Hotel Kenwood, Elizabethtown, Pa.

Bovard, W. T.—Supervisor of Southern Hotels, William Floor Hotel Operating Corporation, Richmond, Va.

Bowdish, A. C.—5310 Snyder Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Courtney, J.—Auditor, New Southern, Columbus, Ohio.

Crandall, J. M.—Manager, Monongahela, Brownsville, Pa.

Dockery, J. M.—Manager, The Raleigh, Waco, Texas.

Dunlap, A. W.—Manager, Royal Palm, St. Petersburg, Fl.


Marchand, H. J.—Manager, Viking, Newport, Rhode Island.

Miner, F. L.—Assistant Manager, Flamingo, Miami Beach, Fla.

Needham, W. R.—Publicity, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

Nicks, H. L.—Manager, Fort Meigs Hotel, Toledo, Ohio.

Nolin, J. H.—Auditor, West Lake Hotel, Rockford, Ohio.

Olsen, A. L.—Auditor, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Reynolds, H. E.—Receiving Clerk, Stacy-Trent, Trenton, N. J.

Savage, Kirkwood—Night Steward, Hotel Astor, New York City.

Sayles, Charles I.—Manager, New Oaks, Bartow, Fla.

Shea, J. L.—Assistant Steward, New Willard, Washington, D. C.

Slack, J. L. Manager, the Phillips, Phillipsburg, Pa.

Stearns, R. M.—Auditor, Great Southern Hotel, Hollywood, Fla.

Taft, Arthur—Manager, Carlisle Hotel, Woodstock, N. B.

Welch, J. M.—Engineer, Hotel Chieftain, Council Bluff, Iowa.

Wickes, Mary V.—Coffee Shop Manager, Monongahela Hotel, Brownsville, Pa.


Jennings, C. A.—Assistant Manager, Everglades Hotel, Miami, Fla.

Lang, A.—Lieutenant, U. S. A., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Indiana.


Longyear, Hilda R.—Manager of Dormitory Dining Room, Stanford University, California.

MacLennan, H. A.—Assistant Manager, King Edward, Toronto, Canada.

G. M. Bentley is professor of entomology and state entomologist at the University of Tennessee.

A. L. Chapin is in charge of a large baby chick hatchery at Greenville, Tennessee.

Ross E. Clark is running a 250-acre fruit, potato, and dairy farm at Peru, New York. He is a past grange master and at present is a trustee of the grange.

Professors Carl E. Ladd '12, George F. Warren '03, Frank A. Pearson '12, Myers P. Rasmussen '19, and Harry A. Ross all went fishing the week-end of April 24. We haven't heard that
they caught anything except colds, but then they are all very modest.

Charles O. Dalrymple, who spends his winters being principal of the Atleboro, Mass., High School, will supervise a novel vacation expedition this summer. He and his assistants will take a number of boys and young men on two camping expeditions, one in July from Millinocket to Davidson, Maine, by way of Mount Katahdin, and in August a long canoe-trip from Moosehead Lake to the St. John River. All the wild animals of the North Woods and no end of trout, perch, salmon, and other swimmers are said to be planning to attend for the amusement of the travelers. Dalrymple's address is 7 Grove Street, Atleboro, Mass.

'13

We regret to announce that Professor E. G. Misner and his brother, Paul B. Misner of Corapolis, Pa., lost their father, Henry Misner, due to heart trouble on April 3. Professor Misner was with his advanced farm management class at Homer taking survey records in that territory when he received word that his father had dropped dead in Syracuse. Henry Misner was born in 1861, at Fallsburg, N. Y. He was a prominent member of the Holstein-Friesian Association. In 1919 he sold his farm and herd and purchased a home in Baldwinsville, N. Y., where he has since resided.

G. W. Hendry is assistant professor of agronomy at the University of California.

'14

F. W. Wardle is managing his Overlook Orchards and Poultry farm at West Cossackie, N. Y. His specialty is New York state certified S. C. White Leghorns. He is selling breeding cockerels, hatching eggs, and baby chicks, from certified matings only.

E. G. "Ted" Bishop is now city clerk, tax assessor, deputy tax collector, assistant treasurer, supervisor of registration, inspector of weights and measures, besides carrying on various minor duties for the City of Coral Gables, Florida. Such is the life of a one-time forester!

G. J. Wight has been elected head of the department of an hus at the New York State School of Agriculture at Canton, N. Y. He will assume his new duties July 1. Glen has been teaching agriculture in the Canandaigua Academy since 1917.

Samuel M. Thomson was married on January 8 to Mrs. Frances Duncan Williams of New Orleans. They are now living at 1035 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

J. E. "Jim" Davis '24, who has been assistant extension forester at the College left April 15 to become the first county forester in United States. He will be in charge of the development of the forests of Chautauqua County and will be located at the farm bureau office in Jamestown, N. Y. This recalls to our mind that Cornell also had the first county agricultural agent in United States, J. H. Barron, now extension business in New York. He has for many years been a member of the brokerage firm of Richards, Pell, and Hume of 49 Wall Street. "Ken" also gives some news of "Steve" Hamann '16. "Steve" has been operating a silver mine in Arizona for the past few years, speculating in copper claims, exploring and prospecting on the site. His address is care of the Arizona Silver Co., Humboldt, Arizona.

Harold Doane is with the Niagara Sprayer Company. His address is 210 Brunswick Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Everett A. Pieter is opening the inter-mountain office of McCrary, Calley and Carhart, landscape architects and city planners, of Denver, Colo. Pieter is located in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Earl D. Bush and Helen H. Glasier were married last December. They are living in Alexander, N. Y.

'16

Louis E. Freudenthal is farming in the Mesilla Valley in New Mexico. He was a delegate from New Mexico to the Western Regional Farm Bureau Conference held in Arizona in February. His address is Las Cruces, N. Mex.

'17

Wayne H. Darrow is editor for the Texas A. and M. College Extension Service, and program director for WTAW, the college radio station. His address is College Station, Texas.

Linus V. Windnagle writes, "Tell Harold Flack that I've applied his suggestion as to the only recognized method of getting Cornell athletic material, i. e., Warren Adnah Windnagle, January 6, 1927." Windnagle's address is 5919 Forty-fifth Street, Portland, Ore.

De Witt Dunham writes us as follows: "I have now been in California two and one-half years on this my second trip. I am with El Colmo Rancho at Norwalk, California, on the outskirts of Los Angeles. At this ranch is maintained one of the largest and best known purebred Holstein herds in Southern California." He also says, "I have a feeling that the 1926-1927 CORNELL COUNTRYMAN is the best in some years. The February issue is so good—contains so much valuable advice by men who know—that I want one of my friends to have it and the succeeding issues. So I am enclosing one dollar as a subscription for him."

'18

Lyman W. Bole writes us as follows: "After a two-year experiment in post-war farming at Littleton,
New Hampshire, I took a position as teacher of Social Sciences and History in Peoples Academy at Morrisville, Vermont, in 1921. In 1922 I became principal of the high school of this place in which capacity I am now serving my fifth year. For next year I have accepted a position as superintendent of schools in a Union District composed of seven towns with Bradford, Vermont, as the center. I was married in 1923." Lyman also renewed his subscription in the same letter.

Jerrie Banker is working with his father on a 200-acre fruit and dairy farm on route four at Plattsburg, N. Y.

L. H. Taft was married on January 19 to Miss Ethel May Jackson of Los Angeles, California. Taft is in forestry work in that state.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Manning have announced the birth of a girl, Barbara Ann. Their home is at Hillsdale, New York.

Hazel Dunn is teaching home economics at Hornell, N. Y.

Anna Cecelia Coad is teaching home economics in the public schools in Washington, D. C. Her address is 1410 M Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. William W. Frank have announced the arrival on November 11 of a daughter, Virginia Priestley Frank. Mrs. Frank was Marian R. Priestley '19. They live at 821 East College Avenue, Appleton, Wis.

William P. Colman is with the Standard Oil Company of New York, and was transferred the first of the year to Moulde, Manchuria. He writes that Walter Palmer and Arthur May are also in the Moulde office of the Standard Oil Company.

Joseph O. Eastlack is a research statistician, employed by the Interstate Milk Producers' Association of Philadelphia and the Maryland State Dairymen's Association of Baltimore. He lives at 97 High Street, Woodbury, N. J. He writes that "J. O. E., Jr., born February 16, is expected to be a '49 Cornell Farmer."

Harry J. Borchers was married last May in Buenos Aires to Miss Hester D. Robinson, who graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1919.

Russell Hill has been appointed special Indian agent among the Indian farmers to assist in the corn borer campaign of western New York. He is the first Indian extension worker in the United States.

Randolph M. Brown has resigned as assistant silviculturist of the Lakes States Experiment Station to join the faculty of the forestry school at the University of Minnesota. He is teaching forest mensuration.

Henry Vettel is working with the D. H. Storm and Company, general lumber dealers, 2500 Park Avenue, New York City.

Paul A. Herbert is still with the U. S. Forest Service engaged in the study of forest taxation under the direction of Professors Fairchild and Chapman of Yale. His article in the December issue of Education on forest education was stimulating and decidedly worth while reading.

Thaddeus Szyniak is in charge of the fruit and truck experiment station at Hammond, Louisiana.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Fleming (Margaret A. Cushman) have an-
nounced the arrival of John Rimer Fleming, Jr., on January 21 at Columbus, Ohio. Fleming is in the agricultural publications department of Ohio State University.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther S. West have another son, William Edward, born in January. They have two other children, Ruth Shirley, who is approaching four, and Richard Luther, aged two. West is spending his second year as professor of biology and eugenics in Battle Creek College, Michigan. He is also director of graduate study.

'22

Mrs. Robert Leckie has announced the marriage of her daughter Clara to Richard H. Peabody '22 on January 22 at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Laurence B. Knapp is general manager of Burton Orchards, Inc., in Lewes, Del.

Lewis E. Fitch is estimating timber for the United States Forest Service on the Ozark National Forest. He lives in Russellville, Ark.

Norman P. Brown is back from the "Sunny Climes" and is now engaged in subway construction with the F. L. Cranford Company, at Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West, New York. He is living at 65 Olcott Avenue, Bernardsville, N. J.

Andrew G. Baldwin is a salesman with the Vietaulic Company of America, at 28 Broadway, makers of flexible and leak tight pipe joints for oil, gas, and water. He lives at 10 Woodruff Avenue, Brooklyn.

William Trystan, Jr., was born March 17, 1927, to Mr. and Mrs. William T. Stevens of 436 North Geneva Street, Ithaca, N. Y. Mr. Stevens is selling insurance in Ithaca.

Adrian F. Blume is doing landscape gardening, specializing in tree moving. His address is Armore, Pa., care of Lewis and Valentine.

A son, Warren McKee, was born to Mr. and Mrs. F. Murray Wigsten on March 16, 1927, at Kingston, N. Y. Murray is still county agent of Ulster County.

G. K. Bullard recently visited Ithaca for several days. "Doc" is fruit farming at Schuylerville, New York.

'23

Horace C. Bird has deserted the Merchant's Dispatch in Rochester for the farm. He is running the family farm at Medina, N. Y., and also cultivates a few fields of his own.

Henry Luhrs was married to Miss Pearl H. Beistle on Easter Sunday, April 17th. They will be at home af-

There Must Be A Profit

NO INDUSTRY or individual business can long continue without a suitable profit. Therefore there must be profit in farming, because it goes on year after year.

Profit is all contained in the margin between selling prices and production costs. On this margin a few farmers "go broke," others make a good living and many grow wealthy.

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the State Extension Office released him for service in Hunterdon County."

C. W. Putnam and H. W. Putnam live respectively at 11421 and 11425 118th Street, Ozone Park, Long Island. Charles is a member of New York City's "finest," a policeman. Hicks is a specialty salesman of portable cleaning systems.

Margaret W. Younglove '23, daughter of Charles M. Younglove '96 and Mrs. Younglove, was married in February to Arthur C. Merrill of Boston. He is a graduate of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. They are living at 3 Washington Street, Peabody, Mass.

ANSWERS

1. Wood.
2. Blasting caps and electric blasting caps.
3. Ammonia dynamite, gelatin dynamite and nitroglycerin dynamite.
4. Land clearing, ditching, tree planting, subsiding.
5. (a) Regular blasting caps fired by safety fuse; (b) electric blasting caps fired by current from a blasting machine or a power circuit.
6. Smoke.
7. See that all people and animals are well beyond the danger zone, and that the supply of explosives is also protected from flying debris.
8. (a) Directly in the tap-root at a depth below the surface sufficient to prevent remaining part of root interfering with plowing; (b) under the center of stump; (c) under the center of the stump and also under the heavy lateral roots.
9. (a) The explosive charge is placed in a hole made in the ground underneath the boulder; (b) the charge is loaded in a hole drilled in the rock; (c) the explosive is placed on the top or the side of the boulder and is well covered with moist clay or mud.
10. Preferably in the fall so that the blasted ground can settle and act before the trees are planted in the spring.
11. Dry. If the ground is wet the explosion will compact it too firmly.
12. The propagated method. This name is derived from the fact that the explosive wave from the detonation of the charge containing the blasting cap is transmitted through the water to adjacent charges of dynamite that have not been primed with blasting caps.
14. Asciano Sobrero, an Italian, 1844; Alfred B. Nobel, a Swedish chemist. His patent for dynamite was granted in 1867.
15. The cut-over sections of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, the fruit-growing districts of California, and throughout the South.

'24

Charles D. Scott is manager of the Old Tavern Orchard, a fruit farm near Kingston, N. Y. His address is Box 221, R. D. 4, Kingston.

Elizabeth P. Brown is director of home economics in the High School in Jeanette, Pa. She lives at 28 Gaskell Avenue.

D. S. Cook made a speech before a group of ag people on his work in the Chautauqua system in Ithaca on April 11. "Dave" is as proud as king when he drives his new Ford.

'25

Edith M. Conrad is managing the
WORLD SPENDS ONE QUARTER OF ITS TIME.

Carefully compiled figures show that over one quarter of the working time of the world is spent in doing cleaning of one kind or another.

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Wyandotte, Michigan

Digging a 1200-foot ditch with one stroke

SEEPAGE from springs on the side of a hill on Dr. C. G. Cragg's farm at Spencertown, N. Y., had rendered acres of good land almost valueless. The Superintendent, Mr. J. W. Barford, after a careful study of the land, laid out the course of a drainage ditch. It would have to be 1200-feet long, from the two springs down the hill to a creek alongside the road.

Digging by hand would be too costly, he figured, so he called in a Du Pont man to estimate the cost of digging the ditch with dynamite. It was startlingly small. The entire ditch was dug with dynamite in one day, by two men. Digging by hand would have taken at least a week.

Do you know what you can do with explosives on the farm? Let us send you—"The Farmers’ Handbook of Explosives"—100 pages of illustrations and practical information. Used as a text-book by many agricultural colleges. Ought to be in your reference library. Send for FREE COPY NOW.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.
Equitable Building,
New York, N. Y.

Apollo Roofing Products

Why build to burn? Use Galvanized Roofing for farm buildings—and Tin Roofs for homes.

APOLLO-KEYSTONE Galvanized Sheets not only last longest for Roofing and Siding, but are specially adapted for Culverts, Tanks, Silo Siding, and all exposed metal work. Keystone Copper Roofing Tin Plates also give us metal work. Sold by leading metal merchants. Look for the Keystone included in brands. Write for our latest booklets.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Consumers' Cooperative Cafeteria at 154 Nassau Street, New York. She lives at 124 West Forty-eighth Street.

Helen M. Sterrett is an instructor in the department of home economics at the University of West Virginia. Her address is 58 Campus Driveway, Morgantown, W. Va.

Henry P. Sexsmith is in the brokerage office of Chittenden, Phelps and Company of Binghamton. His address is 26 Murray Street.

A son, James Frederick, Jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. James Reeves of Baldwinsville on March 13. Mrs. Reeves was formerly Miss Ruth Clapp '25.

\[26\]

We received the following announcement: “I am here at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Emerson W. Mange and my name is Jane Claire. I was born on April 11, and I weigh six pounds and nine ounces.” “Si” Mange owns and operates the Oak Ridge Farm at Stuyvesant Falls, New York.

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Are You Paying for Cold Air and Getting Hot Air?

(Continued from page 214) is another word for decay and no profits.

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DIAMOND
CORN GLUTEN
MEAL

The Best Dairymen

decided years ago that a feed made entirely from corn, yet carrying over 40% protein, less than 4% fibre and more than 80% total digestible nutrients, was likely to be the most productive ingredient they could put in a ration.

The results they have obtained by feeding Diamond Corn Gluten Meal, in both short- and long-time tests, have proven the soundness of their judgment.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
New York Chicago

MAKERS OF THE FEEDS THAT ARE

In Every Live Dealer's Stock and Every Good Dairy Ration

This is because the leaves of romaine are flat and pack down too closely in the hamper. Big Boston lettuce, which is more loose-leaved, deteriorate in the same way when tightly packed in the same containers. The hampers are loaded either on sides or ends, the alternate reverse load, and they fit in such close together that they do not leave open air channels. The result is the field heat remains in the heads too long; the temperature does not lower fast enough and decay develops. North Carolina, for instance, could treble her shipments of romaine and lettuce on long hauls if the consignees did not find so much decay at the unloading point. The New York lettuce crate would fill the bill, if the crates were loaded flat, five layers wide and the layers stripped.

Many times some poorly loaded cars do come through in good condition. In fact, I can almost hear someone say, 'I have loaded car after car of fruit and vegetables and never had a word of complaint from a single consignee.' Possibly you have had no complaints, but that proves little. But how much did you receive for your carload sold on consignment? From sixty-five to eighty percent of all claims are filed by the receivers. In practically all of these instances the shipper never hears a word about claims filed at the other end.

Good condition is dependent upon other factors than transportation. Among these factors are (1) the character of the commodity; (2) the climatic condition under which it was harvested; (3) the handling, packing and loading methods used by the shippers; (4) the outside temperature prevailing at time of loading. All these plus the kind of a container, the stowing of the load, taking up the slack, enter into the question of your commodity arriving in good condition or in poor condition.

Study your problems. If in a doubt or quandary what to do about this shipping game, WRITE. Write your agricultural college; tell them the situation. Lay your problems before the agricultural or inspection department of the railroad over which you ship your produce. Write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington. Postage and stationery are cheap, mighty cheap, compared with telegrams, discounts, dumped products and hot air. Write, if in doubt. Get what you want, cold air and good condition of your product at destination and no darned hot air.
This New Spreader Gives You the Four Features You Want

This new, narrow, tight-bottom John Deere Spreader with the beater on the axle and the box-roll turn gives you a spreader that is easier on you, easier on your horses, does better work and lasts longer. It combines in one machine the four essentials that are really important to you in a manure spreader.

Its low, easy-loading box saves you from 15 to 25 per cent of the work in loading. The energy required to load 100 loads of manure onto the ordinary spreader will load from 115 to 125 loads onto the New John Deere. This is a tremendous advantage in itself.

Then consider the saving of your horses. Hundreds of present owners of the New John Deere who have always used three and four horses on the ordinary spreader are using only two on this machine. Its higher drive wheels, fewer moving parts and roller bearings give you lighter draft in a spreader than you have ever known before.

Another important point: notice that the beaters are low to the ground; manure is not thrown high in the air, therefore, winds do not cause drifting and uneven, unsatisfactory spreading. The New John Deere spreads a wide, even blanket of manure beyond the drive wheels—it's better work you will surely appreciate.

This new spreader is built to the high standard of quality that has made John Deere implements famous for longer life and lower upkeep costs. It will prove a money-maker for years to come.

Remember, that two exclusive features, the beater on the axle and the ingenious box-roll turn, make possible this combination of outstanding qualities.

Right near you, at your John Deere dealer's, this new spreader is on display. See it. If you compare it carefully with others you are sure to want its exclusive features.

Be Sure to Write for These Free Booklets

"Soil Fertilizers," in a new and better form, is a comprehensive treatise on the value and use of farm manure and other fertilizers—worth money to you. The other booklet fully illustrates and describes the New John Deere Spreader. Both free.

Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois and ask for booklets.
The State of New York
Believes in
The New York State College of Agriculture
An investment of millions of dollars has been made by the people of New York State. The people should know what this expenditure represents. Graduates of the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, New York, are helping this investment earn returns. They are making it a point to inform farm boys and girls about Cornell and the largest College of Agriculture in the United States. This is a duty which should not be forgotten by those who have benefited by the faith the people of New York have had in them. Farm boys and girls should inform themselves of the varied courses which are offered by the College of Agriculture.

THE FOUR-YEAR'S COURSE
Represents the best in agricultural training. The college offers possibilities of a wide training. Applications should be in by August 1 for the fall term.

THE SUMMER SESSION
Includes, during a term of twelve weeks, many of the subjects offered in the four-year's course.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF BIOLOGY
Offers scientific training in comprehensive courses which appeal to teachers and advanced students. This school is in session for six weeks, beginning July 5 and ending August 12. Tuition in this course is $50.

THE WINTER SHORT COURSE
Gives three months training in:
- General Agriculture
- Dairy Industry
- Poultry Husbandry
- Fruit Growing
- Flower Growing
- Vegetable Gardening

Tuition is free to residents of New York State. Write for particulars.
Address: The Secretary
New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.
STUDENT MASS MEETING
TO BE HELD ON MAY 17

HEB-SA
C. A. Abell
C. F. Biever
Fernando Chardon
F. G. Davenport
J. M. Dorris
John Ehricke
K. H. Fischer
H. H. Fuller
L. H. Hall
F. G. Shults
R. D. Murdock
A. W. O'Shea
H. L. Page
D. D. Pond
W. F. Salisbury
A. G. Sharp
C. A. Vanderbrook
J. A. Woerz

HELIOS
E. C. Abbe
A. H. Blencoe
C. G. Garman
G. T. Gibson
E. Good
C. E. Heit
E. F. Noehle
J. C. Pettengill
G. P. Rhodes
S. R. Shapley
C. G. Small
C. O. R. Spalteholz

NEW COURSES TO BE GIVEN
BY SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS

HEB-SA
C. A. Abell
C. F. Biever
Fernando Chardon
F. G. Davenport
J. M. Dorris
John Ehricke
K. H. Fischer
H. H. Fuller
L. H. Hall
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A. W. O'Shea
H. L. Page
D. D. Pond
W. F. Salisbury
A. G. Sharp
C. A. Vanderbrook
J. A. Woerz

NEW COURSES TO BE GIVEN
BY SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS

The following new courses will be given in the College next year:
- Physiology of Bacteria—Professor Otto Rahn.
- Taxonomy of Bacteria—Professor Otto Rahn.
- Micro-biological Methods—Mr. Kaynasi.
- Entomological Techniques—Professor J. C. Bradley.
- Advanced Woody Plant Propagation and Nursery Practices—Assistant Professor C. J. Hunn.
- Introduction to Sociology—Professor B. L. Melvin.
- Sociological Theory—Professor D. Sanderson.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
SUBMITTED BY KERMIS

MANAGER E. H. Noble '28 submits the following report on the finances of the Kermis production held during Farmers' Week.

Cash on hand
Jan. 8, '27 $245.39
Receipts from tickets 613.55
Total $858.94

LIABILITIES
- Cornell Dramatic Club for Coaching $250.00
- Current expenses for year $238.52
Total $488.52

Balance on hand Apr. 23, '27 $370.42
No prizes were given this year because the plays submitted were not deemed worthy of production. However, a contest will be announced this year with the hope of obtaining plays for next year. Students interested should get criticism from authorities in the College so their plays will be worth producing.

AG MISSIONS HOLD MEETING

The International Association of Agricultural Missions held their annual meeting at Cornell, April 28. Mr. Benjamin F. Humicutt, president of Lavras Agricultural School of Brazil, and the oldest agricultural missionary, attended the meeting, and gave two talks. A large percentage of the agricultural missionaries of the world attended.
DISTINGUISHED RATING GIVEN TO THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN has proven its merit in the world of journalism. In the January issue of The Quill, the official publication of Sigma Delta Chi, national journalistic fraternity, was published a complete list of the awards given in the 1926 national college press congress contest. All the college and university publications of every state and in the leading provinces of Canada were entered in this contest.

The CORNELL COUNTRYMAN and The Cornell Daily Sun together share the honor conferred on the Cornell publications.

It will be interesting to note a few of the agricultural papers listed besides the COUNTRYMAN, the Purdue Agriculturist of Indiana, Tennessee Farmer, the Agricultural Student of Ohio, and the Penn State Farmer were mentioned.

TESTS MADE ON CATTLE

A study of the application of the agglutination test to the University herd is under way, looking toward the eradication of the bang abortion disease. Several tests have already been made which show that the problem is a difficult one. Some cows that react may never abort, but are spreaders of the disease. Recent tests have shown that the disease is spreading in the herd, which makes the problem more difficult.

Progress is being made, however. A group of about twenty heifers have been isolated and bred. It is hoped that these and the uninfected cows will form the nucleus of a herd free from the disease.

Floriculture 1 meets for dinner in Willard Straight Hall every second Thursday and has as a speaker someone interested in nursery work.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

(From CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, May, 1907)

The furniture for the Agronomy Building arrived and is being installed.

Inter-college crew registration closed with 42 candidates for the ag navy.

James G. Needham has been appointed Assistant Professor of limnology in the department of entomology.

PROFS PRANKS

Professor B. D. Wilson of the agronomy department is now in Europe on leave of absence for half a year, where he will devote his time to the study of colloids in relation to biology in the laboratory with Dr. Rideal.

Professor Arno Nehrling will be with the Hill Floral Products Co. at Richmond, Indiana, next year. Mrs. Nehrling will also give up her duties at the Domeon Cafeteria.

Professor I. F. Hall of farm management left March 1 for Batavia. He is helping farmers in Genesee and Monroe counties in farm-account service. He expects to return about October 1.

Professor L. H. McDaniels is spending his sabbatic leave in Hawaii and the Pacific Islands, investigating various economic fruits of that section.

Professor Charles Chupp of plant path returned April 1 from the New Jersey State College of Agriculture where he has been spending a year's sabbatic leave.

FARM TRIPS ARRANGED FOR CORNELL'S FOREIGN STUDENTS

A program was devised by Dr. E. A. Bates of the College of Agriculture to aid our foreign students in agriculture in becoming more concretely acquainted with American farming methods and with the American farmer himself. Four groups have been organized, each consisting of six foreign students. A group, accompanied by Dr. Bates, visits a rural community some week-end. Each student gives a ten-minute talk, describing farming conditions in his native country. Occasionally the students present musical numbers typical of their homeland, as a Hungarian melody or a Chinese rural song. The climax of the evening is a pageant, "The Progress of Farming Around the World in One Year," which demonstrates some of the more recent advances in agriculture during the past year. At the close of the program, Dr. Bates draws comparisons between the farming methods of different lands.

This entertainment has become so popular both with the foreign students and with the farmers that it bids fair to becoming a permanent activity. Engagements are already being made for next fall.

AG LIBRARY IS RERRANGED

The agricultural library is undergoing a few slight changes. The library offices are being rearranged and new shelving is being installed. More periodicals are being moved upstairs to relieve congestion. These changes became necessary with the recent arrival of a large consignment from the bindery.

Uncle Ab says many men who fall may be victims of circumstance but most of us have considerable control over our circumstances.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE HOTEL "EZRA CORNELL"

Wisteria Garden
Opposite the Strand

Regular Luncheon, noon or night, 50c
Special Blue Plate Dinner, $1.00
Choice of Fish, Steak or Chops
Delicious Salads and Sandwiches
Fresh Strawberry Shortcake

Open Sunday 12:00 to 2:30-4:30 to 11:00

Music Evenings — 6 to 8

H. V. Miles, C. E. '08

Do You Buy Shoes on this Basis?
On the basis of money
back if they're wrong?

You can buy Bostonian Shoes at this store with the confidence
that they must fit your feet and satisfy you in every way or you
needn't keep them.

Could anything be more simple?

Styles exclusive with us

$7 to $10

BUTTRICK & FRAWLEY, Inc.
"ITHACA'S LARGEST MEN'S AND BOY'S STORE"
**CAMPUS CHATS**

**IS IT SPRING?**

Bird and flower, sky and earth, are shouting in one grand chorus, "Spring is here!" And the students are answering the refrain in a thousand ways. But what of our profs, the learned and esteemed, the omniscient and kindly? Do they not sense the freshness and vigor that now steeps the earth? Can they not let it tinge their utterances? Are they too serious or are they too old? At any rate, 'tis great to be young!

**BIGGER AND BETTER SIGNS**

Perhaps we aggies can not read English or else we do not believe in signs. We wonder whether a good coating of manure on our barren campus short-cuts might remind us more effectively to give the grass a chance.

**HONORS**

He came to Cornell alone—he went home alone. He came to Cornell a fragile weak-bodied individual and went home the same. After four years he had never done anything outside of class-work, not even skating or tobogganing. He knew two students, his roommate and his brother. He was acquainted with three professors, his faculty adviser and two others he had taken work under. But he jangled two honorary keys from his watch chain. They were his reward for four years of sacrifice for mere knowledge, of his time, his money, his health, his pleasure, and his biggest opportunity, to gain experience and to build friendships.

**HERE'S HOPIN'**

The ag banquet has been an annual event for many years, nearly as long as the Ag College has been here, and has always been an enjoyable get-together for students and the faculty. It is sincerely hoped that the difficulties encountered this year in arranging a program will not mean the discontinuance of the custom.

Professor Harper says that man is confronted with only two certainties. If he owns property, he must pay taxes—is the first. The second is death.

If the gentleman who took my psychology notes from the cloak-rack will return them before exams, no question will go unanswered.

Prof. in Botany—"John, I believe you missed my class yesterday."

John Student—"Why, no I didn't. Professor, not in the least."

Uncle Ab says that for real farm relief, he trusts perspiration rather than legislation.

---

**YOU CAN HAVE**

Regular or Special Service for Luncheon or Dinner

**at the FOREST HOME INN**

Phone 2282

Open from 12 M to 7:30 P. M.

---

**THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER**

We read in Emersonian ode—

How, down along the Concord road, 

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood,"

Stout farmers in the April mud

Made good the challenge they had hurled

And "fired the shot heard 'round the world."

Right here and now as loud as then

There sounds a call for Minute Men.

A state of war exists once more;

A foreign foe is on our shores.

We rightfully apply the term

To this here new corn borer worm.

He is a cautious coot, dodrot him;

He won't come out where we can swat him.

Within the cornstalk armor snug,

His tunnels, here and yonder dug,

Cause breaking over of the tassels

And likely tell you where he wrestles.

Just cutting up a stalk or so

Will show the cues in status quo.

Ensil the crop where he is seen,

Plow all the weeds and stubble clean.

If every weed and stalk go under,

You're sure to bother him like thunder.

I aim to land a hearty sweat

When he appears on my back lot,

And trust that men with broader acres

Will not be idle belly achers,

But smile instead his solar plexus.

Before his sons are born to vex us.

O let us rise and crush the stranger

Who puts the Indian corn in danger.

Or if we can't destroy him quite,

Let's make him know he's in a fight.

—Bob Adams
Are You a Man Who Cares?

Your success in life will depend upon the care you exercise in choosing where you buy your footwear.

Start right by having your feet properly fitted with good shoes.

We Know How

to fit you correctly. Our shoes are up to date and snappy.

FLORSHEIMS and N. B. THAYER for men

DR. KAHLER, WILBUR COON and ENNA JETTICK for women

We are glad to show you

BARNES SHOE SHOP

Plenty of Time

before finals for you to become accustomed to glasses or new lenses if they are necessary.

Be on the safe side and have your eyes tested early.

Wilson & Burchard

220 East State Street

"We grind our own lenses"

DO NOT BUY INSURANCE

Before you have investigated

The Liberal Features

of the NEW

New York Life Policy

AGENTS

C. H. WEBSTER, '04
White Park Place, Cayuga Heights
Dial 2445

S. E. DAVIS '22
120 Catherine Street
Dial 8201
INSTITUTION MANAGEMENT STUDENTS VISIT NEW YORK

Management spent their spring vacation in New York on an educational trip to see the inside workings of large eating establishments, hotels, hospitals, market, and wholesale supply houses. The trip was under the direction of Miss Katherine Harris, '22, instructor in institution management and assistant manager of the home economics cafeteria, and Miss Dorothy Fessenden '24, assistant in institution management.

Among the features of the trip was a visit to the wholesale fruit and vegetable markets of New York. Shortly after midnight while they were at their busiest supplying New York retail dealers with fresh produce for the morning shopper. A fruit auction and a trip through a wholesale poultry and meat market were also on the program.

Visit Large Eating Establishments

Behind the scenes at the Pennsylvania Hotel, the group saw the intricate machinery which moves to make guests comfortable and happy. Visits to the kitchen of one of the Co-operative Cafeterias and to several other cafeterias including the "Blue Bowl" run by Miss Anna Henn '12, and to one of Child's restaurants were also of special interest. A wholesale fish market, a meat packing house, a wholesale bakery, fashionable tea rooms, and Bellevue Hospital also were visited. Not the least of the program was the opportunity to see good plays each evening.

GRADS FOUND IN MANY FIELDS

Recent figures on what home economics graduates are doing reveal that 260 or forty-four percent of the 585 who graduated between 1913 and 1925 are married and among the families of these graduates are 268 children.

Teaching claims the group next largest to homemaking with 121 or slightly more than twenty percent in that field. College normal school and secondary school teachers are included in the teaching group as well as several supervisors and heads of departments.

Over four percent of the number are dietitians in hospitals and institutions, and managers and assistant managers in cafeterias, tea rooms, clubs and restaurants exceed the dietitian group by a small number. Twenty graduates are now in extension work, and hold positions as home demonstration and junior club agents, and social and administrative officers. Several have gone into social work, some into home economics journalism on magazines and newspapers, and chemists, bacteriologists, nurses, doctors and secretarial workers are among those in the professions less well represented.

The whereabouts of fifty-eight of this group are known, and ten have died since graduation.

ATTITUDE!

Where have we heard that word before? Does it sound at all familiar to any of you? If so, how has it grown up? What are the forces at work? Is it because, as home economics students, are more ill-bred than students in other colleges? Certainly one never hears the term in other colleges applied in the same manner as in domecon. In fact, home economics has seemed to become branded with the trade mark of Attitude!

Is it fair to give a student who is capable and proves she is capable a black mark—yea, carry this mark over in her further work with the teacher and other teachers merely because she might not be as interested in some phase of home economics as in other phases?

Since we all have different tastes, why, if the student proves her ability but doesn't seem to meet up to the teacher's personal likes, should she be forced to work for ten more years? The teacher is hired to teach her particular subject—not to expound her personal choices as regards personality and tact. We leave that to the field of psychology.

We wonder, all things considered, if the teacher ever stops to take an inventory of herself, and to go halfway in helping students to change wrong ideas and attitudes instead of getting a mind set, which, no matter how hard the student tries, cannot be changed.

DOMECON DOINGS

Domecon Doings

DOMECON ASSOCIATION HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

The seventh annual meeting of the Home Economics Association of New York convened at Hotel Commodore in New York City, April 18 and 19, with an average attendance of 500.

Among the speakers were Dr. Keller, of New York, who spoke on "The Educational Value of the Continuation School for Girls," Marie Sellers of the Postum Cereal Company, on "Home Economics Goes Into Business," Dr. Rugg, of Teachers' College, Columbia, on "The School Curricula," and Mrs. Spencer, of Teachers' College, on "Marriage and Problems of Marriage and the Home."

At the meeting of the student club delegates, Helen Bogart, of Skidmore College, chairman of student club delegates, presented, Corinne Messing represented the Cornell Home Economics Club. After a discussion of club problems, chief among which was the general one of attendance at meetings, the program for next fall was outlined.

Cornell Not Affiliated

It is hoped that all that there will be a regular plan for the meetings of all the affiliated clubs. The four departments of education, cooperation, social and financial should be well balanced in each club. The importance of affiliation with state and national organizations was stressed, and the sending of delegates to meetings. Affiliation with the state and national organization would give our club some motivation and would be a great aid in carrying out interesting plans. Cornell is one of the few outstanding domecon schools which have not affiliated and it is hoped this club will do so in the near future.

A number of teachers from the college attended the conference. Miss Helen Monash led a discussion about nutrition, and Miss Cora Binzel was acting chairman of one of the meetings.

Miss Martha Van Rensselaer spoke in Willard Straight Hall under the auspices of the Vocational Guidance Committee on April 13. Her subject was vocational opportunities in home economics.
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Ithaca's Largest Establishment for the Sale and Servicing of Automobiles
Used Cars $50 to $2,000

Sheldon Court
Private Dormitory

Single rooms and suites available for the coming college year. Reasonable rates.

A. R. Congdon, Manager
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And Made With Excellence

Brown & Brown clothes ready-for-wear, modeled with artistry and made with excellence, bear a true impress of distinction throughout their unusually long and satisfactory life.

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$35 to $65

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CLOTHING
HABERDASHERY
HATS AND
SHOES
ONE of the liveliest meetings of the Cornell Foresters was held on April 19. President "Bill" Waldo and vice-president "Froggy" Pond led a discussion of retaining an individuality as foresters in intercollege sports. In the past forestry has had an intercollege crew and a track team. The opinion of the ag students is that forestry should lend its muscle and skill to ag in intercollege athletics. Technically we are a part of ag but in our courses, aims and interests we are separate. It is not that we are not for the advancement of the ag college, we are, but not at the expense of forestry. As "Chief" Hoerner said, "as we have a triple loyalty to the nation, state and city, so we have a triple loyalty to the university, to agriculture and to forestry." "Froggy" Pond was appointed to represent the interests of forestry at the next meeting of the intercollege athletic association. If forestry is allowed to enter intercollege sports officially, all future ag comment will naturally cease. As a precedent we have the department of chemistry, which while not a college, officially enters intercollege sports.

"All" Quick and "Ed" Guck are on a committee to investigate possibilities of a spring party. Several truck rides to Taughannock and one boat ride on Cayuga lake have been held in the past.

DEPARTMENT CO-OPEATES

The Forestry department has been cooperating in the observation of American Forestry Week from April 24 to 30. Literature has been prepared and sent to all the luncheon clubs in the State disseminating information on the needs and aims of future forestry work. American Forestry Week is the only one of the National "weeks" which is endorsed by the United States Government. Pamphlets on this work have been sent to 5,000 schools in the state.

FORESTERS TO MAINTAIN ATHLETIC INDEPENDENCE

The majority of the members of the Department of Forestry made speeches during this week on subjects pertaining to forestry work. Among them Professor A. B. Recknagel spoke at Rochester, Professor C. H. Guise at Geneva and Professor J. A. Cone in Ontario County and Schuyler County.

FORESTERS TO MAINTAIN ATHLETIC INDEPENDENCE

It is seldom pays to disregard nature's warning. When the watershed of the Mississippi began to be stripped of its forest growth, and annual floods, increasing in size and damage were reported, too much talk and too little action were displayed. Today as a result, many square miles of watershed are completely denuded of forests, and correspondingly, many square miles of fertile soil are flooded or so badly eroded as to make them useless for cultivation. What is still worse, is that a minimum of twenty-five years will be required to replace the former forest growth, if the planting is done immediately.

City foresters maintain our city parks for healthy recreation and beauty. But the real bred-in-the-bone forester is the one who is helping maintain our country's supply of timber and who is doing all in his power to further the correct application of the rules of these economical, technical, and cultural methods of forestry.

The forestry sophomores and juniors attending Civil Engineering Camp will be required to spend but four weeks, instead of the five required in the past, in learning practical surveying and mapping. This cut in the time necessary to fulfill the C. E. Camp requirements has been made possible by the elimination of the star azimuth observations, and other work which is taken up in a separate course during the regular college year.

Professor A. B. Recknagel made a trip shortly before the Easter vacation through Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, on which occasion he spoke to the North Carolina Pine Association on March 24th on "Logging and Lumbering Economics." at Norfolk, Virginia. After that he went to Wilmington, North Carolina, to look over the possible location for the trip of the forestry seniors during the Easter recess of 1928.

AMERICAN FORESTRY WEEK SHOWS PURPOSE OF FORESTRY

AMERICAN Forestry Week has brought forth more comment upon forestry and in particular upon just what foresters are needed for. Judging from the layman's point of view the forester spends his time fighting fires and trimming trees. Certain other objects and aims of forestry are overlooked in this more noticeable and prominent branches.

Forestry aims for the practical use and economical application of our timber supplies. By wood measurement covers the measuring of volumes and recording of growth or increment studies which lead to cutting and harvesting of timber on long or short terms with the aim of a continuous supply of timber. Silviculture includes type and stand studies which lead to the growing of the more useful species and the weed control out of unsuitable trees. Forest entomology and pathology seek new methods of protecting our present and future timber supplies from the serious inroads of insects and fungi. Forest protection aims for the establishment of fire prevention means, and education in these methods. Wood technology gives the forester the technical basis upon which proper utilization of different species of wood can best be carried out, together with the application of timber preservation methods which help protect the wood after it has been cut. Grazing and pasture management is another of the many phases of forestry which the forester must study to cope with the varied needs which the national forests are supplying.

BIG CAMP WILL BE HELD

The biggest forestry camp ever held will be located five miles north of Newcomb from August 25 to September 20. This camp will be the first to occupy the new lodge and camp building donated by the Finch Pruny Company of Glen Falls. Work at the camp will be carried on in Essex and St. Lawrence Counties in various branches of forestry. About 35 men, including three members of the faculty and the cook, will make up the camp attendance. Before this year, not over 20 men have been at the camp at one time.

The better facilities offered by the new camp will greatly aid both the students and the faculty.
Electricity will help bring better times to the farm

RURAL electric lines mean much to the farmers they serve—time saved, labor lessened, better living conditions and wider horizons. These benefits already have been brought to cities and industry.

Rural electric lines, today, are helping to bring “better times” to 260,000 farm homes. With a moderate investment, these homes are provided with comforts that formerly only city homes enjoyed.

And now electric light and power companies are further extending farm service. After forty years’ experience with city service, and through joint research and investigation by farm organizations, electrical manufacturers and the light and power companies are helping the movement to build the greatest rural civilization the world has ever known.

There are still many obstacles to be overcome—the great stretches of rural America cannot be electrified all at once. But with the practical cooperation of responsible groups of farmers who can develop a reasonable demand, not only for lighting—but for power uses on the farm—the expansion of rural electrification is assured.

As new uses are discovered and better equipment is designed, agriculture, like industry, will find in electricity the greatest productive force yet placed in the hands of man. Ask your power company for information and cooperation.

The Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior; American Farm Bureau Federation; National Grange; American Society of Agricultural Engineers; Individual Plant Manufacturers; General Federation of Women’s Clubs; American Home Economics Association; National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, and the National Electric Light Association.
A DECIDED PREFERENCE
For De Laval Separators and Milkers
by Members of
Cow Testing Associations

In the United States there are approximately 22,000 members of
cow testing associations—the most progressive group of dairymen in the country.

Each cow testing association is in charge of a competent tester
who weighs, tests and records the milk from each cow, and fre-
quently tests the skim-milk from the cream separators of the
members. The testers know exactly what each separator does and
are in an ideal position to observe the work of milking machines.

Reports recently received from approximately 35% of all the
cow testers in the United States show that of all the members using
cream separators and milkers

60.8% use De Laval Separators
28.7% use De Laval Milkers

A remarkable showing, not only on separators but on milkers
as well, in view of the fact that most of these De Laval Milkers
have been put in use within the past six years.

The reasons for the greater use and popularity of De Laval
Separators and Milkers are simple. The Babcock Test proves the
De Laval Separator skims cleaner. Years of use prove it gives
longer and better service. The milk scale and production records
prove the De Laval Milker milks better. The watch proves it
milks in less time.

In the long run De Laval Separators and Milkers are by far
the most economical. They pay for themselves. See your De
Laval Agent or write the nearest office below for full information.

The De Laval Separator Company
NEW YORK
165 Broadway

CHICAGO
600 Jackson Blvd.

SAN FRANCISCO
61 Beale Street
The Cornell Countryman

JUNE 1927

Volume XXIV Number 9
This Summer—
Be Sure to Attend a
FARMALL Demonstration!

At Your FIRST Opportunity, See and Drive This
New All-Year, All-Crop, General-Purpose Tractor

On thousands of farms right now the corn fields are being swiftly cultivated by FARMALL power. The corn is planted by the FARMALL—25 to 30 acres a day with a 2-row planter; 50 acres daily with a 4-row planter. Now this remarkable tractor, with cultivator attachment, is cultivating 15 to 25 acres a day, doing the work of 2 or 3 men and 6 to 8 horses.

Corn and cotton farmers like to call the FARMALL the row-crop tractor because for the first time they have tractor power for the complete handling of these great staple crops. But "row-crop tractor" is not enough; it covers only one phase of FARMALL utility. The FARMALL is the first real all-purpose tractor, perfectly adapted for all the long list of drawbar, belt and power take-off operations on the farm. Plowing, tilling, seeding, haying, harvesting, threshing, baling, silo filling, grinding, sawing, road work, hauling, etc.—all these are made simpler and easier by the advanced design of the new FARMALL.

Demonstration proves it. In the many years of its experience this Company has never had a machine which arouses enthusiasm so uniformly wherever shown. Most farmers are acquainted with tractor power—but they must handle the new FARMALL before they can realize its easy-handling efficiency and power. Plans are being worked out so that farmers in every section may watch the FARMALL and handle it themselves. See your McCormick-Deering dealer; he may be arranging to have a demonstration in your home vicinity a little later on.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
Foot Work

After working all day on her feet, a woman should not have to pedal when she sits down to sew. A little motor will run the sewing machine for a few cents an hour.

Electricity also washes, pumps water, cleans, and cooks—gets the hard work out of the way early.

Outside, electricity does all sorts of jobs. It lights the barn and yard, hoists hay, grinds feed for stock, milks the cows, and runs the separator.

"Foot work" is lessened for all—and the family gets more out of life on the electrified farm.

If you are on an electric line or hope to be soon, ask your electric power company for a copy of the G-E Farm Book which explains many uses for electricity on the farm.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
"Concerning Cornell:"—a book

While it is a fact that those attending the University seem to care little about the history of the University, it should be noted by Seniors that within five years graduates begin to look into things a little more. Would it not be a good plan to begin now.

Dividend Reminder for Seniors

Seniors get their dividends whether they are in Ithaca next Fall or not. Leave or send us your November address and we will send your dividend by money order.

Cornell Co-op. Society

Barnes Hall

Ithaca, New York

The good that comes from the scientific study of poultry feeding is shared by every user of Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds.

For these excellent feeds are made in accordance with the proved findings of poultry experts of schools, our own Poultry Service Department and Experiment Farm.

We continually urge that poultry raisers everywhere adopt scientific methods of feeding, management and marketing.

The Quaker Oats Company

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Makers of

FUL-O-PEP

POULTRY FEEDS
To the Class of ‘27—

or, more specifically, to those members of the Class of ‘27 who will be managing their own dairy farms in the near future—we want to mention our Ration Service.

Naturally—after 1 to 4 years of studying agriculture, including the feeding of cows,—you feel pretty competent to make up your own formulas. If so, go to it.

But if for any reason your own mixtures don’t quite satisfy you—and you think that this Service might help you in the way it has helped hundreds of other dairymen—drop us a line…. Let us know what sort of hay you have, what home-grown grains, what concentrates you buy from your dealer, and any other information bearing on the subject. We’ll undertake to give you a formula that will fit your conditions and produce a lot of milk economically. No cost. No obligation.

Ration Service Department

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY
17 Battery Pl., N. Y. City and 208 E. Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

Makers of

Buffalo and Diamond
the protein seeds that are
IN EVERY LIVE DEALER’S STOCK and EVERY GOOD DAIRY RATION
OUR "SWAN-SONG"

We have had a great deal of pleasure working for the Countryman during the past four years. It has meant work, and hard work, too. But not in vain have we struggled with the three problems of the magazine, the problems of editorial composition, circulation, and finances which are common to all publications. We wish to thank the professors and others who have contributed material for print. We are sorry we could not use all the good material submitted. We have increased our circulation over 50 per cent during the year. Fortunately, we can turn our desk over to the new board feeling thankful that we have turned a several hundred dollar debt into a small surplus. Credit for what has been done is due to every board member, for never before has the spirit of co-operation existed as it does now.

To us the greatest satisfaction of our four years' endeavors is the realization that during the past year the purposes and policies of the Countryman have been crystallized. They are briefly set down at the bottom of this page where they may serve as guide-posts as well as incentives to future editors.

It is with mixed feelings of pleasure and regret that we write our last words for the Countryman. We know that the new board is as willing and capable of serving the College as we have tried to serve it in the past.

TEN MILLION DOLLARS—AND IT MUST BE SPENT

Get the European Corn-Borer! The cry is echoing from Lake Michigan to the Hudson Valley through all the corn fields of the northeastern United States. "Shred him, crush him, burn him out! Plow deeply. Sow corn late. Let everyone be up in arms. The hungry mandibles of the corn-borer are eager to devour and wipe out the corn crop of the United States. Farmer, field and extension work, get the borer and damn the cost."

Why all the rumpus? 'Tis true, the corn-borer is a recently introduced and serious pest. But so are the Japanese beetle, the oriental peach moth, and many other insects. Forget them. We'll all have a great corn-borer eradication picnic this summer, for Congress has appropriated ten million dollars and it must be spent. Never mind the economic troubles of the farmer. Veto the McNary-Haugen Bill. Throw a sop to the farmers with a ten million dollar picinic. So rally all, for the money is appropriated and it must be spent.

THE FACULTY VOTES

The University faculty recently voted to allow each college faculty to decide on the continuance of an honor system and, if continued, how it shall be administered. Despite the arguments of several ag professors, the Countryman thinks it distinctly a retrogressive step to return to a reign of proctors.

AT THE PARTING OF THE WAYS

With this issue, the Countryman closes its twenty-fourth volume and another college year draws to an end. To most of us on the campus, it means only another vacation, a change of scene, some real manual work perhaps. But many are leaving who will never return. Some are going back home to farm it and to make new homes. It will be difficult to accustom themselves again to routine work and little play. But they will find a life and a satisfaction in working with the land that they will prize more highly than urban luxuries. Some will go into business, agricultural most likely, and travel. Many will enter the extension service or go into the village high schools to teach. A few will return for graduate study and technical careers.

The College has given much to each of its graduates, both in background and in training. That background and that training will bear fruit. The state as a whole and agriculture in particular will benefit. And those who become extension workers and agricultural business men, as well as those who farm it, will contribute of their education by becoming dependable leaders in their community, their state and their nation.

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.
Rural Electrification in New York

By R. F. Bucknam

Over thirty-five thousand, or over twenty-five percent of all New York State farms now have electricity. In order to provide the other seventy-five percent with it we have only to solve two problems. The first is how to get the current to the farm and the second is what to do with the electricity after we get it there. This article will solve neither problem but will endeavor to serve as a progress report of some of the things that are being done to help solve them.

Since 1875, when William Anthony and George Moler, professors in Cornell University, built the first dynamo in this country, the use of electricity has been developing rapidly. Until a few years ago, power companies were so busy in attempting to meet the demands of urban power and lighting needs, that they were unable to give much attention to the rural problem.

With present facilities for the generation of current, whether by the use of steam or water, the cost of producing the electricity is only a small percentage of the cost of distributing it. Therefore, the early developments started where a large amount of current would be concentrated all are developing at the same time with the greatest emphasis, now on one, and then on another.

The farm line presents many complications. There are few customers per mile and usually each consumer requires a transformer, rarely are more than two served by one transformer. The lines must be built as cheaply as possible to avoid excessive overhead, and on the other hand they are exposed to the storms and meet an almost endless conflict with roadside trees. Service must be maintained and at high cost on account of distance from the plant. The farmer who is depending on electric current to milk his cows does not relish the idea of serious current interruptions. He can hardly afford to have cheap service.

The power companies of New York State are quite generally interested in agricultural extension. Many of them have rural service divisions or agricultural departments headed by men familiar both with electrical problems and with agriculture. With this attitude on the part of the companies and with the experience that has come from trying all kinds of rate and financing policies very rapid advances may be expected in the near future.

Nearly every conceivable scheme of financing has been tried in New York State by different companies and in many cases at different times by the same company. In some cases the farmers have paid for the building of the line, turning it over to the company and then receiving current at the regular rates. Some of the smaller companies have had to resort to the expedient of selling enough stock to the farmers concerned to furnish funds for construction. It is scarcely necessary to recount all the financing plans that have been or are being used. However, one plan recently developed is
meeting with such general acceptance that it deserves special mention.

In some cases the company makes the entire investment in the line and in other cases the customers make cash deposits towards the cost of part or all of the extension. Each line has to earn a definite percent of the average cost to cover taxes, depreciation, maintenance, etc., and another percentage based upon the company's investment. On the basis of the length of line required to serve each customer, a schedule of minimum rates which will bring the necessary returns is determined. With the exception of these minimum charges, the rates are generally the same as in the urban center from which the extension originates.

This plan with more or less modification has been adopted by companies covering more than half of the franchise territory of the state. A common minimum charge is $30 for two customers per mile and graduated down to $2 for fifteen customers per mile.

This plan has the advantage of assuring the company that the line will not be a loss, and to the farmer who uses current generously it gives the advantage of urban rates. Since distribution costs do not increase with increased use of current by any one consumer, it is no more than right that the heavy user of current should have some advantage.

The disadvantage of a small kilowatt hour consumption can well be shown by a few samples from one of the rural power districts in the province of Ontario, Canada, where electricity is distributed by the government. Their charge is based on a service charge for getting the current to the user and an energy charge for the current used. For nine farmers the average cost per kilowatt hour for both service and energy was 8.9 cents with an average consumption of 158 kilowatt hours per month and a monthly bill of $9.32. Computing the rate per kilowatt hour for each of these nine, we find it to vary from 3.0 cents for one using 542 kwh. per month to 22.8 cents for one who uses but 24 kwh. This leads us to the conclusion that to make it economically possible to bring electricity to the farms, there must be a liberal use of it by the farmer himself.

Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric Company, makes the following statement: "Without electrical machinery adapted to farm use, the farmer cannot extend the use of electricity to his profit. Unless he can extend to his profit, he will not use it, and unless he becomes a substantial consumer of power, it will be economically impossible for power companies to supply the service."

We can all appreciate the advantages, from a social viewpoint, of electric lights on the farm. The labor expended in cleaning, filling and rewicking lamps and lanterns can be measured, but outside of these we cannot compare costs of lighting by kerosene with costs of lighting by electricity because no one who has electricity available is satisfied to use as little candlepower as would be used in case of lamps. But even with the power is used to its capacity. Distributing the actual horsepower hours used, we find that animal power supplies 61.4 percent of the total, tractors 9.7 percent, individual lighting plants 1.8 percent, and central stations 2.4 percent.

The uses to which the power is put follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>H.P. Hours</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field work</td>
<td>7,610,000,000</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hauling</td>
<td>3,550,000,000</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationary work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heavy</td>
<td>2,878,000,000</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light</td>
<td>1,950,000,000</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,788,000,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The light stationary work, such as is usually done with a small gas engine or by hand, is readily adapted to electric power. As farmers come to find the possibilities of these, their use will readily expand. When we get to the question of heavy power, such as threshing, and silo filling, the problem is more complicated. A ten or fifteen horsepower motor would be in use but a few days each year. The demand charge, for readiness to serve on the part of the company, the interest and depreciation, make these large sized motors very expensive. They also call for heavy expenditures on the part of the company for the increased capacity in transformers and transmission lines. The solution of these problems may come through using smaller machines and smaller crews.

For some time to come, the central station extensions will tend to follow the lines which will give the maximum load per mile of extension. This fact is not to be criticised but should be recognized. Where the number of farms per mile is low and the consumption per farm low also, transmission lines will probably be long in coming. However, these people do not need to wait for the privilege of using electricity. There are many individuals in farm lighting plants made by reputable manufacturers and backed by good service. A farmer can buy a plant with 92 or 110 volt current, with or without batteries, and at a price to suit almost any pocketbook. Like another piece of equipment, the cost per unit of product depends on the amount of use. E. E. Brackett of the department of agriculture engineering at the University of Nebraska, in a recent pamphlet, gives some figures representative of costs of electric service from individual plants. For a farm using 100 kilowatt hours per year the cost

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(Continued on page 241)
ANNUAL JUNIOR FIELD DAYS WILL BE HELD JUNE 22, 23, 24
THE campus of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics will be overrun with hundreds of 4-H club members from all parts of New York State on June 22, 23 and 24. This is the time for the Junior Field Day celebration for 4-H club members, an annual event which brings to Cornell nearly one-tenth of all the 17,000 4-H club members in the state.
This is the sixth annual event of its kind to be held at the University. Starting in a small way as an adjunct of the summer field days long since abandoned, this three-day meeting for club members has increased in interest and attendance each year until it is now one of the important events of the College, exceeded in attendance only by the 4-H Day, National 4-H Convention, University of Delaware Summer School, and the 17 days of the Vegetable Growers' Convention. There is no doubt about the fact that this meeting is here to stay.

Juniors Will Glimpse College Life
Probably one of the big appeals of Field Days is the opportunity it gives for a glimpse of college life. The visitors are housed in the dormitories, eat at the cafeterias, and attend classes through the college buildings.

About one-half of the counties of the state send delegations to Junior Field Days. Outside of Ithaca and Tompkins County, Monroe and Jefferson Counties have sent the largest delegations in recent years, averaging around 200 from each county. Large delegations also come from Chenango, Delaware, Genesee, Livingston, Onondaga, Oneida, Ontario, Oswego, Orange, Schuyler and Wyoming Counties.

Albany and Dutchess Counties are sending large delegations this year.

GARDEN BULLETIN PUBLISHED

A Garden Primer is the first of a series of bulletins for 4-H club memberships. It is written by Professor Robert M. "Bob" Adams. It is for first-year garden club workers. Anyone who wants a copy can get it by sending a postcard to the office of publications at the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York, and asking for bulletin J 24. Other bulletins will be written soon for other clubs.

THE PLACE OF CLUB WORK

CO-OPERATION, comradeship, organized effort, working with others, putting one's self in a position so that others can work with one.

Industry, work, diligence, dignifying honest labor, making the common everyday tasks of life interesting and attractive.

Thoughtfulness for others, tact in dealing with others, mindfulness concerning the welfare of others.

Imagination, vision, ideas, development of the creative faculty of the mind which enables the mind to plan constructively.

Zest, joy and enthusiasm in work and play, putting one's self wholeheartedly into the activities of the day.

Efficiency, effectiveness, economy of time and effort, making one's self a productive force on head, hands, and heart.

Nature-appreciation, love of the outdoors with its animal and plant life, study of nature.

Service in the home and the community, mutual helpfulness to all.

Health, vigor, sound minds in sound bodies, living the kind of life that will result in health.

Ideals, high physically, mentally, spiritually, setting up standards to aspire to, goals to strive for.

Patriotism, love of home, community and country, patriotism that expresses itself in willing service to the ideals for which our country stands.

All these taken collectively stand for CITIZENSHIP, with all that the word implies, in a country whose future depends so largely upon its people having clear heads, clean hearts, trained hands, and robust health— the goals of 4-H Clubwork.

Ado Norman '30

New York State Fair at Syracuse will be held from August 27 to September 3.

The first copy of a letter called The 4-H Garden has been mailed to garden club workers in New York State. It is to be published monthly thereafter. A similar letter called The 4-H Spa is to go to all potato club members.

Orange County club members have applied to the Conservation Commission for 15,000 free trees to be planted as reforestation projects this spring.

"4-H club boys and girls are doers," says the U.S. Department of Agriculture. "They are taught high ideals and standards. They meet together, play together, co-operate, and achieve."

4-H DEPARTMENT WILL MEET AT VEG GROWERS' CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America will be held at Syracuse, New York, August 23-25. This convention was held last year at Cleveland, Ohio. There is to be a 4-H club department again this year. The purpose of this department is to give encouragement to 4-H club boys and girls in vegetable production work throughout the United States and bring about closer relations between the association and 4-H club members and leaders, through promoting greater interest and participation in proper farm and commercial vegetable production among more farm boys and girls.

All delegates will be chaperoned by leaders of the New York State extension service. Special arrangements will be made for board and room so that the delegates will be together.

There are to be four types of activity in which club members may participate: exhibits, judging, team demonstrations, and educational trips.

ASSISTANT AGENTS NAMED

The following will act as assistant county club agents during the summer:

C. F. Biever '28, Delaware County;
J. F. Elsion '27, Monroe County;
G. H. Gibson '28, Chenango County;
G. H. Salisbury '28, Steuben County.

Others will be appointed in Onondaga and Oswego Counties.

State Club Leader W. J. Wright has been asked to give a special radio talk on club work from WGY on Wednesday evening, June 22. As this is the first day of Junior Field Days he will broadcast to those club members who cannot attend some of the features of Field Days and what those who attend are doing.

U. S. D. A. RELEASES 4-H FILM

"The Club, the College, the Farm and the Home" is the subject of a new film on 4-H club work now ready for release by the Office of Motion Pictures, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The film features the state-wide encampments of 4-H club members of Washington and Idaho.

Seventeen states have announced delegates to go to the National Club Camp at Washington.

The National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work recently sent quite a large order for equipment to Lihue, Hawaii.
C. W. Skeele is still an agent for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, located at 424 Onondaga County Bank Building, Syracuse. He lives on his dairy and poultry farm at Clockville. He writes, "This is about 20 miles outside of Syracuse, making a pleasant drive every day, and saving me the trouble of looking for anything to occupy my spare time." Mrs. Skeele '25 is teaching school.

C. E. "Pete" Burger is farming on 200 acres at Pine Bush, N. Y. Besides his 41 cows and 600 hens he has built a '40 by '24' hog house in which he is raising purebreds. He purchased his first hogs while attending Farmers' Week several years ago and now has a number of good-type animals.

Gertrude H. Jordan is teaching in the Washington Irving High School in New York, where she is living at 3328 Hall Avenue. She returned in October from a three months' trip abroad.

J. C. Kendell owns floral shops in Auburn and in Rome. He operates the Rome one himself and R. B. Farnum '23 manages the shop at Auburn. A number of students worked for Mr. Farnum during the Easter rush season.

A son, Donald Rice, was born on February 12, 1927, to Mr. and Mrs. W. D. McMillan. Mrs. McMillan was formerly Ruth Rice '23, daughter of Professor Rice of the poultry department. She writes that Donald Rice is an image of his grandfather Rice. Their address is R. D. 5, Sunnygables, Ithaca, N. Y. "Bill" is now general manager of the G. L. F. Service Stores.

Herbert Abrams and Miss Marcia Collins recently announced their engagement.

Robert Henn and Miss Josephine Steves '24 were married in Rochester during Farmers' Week. "Bob" is working for Lord and Burnham Co., greenhouse builders.

G. K. Stoodley is beginning his second year of milk testing for the Watertown Dairy Improvement Association. His address is Adams Center, N. Y.

Carl F. Wagner now resides at 312 Stratton Street, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He is working for the Niagara Sprayer Company. He writes that he is still free from matrimonial responsibilities.

Julia Lockwood is an assistant in research in the home economics department at Cornell.

Hayden Tozier has been junior project leader in Ulster County for the past two years with headquarters at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. We also learn that he is still single.

George S. Butts, who devised the mechanical ingenuity of the exhibit of the Office of Publication for the Farmers' Week visitors, with its choo-choo cars, its rural delivery Ford, and the girl who came out of the house to meet the mailman, says he hasn't had so much fun since he got his first sled.

"Russ" Miller is associate professor in animal nutrition at Penn State College. He can be reached in care of that college.

John G. Seibel was married on December 29 to Miss Sylvia N. Harrington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Deat Harrington of Cincinnati, N. Y.

John Marshall is doing field work on the membership relations of milk marketing cooperatives. He is visiting farms in different dairy regions of New York state to get the opinions of farmers in regard to the marketing of dairy products. "Johnny" was an instructor in the department of farm management here until he started his new work on March 1. He will be out for a period of two or three months and will use this material for his M. S. thesis.

T. A. Parish seems to keep himself occupied. The following is a partial list of his activities that he mentions in a recent letter: teaches agriculture, plays a violin in two orchestras, works with the League and the Grange, teaches a Sunday school class, and is a scoutmaster.

"Jim" Frazer writes from the Riverdale Country School at Riverdale, N. Y. City, that "The only student I know now that I haven't observed in the Countryman is that of J. J. Wille '26, who is living at 38 Downing Street, Brooklyn. He is doing a little surveying for the city engineer and is also taking a course in New York University." Thanks for the information, "Jim."

Neale Hamilton and H. A. Labonte have been on the Black Hills National Forest all winter cruising timber. Neale writes that he expects to be transferred to Nebraska National Forest in charge of planting this spring, then sent back to one of the ranger districts of the Black Hills National Forest.

Constance Frisbie Reister of 342 South Park Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., died of meningitis on March 20, 1927.

We regret to hear of the death of John G. Weir's father of Cambridge, N. Y. John is cruising timber in Canada. His address is Flamand, Province Quebec, Canada, c/o Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd.
Pauline L. Hall is an instructor in costume drawing and costume construction in the Cass Technical High School in Detroit. She lives at 15874 Linwood Boulevard.

The engagement has been announced of Edward K. Ach to Miss Elizabeth Emond of Syracuse. She graduated from Syracuse in 1926.

R. J. “Mike” Walsh is working in the wholesale market in New York City and is handling dairy and poultry products. “Mike” is doing well, but he hates to start work at four in the morning. His address is 40 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Edith M. Robson is helping her brother in the Robson Seed farm at Hall, New York.

Laura Theobald is teaching biology in the Brooklyn high school.

Charlotte Culver is an assistant in home economics at Cornell.

Grace Petersen is an assistant in plant pathology at Cornell.

Louise Russell is doing graduate work in entomology at Cornell.

A. R. Blanchard recently underwent an operation for appendicitis. “Bert” has resumed his duties as farm bureau manager in Tioga County.

Hand Work Is Costly

The reorganization now taking place in Agriculture has two objectives. One is more profit for farmers through the use of better labor saving equipment. The other is the elimination of back-breaking physical labor from farming.

Labor saving equipment certainly does bring costs down. See what it has done for the automobile business. Industry cuts out hand work wherever possible, because it takes so long to do so little. Machines speed up production, reduce costs, give the user a better chance for profit, both in manufacturing and in farming.

This is the reason for the popularity of Case machines. Having demonstrated through 85 years of service that they are both dependable and highly efficient, they are naturally preferred by the thinking farmers who are responsible for the present movement toward better living conditions and greater profit in Agriculture.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company

Incorporated 1842

Dept. F-75

Racine, Wisconsin

Established 1842

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Some of the problems that have engaged the attention of the council are electric incubation, feed grinding, silo filling, farm shop motors, and milk cooling. Another important feature of their activities has been the formation of a sub-committee on farm wiring which included representatives of the farm bureau, the home bureau, contractors, power companies, and the National Board of Underwriters. This sub-committee has made rather exhaustive studies of the proper types of wiring with reference to safety and convenience.

One of the conservative men in the industry says that within ten years every farm in New York State except the most isolated will be using electricity. Who dares to contradict him?
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Colorful sport ties $1.00 up

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$7 to $10

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AG ASSOCIATION HOLDS LAST
MEETING OF SCHOOL YEAR

Discussion Centers on Formation of
Ag-Domecon Council

The Ag Association held the scheduled meeting in Roberts Assembly Tuesday night, May 17. The purpose of the assembly was to discuss the new Ag Council to supplant the present Ag Association.

"Al" Van Schock '27 presided at the meeting and opened with an outline of the plan of the proposed Council. In his outline he stressed the fact that the old association was no longer an efficient organization because of the diversified interests caused by the departmental clubs. As a remedy for this, the new Council will be composed of representatives of the various clubs and activities on the Upper Campus. A second defect of the present organization was shown to be that it was extremely difficult to finance the activities such as dances, barbecues, and athletics. For this a general ag tax of $1.50 was proposed.

After much discussion the idea and plans were approved. "Al" Van Schock was authorized to organize the club presidents this spring so as to have a working organization at the beginning of next term.

Ag Honor Committeemen Nominated

Nominations were made from the floor for new members of the Honor Committee. This was done in place of the usual petitioning, each nominee having the approval of at least twenty of the persons present. The vacancies to be filled were one man and one woman from the classes of 1929 and 1930 and one woman from the class of 1928.

At the close of the business meeting President H. W. Riley showed his set of moving pictures which were taken on his western trip last year.

This meeting closed the business of the Ag Association for this year. Next fall the new Council will start its work under the new organization. The Ag-Domecon Council asks for the co-operation of everyone to help make the new venture a success.

The ag association has found a harmless yet pleasant and effective way of disposing of excess cash. De-

siring to give the members of the ag association a good time and at the same time get rid of an undesirable surplus, a dance was given on Saturday, May 14. Red electric light bulbs threw the Old Armory into semi-darkness and the play of the shadows, half-real and half-imagined, made effective decorations. Attempting to limit stages, no stag tickets were sold at the door. Yet the stages kept a time-honored custom by coming in as great numbers as the couples.

The annual "razberry," the 300th meeting, of the Synapsis Club was held on May 2. Cover was laid in the plant breeding laboratory for 60 people at this social gathering.

SIGMA XI
Professors
W. H. Pearsall
Otto Rahn
Graduate Students
G. M. Bateman
A. M. Boyce
C. F. Byers
H. K. Chan
N. L. Cutler
I. D. Dobrosky
E. L. Felix
J. E. Flynn
J. Garcia
L. Godinez
J. S. Hatchcock
H. C. Harris
A. L. Kibbe
M. F. Koch
H. A. A. van der Lek
V. Likhite
J. E. Livermore
W. D. Mills
W. D. Nicholls
E. Oertel
M. D. Purnie
G. A. Pond
Louise Russell
F. Sein
Genevieve Spencer
C. N. Starke
Alan Stone
K. C. Sullivan
Alois Tavear
U. P. Timoshenko
J. S. Want
E. R. Huff '27

SIX WEEKS' SUMMER SCHOOL
TO BE FROM JULY 5-AUG. 12

Many Courses to Be Given for Advanced Students and Teachers

VEGETABLE gardening, floriculture, fruit growing, agricultural economics and farm management are some of the subjects which will be featured in the six weeks' summer session in agriculture at Cornell University here from July 5 to August 12. Many of the courses in these and other divisions of the college's curriculum are intended for advanced students, teachers, and supervisors, and according to the catalogue of the college the courses may be counted toward advanced degrees.

Tuition in the courses offered by the state college of agriculture is free to residents of New York state who have been resident for at least one year. An incidental fee of $10 is charged, however, to all students who enter the college of agriculture, and students from outside of New York State will pay $50 tuition which covers the $10 incidental fee.

Some of the other departments in the college offering special summer courses are rural engineering which will teach shop work; ornithology and nature study; forestry; entomology; and biology. The complete announcement of the session may be had by addressing the registrar of Cornell University.

FLORISTS HAVE ANNUAL SHOW

The annual spring flower show was held on May 14 from 2 to 10 P. M. under the auspices of the Floriculture Club, Pi Alpha Xi, and the Ithaca Garden Club. The show featured floral arrangements; the college used greenhouse flowers and the Garden Club did its work with out-of-doors spring flowers.

At the meeting of the Floriculture Club on May 3 Earl Good was elected president. Jeannette Conley, vice-president, V. L. A. Owen, secretary and treasurer, and Francis Ruzicka, corresponding secretary. It was decided to have the annual steak roast on May 17. The seniors selected the fleur-de-lis for a blazer insignia.
EXTENSION SERVICE TO MEET TO DISCUSS MILK SITUATION

THE extension service will hold a series of county-wide meetings of the dairymen and girls in southeastern, southwestern, and northern New York in late May and during June for the purpose of bringing before the producers the facts in the New York fluid milk situation. The dairymen of the state are better off at the present time than some of the other farmers, according to Prof. Montgomery Robinson. Their relative prosperity is fairly well assured. But some apprehension is felt that New York dairymen may be in danger of losing the New York City market due to their inability to meet the demand in the late fall months.

It is imperative that a steady flow be maintained in the New York milk shed throughout the year. In order to make this possible, it has become necessary in recent years to bring in milk from varying amounts from adjacent and the more distant territory, including New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Connecticut, Vermont, and Canada, and occasionally slight amounts from Wisconsin. Wisconsin farmers must increase the supply of milk entering the New York City market or else out-of-state shipments must be encouraged.

Milk Consumption Increases Annually

New York farmers are looking forward to holding their fluid milk market. The extension meetings planned to aid the dairymen in formulating plans to make this possible. The facts in the situation will be pointed out, showing the fluctuations in the production and consumption curves. A safety margin between the two curves has been maintained almost annually, but it is becoming dwindling. This is due during the latter half months, especially as consumption increases every year by several thousand cans a day.

Changes Needed in Herd Management

If the farmers agree that it is desirable to remedy the situation, the extension men will be in a position to help in the execution of plans enabling an economical solution. The main feature in the increase of production in the late fall is a revision of feeding practices to use more grain during the summer months to supplement pastures. This will build up the cow so that she can respond more readily in the fall. Certain changes in herd management will also be necessary.

JUGATAE HAS 1000TH MEETING

Jugatae, the entomological society in Cornell, will hold its thousandth meeting on May 28, 1927. This society was started thirty years ago, and has held weekly meetings ever since. A special program will be followed by a dinner given by a genuine Jugatae picnic. Among the features to be expected are Dr. L. O. Howard, of the Bureau of Entomology, and Prof. and Mrs. Comstock.

The Cornell Countryman June, 1927

SCHOOL FOR RURAL LEADERS HOLDS SESSIONS AT CORNELL

A SCHOOL for leaders of boys and girls' groups was held at the New York State College of Agriculture and Home Economics at Ithaca, New York, on May 18-21. This school was the first of its kind to be held in this state. It was for those who are active in leading boys and girls' groups and who desire further training. The boy scouts, girl scouts, camp fire girls, and 4-H clubs cooperated to set the school.

These organizations sent some of their best leaders to the school to exchange ideas. Robert G. Foster, agriculturist in charge of 4-H club work in eastern United States, gave a course on the organization and program of 4-H club work. Miss Ruby Latimore, associate field secretary of the camp fire girls, gave a similar course for camp fire girls. Miss Anne M. Roos, national instructor of the girl scouts, ran a short practical course in story-telling and dramatics.

The members of the staff of the colleges of agriculture at the school. Some of these were conducted in the woods where the people learned about nature at first hand.

DRAMATICS CONTEST STARTED

The first New York Community dramatics contest is on! Elimination contests will be held in the counties and the county-wide. The grand final will be at Farmers' Week in 1928. Erle, Chautauqua, Genesee, Steuben, Chemung, Schuyler, Tompkins, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Oneida, Oswego, Ulster, Sullivan, and Saratoga counties have entered. Any group of people who are interested may enter the contest in these counties. Two prizes will be given. The American Agriculturist prize of $50 will be paid by the American Agricultural Council for a community improvement to be designed by the winning cast. The Samuel French prize of $55 will be paid by the Samuel French Company for any community improvement designated by the group winning that prize.

Detailed information may be obtained from the rural social organization department at Cornell.

JR. FIELD DAYS TO BE HELD

The sixth annual field days for juniors will be held at the College on June 22, 23 and 24. This event is held in connection with junior project work in rural districts. This year, numbers about 10,000 and boys about 6,000 in range in ages 12-18 years.

The mornings are spent in receiving instruction and subject meetings. The girls have clothing and nutrition while the boys learn vegetable gardening and poultry keeping. Afternoon is playtime with games and trips to various beauty spots about Ithaca. The evenings are taken with stunts and programs and talks in Bailey Hall.

The fourth annual summer school for town and country ministers will be held at the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York. Plans are being made to accommodate about 50 people. At the first school in 1924, only 38 people attended, but the number has been increasing since that time. This school is sponsored by all the churches. The instructors are men from nearly all the parts of the world.

The school will last from July 11-23. The expenses will be kept as low as possible. Several of the denominations have arranged to give scholarships to their pastors. A pamphlet giving detailed announcements of these may be obtained from the rural social organization department.

The courses will be chiefly concerned with community church problems. Trips will be taken on every other afternoon to some of the scenic points of beauty in the region.

PROF. PHILLIPS ENTERTAINS NOTED ENGLISH BEEKEEPER

The Honorable William Harrod-Hempall has come to this country to study American bee-keeping conditions and methods. He is adviser to the British minister of agriculture and honorary secretary of the British Bee Keepers' Association. He is going as far west as Iowa and Minnesota in his study. He arrived in Ithaca May 8. While here he will be the guest of Professor E. F. Phillips, who is going to show him eastern bee keeping conditions as exemplified in New York State.

Professor Phillips and his party were entertained by the adviser while on the British Isles last summer. Through his efforts and kindness they secured a very intimate knowledge of much of England.

PROF. BEHREND'S GIVE LEAVE

Professor F. G. Behrends of rural engineering has been granted leave of absence for a year during which time he will act as director of Hope Farm, Duchess County. He has spent his sabbatical leave during the current year studying at Columbia University.
CAMPUS CHATS

SENIORS

At this time of the year it seems as though we all wish we were the lucky seniors. You will be told, from now through commencement, just how fortunate you are and what opportunities lie before you. We won't enlarge upon this but we do want to wish every member of the class of '27 all of the success that is possible. We hope that your alumni days will be as successful as your undergraduate days were and we want to see you all as often as possible, say at the Princeton game or Junior Week or Farmers' Week, but soon at any rate.

HIGH LIFE

It is said that most farmers are unrefined and uncultured. Not admitting this is true, or that we are ordinary farmers, one can't help but notice the poor ag attendance at the University concerts. Should we neglect this particular side of our education?

LET'S PUSH

Now that the new Ag-Domeon Council has been started it is up to every individual to give it his or her whole-hearted support. It is up to all of us to look at the question broadmindedly, to overlook some of the petty details which will be easily settled as the Council gains power and prestige. It is certain that the new organization will be more effective than the old one, and with the proper support of the entire student body it certainly can and will be an important influence on our campus.

HONOR?

The Honor System is again brought forcibly to our attention by the recent action of the University faculty which practically abolished the Central Honor Committee and placed the responsibility in the hands of the individual colleges. Perhaps the system as it was run was ineffective. However, the policy endorsed by the Honor System was won only after several years' struggle and it would seem foolish to discard the system when everyone believes it is better than the old system. Under the proctor system, cheating was an "art." If it is the opinion that this system is better, then it is our duty to uphold it. Now that we have the power in the Ag College to prove to the University that the Honor System is not a failure, let's get together and show them that "Where one has honor, all have honor."

Hear ye! Hear ye! Repent and weep. Registration has been advanced to September 28, 27 and 28 because of the increased period of the Thanksgiving vacation. New students may register the first day and a half, until noon on Tuesday. The old students may register the last day and a half, beginning at one o'clock on Tuesday. The hours are from nine to twelve and one to four. Instruction begins on Thursday, September 29.

MYSELF

I have to live with myself, and so I want to be fit for myself to know. I want to be able as the days go by. Always to look myself straight in the eye.

I don't want to stand, with the setting sun,
And hate myself for the things I've done.

I don't want to keep on a closed shelf,
A lot of secrets about myself,
And fool myself as I come and go,
Into thinking that nobody else will know
The kind of a man I really am;
I don't want to dress myself in sham.

I want to go out with my head erect,
I want to deserve all men's respect;
But here in the struggle for fame and pelf
I want to be able to like myself.
I don't want to look at myself and know
That I'm bluster, bluff and an empty show.

I can never hide myself from me;
I see what others may never see;
I know what others may never know;
I can never fool myself, and so,
Whatever happens, I want to be
Self-respecting and conscious-free.

Dear Editor:

I want one of the 4-H Club members in my neighborhood to have the Cornell Countryman for a year.

Here is a dollar, and his name and address.

Name: ___________________________

Address: _________________________

Stover
Right and On Time?
PRINTER

115-117 North Tioga Street
OVER 500 ATTEND OPENING
OF HOTEL EZRA CORNELL

MORE than 500 guests, including many prominent hotel men, reg-
istered at the second annual opening of the Hotel Ezra Cornell in Prudence
Risley Hall on May 6. The hotel men as managers, waiters, doormen, and
targets did honor to their profession. The entire project from planning and
managing the service to peeling the potatoes in the kitchen was carried
on by the students.

Doormen in splendid uniforms met
the guests at the entrance to the
"hotel-for-a-day." Snappy bell-boys
paged the guests in the crowded lobby
calls and the head waiter and his as-
sistants seated the diners with all the
case of professionals. The guests
were served in two relays, one at 6
o'clock and the other at 8 o'clock.

The menu was a Fruit Cup
Supreme, Broiled Lake Erie
Tartare, Roast Half
Spring Chicken, New Asparagus, Tomato-
Cucumber, Vernon, Strawberry Mousse, and
Coffee." According to the stu-
dent chefs they did all the work
themselves except catching the fish
and freezing the ice cream. Dinner
music was furnished by the Rhaca
Hotel Orchestra.

Dinner was followed by dancing in the
recreation room which was trans-
formed for the evening into a formal
ballroom by floral lattices, soft
lights, and a colorful background set-
ing. The Vincent Lopez Hotel Syra-
cuse orchestra played for the danc-
ing.

Statler Praises Work of Students

E. M. Statler, owner of the chain
of Statler hotels, addressed the guests
between the first and second dinner
relays and praised the excellent work
of the hotel students. T. M. Bright
'27, manager director of the "Ezra
Cornell," welcomed the visitors and
reminded them of the credit due the
student waiters and cooks. Miss
Martha Van Rensselaer '09, director
of the college of Home Economics,
and Dean A. R. Mann '04 also gave
their greetings. Professor H. B.
Meek was master of ceremonies.

One of the guests remarked that
this affair was the most complete stu-
dent project put on here on the
campus.

YE HOSTS ELECT OFFICERS

Ye Hosts held a meeting in Wil-
lard Straight Hall on May 9, at which
time they elected the following of-

M. Boomer, president of the Boomer-Du-
port Hotels Corporation, spoke con-
cerning the recent opening of Hotel
Ezra Cornell.

The following officers for the year
1927-28 were installed: president,
N. M. Davis '27; vice-president, H. V.
Grohman '28; secretary, G. H. O'Neil
'29; treasurer, J. J. Sullivan, Jr. '28.

DOMECON CLUB OFFERS $100;
JOINS NAT'L ORGANIZATION

THE Home Economics Club held
a meeting on May 5. At that time
it was decided to give a $100 award
each year to the sophomore, junior
or senior in domecon who most needs
and is most deserving of the money.
A committee of three, three of the fac-
culty and three seniors, will determine
who will receive the $100 per year.

Corinne Messing gave an inter-
esting report from the state conven-
ton of Home Economics Clubs that was
held in New York City recently. In-
spired by her report, the club voted
to become a member of the State Or-
ganization of Home Economics Clubs.

It was decided to observe the cus-
tomary candle-lighting service in the
near future. This service symbol-
izes the passing of traditions on from
one year to the next through the ex-
ecutive officers.

The following officers for next year
were elected: president, Corinne
Messing '28; vice-president, Kate
Soager '29; secretary, Helene Miner
'29; treasurer, Virginia Stephany '29;
publicity manager, Gladys Lum '30;
historian, Mildred Gordon '28.

103 EXHIBITS DRESSES

Students in clothing course 103
who made garments for school children
tertained the mothers and the
children for whom they made dresses
at tea in Room 245 of the Home Eco-

cn Building recently. At the tea
the children wore the dresses which had been made for them and
the mothers had an opportunity to
see the work of all students. Tea was
served by one of the freshman classes in foods.

The course aims to give students experience in designing clothing for
the young people whom many of them
will be teaching after graduation.

They plan the garments with the
mothers and children, shop with them,
do the work of making the gar-
ments themselves.

KIMBALL DRESSES SALADS

Miss Lucy Kimball, of the depart-
ment of foods and nutrition, spent
the spring vacation working in the
salad room of the Mayflower Hotel,
Washington, D. C., to get practical
experience in the inside workings of
a hotel kitchen. Miss Kimball is es-

cially interested in hotel food pre-
paration because she is teaching some
of the courses in foods required of
students in hotel administration.
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FRESHMEN "GO WEST" FOR SUMMER FORESTRY PRACTICE

We note with satisfaction the increasing tendency of the forestry freshman to go west for their required practical experience. In the East, where wasteful lumbering has been carried on to so great an extent and where forest fires have taken such a toll of our forests, the greatest emphasis is necessarily placed on the technical problem of reforestation. But in the less accessible western forests, reforestation plays little part in the Forest Service program. The western problem is to open up the vast ranges of timberland, not particularly for homesteaders although they are not unwelcome, but in order to establish an adequate system of fire protection. In the summer of 1919, lack of such an effective system on the National Forests in Idaho, resulted in such a forest fire, the like of which had never been seen before nor since. The timber loss was estimated to be at about fifty square miles, while the loss of life was placed between two and three hundred men. Building trails through virgin forest, constructing lookout towers, laying telephone lines, and "chasing smoke" are different phases of the work, with which the freshman becomes familiar. Such types of work do infinitely more for the student in developing his abilities than does mere reforestation. The budding forester tends to take a more serious attitude toward the present problems of forestry and their possible solutions. Next year, you may all be found in the west.

FORESTERS HAVE ANNUAL OUTING AT TAUGHANNOCK

On May 14, the jovial members of the Cornell Foresters rambled to Taughannock via the truck of the forestry department and such individually-owned cars as could be procured. Upon arriving at Taughannock, the favorite sport of the "King of Swat" held sway. Later in the afternoon a free-for-all track meet was held by field marshal "Al" Quick and his deputies, "Matty" Mattison, "Mary" Smith, "Ed" Guck, and "Ivy" Olson. Having made sure that the foresters' appetites had been nicely tempered by the ball game and track meet, chief cook Manross and his worthy cookies, "Bill" Sargent and "Joe" Petruska, brought forth a sumptuous repast of nice tender juicy steak, fresh crisp rolls, fragrant coffee, and shiny red apples. The familiar songs were sung, new stories were told, and such good times prevailed as never before at such a gathering.

ENDOWMENTS

The department of forestry has been unusually lucky during the past year. First with the Charles Lathrop Pack endowment of $130,000 for a professorship in forest soils and with the gift of the Matthias H. Arnott Forest. These gifts will greatly aid Cornell in turning out better foresters and go to make Cornell one of the best equipped forest schools in the country. There is no way in which we can adequately thank the donors for the benefits which we will derive from these, so let's show our gratitude as much as possible by proving to them that we are worthy of the confidence which they have in us.

CONTESTANTS

We wish to congratulate the winners of the Charles Lathrop Pack Prizes for the work which they have done and at the same time wish to say to those who were not fortunate enough to win that the contest was very close and that the committee thinks that all work was exceptionally well done.

PACK PRIZES AWARDED

A new regime of officers were elected and installed at the last meeting of the Cornell Foresters on May 18, "Al" Quick will wield the gavel, and "Rudy" Spaltelholtz will be vice-president. "Will" Sargent will be scribe and "Bill" Bullock will have charge of the coffers.

W. Y. Naille '27 was awarded the Charles Lathrop Pack Prize of $50 for "that member of the senior class of professional forestry students who has maintained the best all around record during his college course. In selecting the recipient the staff is guided not only by scholarship but as well by the general attitude displayed in classroom and laboratory and in the field in matters that have to do with furthering the welfare of the Department of Forestry." H. P. Smith was awarded the Charles Lathrop Pack Foundation Forestry Essay Prize of $50 and R. M. Chase was given honorable mention. The purpose of this prize is to aid in training foresters to write articles which will arouse in the public an interest in forestry and an appreciation of what forestry means to the country.

THE HEIRS OF MATTHIAS H. ARNOT AND EDGAR C. LATHROP OF ELIMIRA HAVE GIVEN CORNELL UNIVERSITY 1750 ACRES OF FOREST LAND. This tract will be under the supervision of the department of forestry and will be used for research, instruction, and demonstration in forestry work. The tract will be known as the Matthias H. Arnott Forest and is situated mostly in Schuyler County with the northern end extending into Tompkins County. It is only two and a half miles from the highway between Ithaca and Elmira near the Village of Swartwood. The tract is typical of much of the upper woodland in the state and for this reason will prove exceptionally valuable as a demonstration forest.

Many of the forest schools in the country have their own private forests for practice work by the students and Cornell has been very fortunate to receive this tract. It will give the Cornell Foresters an opportunity to show their worth in the profession. The work which they do on this land will also give them an opportunity to learn, right at hand, the problems which confront the foresters throughout the state.

THE UNIVERSITY WILL OFFER AWARDS TO THE WINNERS OF THE TRACT TO TAUGHT ON FOR THE STATE'S CONTESTANTS.
The producer of milk will now have available the same clean power, as the manufacturer of dairy products has long used.

Rural electrification
—a matter of business cooperation

All farmers want to enjoy the comforts and convenience of electricity. How to get it is the question still to be answered by most of them. Yet rural electrification is merely a problem of business cooperation.

Electric service cannot be sold to isolated or occasional customers, as merchandise can. For electricity—like milk—cannot be stored to any practical degree; it must be consumed as produced.

Thus the cost of building transmission and distribution lines, and of keeping a supply of power ready for instant use, can only be met by having on every mile of line a sufficient number of consumers whose needs for electricity are many and varied.

That is the principal condition which governs complete rural electrification.

Lines can be built where groups of farmers will use enough power to make the extension of service a practical business undertaking, just as maintaining a milk route requires customers, not widely scattered, who use a steady supply.

So, to get electricity for your farm, get together with your neighbors and make your light and power company a cooperative business proposition. Ask your power company for information and cooperation.

The Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, Amer. Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, Amer. Society of Agricultural Engineers, Individual Plant Manufacturers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Home Economics Ass'n., National Ass'n. of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, and the National Electric Light Association.
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1. **650,000** cows now milked the De Laval Way.
2. De Laval Milkers now in their eleventh year of use.
3. **83.27%** of the users report average saving of 2 hrs., 12 mins. per day.*
4. **97.13%** of the users say it agrees with their cows.*
5. **99.4%** of the users say they get as much or more milk as by hand milking.*
6. **9.49%** average increase in production per cow reported by those who have records.*
7. **94.80%** of users say their De Laval is easy to keep in a clean and sanitary condition.*
8. Average bacteria count of all reporting, **14,542** — **62%** report counts of 10,000 and less.*
9. **99.45%** of De Laval users say their milker is "the best," "one of the best," or a "good" investment.*

*Based on reports from 1844 De Laval Milker users in all parts of the U. S. and Canada.

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