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THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN



Volume XXVI
October, 1928 to June, 1929

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN



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 COLLEGE

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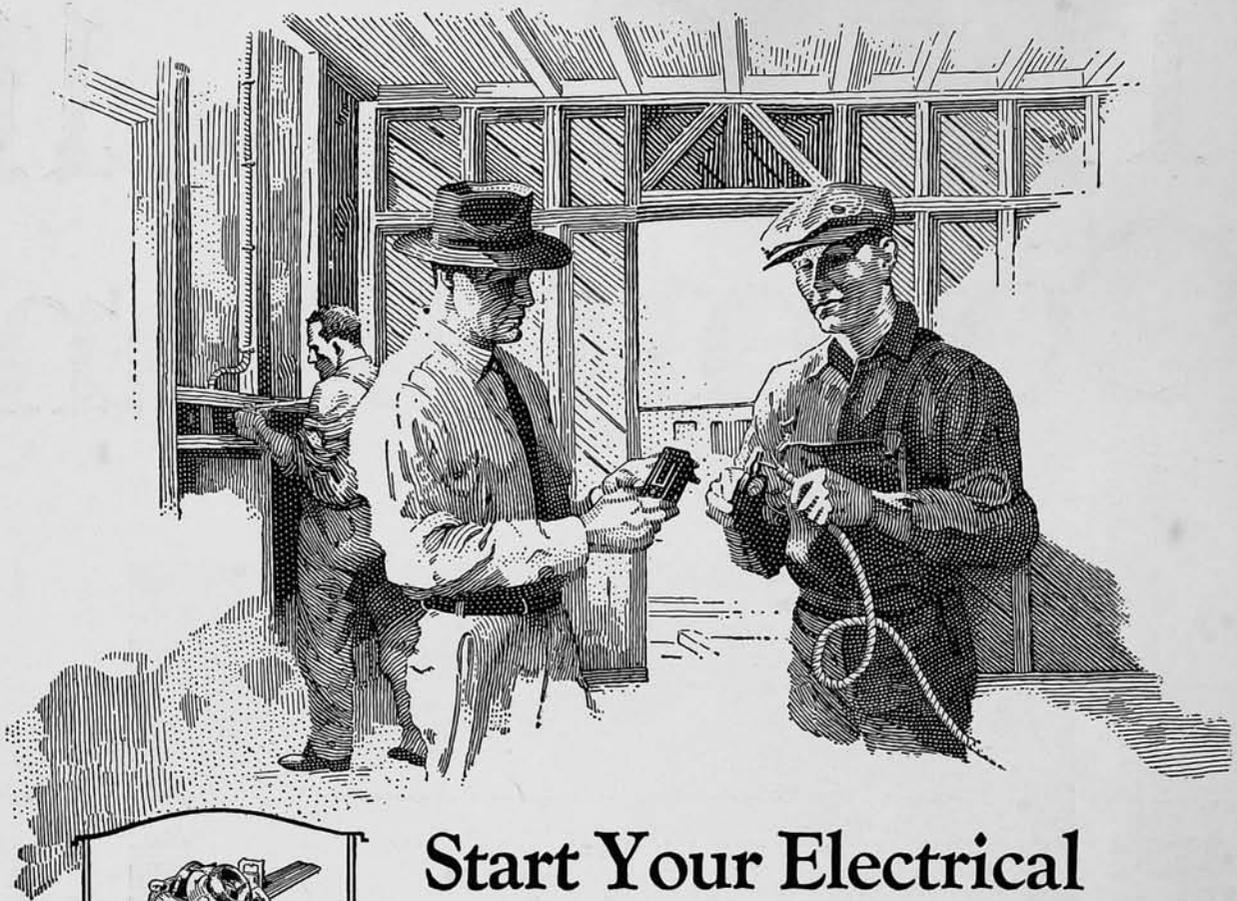


Volume XXVI

OCTOBER

Number 1

1928



Start Your Electrical Program Right

ELECTRIC service can never go farther than the wires which carry it. Farmers who want to make the most of the opportunities which electricity offers give their first thought to a well-planned, high-quality wiring job.

A good wiring system is necessary to the economical use of good equipment. The G-E Wiring System makes fully available the comfort and convenience which G-E MAZDA lamps and other General Electric products have been designed to provide.

The high standards which have made the G-E monogram a mark of quality on electric equipment are your assurance that the G-E Wiring System is right.

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Nowhere are correctly placed lights more appreciated than in the farm kitchen.



GENERAL ELECTRIC

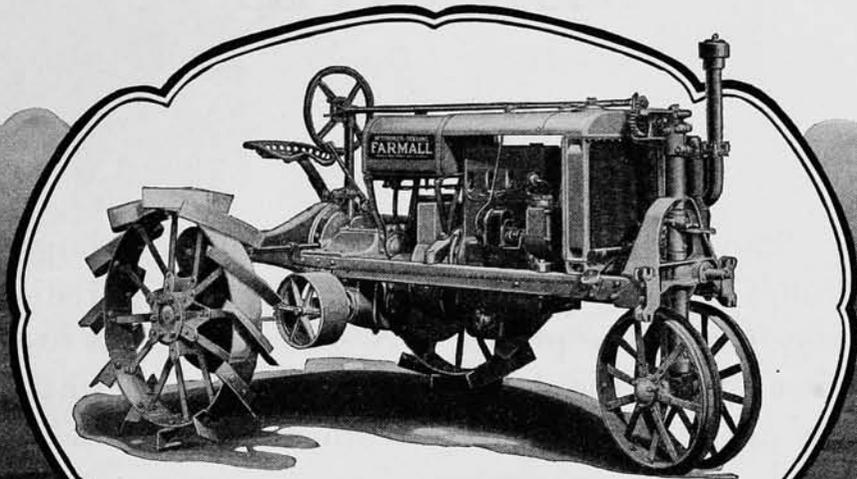
McCormick-Deering Farmall

THE existence of antiquated methods never justifies their continuance. Neither do mere numbers, in themselves, prove a point. The recent pronouncement of animal-power interests, that "Twenty million horses can't be wrong," is a beautiful example of incomplete reasoning. About as well say "Forty billion mosquitos can't be wrong." Or to have said, in 1830, "Twenty million scythes, cradles, and reaping hooks must be right."

This is still only the beginning of the tractor age. While the horses have done their level best to be right, eight hundred thousand tractors have displaced great droves of them. Develop-

ment of the Farmall alone has greatly accelerated the drift toward power farming.

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THE CO-OP
IN BARNESHALL

The Cornell Countryman

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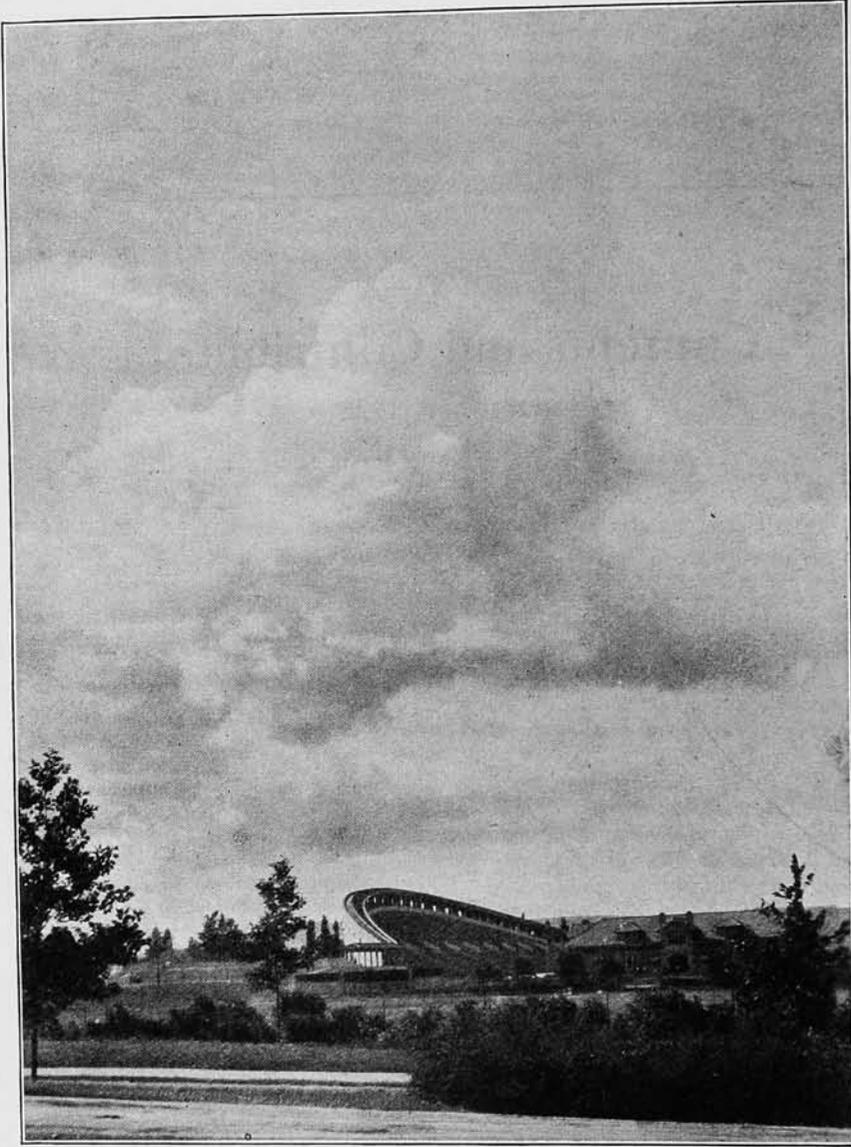
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☞ We are CONTENT only when we have served you to your entire satisfaction. May we have the pleasure of an opportunity to do so?

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THE CORNELL STADIUM

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

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October 1928

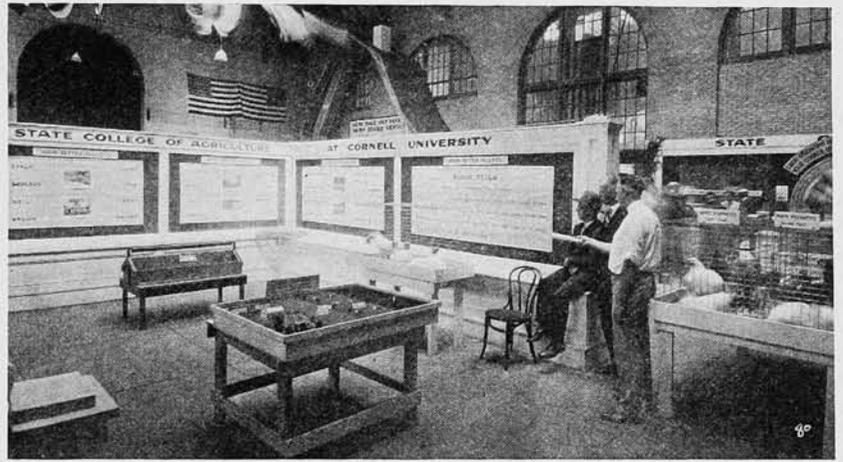
Number 1

The College of Agriculture at the State Fair

By R. H. Wheeler

AGRICULTURAL Fairs have held a prominent place in the long list of organizations and associations working for the improvement of agriculture. They are an old institution as they have long since past the century milestone. The New York State Fair first sponsored by the State Agricultural Society and held at various points in the State but for the last few years held at Syracuse has come to the front as a leader of all fairs. With its spacious grounds, its well developed plan of permanent buildings, its fine race tracks for both dry and wet weather and above all its reorganized plan of management, being now completely under the jurisdiction and direction of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, this fair bids to be an even more potent factor in the agricultural world in the future than it has been in the past.

THE State College of Agriculture has for many years contributed much to the State Fair both in the way of educational exhibits and personnel for various positions requiring responsible and well trained persons. I refer particularly to the positions of judges, superintendents of departments, assistant superintendents, record clerks and the like. Several of the departments of the

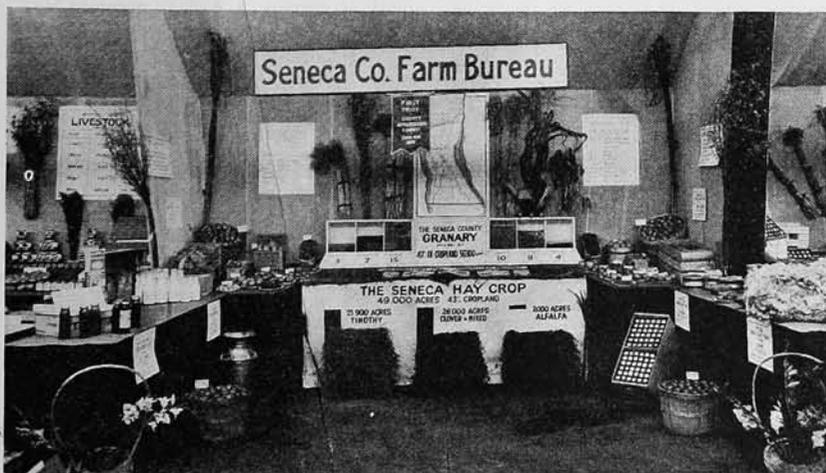


POULTRY TELLS HOW AND WHY

This Shows the Poultry Department's Exhibit at the State Fair. The Rural Engineering Department's Barn Roof Appears in the Background. A Member of the Poultry Staff is Explaining the Exhibit to Visitors.

fair were built up to a high standard under the leadership of men from the College. This year again the College was called upon to render similar service and eight departments prepared rather extensive educational exhibits. These included one on dairy stable ventilation, emphasising particularly the method of laying out and constructing home made outtake flues prepared by rural engi-

neering; one on methods of cooling milk with plans for efficient cooling tanks and milkhouses by dairy industry; one by plant breeding showing the advantages of the recommended varieties of grains over the older common varieties; an exhibit showing many of the insect pests of economic importance to New York farmers by the entomology department; an exhibit on the needs, advantages, and kinds of lime for New York soils and the importance of lime for alfalfa and clover prepared by the agronomy department; a forestry exhibit showing that the fence is all important to protect the farm woodlot from cattle grazing, thus insuring future growth; an exhibit by vegetable gardening on celery production and particularly grading; and the poultry department's exhibit on growing better pullets arranged to show the need for better pullets and some of the methods of attaining this desired end. All of these exhibits were erected in the State Institutions building and proved very successful judging from the crowds around them throughout the week.



THE PRIZE EXHIBIT

This Exhibit won First Prize in the Regular Farm Bureau Exhibits at the State Fair. "Dan" Dalrymple '27 is the County Agent

ANOTHER exhibit prepared for the first time this year and in which the College was interested was that of a meat exhibit, showing the various cuts of

meat and the parts of the animal from which the cuts were taken. This exhibit was prepared by Professor Hinman of the animal husbandry department in cooperation with institute of meat packers and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Indian Village with exhibits from the six Indian reservations in the state and demonstration of Indian craft work by representatives from these reservations was a new feature of the fair and proved to be one of the outstanding ones. In addition to the demonstrations, a pro-

gram of Indian dances was given several times each day. This was developed under the direction of Erl A. Bates, advisor of Indian extension work at the College, and will be considerably enlarged another year.

The horse pulling demonstrations and contests under the direction of the College with Mr. A. O. Rhoad in charge proved as interesting as in previous years. These contests have always attracted a great deal of attention and while no new records were made this year very keen

rivalry existed and some excellent draws were made on the dynamometer.

Important as were the exhibits and demonstrations several members of the College staff rendered worthy service as judges, superintendents and assistant superintendents.

The 1928 State Fair will be recorded as a very successful one. The classes in all departments were well filled and the quality of the exhibits was excellent. Fine weather the entire week was an important factor making for this success.

The Fourth International Congress of Entomology

O. A. Johannsen

THE Fourth International Congress of Entomology and the first to be held on this side of the Atlantic took place at Cornell University, August 11-18, 1928. Despite the distance and the time and cost involved for making the trip, over 120 leading foreign entomologists were in attendance, with a total registration of nearly 700 members. The countries represented were Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chili, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, England, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hawaii, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Porto Rico, Rumania, Russia, Scotland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States and Venezuela.

General sessions which all members attended were held on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday forenoons, and Friday afternoon. Special sessions dealing with Taxonomy and Nomenclature, Morphology, Physiology and Genetics, Ecology, Medical and Veterinary Entomology, Apiculture, Forest Entomology, and Economic Entomology with several subsections took place in the afternoons.

Dr. L. O. Howard '77, retired Chief of the Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, as president of the congress formally opened the meetings on Monday, August 13. Following the address of welcome by Dean W. A. Hammond of the University faculty and Dean A. R. Mann of the New York State College of Agriculture came the presidential address in which Dr. Howard pointed out that we are living in the age of insects and especially emphasized the importance of entomology in the economic life of the nation. His charming tribute to Professor Emeritus J. H. Comstock was particularly touching.

In all there were 16 addresses of general interest given in the forenoon sessions and about 150 papers dealing with more

technical subjects read in the afternoon sections. The papers were presented in the official languages of the congress, English, German, and French, the first of course predominating. A speech of special interest by Dr. R. J. Tillyard described the method by means of which the prickly pear, one of the greatest agricultural pests of Australia, has been completely controlled by the introduction of certain insects which feed upon the plant. Another example of biological control of noxious weeds by means of introduced insects was described by Dr. A. D. Imms of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, England.

The address of Dr. C. L. Marlatt, the present chief entomologist of the Bureau of Entomology, in which he discussed the restrictions which are now enforced by the United States on the entry of foreign plants for the purposes of excluding new and dangerous insect pests was of particular interest to economic entomologists of Europe. The need for the present restrictions was forcefully presented in a historical résumé of the various pests which have entered this country and which have ravaged crops to such an extent that millions are being spent yearly in their control. In the section dealing with medical entomology the paper of Dr. W. J. Baerg '22 of Arkansas on poisonous arthropods had a particularly popular appeal. Dr. Baerg has permitted a number of poisonous insects and other arthropods to bite him in order to note the effects. He has shown that the so-called banana tarantulus and other spiders usually regarded as dangerous are in reality harmless. On the other hand, the Durango scorpion is an animal to be feared and the little spider known as the black widow, rather common and widely distributed in the South, which Dr. Baerg allowed to bite him proved to be extremely venomous and resulted in the experimenter spending a week in a hospital.

The delegates were conveyed by automobiles and special trains to Geneva where they visited the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station on Wednesday, August 16. All day long the entomologists thronged the station grounds and enjoyed the hospitality of the staff. The visitors were able to inspect various kinds of spraying and dusting machinery in operation, as well as the various methods used in combating the European corn borer. Three sessions convened at 2 o'clock, one in the library dealing with systematic entomology, another in Jordan Hall dealing with cereal and truck crop insects and a third in the Assembly Hall dealing with deciduous fruit insects. After the sessions the members of the Congress were guests of the experiment station staff at a tea, a social occasion much appreciated.

Although the sessions were the matter of prime interest, nevertheless other forms of entertainment were not wanting. Excursions and collecting trips, moving pictures and plays, a picnic, and a banquet offered interesting diversions. Tea was served by the ladies of the staff every afternoon in Willard Straight Hall. A picnic supper was served Tuesday evening on the lake shore near Taughannock Falls, the entire membership of the Congress being transported in autos generously furnished by various members of the staff, citizens of Ithaca, and others. On this occasion European visitors had an opportunity to see real native Americans. Three Onondaga Indians entertained the entomologists and their friends with Indian songs and dances given in native costume. Dr. Erl Bates of the New York State College of Agriculture gave a short account of these natives. Dr. J. G. Needham gave a much appreciated illustrated lecture on Thursday evening on his recent interesting experiences in China.

The excursions and collecting trips included Buttermilk Creek, Lick Brook,

Enfield Gorge, Lloyd-Cornell Wild Flower Preserve, Arnot Forest, Ringwood, McLean, Watkins Glen, and other points of interest. The visitors from abroad were keenly interested in Ithaca and its environs. One enthusiastic entomologist from the north of Europe was observed about an hour after his arrival on Sunday morning getting out his collecting net. When asked if he did not wish to go on one of the excursions just starting out, he expressed the wish to collect around Willard Straight, asking in precise English, though with decided accent, "But shall I not be scolded if I walk on the grass?"

The last gathering of the entire congress was the banquet which was held in Willard Straight Hall on Friday evening. Dr. L. O. Howard, as toastmaster, presided over an assembly of over 350 people. Features of the evening were the brief speeches made by the foreign entomologists in 15 different tongues. Dr. W. J. Holland, in his happiest mood, represented the Americans.

After the Congress excursions were arranged to Niagara Falls, the Mecca of most Europeans and many Americans, and to Pittsburgh, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. In these cities are large museums with in-

sect collections of interest to the systematist.

An attendance of 686 enthusiastic entomologists, an interesting program, exceptionally favorable weather, a harmonious working of the various committees on program and entertainment, the wonderful accommodations afforded by the headquarters, Willard Straight Hall, and the more than generous support of the authorities of the College of Agriculture and of the University combined to render this Fourth International Congress of Entomology a memorable occasion.

An Affair of Honor

By George W. Hedden

"The Faculties of Agriculture and Home Economics assume that all academic work is conducted in honor and good faith. It is recognized that honor cannot be inculcated by system, but effort is made to develop a cooperative spirit of understanding between students and staff with respect to the technique and purposes of instruction and examinations."

—*Information for Students 1928.*

THE purpose of this article is to orient the freshman with the honor system and more thoroughly familiarize the old students with it. All of us know too little about the honor system, what it means, and the functioning of the committee.

The person of honor is respected. He who has soiled his integrity has blotted his name with an ink which only long years of determination and honesty can erase. Even so, there is always a scar on his character. Honor is an intangible ideal. As such, it may often seem far distant and of no immediate concern. But it is more real than one imagines as some of us learn to our sorrow.

THE honor system of the University was modified this last year. In the past each college had its own committee from which cases could be appealed to a central honor committee of the University. The membership consisted entirely of students who as a committee conducted the trial and rendered the verdict and sentence. Last year after much discussion and thought, the old system was abandoned and each college decided for itself the conduct of examinations and infractions thereof. The ag and domecon colleges and hotel management adopted a system with the experience of the past as a background. All cases in ag or domecon subjects are brought before the college honor committee irrespective of the student's college, and ag and domecon students are only tried by their committee in courses in their own college. Subjects in the other colleges, as arts and sciences, are tried by their committees. Our committees consist of representatives from the faculty and from the student body,

the faculty members including the secretary of the college who acts as the secretary of the committee. The student members are two seniors, two juniors and one sophomore who are elected in the usual manner in the spring elections.

Under the new system the committees endeavor to render a constructive punishment which will raise the students honor and keep him going "straight." His character and home and present environments are considered in addition to the desired standing of the college and the severity of the offense. The verdicts in case of innocence are acquittal or reprimand and in case of guilt periodic reporting of his conduct to an advisor appointed by the committee or some other penalty. The committees try to make the sentence just and helpful to the offender. When possible the student is kept in the University and given help in keeping his conduct "on the level." The two senior ag societies have taken an interest in appointing members to act as advisors.

The honor system at heart rests upon the students and staff. Individually each person must have honor. The honor code is not as high nor the punishments as great as in the academies of our government. But when we each have more honor our standards will rise. Each person must have honor himself to conduct himself honestly in University studies, and be willing to keep a high standard for the student group by interest in seeing that others observe the honor code. He may do this by talking in a friendly constructive manner to the suspect without threatening. In the past students have been reticent in reporting cases, because of fear of a severe penalty

for the offender though that feeling should no longer deter them from doing right.

EVERY student though honorable in all his actions may well consider how they appear to others. The less suspicious one's actions are, the less likely he will be suspected of dishonesty, and the easier he may be able to maintain his innocence. In selecting his seat in an examination room the student should take one where he will be segregated as much as possible from his classmates. The checkerboard system of taking alternate seats is fairly good in large classes where better separation can not be attained. He should be especially careful to take a seat at a respectful distance from a close friend or one with whom he has studied the subject matter; for his and their ideas may nearly coincide on a question, and they may answer it quite similarly. All notes relating to the examination subject should be left outside the examination room. Books, clipboards, and brief cases may well be left at the front of the room or several seats away and not touched during the period. If one finishes early he should leave the room if he cares to use his "book knowledge." In writing reports and other outside work care should be observed not to allow others to copy from one's work or refer to it at all in private. If two pieces of work are handed in with striking similarity and one person is innocent, he is bound to suffer during the time he is waiting for the trial and while the committee is ascertaining for a certainty his innocence. Where independent work is desired, do thus, and avoid all suspicions of working with another or allowing another (Continued on page 21)

Winter Short Courses

C. A. Taylor



SEEING THE FARM THROUGH THE MICROSCOPE

Winter Course Students Have a Chance to get an Entirely New View of the Farm Through the Courses Offered by the College.

SCATTERED through New York State there are hundreds of farmers who attribute no small part of their success to the training which they received in the winter short courses at Cornell. In addition to these general farmers, fruit growers and dairymen, there are many florists, milk plant operators, vegetable growers, and poultry men who, to their very material advantage, took the twelve-week professional winter courses sometime during the thirty-five years since winter courses began at the College of Agriculture.

One seed grower recently said, "I would never have succeeded in the seed business if I had not taken the winter course at Cornell. I got acquainted with the professors there and have known who to call on when I have needed help; that has been worth more to me than the facts they taught me the two winters when I was a student." From a dairyman in Oneida County, I have a letter saying, "The most profitable twelve weeks I ever spent were spent at the College of Agriculture as a short course student in 1916."

Professor J. L. Stone literally made the winter courses. Thoroughly practical himself as a farm scientist, he put into the winter courses much of his own practicability, and much of his own broad outlook and interest in human affairs. Perhaps that is why the winter courses have, throughout the years that they have been taught at Cornell, been distinctly practical in their application, and have offered a broad selection of subjects. Professor Stone's interest in the problems of the individual students has undoubtedly been the reason for the enthusiasm for the college that has always characterized the winter course students.

These attributes of the short winter courses seem to have become traditional. They persist with the passing of the years, and crop out wherever winter course students are met. Although the number registered during the winter of 1926-27 dropped to less than one hundred, there are many indications that the decrease was due primarily to the economic condition of agriculture, and the enrollment again increased last winter by 60 per cent over that of 1926-27. The

college is now receiving so many inquiries about the winter courses that it looks as if this winter's enrollment would resemble that of the winters of a dozen years ago.

It will be the policy this coming winter, as has always been the case with the winter courses, to keep foremost the idea that the work given must be such that it may be put into immediate and practical use by the students as soon as they have finished their work at college. Some will return to their own farms or to farms that they are working with their fathers. Some will go to dairy or fruit farms, or to vegetable or poultry farms, where they will be employed as managers or foremen. Some will go to nurseries or floral gardens. Some will become the leaders of herd improvement associations or operators of milk plants. To all of these, the staff of the winter courses hopes to furnish instruction that they can put into immediate use, and also a foundation that will enable them to acquire such further information which they may need as time goes on and new problems confront them.

A new feature has been added to the winter courses. This is known as the "unit courses," by which is meant, short periods of intensive instruction on a particular unit or division of a subject that the student desires to pursue, exclusive of other matter. It is the definite purpose of a unit course to enable the student to cope with some concrete problem. The one week course in marketing potatoes and cabbage is an example of these unit courses. The department of rural engineering offers to instruct individuals in almost any farm mechanical problem, such as the repair of a gas engine or drill, which the student may bring to the college shops to work on, under the instruction of a member of the staff. His instruction begins when he gets here and ends when the job is finished. Such a unit course is intensively practical.

Another unit course is offered to those who would prepare for positions as testers for dairy herd improvement associations. The courses which prepare students to become milk plant operators are also divided into unit courses. November 7 to December 15 is devoted to a foundation study of basic dairy principles. It includes milk testing, bacteriology, and chemistry, as they apply to the handling of milk and milk products, and dairy arithmetic and dairy mechanics. During the two weeks from January 7 to 19, an intensive course will be taught in handling market milk. January 21 to February 2 will be devoted to making butter and cheese; and February 4 to 16 to operating condensed milk and ice cream plants. All these courses taken together constitute the twelve-week winter course in dairy plant operation. Other departments also offer opportunity for unit course instruction as the need arises.

Most of the students in the winter course will, however, register for the full twelve weeks of instruction in the subjects which they elect to pursue. There is, for instance, the regular course in general agriculture, which is designed for those who are interested in general farming. It may be taken in one year, or preferably, taken in two winters with a definite plan for progressive instruction. This course includes a study of the principles of growing the crops which are common in New York State. It includes a study of soils and fertilizers, feeding and breeding farm animals of all kinds, farm mechanics, the weather, veterinary medicine, plant physiology, and plant breeding, the control of insects and plant diseases, farm management and marketing, and other things relating to general farming.

Those who expect to go into the poultry business for themselves or to manage poultry farms, can get a good training by

taking the poultry-raising course. It includes both study and practice in the principal branches of the poultry business, such as breeding, feeding both laying hens and chickens, incubating and brooding, constructing poultry houses, controlling disease, and marketing poultry products.

The course in flower growing is for both commercial florists and for people who grow flowers as a side line. It will include a study of methods of growing the principal flowers, together with greenhouse practice and a study of soils and fertilizers, of plant diseases, and of doorway decoration.

The fruit courses, like the courses in other lines, will meet the needs of both professional and side-line growers. The course is of value to men who wish to become managers or foremen on fruit farms. Practical experience is essential to the best success and to fit the student for a good position, but the amateur will find the course of value.

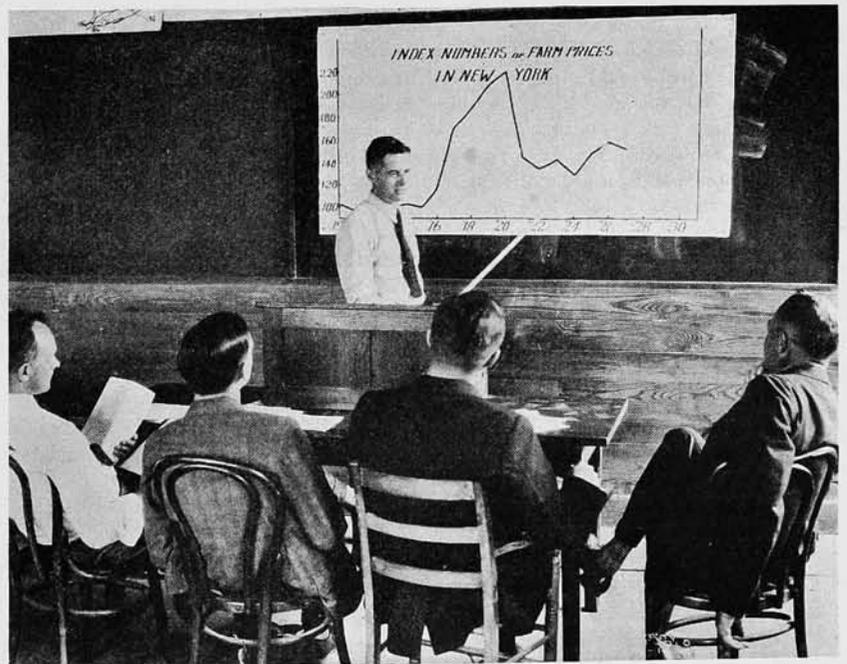
Gardeners and persons who plan to go into vegetable growing should study the vegetable-crop course. The care of all the principal vegetables, greenhouses, hotbeds, and cold frames, as well as the control of insects and diseases, plant breeding, and marketing will be taught, and there will be plenty of practical greenhouse work.

The practical value of these winter courses, that come at the time of year when young folks can best be spared from the work of the farm, is so well recognized that numerous winter course scholarships have been provided. The

late Harrison L. Beatty of Bainbridge, Chenango County, by his will endowed a series of scholarships for winter course students from Chenango County. The income from this fund will provide this year for five scholarships of \$100 each. The Jewish Agricultural Society furnishes a system of scholarships for the children of Jewish farmers. Doctor Lewis R. Morris, of Otsego County, and the Otsego County Fair Association have provided one \$200 scholarship and two \$100 scholarships for Otsego County boys and girls. The co-operative G. L. F. Exchange Incorporated finances two scholarships of \$50 each to boys and girls who are members of 4-H dairy clubs and who wish to attend the short courses.

There will be two hundred or more winter course students at the college this winter. As members of the college community, they will contribute to it something of their faith in the farm business and the farm life of New York State. We hope they will find here not alone the grist of facts and principles that make up the several courses. We trust they will find the same full measure of sincerity, the same intimate personal interest in themselves on the part of the teachers and fellow students, as winter course students have found here during all the thirty-five winters since these courses were started in 1897.

EDITORS NOTE: If you want to take advantage of the unusual opportunities offered in the winter short courses, write to O. W. Smith, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York, and he will tell you how to register.



PROFESSOR W. I. MYERS TELLS HOW TO FORECAST PRICES

In the Winter Courses Students Receive Practical Instruction in Farm Management, Agricultural Economics, and Marketing.



Through Our Wide Windows

The Farmer and Politics

POLITICS, in any democracy, are dependent upon the support of the voting population consisting of all types and all classes. It did not take the forefathers of our present political parties a great while to discover this salient fact. In their age there were only two very important classes of voters, those interested in manufacture and those who were not manufacturing but were more desirous of procuring manufactured products as cheaply as possible for the raw products which they produced. The protective tariff was therefore made the primary division between the two main political parties, bidding for the votes of the people. These issues remained as the primary differences between these parties for many decades. Now, however, with the changing times, these parties have discovered that there is another phase that is interesting a large group of our voting public, hence the sudden forceful bid for the farm vote.

At least one third of the voting population in this country is vitally interested in agriculture either actually in farming or dependent on the prosperity of the farmer for a living. Many of these farmers are no longer interested in protective tariff as an important issue so agriculture must be treated separately as an issue in the coming elections.

Relief for the agricultural depression has been promised by the leaders of both parties. The paramount question to the American farmer seems to be what form of action, if any, will these promises take. Will they develop into more McNary-Haugenism or will some lasting, beneficial, and practical action be taken so that the farmer will find himself on his feet again.

The farmer will, then, this year have to discern between politician's promises for farm relief and sound principles on which to build such relief. A second problem arises as to whether legislation by men who do not or cannot understand the farm situation may not be entirely useless, expensive, or even harmful to the farmer. It would undoubtedly be better to struggle on under existing conditions rather than to labor with additional difficulties to encounter.

The farm vote this year actually holds the balance of power, in the presidential election at least, so that to a large degree the power of selection depends upon the farmer. It is up to him to select the man who seems to be the best qualified to manage the affairs of the nation as well as the one who may best serve the farmer himself. It is up to the voting farmer to study the conditions discerning between impossible promises and proposals and practical beneficial ideas and finally vote accordingly.

Courage and Honor

THE Honor System has been an important problem in the University, as well as in our college for some time, almost since its inception some years ago. Last year the central honor committee was abolished and the matter left up to each college

to deal with as it saw fit. Though each college has taken over the problem of student honor in the conduct of examinations, it still remains important, and will remain a problem until the students themselves solve it.

The difficulty does not seem to be so much a question of the individual integrity of the average student, but rather in the reporting and collecting evidence against the few violators. It would seem that it is more honorable for the students to see and let pass or to overlook violations rather than to report a fellow student. Perhaps this is due to an entirely human trait of character of avoiding trouble and of keeping out of other persons business. If this is so, then it would naturally be that few cases are reported.

It does take courage to report a violation and knowledge of the workings of the committee facilitates matters.

The problem then resolves itself into one of educating the new student so that he may know what the honor system is and what his duties are in regard to it.

At the Fair

ANOTHER State Fair is over and the crowds, though not record breaking, were large enough to prove that the fair is interesting to a large number of people. The benefits which are derived from a fair of this kind are many fold. It gives the city person a chance to acquaint himself with the rural products of the State in many ways. He sees the best of all agricultural products. He learns the methods employed in producing these essentials of food and clothing as well as the best in farm practices.

The farmer, at the same time, learns new methods of producing his best products. He has a sound basis of comparing his method with those of his neighbor as well as a means of comparing the final product. There is, at his disposal, expert advice for almost every problem that confronts him.

Included with these, there is a smattering of industrial art exhibits so that both the farmer and the city person may acquaint himself with the processes and problems confronting some of the industries in the State. The result is that any person who visits the fair learns a little something of another persons business. Consequently, though the knowledge may not seem much to the ordinary layman, it helps him to understand the other persons viewpoint which is always a great help in mutual understanding and accord.

Staff Changes

The Countryman regrets to announce the resignation of Richard Churchill '30 from the editorial staff and Gifford Stoll '29 from the business staff. We were very sorry to learn that Edwin Hicks '30 has had infantile paralysis and will not be back this term.

We are pleased to announce that George W. Hedden '29 will be The Campus Countryman Editor.

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN wishes to do four things: publish interesting alumni notes, furnish campus news, present the latest agricultural information and stimulate boys and girls to seek the aid of their state colleges in order that they may lead fuller and finer lives.

Head

Heart



Hands

Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club



Health

4-H CLUBS PLAN BROADER PROGRAM

Young Farmers Will Receive Training in Various Lines of Agriculture and Community Service

A new program for 4-H clubs, designed to give better training in agriculture and community service, is announced by the state club leader. The new plan becomes effective October 1, and from that time on all members of the 4-H clubs enrolled in agriculture will receive practical training in different lines of agriculture and community service rather than confining themselves to one phase such as rearing dairy calves or growing potatoes.

The objects of the new program according to W. J. Wright, state leader of junior extension, are three-fold; to encourage a broader study and understanding of agriculture and country life; to give greater emphasis to health and civic and community service; and to make a more attractive year-round program. Mr. Wright expects that this plan will be even more effective in the training of young farmers than the plan followed in the past and at the same time provide for training in community service.

There is no change in the club "projects" which have been conducted in the past, it is announced. Under the new plan the conduct of a "project" becomes one of the three parts of the year's program. This makes it possible for a club member of two or three year's standing to continue in the new project he has selected and to carry on the first year of the new program of club work.

The 4-H clubs are a part of the agricultural extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the state colleges of agriculture. During the past ten years more than 50,000 New York farm boys and girls have been enrolled as members of the 4-H clubs and have contributed in a marked degree to the improvement of agriculture and home-making, it is stated.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT HELD

New York State 4-H clubs were represented at the National 4-H Club Camp by two girls and two boys. Miss Elsa Krusa of Redwood, Jefferson county; Miss Jane Gilmore of Holcomb county; Fayette Sherman of Unadilla, Otsego

county; and William Hoag of Hamden, Delaware county. William Hoag went as alternate for Ward Winsor of Guilford, Chenango county, originally selected.

The camp program was divided into two major portions, namely, educational sight-seeing trips about Washington and vicinity and group conferences. Broadcasting of a portion of the program over the red and blue network of radio stations on Saturday evening was a special feature.



NEW YORKERS AT WASHINGTON

Left to right: Fayette Sherman, Jane Gilmore, Elsa Krusa, and William Hoag, delegates; Mildred M. Stevens and John A. Reynolds, assistant state club leaders.

Visits were made to the home of George Washington at Mt. Vernon where a wreath was placed upon the tomb of the first President; to Arlington Cemetery where a wreath was placed upon the tomb of the unknown Soldier and where General John A. Lejeune, U. S. Marine Corps, addressed the group; to the Beltsville experimental farm of the United States Department of Agriculture; to the Smithsonian Institute where the "Spirit of St. Louis" now rests; to the Capitol, the Navy Yard, the Congressional Library, the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial, National Museums, and other places of interest.

In the group conferences the principle topic of discussion was training for leadership. Under the direction of State Club Leaders, the boys and girls studied leadership problems.

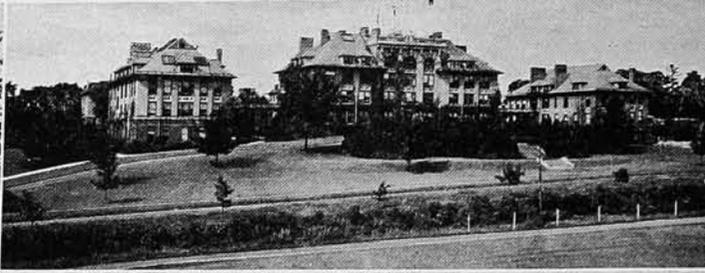
OVER 2000 CLUB MEMBERS ATTEND JUNIOR FIELD DAYS

Junior field days held at Cornell University each year in the month of June have become a well established part of the year's program for 4-H club members of New York State. The number of boys and girls attending this event has increased annually and this year's registration of 2113 boys and girls set a new high record. From June 25th to the 28th these young people took possession of the University lecture rooms, laboratories, dormitories, cafeterias, and play grounds, the regular students having departed for vacation, and summer school was not yet open.

The program for the Field Days was designed to give instruction in agriculture and home economics and at the same time to be well balanced with recreational and inspirational features. Each forenoon was occupied by demonstrations and lectures; afternoons by contests, games and sight-seeing trips about the campus and University farm; and evenings by assemblies, picnics, stunts, and ceremonies.

They Like 1 Contests

Unusually keen interest was manifested in the contests in the judging of cows, sheep, hogs, and poultry, the milking contest and music memory contest. Ninety boys and girls competed in judging cows, placing three rings of four cows each, including Holsteins, Jerseys and Ayshires. Richard Goodwin of Chenango county won first place and a gold medal. Kenneth Cross of Cayuga County was awarded the silver medal, and Harold Haswell of Rensselaer county the bronze medal for third place. Harold Haswell proved himself not only a good judge of cows but also the most rapid milker among the twenty contestants for that honor. Florence Moulton of St. Lawrence county showed what a girl can do at milking when she captured fifth place in competition with boys. For the second year in succession Melvin Olmstead of Ontario was champion of the sheep judges. Joseph Sutton of Onondaga county won the swine judging contest. Mary Louise Couch of Schuyler county was high girl and Rousseau Fower of Rensselaer county was high boy in the (continued on page 20)



Former Student Notes

A Tribute to Isaac Phillips Roberts

By Hayes C. Taylor

WHAT pleasant memories does the name of Professor Roberts bring to that small group of agricultural students who trailed about McGraw, White, and Morrill, and across to the old Dairy building, where Professor Wing presided, a quarter century ago! What fatherly affection he manifested and what wholesome advice he gave during the lecture hour. "Now do we have a principle," he would say and launch forth on the simple philosophy of life. "Boys do not be afraid to get down in the ditch and dig but make up your minds not to stay there." Then he would tell something funny—about the person who had Skaneateles hair—about seven miles beyond Auburn. Once he told of the professor of Greek who came to him to have something new and different recommended for study as a diversion.

I recall his last class-room lecture given in a philosophical mood and tremolo voice. At the end the class presented him with a loving cup. When we suggested that his memory might hark back to us as ours would often hark

back to him, we little thought that it would be a suggestive bond of pleasant memories stretching across a quarter of a century.

As a final farewell, he gave a lecture one evening in the old Dairy building on "Law Obedience". As I recall his final words were, "Boys, I want you to be law abiding citizens."

The tramps across the University farm, the judging of dairy cattle and horses, the thrilling glimpses of his early life on a New York farm, and the still more thrilling story of his early married life in Iowa as he slowly lumbered across the prairie in an ox cart in a storm with his wife and a sick baby: all these ineffaceable impressions on the minds of his students have been a source of inspiration and comfort to those who are still tramping along the hard rough road of modern competitive life with its cares and sometimes bitter crosses.

HE SEEMED to combine the serious and comical in a very happy way—keeping the serious in the background and bringing the playful spirit of youth

to the fore and living in the faith of a new light and new hope each day. He loved fun and was ever ready to exchange a joke.

What a fine commendation such a long life is to the personal habits, will-power, and self-control of the individual. His divine enthusiasm for life kept him ever young like "those Olympian bards who sing divine ideas below that always find us young and always keep us so."

Professor Roberts will always be an inspirational picture in the halls of many memories: "he being dead yet speaketh;" his echo like that of all real teachers, "will roll from soul to soul and grow forever and forever."

"And when in life's late afternoon, when cool and long the shadows grow, we move to meet the night which soon shall shape and shadow overthrow; we cannot feel that those are far since near at need the angels are and when the sunset gates unbar, shall we not see thee waiting stand and white against the evening star, the welcome of thy beckoning hand."

AN ATTEMPT is being made to develop and extend the college placement service with former students. This involves keeping records of former students who are employed and not looking toward an immediate change of position, as well as assisting those who want to change to find new places.

It is only by having a large list of possible candidates for positions that the demand for men trained at the college can be satisfied. Every year there are many apparently good jobs available for which, at the time, there seems to be no one to recommend. By maintaining records showing what a large number of

former students are doing, with some indication of the salaries they are receiving and the opportunities in their present positions, it will be possible to judge as to who might be interested in making a change to some of the better positions as they come along.

Present students will be acquainted with the placement service while they are in college. It is desired that former students who are employed will cooperate so that an improved system of meeting the demand for agriculturally trained men may be developed.

The work is being undertaken in connection with the Secretary's Office of

the college. While the separate departments will continue to recommend their students to positions, as they have done previously, they will, however, report all available positions to the central office. This will permit more students to come in contact with the positions that are available, than when departments handled the work alone.

Former students who care to do so are requested to write for a placement service registration blank. The service is in charge of A. W. Gibson, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York, and communications in this connection should be addressed to him.

'92

The Poultry Item, Sellersville, Pennsylvania, recently published a series of articles by Professor James E. Rice, entitled *The Best Thing That Can Happen to the Industry*. These articles have been reprinted in pamphlet form. The editor of *The Item* says of them "This is a plain statement and record of facts as they have developed from beginning of the controversy on 'Uniform Rules,' up to the present time. It also contains some arguments for and against the present official usage of 'Accredited' to mean disease-free conditions."

'01

Delos Lewis VanDine is director of a sugar cane entomological station in Cuba owned and operated by the Sugar Cane Planters Association. At the International Entomology Congress, he read a paper on sugar cane insects.

Harry E. Winters died at his home on the Bethlehem Center Road, Glenmont, New York on April 12. He is survived by his widow and two children, Lee and Katherine.

Mr. Winters had been confined to his bed since last fall but maintained active control of his dairy farm, producing certified milk for the New York City Market.

Mr. Winters at one time held the position of assistant Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets and had charge of the State's institutional farms. He had always been actively interested in the production of certified milk. At one time, he was secretary-treasurer of the Certified Milk Producer's Association.

'02

Earl D. Cook is farming. He specializes in pure bred Guernsey cattle and certified Sir Walter Raleigh seed potatoes. He is married and lives at Sennett, New York. His farm is named Bellmath Farm. He has spent the time since 1902 working with his herd of Guernsey cattle, which now numbers 70 head.

'07

R. S. Mosely is with R. S. Mosely Company, Incorporated, at 356 Hertel Avenue, Buffalo, New York.

'08

R. C. Lawry taught in the poultry department for two or three years after he graduated. Now he is out in the Middle West somewhere. Recently he invented a new and better hair-remover. His name has appeared in all the recent advertisements of Neet.

'09

George H. Miller is an appraiser with the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Mass. He lives at 4 West Avenue, Albion, New York.

Refine L. Rossman is superintendent of schools and coach of athletic teams in Fenton, Iowa.

'10

Freeman S. Jacoby is doing research and extension work in the research department of Armour and Company in Rochester, Indiana.

H. N. Kutschbach is farming at Sherburne, New York. He is married and has two girls aged ten and three. He says he has always been farming.

'11

Warren C. Funk is with the United States Tariff Commission. He lives at 5457 Nevada Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Harold N. Humphrey is the proprietor of Arborvale Farms, two miles west of Campbell, New York. He runs a dairy of registered Holsteins. He is also in the real estate business with an office in Bath. He has a nine-year-old son, Gordon Simmons.

S. G. Judd is Director of the Vermont State School of Agriculture at Randolph Center. This is the only state school of the kind in Vermont. Under his administration the school has more than doubled its registration. Randolph Center is in the center of the state where dairy industry is the principal enterprise.

Edward M. Tuttle is Editor in Chief of *The Book of Rural Life*. He says "Among the 250 authors are 15 present members and a number of former members of the Cornell faculty, also Russell Lord, former editor of *THE COUNTRYMAN*. The work is being sold widely to libraries and to schools of all types from one-room rural schools to Universities. 80% of the State Agricultural Colleges have it in service. I work for the publishers of *The Book of Rural Life*, aiding in its distribution and studying the field for purposes of revision as opportunity offers." His business address is Bellows-Reeve Company, 4759 Sheridan Road, Chicago. This Book has been described as "the first human encyclopedia."

Edward also says "I live in Glencoe, a suburb 20 miles north of Chicago with my wife and our three children, Margaret, Philip, and Alice.

"Within the last few months I have had lunch in Ames, Iowa with Professors H. H. Knight '14 and at St. Paul, Minnesota with Professor T. W. Lathrop '14 M.S."

'12

Mrs. F. W. Hill of London has announced the marriage of her daughter, Daisy Joan, to John R. Van Kleek '12 on April 25 in St. Petersburg, Florida.

W. Ross Wilson, a former resident of Ithaca, is now County Agent for Grafton County with headquarters at Woodsville, New Hampshire. After graduation Ross was instructor in Dairy Industry at New Hampshire State College for one year. Since that time he has developed

one of the strongest farm bureau organizations in New Hampshire. He is married and has two children.

'13

Clarence W. "Cy" Barker is a G. L. F. Distributor at Spencerport, New York. He also sells coal, coke, and feed, and does custom grinding.

Blanche Corwin is a county home demonstration agent in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and lives in Rockville, Maryland.

Ruth Graham is in the Department of Home Economics at Pennsylvania State College. Her address is State College, Pennsylvania.

R. H. Denman is now an agricultural engineer for the New York Power and Light Corporation. His address is 282 Yates Street, Albany, New York. Before coming to Albany, he had been in Massachusetts for about seven years, first as assistant professor in agricultural engineering at Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, then as agricultural engineer and instructor at the Essex County Agricultural School, Hathorne, Massachusetts.

The A. T. De La Mare Company Incorporated, of New York City, recently published a small circular called *Introducing Professor Alfred Carl Hottes*. The circular is written by Nancy S. of the Garden Page, *Ohio State Journal*. She has contributed to Professor Hottes' weekly garden page in the *Ohio State Journal*. She describes him as a man "whose outstanding qualities are versatility, responsiveness, affability, enthusiasm, and sincerity."

Professor Hottes received his B.S. from Cornell in 1913, and his M.S. the next year. In 1916 he went to Ohio State University, where he is now a professor of floriculture. His latest book is called *the Book of Shrubs*. He has also written *Little Book of Climbing Plants*, *Little Book of Perennials*, *Little Book of Annuals*, *Practical Plant Propagation*, *1001 Garden Questions Answered*, and *Plant Culture*. His address is 2481 North Fourth Street, Columbus, Ohio.

George W. Kuchler Jr. has a fruit farm in the heart of Dutchess County, with poultry as an added interest. He expected to harvest a large crop of apples this fall. He has just recovered from an operation which laid him up for a couple of months. His address is La Grangeville, New York.

D. A. O'Brien is County Agent for Coos County with headquarters at Lancaster, New Hampshire. Coos County is the northern most of the state and "Dan" has succeeded in developing a very valuable certified seed-producing business in his county.

Nathan F. Stearns has received recognition in his state as a successful farmer in that his is one of the demon-

stration farms selected by the New Hampshire State College for regional experimentation. He is located at West Lebanon, New Hampshire.

Edmund H. Stevens is a special agent with the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. He has charge of development of rain and hail insurance in New York State and also of fire insurance in the same territory for the Citizens Insurance Company, a subsidiary of the Hartford. His address is at 445 South Warren Street Syracuse, New York. He is editor of *The Gamma "Now and Then"* the news sheet of the Gamma Chapter of Sigma Phi Sigma. He lives at 80 South Main Street, Homer, New York. He has two sons.

L. W. Whipple is farming the home farm at Lebanon, New Hampshire. He has established a state-wide reputation for his herd of 55 pure bred Ayrshires.

'14

Howard B. Allen is head of the department of agricultural education at the College of Agriculture, Morgantown, West Virginia.

Frederick R. Bauer is a member of the Stock exchange firm of Bauer, Pond and Vivian, at 40 Exchange Place, New York. He lives at 60 Bellevue Avenue, Montclair, New Jersey.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie E. Card announce the birth of James Garnsey Card on

April 28, 1928. He had a seven and three-quarters pounds start on life. Mr. Card is head of the poultry department of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

Ray Huey is assistant statistician for the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. His work is making crop and livestock estimates. He married a girl who graduated from Mechanics Institute. They have two children, Charles Chapman and Robert Phillips. After leaving college, he taught high school agriculture for five years in the Spencerport High School and for another five years in the Newark, New York, High School. He has been in his present position since then. His address is Voorheesville, New York.

Carl L. Masters is plant manager in Nitro, West Virginia, of the Elko Chemical Company. From 1923 to 1927 he was president and general manager of the Southern Dyestuffs Company. He was married in 1922 to Miss Emma C. Bradford of New York. They have two sons.

Grant C. Van Hoesen is assistant superintendent of the Donora Pennsylvania, Wire Works of the American Steel and Wire Company. He lives at 300 Highland Avenue.

'15

Victor A. Acer is general sales manager for Spencer Kellogg and Sons, Inc., manufacturers of linseed and castor oil,

with offices at 98 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo. He lives at 137 Argonne Drive, Kenmore, New York.

Sherman C. Bishop, formerly zoologist at the New York State Museum, will be assistant professor of biology at the University of Rochester this year.

Professor T. B. Charles of Pennsylvania State College has accepted the position as Head of the Poultry Department of the College of Agriculture at Durham, New Hampshire. Professor Charles was for several years a student assistant at Cornell and served as instructor in Poultry Husbandry at Pennsylvania State College for several years, resigning to spend a year or two on his farm at Owego and more recently returned to Penn State College as Professor of Poultry Husbandry.

George E. Cornwell is living at 93 Mansion Street, Coxsackie, Greene County, New York.

A daughter, Janet Stanton, was born on June 13 to Mr. and Mrs. John P. Watson. They live at 1727 North Webster Avenue, Scranton, Pennsylvania

'16

Arthur R. Eldred has recently accepted the position of Agricultural Advisor to the Reading Railroad. He was county agricultural agent at Mays Landing, New Jersey.

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The Great
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Farmers Prosper

*in proportion to what they know
and learn*

THE New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University offers short courses during the winter on growing and selling crops such as potatoes, apples, cabbage and milk.

New courses are offered in power machinery

A man can bring his automobile or tractor and learn about every part of it and how to repair it.

These courses, along with others in general farming, dairy industry, vegetable growing, fruit growing, poultry raising, and flower growing, have all been recently revised and improved.

Tuition is Free to Residents of New York

The courses start November 7, 1928, and end February 15, 1929. Some of them occupy only short periods of this time.

*For full particulars and application blanks,
write to the Secretary,*

**O. W. Smith, Roberts Hall, Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York**

Learning Means Earning



Henry C. Handleman is president and manager of the Willow Oak Nurseries, Inc., growing palms, shrubs, vines, and various semitropical plants in Florida. His address is Box 504, Lake Wales, Florida. He was married in October, 1925, to Miss Tilly Ringel. A son, Avrom Handleman, was born last January 23.

'17

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Colman Cutler have announced the arrival of Paul Colman Cutler junior on June 26, 1928.

No Sleep for Nick tonight

A SOW is pigging tonight on the Purina Farm. And Nick is right there—seeing to it that everything goes off all right just as you'd do.

But even after the pigs are here safe, Nick still has a big job ahead.

He'll weigh every one before it even sucks.

He'll measure them. He'll clip and mark their ears. And he'll write up a full report on the lot before morning.

For Purina Mills is experimenting with feeds for sows—so that you won't have to. The Purina Farm is an experiment farm—so that yours won't have to be. Every Purina Chow must go through

Their address is 1804 Liberty Bank Building, Buffalo, New York.

Dunbar M. Hinrichs is vice-president of the General Exchange Insurance Corporation, General Motors Building, New York. He recently returned from a five weeks' business trip abroad. He has just bought a new fifty-foot-overall schooner, which he and other "non-professionals" sailed down from Nova Scotia.

Elbridge S. Warner is with the bond house of Hayden, Miller and Company at 1250 Union Trust Building, Cleveland.

He was married in 1925 to Miss Hilda E. Leisy. A son, David Eugene was, born last August. They live at 16910 Aldersyde Drive.

'18

The engagement has been announced of Mildred M. Stevens '18 to Frank C. Essick. He is a graduate of Pennsylvania State College and is county club agent for Chemung County, New York. She is assistant State 4-H club leader for New York.

'19

A daughter, Barbara Ann, was born on April 19 to Mr. and Mrs. James R. Hillas. Mrs. Hillas was Dorothy W. Purdy '19. They have a son, Kenneth, five years old. They live at Glen Road, Morristown, New Jersey.

'20

Thomas K. Chamberlain is director of the United States Bureau of Fisheries Biological Station at Fairport, Iowa. He received his M.A. in zoölogy from Stanford last June.

Arthur J. Masterman is in the field service of the G. L. F. Exchange. He is married and has a young son, A. J. Jr. He is living at 202 Eddy Street, Ithaca, New York.

Kurt A. Mayer is with Jesup and Lamont at 26 Broadway, New York.

Milton Roy of Horseheads, New York, is now president of the Chemung County Farm Bureau.

George H. Stanton is a real estate insurance broker with the firm of Barnum-Stanton Company, at 16 Church Street, Montclair, New Jersey. He lives at 40 Montclair Avenue.

'21

Florence G. Beck is teaching in Trenton, New Jersey. She lives at 635 South Warren Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward Evans announce the birth of Elizabeth Ann Evans on May 4, 1928.

William F. Holderman will be an instructor in German at the University of Rochester this year.

Fanny B. VanZandt is with the Medical Library Service of the University of Wisconsin. She has the rank of full professor.

'22

Walter A. J. Ewald was married on May 26 to Miss Martha Leavitt of New York. William M. Dunbar '21 was best man. Ewald is an architect with Bryant Fleming '01. Mr. and Mrs. Ewald are living at 802 University Avenue, Ithaca.

Mrs. F. H. Hopkins (Elsie M. Sweet '22) lives at 30 Defiance Street, Ticonderoga, New York. She has three daughters, Carolyn, Jean, and Helen.

A daughter, Nancy Elizabeth, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Merrill on March 1. Merrill has recently severed connections with the Regional Plan of



several years test on stock at Purina Farm—so that you won't have to guess at your results.

For 34 years the private test has been Purina's way of protecting you.

PURINA CHOWS
poultry — cows
calves — hogs



steers — sheep
horses

New York conducted by the Russell Sage Foundation, to become assistant planning engineer for the Regional Planning Federation of the Philadelphia Tri-State District. His address is 1612 Fox Building, Philadelphia.

Charles E. Souter is a Presbyterian minister. Mrs. Souter was Dorothy J. Stevenson '22. They live at 111 Delaware Avenue, Long Beach, Long Island, New York.

'23

A second child, Bruce Wallace, was born on April 14 to W. Littell Everitt '22 E.E. and Mrs. Everitt who was Dorothy I. Wallace '23. They live at 181 East Oakland Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. Everitt is a professor of electrical engineering at Ohio State University.

B. F. Lucas is operating his dairy farm at Champlain, New York.

John S. Offenhauser is president of the Offenhauser Implement Company and of the Offenhauser Farms, Incorporated. His address is Texarkana, Arkansas.

E. W. Pierce, formerly of Sidney, New York, is now County Agent for Hillsboro County at Milford, New Hampshire. Hillsboro County is noted for its production of quality apples.

Leland T. Pierce is government meteorologist at the Cleveland airport.

F. I. Righter has a position at the southern forest experiment station at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mr. Carl H. Schroeder, former special student is now with the Larro Milling Company in charge of their poultry farm headquarters, Detroit, Michigan.

Malcolm E. Smith is in the market news service in the Bureau of Markets of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. His address is 18 Wesley Street, Kingston, Pennsylvania. He writes that Adriance S. Foster '23 is completing his second year of research at the University of Leeds, England. He has been working chiefly on bud structure and development.

Alfonso Sotomayor is chief engineer of the Valenzuela and Company plantations, with headquarters in Lopera, provincia de Jaen, Spain.

Jacob W. Ten Broeck is working on his father's apple orchards. He lives at 804 Warren Street, Hudson, New York.

Glenn L. Werly is with the Standard Oil Company of New York, with headquarters at Syracuse. His address is 416 Harvard Place.

Randall S. Whitaker, Jr., '23 and Lois J. White '26 were married last December 27. They are living at 302 Eddy Street, Ithaca. Whitaker is an instructor in dairy industry.

'24

Mr. and Mrs. John Hunter Black have announced the marriage of their daughter Hortense Louise Black '24, on June 30, at Geneseo, New York, to Schuyler B. Pratt '25 A.B. He is the son of Henry V. Pratt '90. They are living at Wayland, New York. Clifford C. Pratt '28 was best man at the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Webster of Ocean Gate, New Jersey, and Pass-a-Grille, Florida, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Pauline Webster, to William M. Brown '24. He lives in Chestertown, Maryland.

Marvin A. Clark is in the agricultural extension service in Monmouth County for the New Jersey experiment station. He lives at 22 Hudson Street, Freehold, New Jersey.

Robert S. Hinkle is working for Swift and Company at Reading, Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Van Wirt have announced the marriage of their daughter Dorothy M. Van Wirt '24, to C. Elmore Endres. They are living in Closter, New Jersey.

Philip Wakely was back in Ithaca for the Entomology Congress. He is a forest entomologist at the Southern Forest Experiment Station, 2323 Robert Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Mrs. Wakely was Alice Carlson '23.

EACH Quaker Feed is exactly the ration you might conceive yourself—if you had Quaker's world-wide facilities for gathering the choice ingredients, Quaker's modern scientific machinery, and Quaker's years and years of successful experience. These facilities, and equipment, plus international distribution, enable Quaker to offer the very finest feeds at the most economical prices.

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CHICAGO, U. S. A.

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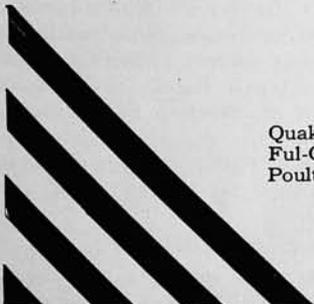
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16% 20% 24%

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Schumacher

Quaker
Green Cross
Horse Feed



'25

Dorothy I. Fessenden '25 and Charles I. Sayles '26 were married in May at Kings Ferry. They spent the summer at Star Lake, New York. In the fall they went to Lake Worth, Florida, where Mr. Sayles is manager of the Gulf Stream Hotel.

Elizabeth H. Meach is teaching domestic art in the new East High School in Buffalo. This summer she was in Castile, New York.

'26

Mildred Brucker, who has been teaching at Odessa, New York, will teach in Ontario, New York, this year.

Florence C. Crofoot is an assistant in institutional management in the College of Home Economics at Syracuse University. Her address is 805 Comstock Avenue, Syracuse.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hall have announced the marriage of their daughter Pauline Louise Hall '26, to Harold T.

Sherwood '24 M.E. Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood are living at 15950 Linwood Boulevard, Detroit. He is studying law at the University of Detroit, and Mrs. Sherwood is teaching costume drawing and clothing at the Cass Technical High School.

Kenneth Kilpatrick will this year be an instructor in agriculture at the High School in Lowville, New York.

E. L. Koble has a job at the Pacific northwest forest experiment station at Portland, Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron C. Shoemaker of Akron, New York, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Alice Morin Shoemaker '27 to Albert Kurdt '26.

Colin G. Lennox is assistant geneticist at the H. S. P. A. Experiment Station in Honolulu, T. H.

R. Donald Perine is with the W. Atlee Burpee Company of Philadelphia. His address is 234 South Fifty-fourth Street. He writes that among the other Cornellians with the company is Frederick E. Heinsohn '23.

R. J. "Mike" Walsh is assistant manager of one of Childs' Restaurants in Buffalo.

A son, Jack Thatcher, was born to Mr. and Mrs. M. Birney Wright in October. They live at Apartment 2, Elizabeth Apartments, Trenton, Mich., where Wright is a test engineer for the Detroit Edison Company. Mrs. Wright was Hortense K. Gerbereux '26.

'27

Marjorie S. Burr is in the diet department of the Boston City Hospital.

Jane E. Colson is a visiting teacher for the Montclair, New Jersey, Board of Education. She lives in Montclair at 238 Claremont Avenue.

M. Frances Houck is teaching foods and clothing in the Harrisonburg, Virginia High School. She lives at 237 East Market Street.

Doris Detlefsen is a teacher in training in biology at the Bushwick High School in Brooklyn, New York. She lives at 167 Midwood Street.

Helen E. Grant is manager of a Consumers' Cooperative Service food shop at 165 East Thirty-third Street, New York. She lives at 16 Commerce Street.

Ethel A. Hawley is a food supervisor with Childs Company. She is now in the Pennsylvania subway restaurant under the Pennsylvania Hotel. She lives at Apartment 62, Sherman Square Hotel, New York. Her engagement has been announced to Philip T. Smelzer, who is radio manager for Treman, King and Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest E. Kimple of Ithaca have announced the marriage of their daughter, Kathleen, to Charles E.



Paid for Draining and made a Profit First Year

ONE of our customers drained 25 acres of swamp land. The next year he raised a crop of cabbages that paid a large profit after the cost of explosives and labor was deducted. Similar opportunities are open to many farmers. Drainage means crop insurance, greater variety of crops, larger yields, and increased profits. Drained swamp land will produce year after year without commercial fertilizers. It holds moisture longer because the soil is porous for a great depth.

Drain your swamp land this year with Hercules Dynamite. Write for "Hercules Dynamite on the Farm" which tells you how to do it. This valuable book will be mailed to you without cost.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)

900 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware
Please send me a free copy of "Hercules Dynamite on the Farm."

Name

College

City.....State.....

Houghton '27 on June 9. Houghton is with the Finger Lakes State Parks Commission.

Gladys Kensler has been appointed general secretary of the Y. W. C. A. in Hastings, Nebraska. She has been associate general secretary.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Kimberly have announced the marriage of their daughter, Margaret D. Kimberly '27, to George L. Smith, Jr., '27 E.E., on May 4, in Auburn, New York. They are

living at 2422 Eightieth Avenue, West Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.

Henry C. Metzger, Jr., is an assistant steward at the Hotel Statler in Buffalo. His address is 30 Ashland Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Parmelee have announced the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy A. Miner '27, to Herbert D. Rathbun, Hamilton '26. She is teaching homemaking in the Coopers-town, New York High School. She lives at 8 Susquehanna Avenue.

Ruth V. O'Connor is assistant manager of the Lincklaen House in Cazenovia, New York.

C. W. "Hap" Sadd is doing an excellent piece of work as manager of the G. L. F. Service Store at Sherburne, New York. Under Sadd's management this store has shown a tremendous increase in sales.

Dorothy T. Smith, who has been a reporter on *The Geneva Daily Times*, is now associate home editor of *The Dairy-men's League News*, 11 WestForty-second Street, New York. She is living at 189 Madison Avenue.

Mrs. W. Raymond Thompson (Geraldine R. Tremaine '26) is assistant dietitian at the Buffalo City Hospital. She lives at 197 Elmwood Avenue. She writes that L. Dale Davis '26 is doing domestic educational work with the Erie County Child Welfare in Buffalo and living at 446 Franklin Street, and that Grace M. Schenk '27 is taking a student's dietitian's training course at the Buffalo City Hospital and is living at 80 La Salle Avenue.

Charles E. Truscott has been transferred from the job of assistant manager of the Fulton Co-operative G. L. F. Service Store to a similar position at the Middletown G. L. F. Service Store. His address now is 35½ Lincoln Street, Middletown, New York.

E. Isabel Wallace is assistant manager of the record room in the general manager's office of R. H. Macy and Company, Incorporated, at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway, New York.

Going over to Europe, "Bill" Walling met a girl from his own home town (Chicago). He married her when he got over there!

Eleanor E. Wright is a kitchen manager for Alice Foote MacDougall. She lives at 42 Perry Street, New York.

'28

C. A. "Chuck" Abell is at the Appalachian forest experiment station at Asheville, North Carolina.

Mildred M. Bishop was married last January to George A. Gombach. They are living in Buffalo.

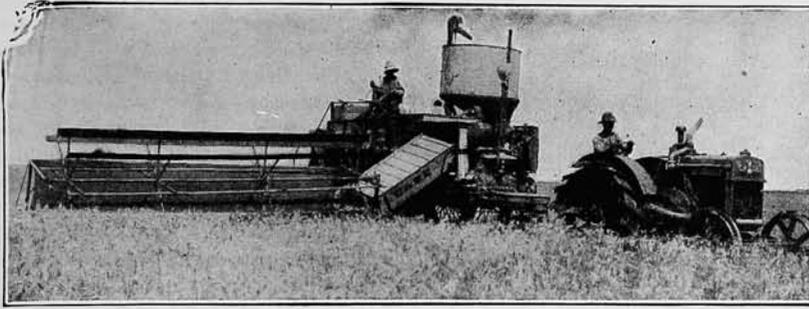
Reese L. Bryant has accepted a position as assistant professor of poultry husbandry at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia.

Reynold O. Claycomb is now an assistant steward at the Hotel Statler in Buffalo.

John F. Ellison is a seedsman for the Harris Seed Company, Coldwater, New York.

Elizabeth M. Kreidler has been appointed laboratory technician at the Cattaraugus County, New York, laboratory.

S. E. Alan McCallan's engagement to Miss Hazel Tuson, Arts '30, is announced. Alan is an assistant in the plant pathology department at Cornell.



—OF WHICH OUR GRANDFATHERS NEVER DREAMED

THE young man who attends an Agricultural College today stands at the door of Opportunity. Agriculture is making the most rapid strides in progress it has ever made, due to the application of two great forces—scientific investigation and practical engineering. The first of these indicates the lines along which progress can be made. The second indicates the best methods and furnishes the necessary equipment.

The result is a kind of farming of which our grandfathers never dreamed. Time and labor requirements are vastly reduced. Much better and more timely work can be done. Oldtime handicaps of weather, weeds and pests are largely overcome. Results are larger and more certain.

It is for this kind of farming that Case machines are produced. Every student of Agriculture should make it his business while at College to investigate the place of machinery in the modern farming program, and to make the distinction between high and low efficiency. This information is of the greatest practical importance.

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Farm Machines
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Tractors
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Grand Detour
and E. B.
Plows and
Tillage Tools
Grain Binders
Haying Machinery
Corn Machinery
Cotton Machinery
Manure Spreaders

4-H PAGE

(continued from page 11)

contest in music appreciation. Forty-seven boys and four girls entered the poultry judging contest, judging four classes: Rhode Island Red cockerels, Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, White Wyandotte pullets, and Single Comb White Leghorn pullets. Levi Collins of Chenango county, Charles Schmalz of Dutchess county and Phelps

Carter of Jefferson county won first, second and third places respectively.

On Thursday morning the boys and girls said their "good-byes" and piled into autos, motor buses, and railroad specials to return to their homes in twenty-eight counties of New York State.

Talks on College Life

A new feature was added to the program this year in the talks on college life given to the boys and girls at the dormi-

tories before they retired for their first night's rest Monday evening. These talks were given to the girls in Sage by Mrs. Ruby Greene Smith; at Risley by Miss Seeholzer; and at Cascadilla by Miss McArthur. Mr. E. A. Flansburgh spoke to the boys at Baker dormitory.

Music Memory Contest

Music memory contests were held in eleven counties to select delegates for the State-Wide contest held during Junior Field Days. Each county was privileged to send one boy and one girl for this contest. Orange, Rensselaer, Oneida, Schuyler, Albany, Chemung and Jefferson counties each were represented by a boy and a girl. Otsego, Delaware, Ontario and Tompkins counties sent one girl only. The contest consisted of naming the title and author and telling something about each of the ten selections played upon the New Orthophonic Victrola or played on the violin by Miss Eugenia Edamus accompanied by Miss Edith Kimple both of the Ithaca Conservatory of Music. Mary Louise Couch of Schuyler county made a perfect score. Rousseau Fower of Rensselaer county was high scorer among the boys. Miss Fannie Buchanan of the Victor Talking Machine Company was in charge of the contest.

Recreation

Each forenoon was devoted to lectures and demonstrations and in the afternoons time was divided among trips, contests, and athletic contests. The major athletic contest was the speed ball tournament between teams from twenty counties. Dutchess county team was awarded the Championship, defeating Chenango county in a closely contested final game, with a score of 6 to 5.

Mr. R. G. Foster, formerly of the United States Department of Agriculture was in charge of recreational activities for the Field Days. He conducted a recreational school for county delegates.

Mr. A. B. Graham, of the United States Department of Agriculture, spoke to all the boys Wednesday forenoon. The subject of his address was "What Makes a Man."

"Surely, Miranda, you're not going to marry again when the Lord just took Smith."

"Yes, I shuah am," replied Miranda. "As long as the Lawd takes 'em, so will I."

—Arkansas Agriculturist

Mildred—"But you used to be so fond of him. Why do you hate him now?"

Gladys—"Well, last night he told me I couldn't whistle and just to show him I could I puckered up my mouth just as sweet and round, and what do you think the fool did? He just let me whistle."

—The Cornhusker Countryman



Your Idle Acres Yield no Profit

ON YOUR farm are acres where stumps and boulders are standing in the place of profitable crops. According to recent reports made by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, a cleared acre yields "about 45 bushels of oats, or 30 bushels of barley, or 159 bushels of potatoes, or 9 tons of silage, or 2½ tons of hay." Land values and yield per acre as well as kinds of products differ in various sections, but stumps and boulders are found on nearly every farm in the country. Every stump and boulder you allow to stay on your farm cuts down its yield per acre and your profits. The cleared acre is the profit-maker.

Land clearing can be done easily, quickly and cheaply with AGRITOL—the explosive made for land clearing by the du Pont Company.

AGRITOL is made in cartridge or "stick" form—about 172 "sticks" 1¼"

x 8" to the 50-pound case. It can be loaded in damp soil—the best condition for stump blasting—does not spill when wrapper is slit to ensure proper loading of charges—does not burn—and has the approval of satisfied users.

With an explosive like AGRITOL to blast stumps and boulders, your cleared acreage and production can be increased, and your farm made more profitable and valuable.

You can buy AGRITOL of your dealer. Place your order now and clear your acres this Fall. Land cleared this month will be ready for cultivation next Spring.

Send the coupon for your free copy of the "Farmers' Handbook of Explosives" describing how to use du Pont explosives for land clearing, blasting ditches and other farm work where explosives may be used.

AGRITOL

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Gentlemen: Please send free copy of the "FARMERS' HANDBOOK OF EXPLOSIVES."

Name.....
Place..... State.....
R. F. D..... Dealer's Name.....

HONOR

(continued from page 7)

to bother one. If noise, smoking, cheating, etc. are so bad in a classroom during examinations that the students cannot stop the nuisance they may ask the professor to remain in the room or make a report of the trouble to the honor committee. Distribution of blanks for the student to state his opinion of the conduct during the examination make for more interest on the student's part; a bond of feeling between student, faculty, and honor committee; and knowledge for use by the committee. Courses having examinations which make cheating difficult and reduce extra time to a minimum are especially good to reduce the number of opportunities for weaker persons to cheat.

AG and domecon students should keep the same standards of honor in other colleges as in their own. The standing of our college is lowered in the eyes of the faculties and students in other colleges when one of our students is found guilty of infringement of the honor system in their school. The case makes a greater impression than if the offense were committed in some other college.

One must be especially careful of his honor as the end of the term nears and during the final examinations, for then most of the offenses occur. Most cases are those of students whose marks are near the "border line." These persons are under greater mental anxiety near the end of the term, and yield more easily to temptation.

Many cases appear to be those of students who cannot assert enough self control to avoid looking at another person's paper when confronted by a question they believe they cannot answer. These cases are often unpremeditated. While doing the cheating they do not seem to realize they are acting dishonestly nor how severe the consequences may be.

Cases of violation of the honor system in which the person flagrantly continues to do wrong after being spoken to should be reported to the professor or instructor in charge or to some member of the honor committee.

You, take a definite stand on the honor system. There is no credit in cheating, or otherwise not living up to the honor system. You are lowering yourself if you do not; worse, you are lowering the standing of the group. The honor system exists; no better method has been devised. Be a booster of the system; help raise your own and your companion's standard of honesty.

Send for "Better Buildings"



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Full Weight,
Galvanized—
for economy
and lasting service!

And Apollo-Keystone Copper Steel
RUST-RESISTING Galvanized
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APOLLO-KEYSTONE Copper Steel Galvanized Sheets (alloyed with copper) are the highest quality sheets manufactured. Unequaled for Roofing, Siding, Flues, Tanks and all sheet metal work. Use Keystone Roofing Tin for residences. Look for the Keystone included in brands. Sold by leading dealers.

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PROVEN FEEDS

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or

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

or a combination of both, being used as the protein bases of good money-making rations.

At the agricultural colleges—and wherever intelligent feeding is carried on—these feeds are known to be safe and economical producers of milk.

When you too are an alumnus, and keeping cows for your livelihood, one of your important steps toward milk profits will be the use of one or both of these concentrates in your ration.

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23% Protein



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Quality Materials

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Modern Methods

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GRANGE LECTURERS ATTEND CONFERENCE AT CORNELL

Master of National Grange Speaks;
Have Inter-State Dramatic
And Debating Contests

MORE than 250 grange lecturers gathered at Cornell August 8, 9, and 10, for the Atlantic Grange Lecturers' conference. New York was represented by 114, New Jersey by 104, Pennsylvania by 16, Delaware by 10, and Maryland by 8.

Charles M. Gardner, high priest of Demeter, J. C. Farmer, national grange lecturer, and L. J. Taber, master of the national grange were present and spoke at different times during the meetings. Arthur W. Ashby, lecturer in agricultural economics in the summer school, of Aberystwith, Wales spoke on rural conditions in Great Britain, and also discussed stabilizing market prices, citing experiments in Britain.

Wednesday evening, August 8, a debate on the question "Resolved that agriculture should have aid equivalent to that industry receives" took place between Delaware and Maryland, Maryland, upholding the affirmative side of the question, won the judge's decision, but Delaware claims popular vote.

Speeches and discussions on the subject of equalization of taxes took up Thursday morning's meeting; farm relief was discussed Friday morning and rural youth Friday afternoon.

Thursday night a picnic at Enfield Glen took place. Grangers walked through the glen before supper, and after supper engaged in a song competition. Each state sang the state song and

"America the Beautiful." First prize went to Delaware and second prize to New Jersey.

In the University Theater at Willard Straight Friday evening, four plays were presented. The first prize of a silk banner appropriately inscribed, contributed by Henry Morgenthau Jr., publisher of the American Agriculturist, was awarded to the Redfield Grange of Oswego County, for the play "Day by Day." Second prize, a silk flag, went to the Lansing Grange for "The Exile." "Beads on a String" won third award, a velvet alter cloth, for the Laurel Hill, Pennsylvania, Grange, and "Safety Razors First," brought fourth place to the Center Grange of Delaware.

Purpose Was to Promote Grange Leadership

The purpose of the conference was announced as the promotion of grange leadership. Each Atlantic grange was expected to send a delegate. Heading each representation was the state lecturer, for Maryland, Mrs. T. Roy Brooks; for Delaware, A. Bailey Thomas; for Pennsylvania, Howard G. Eisman; for New Jersey, Walter H. Whiton, for New York, Miss Elizabeth Arthur.

Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur, of Lowville, state lecturer for New York, was in charge of the conference. This conference was similar to those held in the New England states for a number of years.

Professors G. F. Warren, F. A. Pearson, and H. A. Ross, of farm management, Professor Otto Rahn, of bacteriology, and F. B. Morrison, director of the experiment station, spent the summer with a commission in Germany studying the dairy and meat industries.

AG ASSOCIATION OFFICERS PLAN FALL GET-TOGETHER

Excellent Program Promised For
First Gathering Tuesday
October 2

THE Ag Association comes to life with a bang after its summer "aestivation" by holding a new type of get-acquainted get-together in Roberts Assembly on Tuesday, October 2, at 8 o'clock.

The executive committee is completing arrangements for this meeting, and they report that special features of the program are especially for freshmen and incoming students. Dean Mann, '05 will welcome the students, both new and old, in behalf of the College. "Benny" Benson '29, wearer of the C, will explain college athletics and activities. "Howie" Beers, '29 will talk in behalf of the Ag Association.

Speeches will be a minor part of the program, however, which will present for the first time to new students some of our favorite faculty members in stunts for which they are famous among old students. It is rumored that "something really rural" may be present in the form of edibles and drinkables.

This get-together will be the only "free-for all" event of the season, all subsequent functions being limited to paid members of the Association, in accordance with word given out by the executive committee. Plans for the season's activities will be discussed at the meeting October 2.

The Ag Association is the oldest student organization on the Campus. Its first constitution was adopted in 1884, and the organization has been functioning ever since.



GRANGERS AT THE ATLANTIC GRANGE LECTURERS CONFERENCE

This Shows the Grange Lecturers on the Steps of Baker Laboratory of Chemistry, which was Their Headquarters during the Conference August 8, 9, and 10
This Conference was the First of its Kind Held in the Atlantic States.



Domecon Doings



DOMECON TAKES HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT SURVEY IN SUMMER

Domecon took its first household management survey this summer on Tompkins County farms. The survey included questions on finances, nutrition, and clothing. They got about 200 records. Miss Canon, Miss Blackmore, and Miss Henry were in charge of the survey. Nancy Lee Booker, Esther Young '29, and Jean Warren '29, assisted in taking records.

The questioner would visit a farm homemaker and get as accurate answers as possible to the questions. The women were exceedingly courteous and cooperative in helping the college. To do this was no small thing, for the average farm homemaker doesn't have much free time and the questionnaire took from one and one-half to six hours to fill out. The questionnaire, which was the result of much hard work and boiling down, consisted of 31 pages.

The survey staff lived in the neighborhood. They made definite appointments with each woman before calling on her. Each farm was given a number, which appears on the record rather than the name of the record-giver. The tabulating, which is now being done, is strictly impersonal. It will be about one year before the results will be obtained.

Clothing Records Taken

The clothing record included a list of the clothes purchased by each member of the family last year. This list gave the number of garments, the material, cost, and years expected wear. From this information the average cost of clothes for individuals of different age can be calculated. They also asked how, where, and why the woman selected her garments, or why she made them herself. They asked how much training she had had in sewing, how much time she spent sewing, what she made, and if she liked to sew. These figures may show what materials wear best and whether it pays to buy cheap clothes, or expensive ones, or to make them at home.

The food record show what the family eats, how much they eat, and how the food is prepared. It contains a brief health and hygiene record and tells the average yearly cost of food. When the information has been tabulated, some correlation may be found between food and health.

The other questions will give some population statistics, information about the house, and the farm woman's equipment. They will show how the farmers and their wives are keeping abreast of the times through magazines, correspondence courses, the radio, and farm organizations; how many hours a day it takes to be a homemaker, and gives some information about the cost and depreciation of furniture.

The financial record shows the for what people spend their money.

1932 ONLY

Frosh we're glad to have you come (we really are). If you're good, in four years, the college will be as sorry to see you leave as they were to see the class of 1928 leave.

Domecon and Cornell have a lot to give to you. It's waiting for you here, but, it's up to you to get it. They won't hunt you out to give it to you.

We hope you'll find in domecon students and domecon profs the spirit we've found, for it's worth while looking for it.

NEW FACULTY FOLKS CHOSEN

Several new names appear on the staff in the new domecon announcement. In the clothing department, Muriel Brasie will be an acting assistant professor, and Laura Leske an instructor.

In hotel management, R. J. Kief will lecture on hotel stewarding and the second term A. H. Treman will instruct in hotel law.

Marion Pfund is acting assistant professor of foods and Irene Sanborn is assistant in home economics.

Helen Hubbell is an assistant professor and Mrs. A. F. Scidmore is an instructor in extension.

DOMECON WAYS AND MEANS

Too hot an iron will yellow silk and make it stiff.

Dark or soft dull colors tend to make the wearer look small.

To retain the tints in colored clothes, wash them before they are badly soiled.

Before dyeing any garment be sure it is clean. Dye does not conceal soiled spots.

Fresh grass or mildew stains on fabrics will disappear if washed in clear cold water. Don't use soap for them.

A piece of velvet is often more effective than a brush to remove dust from silk or straw hats.

Clean dusty felt hats by rubbing briskly with a dry sponge.

White chamois gloves are softer after washing if allowed to dry with some soap in them.

Moisture and extreme heat destroy the wearing quality of shoe leather.

Keep a piece of dried orange peel in your tea cannister and see what a delicate and delicious flavor it gives the tea.

If a lock sticks, try oiling the key and turning it several times in the lock.

HOTEL EMPLOYEES TAKE SUMMER COURSE AT COLLEGE

Hotel proprietors, managers, clerks, chefs, auditors, and even head waiters were some of the positions represented by the 29 hotel men from 12 states who attended the summer courses in hotel administration at Cornell University.

This short course is the first of its kind to be given in an eastern university. The work was planned to make the Cornell University facilities for hotel instruction available to those hotel employees who could not take time to attend the regular four-year degree course in hotel administration which has been taught at Cornell for the past six years.

The summer session gave the hotel men classroom and laboratory work from eight to five o'clock every week day, and they had to study at night to keep up with each day's assignments. Instruction was given in hotel accounting and food preparation. After completing the summer study the students returned to their respective hotels to put into practice ideas gained at Cornell.

Additional courses, in hotel engineering and psychology, are announced for the school next summer.

HOTEL UNDERGRADS WORK HARD

About ninety undergraduates in the school of hotel management at Cornell University were employed in hotels in nineteen states this summer. One of the requirements of this course is that the students shall gain practical experience in the summer.

Students are required during the summer to send in five reports on their work and observation. The first report is on the student's own job, the second, on some job inferior to the student's, the third on a job superior, the fourth on a job in another department, and the fifth a summary report on the entire summer's experience.

The largest proportion of these students spend the summer as clerks of one sort or another. According to the classification list, 23 students are employed as clerks. Bellmen come second with six, and assistant stewards are third with five. Other positions of the students are: manager, assistant manager, pantryman, steward, storeroom man, assistant butcher, cashier, chef's helper, houseman, and trucker.

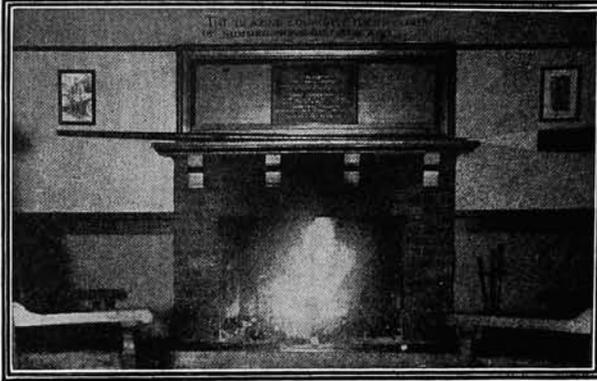
States in which these students were employed include: New York, New Jersey, Colorado, Indiana, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Ohio, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Mexico, Virginia, West Virginia, Vermont, Iowa, Ontario.

Put a thimble on the end of the curtain rod so that it may be pushed through the curtain without catching the fabric.

Cornell



For the Disciples



Foresters



Of Saint Murphius

SENIORS WORK AND FROLIC AT ADIRONDACK CAMP

THE bunch arrived at forestry camp on August 23 and 24, traveling in all sorts of conveyances ranging in size from "Smitty's" diminutive flivver to the department's ever faithful truck. Camp was pitched and a cold-blooded contingent, composed of "Franz" Beyer, "Mac" McConnell and "Smitty" went for an invigorating if somewhat icy swim in Fishing Brook. For want of a better emblem Archie Budd's pajamas were run up the flagpole as a temporary flag. Marvin Smith was elected president of the camp with "Chet" Burnham and "Chuck" McConnell as his legal advisors. To "Ivy" Olsen was awarded the job of custodian of the notes.

C. E. Crew Arrive with Alibis

The day after Labor Day the crew from Civil Engineering camp ambled in with various reasons as to why they were a day or more late. Needless to say the profs took it all with a grain of salt.

The camp was divided into sections, each section working one week on silviculture, one on mensuration, and the remainder on utilization. The "silviculturites" studied forest types, soil differences, sample plots, thinnings, cuttings and the quality, kind and amount of reproduction. The mensuration crew ran cruises to determine the topography, the volume and kind of timber, and figured the stand per acre on part of the Finch Pruyn tract. This is the same sort of data that forest management plans are based on. A new feature was added this year to provide for the civil service exam requirements for Junior Forester, which calls for a piece of research and a thesis written thereon. This year the faculty gave all those who so desired an opportunity to perform this research at camp.

Trips were taken to the Oval Wood Dish Company, Santa Clara sawmill (out of operation), Finch Pruyn papermill, International Paper Company, State Nursery at Saratoga, and the logging operations of the Oval Wood Dish Company on the Rockefeller tract and those of the Finch Pruyn Company on the Huntington tract. Last but not least the embryo lumberjacks toiled and sweated up the slopes of the peaks of Morris, Goodenow, and Marcy.

The tried but true culinary artist, Dean Rockwell officiated in the kitchen, aided by Lengford Baker, the boy with the Apollo profile.

On Saturday, September 22, camp was struck and the 26 students, 4 profs and 2 cooks left in the 12 cars, "Smitty's" flivver and the truck.



TO THE BABES IN THE WOODS

*"To every man there cometh
A way and ways and a way,
And every man decideth
The way his soul shall go."*

You have had so much advice and so many 'dont's' heaped upon your young and verdant heads, that our greatest gift would be to refrain from giving more advice. We can say only this—that you hold in your hands your university career to be made or broken as you will and how you will. In the long run we have found it best to be such disciples



SAINT MURPHIUS

that our patron Saint Murphius will be proud of us. We might explain that St. Murph is to the foresters what St. Pete is to the Methodists. Payment of dues and attendance at forestry club meetings always please the dear old saint. The first meeting will probably be on Monday, October 1, at 8 p. m. in our clubroom on the top floor of Fernow Hall, the forestry building. Two years ago we ran a Frontier or Lumberjack Ball and made lots of money. This year we're aiming to do likewise.

LIGHTS ON THE STARS

During our logging trips at camp we discovered that our distinguished "Count" Marco had very taking ways. On the Bay Pond trip he acquired a double bitted axe and on the Finch Pruyn trip he returned the proud possessor of a hand carved axe handle and a glass of good old Vin Rouge. He explains it quite modestly, "I can't help it if they like me!"

Our noble editor "Pil" Bullock had worked so hard at C. E. camp that he deserved a rest at forestry camp. So the kind gods of fate sent him an infection of the right knee until he had recuperated.

The annual horseshoe tournament afforded some keen competition in the opening rounds. Due to some of the entries' bashfulness at not wishing to be eliminated so early, all the matches were not played in time to announce the winner here.

The U. S. Reserve Army is going to be inflicted with a bunch of foresters on its rolls. At the artillery camp at Sacketts' Harbor "Bob" Hallock, George Hedden, "Ivy" Olsen, "Ted" Taylor and "Ed" Shotaffer passed a pleasant six weeks vacation, while at the infantry camp at Plattsburgh, "Shanty" Hoffman and "Walt" Fleischer sported around in O. D. uniform for the same six weeks.

The first week at forestry camp a wedding announcement arrived stating that on February 18, 1928, Elizabeth Towne, Cornell '30 and "Matty" Mattison '28 were duly married at Trumansburg. We offer our best wishes, but wonder how "Matty" ever kept it a secret that long.

History of Saint Murphius

"There was once a very holy man named Murphius. He dwelt in a hut in Epping Forest, and was famed for his piety among all the woodcutters and charcoal burners of the region. Now it chanced that in the fourteenth year of the reign of King Henry, the third of that name, the Lord sent a great fire that brought destruction to all the forest from Waltham Abbey even unto Stapleford Tawney, and all the people were in dire straits and extremity of spirit. But the Holy Murphius gathered the people about him and conjured the evil spirit to come out of the fire. So the demon with a great cry fled away and the fire was no more. And when he died his body was laid in Waltham Abbey, and ever afterward it gave forth a sweet savor and many miracles were worked therewith. So it was known that he was a saint. But when the eighth Henry despoiled the Abbey the body was not to be found."

—From the "Otia Monastica" of Caesarius Frisius.

STRAND

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Richard Cortez

THURSDAY—SATURDAY

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**MARION L. MANN MARRIES
HOWARD J. STOVER IN SAGE**

**Attractive Ceremony is Performed
Before Crowd of Cornellians
and Friends**

MISS Marion Lansing Mann, daughter of Dean A. R. Mann, of the New York State College of Agriculture, and Mrs. Mann, was married to Howard James Stover, of Sanborn, New York, in Sage Chapel September 4, in the presence of a large congregation of relatives and friends.

Rev. James H. Gagnier, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, formerly pastor of the First Baptist Church of Ithaca, performed the ceremony. Professor George Daland was the organist. The chapel was prettily decorated in green and white, with palms, ferns, and gladioli.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. A sister, Miss Jeanette Wilbur Mann '31, was maid of honor, and Gordon M. Read was best man. The bridesmaids were the Misses Myra Emerson '31, Pauline Hoisington '30, Helen Gillespie '31, and Margaret Saxe '30. The ushers were: Lawrence Wood, Dr. Walter H. Burkholder, Lawrence Vaughan, Edwin Harrison, Albert Rhoad, Herbert Linsdale, Malcolm Mattice '30, Truman Powers '30, Francis Troy '29, and Robert Hood '30. The University chimes were played after the ceremony by Paul Hulsander of Owego, a fraternity brother of the bridegroom.

Mrs. Stover was a member of the class of 1930 in the Arts College, and Mr. Stover has been a graduate student in agricultural economics.

A reception for relatives and immediate friends was held after the ceremony at the

home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Stover left after the reception for College Station, Texas, where Mr. Stover will assume his duties as assistant professor of statistics and accounting in the State College.

**SHORT COURSES IN SUMMER
SCHOOL ARE SUCCESSFUL**

Courses of less than six weeks duration in the summer school have proved successful, announces R. M. Stewart, director of the school.

To meet the needs of different groups of students the organization of the courses varied. Some courses were intensive taking all the time of the student for the one course alone. Some were part of the regular summer work which could be continued another summer. Others were devised to meet particular professional needs. In all cases the wishes of the students were consulted in the arrangement of the courses.

Professor Stewart announces that it is likely that the policy of special unit courses will be continued so far as they meet genuine needs. Also, more regular six-week courses designed to meet the demands of the agricultural vocations will be provided, it is announced. The total enrollment in the summer schools of agricultural, home economics and biology was nearly nine hundred.

Professor I. F. Hall, of farm management, leaves September 30 for the State College of Agriculture at Madison, Wisconsin, where he will have charge of farm management extension.

**E. G. MISNER '13 CONDUCTS
SURVEY IN TOMPKINS COUNTY**

**Gets Many Valuable Records to Help
In Teaching Farm Management**

PROFESSOR E. G. Misner '13 conducted a farm management survey of five of the townships in Tompkins County this summer.

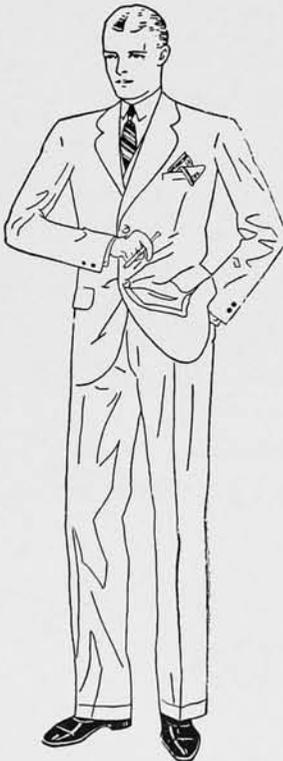
Erwin Graue, R. G. Maxwell '21, H. L. Page '28, L. L. Clough '29, H. S. Northrup '29, and A. J. Paulus assisted in taking records.

The townships visited were Dryden, Danby, Lansing, Ulysses, and Groton. About 900 labor incomes, and 1500 to 1600 history and parcel sheets were obtained.

The records were for the year April 1, 1927 to April 1, 1928. The labor incomes tell what crops the farmer produces, what he thinks they were worth, changes in inventory, and other business that the farmer did during the past year. The history sheets give the operator's and hired man's history, a financial statement, the houses on the farm, the amount and value of products furnished by the farm for the operator, the milk production possibilities, and some miscellaneous information.

The first survey the farm management department took was in 1907. These records are used in writing bulletins and to give a practical basis to the teaching of the farm management department.

C. W. Gilbert, former instructor in farm management, is now teaching farm management work and doing extension work at the Vermont State College of Agriculture, Burlington, Vermont.



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BIDS ARE OPENED FOR NEW PLANT INDUSTRY BUILDING

The bids for the construction of the Plant Industry building were opened August 9 in the office of the state commissioner of education. The university was represented by Mr. C. D. Bostwick, comptroller.

The state appropriation available for the construction of the plant industry building is \$1,100,000, and the total bids amounted to \$924,255, so the bids are well within the appropriation.

The low bids are: for construction, F. W. Mark Construction Company of Philadelphia, \$777,400; for heating, W. W. Wetmore Corporation of Buffalo, \$63,880; for sanitary work, Thomas O'Brien, Incorporated of Brooklyn, \$47,459; for electrical work, Vanderlinde-Wirley, of Rochester, \$35,516.

According to Dean A. R. Mann the departments to be housed in the new buildings are botany, plant pathology, plant breeding, floriculture and ornamental horticulture, and pomology. The department of vegetable gardening, in the poultry husbandry building, will take up the space now used by the department of pomology in East Roberts Hall. The new building, for which the foundation has already been laid, is east of East Roberts Hall.

VEGETABLE GROWERS

"CONFAB" AT CORNELL

The department of vegetable gardening entertained more than 150 members of the New York state vegetable growers association for their summer field meeting

on Wednesday, August 8. The central New York Vegetable grower's association toured to Ithaca in two big busses, and others were present from most of the garden sections of the state, according to Professor Paul Work, who was in charge of the gathering.

Commercial concerns demonstrated the use of garden tractors and other supplies. Of particular interest was a new machine for transplanting celery and other crops. This machine receives the plants from the hands of two workers who ride on it, and from this point on the plants are carried automatically until left firmly planted in watered soil.

Visitors inspected experiments by the Cornell University Experiment Station and the details of these were explained by Professor H. C. Thompson. How to prevent celery, onions, and cabbage from going to seed; training and pruning of tomatoes; and the use of paper mulch were of particular interest. Professor Paul Work showed the group some 600 or 800 plantings. Growers were particularly interested in the Italian sprouting broccoli, in the summer straight neck squash and in a new plant for greens called Han Tsai which has been received from West China.

Miss Charity Smith of Ithaca, New York, demonstrated the making of her vegetable caricatures which seemed to offer excellent possibilities for exhibition, advertising and elementary school handicraft, it is stated.

Professor and Mrs. V. B. Hart announce the arrival of Donald Edwin on August 6.

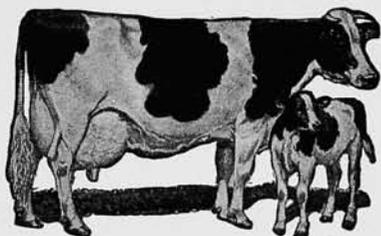
"DAY-OLD CHICK" MEN FORM HATCHERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Most of the men in New York state who are engaged in the day-old chick industry met at the New York State College of Agriculture, August 6, and formed a hatcherymen's association.

The third annual poultrymen's tour took place on the Cornell campus on August 7 and 8. Wednesday, the New York state cooperative poultry certification association met in the poultry husbandry building on the campus.

George Shoupe of Puyallup, Washington, spoke on the preparations of pullets for, and the management of them at laying contests. Mr. Shoupe has been manager of the Washington state egg laying contests, and according to Professor James E. Rice, head of the poultry department at Cornell, is one of the most successful managers of egg-laying contests in the United States. Other features of the program Tuesday were a tour of the Cornell campus and poultry buildings, an organ recital by Professor E. G. Mead, readings of some of his rural rhymes by Professor R. M. (Bob) Adams, and an address by Professor Rice on the outlook for poultry husbandry in New York State. On Wednesday Professor W. H. Monahan of Amherst, Massachusetts spoke on the Massachusetts plan of certification.

According to W. G. Krum, who was in charge of the meetings, they were a success, and poultrymen attending felt they had received many helpful ideas.



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CAMPUS CHATS

COMPETS HO!

THE COUNTRYMAN will open competitions soon which will lead to positions on the editorial and business staffs. We who have worked on The Countryman cannot begin to tell you what it has meant to us. The contacts we make, and the things we learn repay us many times for the work we do. Many former board members have positions now in which their work on THE COUNTRYMAN interested them. They recommend Countryman training most highly. We do too.

Our limited vocabulary doesn't enable us to describe what THE COUNTRYMAN and its work mean to us. All we can say is come and see for yourself.

THE GENEVA STATION

How many of us know anything about the State Experiment Station at Geneva? We get *The Station News* every week, so we know a little about it. We know that the International Entomological Congress and the State Horticultural Society visited there on the same day in August. One of the horticulturists was Thomas Byrd, brother of Commander Byrd and Governor Byrd of Virginia. The Station had a rather extensive and very good exhibit at the State Fair. These are only a few of the things that we have learned about the Station. They certainly must make things hum. It might not hurt all of us to know more. Drop in some "dead hour" and read *The News*.

WET PAINT

All ye Olde Stydents will be pleased to note the fresh coats of paint on the benches between Roberts and Stone and East Roberts. We think the grey is much nicer than the dull black they were formerly.

We also found out (by means of "Wet Paint" signs) that the doors and wood-work in Roberts have been varnished.

FARM BUREAU MEMBERS MEET AT COLLEGE IN AUGUST

Farmers interested in farm bureaus were invited to attend the eastern farm bureau training school at Cornell, August 29, 30, and 31. Problems of farmers in the northeastern states and the relation of the farm bureaus to these problems were discussed at the conference.

Sam H. Thompson, president of the American farm bureau federation was the main speaker, and others of importance on the three day program were: M. S. Winder, executive secretary of the federation, H. E. Taylor of the New Jersey federation, and Mrs. Charles W. Sewell director of the home and community service of the national organization.

The importance of organization as the means for solving the difficulties which today confront the farmer was stressed. Other problems discussed were the purpose of a farm bureau and agricultural problems in the northeastern states. Mrs. Sewell spoke on "the woman in the case," and urged "a higher standard of living on the farm income to pay the bill."

The "inside story" of the farmer's fight for relief was told by Chester H. Gray, director of the legislative service of

the American farm bureau federation. As a representative of organized agriculture in Washington, D. C. Mr. Gray had an active share in shaping much of the significant legislation affecting agriculture which has come out of congress in the past several years.

On the program from New York state were: C. R. White, president of the New York state federation; H. E. Babcock, general manager of the cooperative G. L. F. exchange; Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, director of the State College of Home Economics; Dean A. R. Mann, of the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics; and E. V. Underwood, secretary of the New York state federation.

POULTRY JUDGING SCHOOL**WAS WELL ATTENDED**

A total of 91 persons were at Cornell from June 25 to 30 for the eleventh annual poultry judging school given by the poultry department. All parts of New York State were represented and, in addition, students came from Delaware, Georgia, North Carolina, Iowa, Illinois, Virginia, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Kentucky, Vermont, Indiana, Connecticut, Kansas, Pennsylvania, and Canada—a total of 14 states and Canada. The aim of the school was to teach practical farmers how to judge poultry for egg and meat production.

The contest, now being sponsored by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce for the oldest car in America, should easily be won by some of the cars on the Cornell campus.

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Special Sunday dinners \$1.50

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. . . notice the new woolens . . . the new lines . . . the smooth, soft, easy, stay-
in-shape drape . . . the surprising prices . . . even if you plan to get your suit
. . . a month from now . . . might just as well have it . . . fresh and new . . . this
week !

Suits \$30 up Topcoats \$25 up

Bostonian Shoes \$7 to \$11

Flannel Felt Hats \$6 to \$8

Buttrick & Frawley Inc.

"Ithaca's Largest Men's and Boy's Store"



JOHN BARLOW RECOMMENDS COURSE FOR MACHINERY

His good crop of oats and barley this year are the result of giving his grain drill a college education, says John L. Barlow, of Oneida county. Last year Mr. Barlow loaded his grain drill, Fordson tractor, and manure spreader on a truck and took them to Ithaca where he gave them a complete overhauling in the workshops of the State College of Agriculture.

Mr. Barlow says that the department of rural engineering, which has charge of the work shops, required him to put in a full day's work each day while he was fixing up his machinery. The department supervised his repair job and instructed him in proper methods so that he knew a great deal more about repairing farm machinery when he got through with his "course."

At the end of two weeks work in the college shops, Mr. Barlow brought his three machines home, and says they were almost like new and gave good service during the summer. Although his machines may have learned only a little while at college, says Mr. Barlow, he knows he learned a great deal.

This winter the State College is again offering courses in rural engineering as well as in dairy industry, poultry husbandry, fruit growing, flower growing, vegetable crops, and general agriculture. Information may be obtained by writing to O. W. Smith, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York

Uncle Ab says if it weren't for detours a lot of nice country would remain unseen.

"Dearest, I want to marry you."
"Have you seen father?"
"Several times, but I love you just the same."

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"She is until she starts to reduce."

—The Tennessee Farmer

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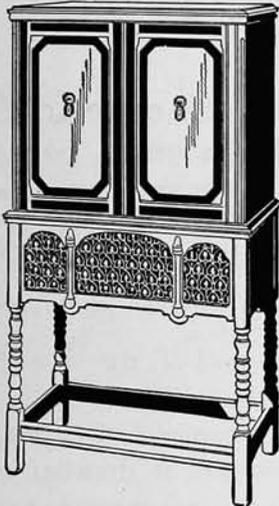
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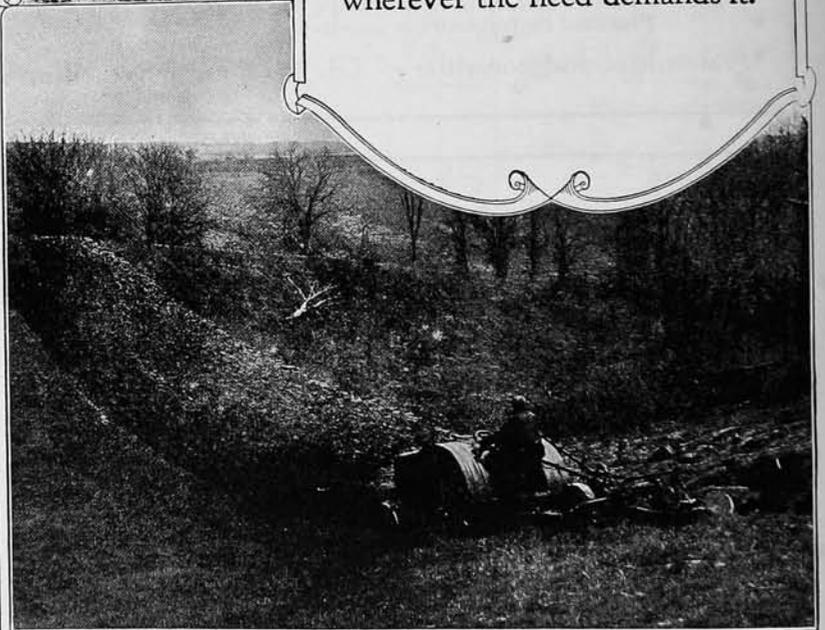


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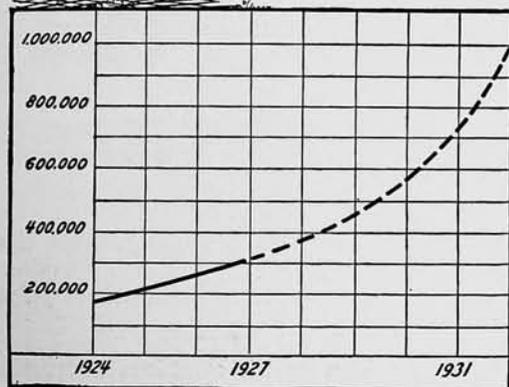
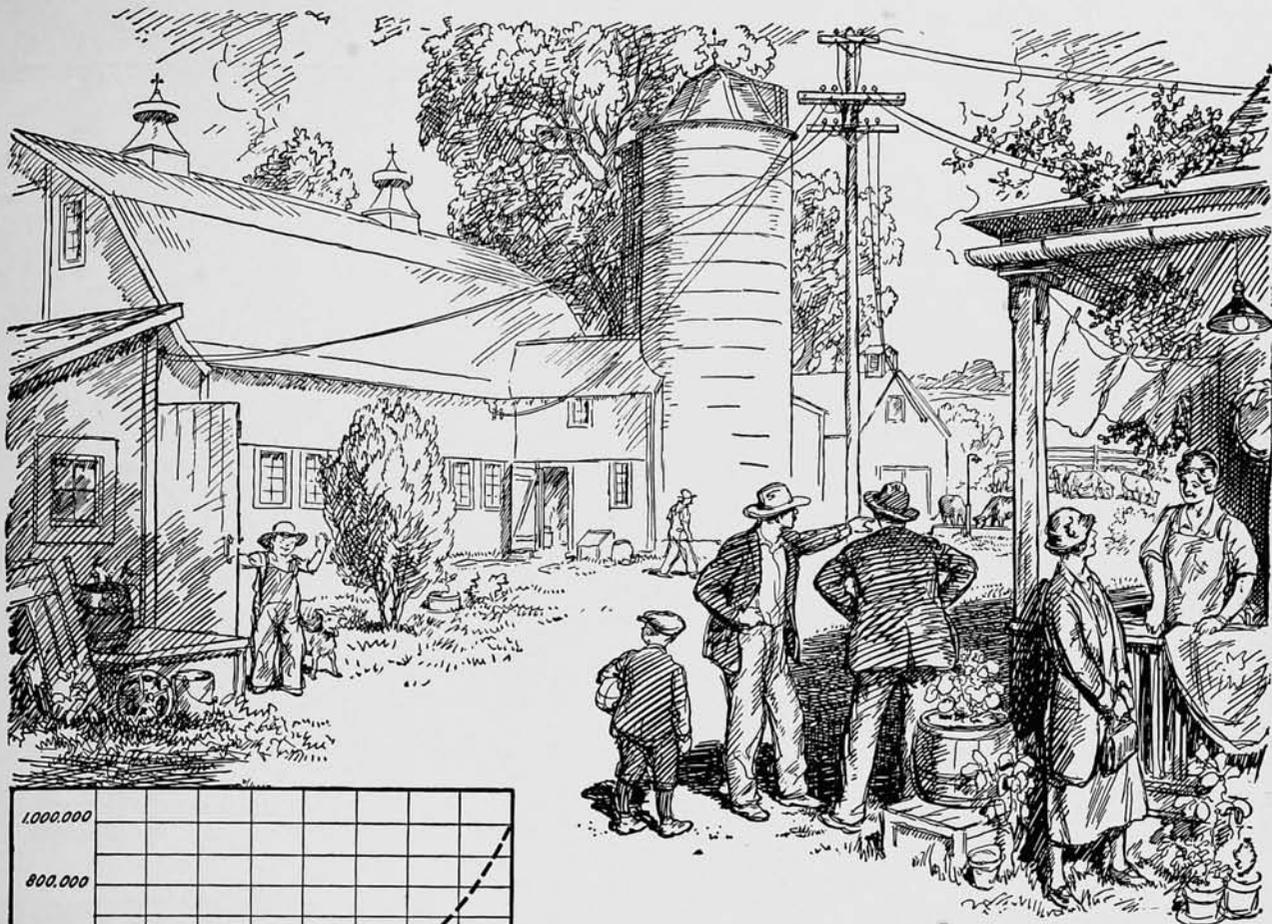
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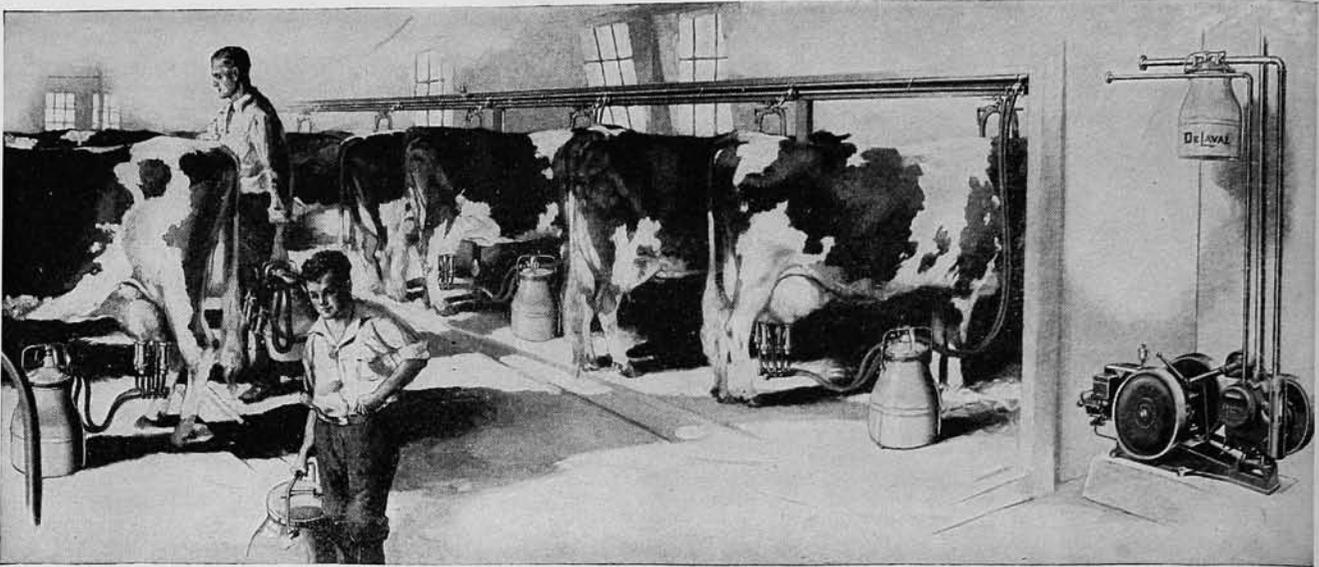
twenty-seven states where surveys have been made, while the cost of production is being materially reduced.

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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.

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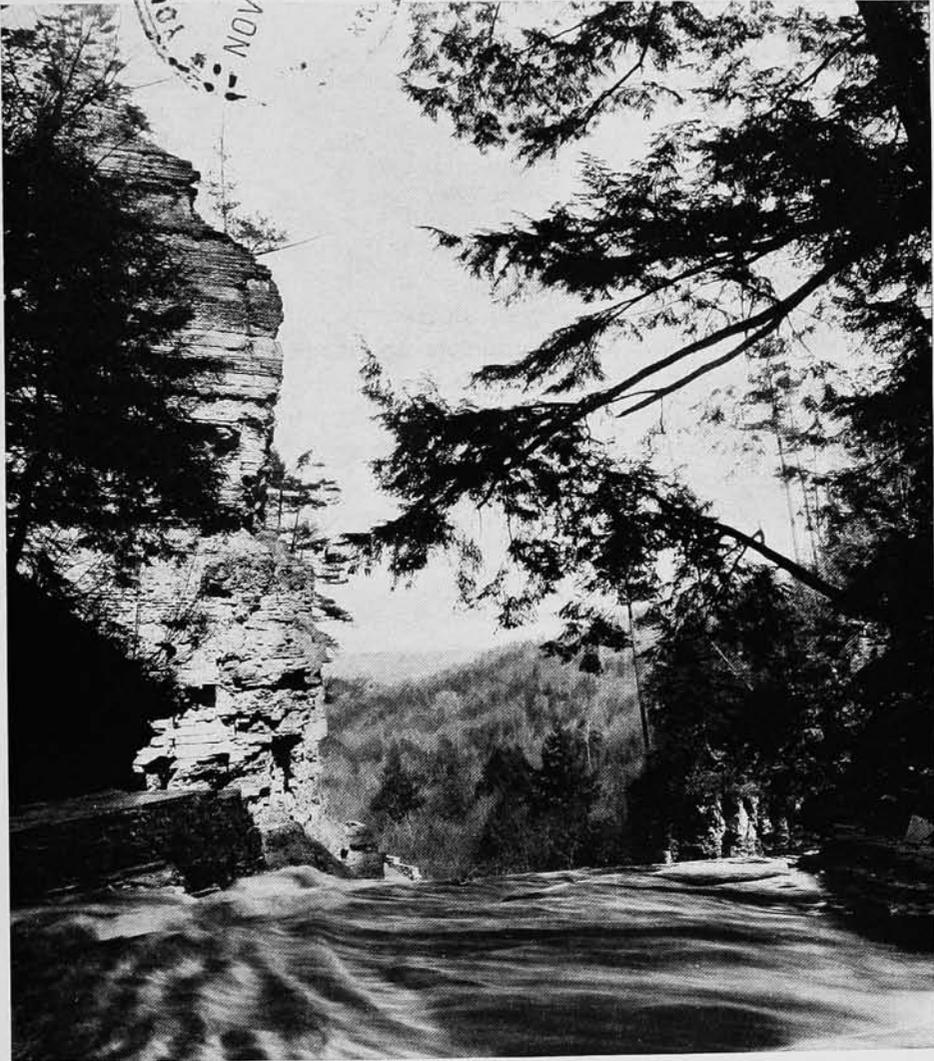
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Volume XXVI

NOVEMBER

Number 2

1928

POWER on the Farm!



*Mechanical Power — It Has Already Done
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Will See Far Greater Things!*

THE National City Bank of New York, one of the great banks of the country, in commenting on the tremendous changes that have been wrought in farm methods, goes on to say:

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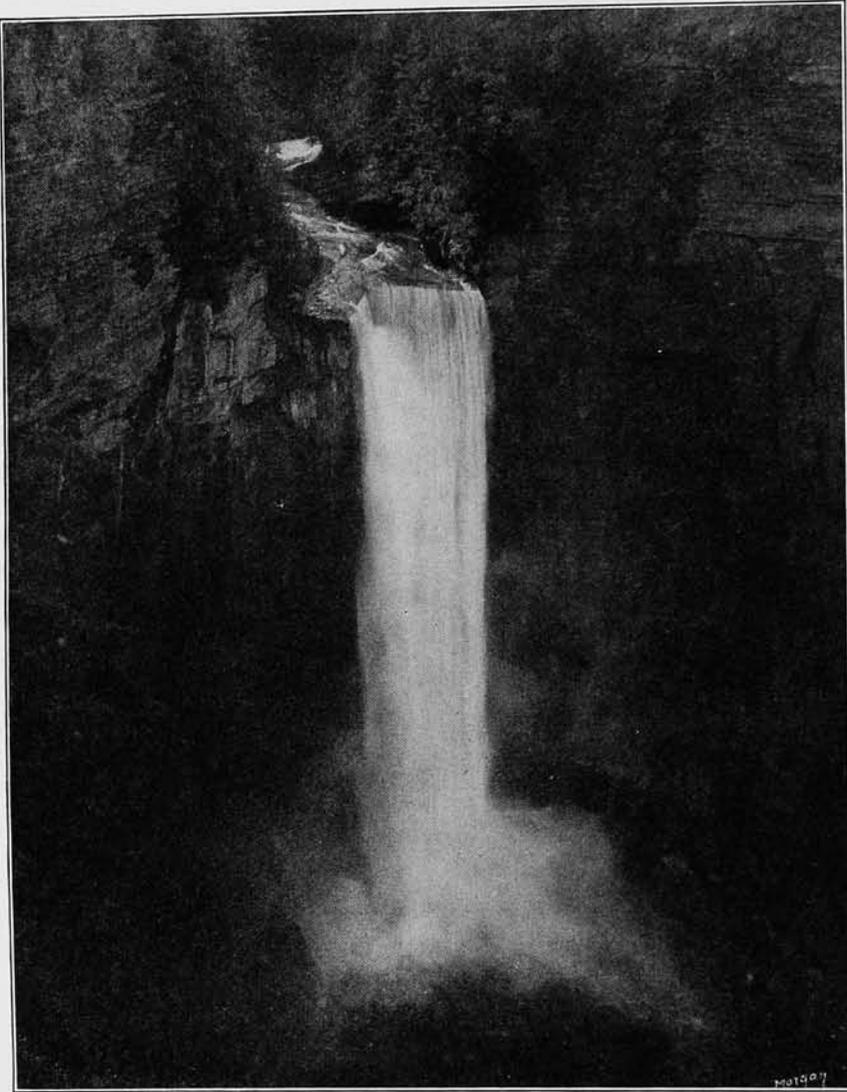
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The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXVI

November 1928

Number 2

English Farm Practices

By C. E. Ladd

FARMING in the British Isles is a live, vigorous industry in the hands of a highly skilled group of good business farmers. Practical experiences of farmers constitute the source of much of our agricultural knowledge and these British farmers have a thousand years or forty generations of such practical experience behind them. As a result, many farm practices have developed which are particularly adapted to their conditions. A study of these with an attempt to interpret them in terms of the factors that affect types of farming and farm practices will help one to better understand our own farming in America.

Of course agriculture is much older in Britain than in America. When you walk over a farm it is well to remember that those arable fields have been plowed for a thousand years. The pasture, renting for perhaps twice the rental of arable land, has a thick healthy sod that is the result of constant pasturing and good management for scores, perhaps hundreds of years. In an old forest you may find trees regularly spaced indicating hand planting. Perhaps this forest was arable land before Columbus discovered America and perhaps it will again be arable a few hundred years hence.

The farm buildings are very old, substantial structures of stone, brick or cob, i.e., rammed earth mixed with straw. In Scotland and Wales farm buildings are commonly whitewashed and present a very pretty appearance against the green hills and trees. Many times these barns that were planned for practical use a century or more ago, are hopelessly unadapted to present day agriculture. They are so

permanent, however, that replacement seems impractical.

Farms buildings are used for the shelter of livestock, machinery, and threshed grain, but not to any great extent for the storage of hay or unthreshed grain.

Starting to visit English farms in March, about the first thing a New York farmer

character of the thatching will often indicate to the good observer whether he is in a section of high or low rainfall.

Alfalfa is called lucerne and is very scarce in England. It will probably increase but the difficulty of curing in the English climate must be a great handicap.



A TYPICAL ENGLISH COUNTRYSIDE

A picturesque view of one of the more prosperous hillside farms in rural England.

would do is to reach into the hay stack and pull out a handful to observe its color and condition. The hay is very brown, badly weathered, and often shows signs of heating badly or moulding. There are reasons for this. A high rainfall, particularly in the west of the island, brings very bad harvest weather and all hay is almost sure to get wet. The cool weather with lack of hot sun results in very slow curing. Hay just doesn't get dry and must be stacked while it still has a high moisture content. Burning of these stacks by spontaneous combustion is not uncommon. Therefore, almost no hay is stored in barns but nearly all is stacked. These stacks are thatched to keep out the heavy winter rains and the thickness and

crops thrive in such a climate, but corn does not grow well.

Then too farm labor is much cheaper in England than in America. A married farm laborer earns eight dollars a week on the average and must pay 75 cents a week for house rent. He receives almost no privileges so that this cash wage is practically the true wage. At this cost the farmer can afford to expend the large amount of hand labor necessary for the production of root crops. Roots are well adapted to a country with cheap labor and a cool climate just as corn is well adapted to our conditions of dear labor and a hot summer climate.

Most unbiased students would admit that the fluid milk in English cities is of distinctly low quality. The consumption of milk per capita is only a fraction of the

PRACTICALLY all general farms or live-stock farms raise a large area of mangels, rutabagas or turnips, though corn or maize is almost unknown.

The farmer feels that he must raise a cultivated crop to clean his land of weeds. The climate is too cool for corn, with nights as cool as ours in New York State at an elevation of 1800 to 2000 feet and with days that are almost never hot. I have seen a man wearing a heavy vest and woolen pants, pitch off a load of oats without any visible perspiration. Root

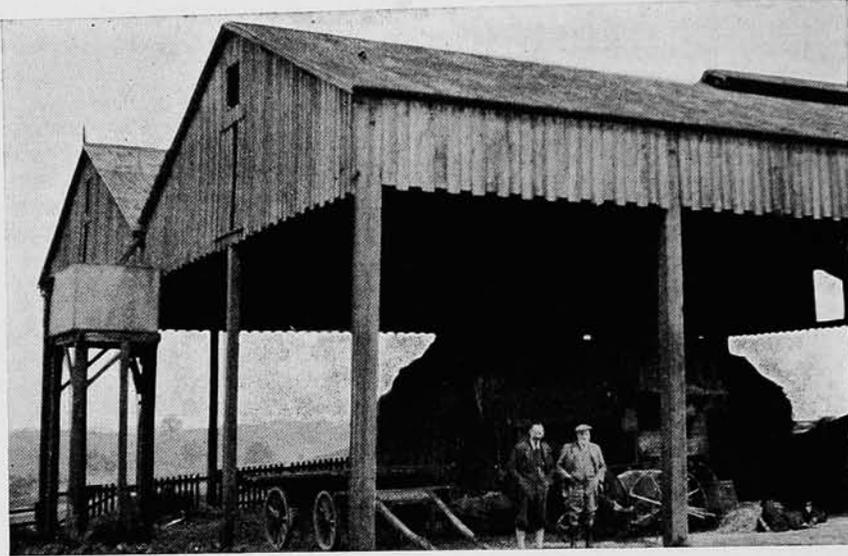
consumption in America. This results largely from the fact that England has no cheap means of cooling milk. Ice never freezes in quantities so that it can be stored and cold spring water is not as common as in America. The English dairyman has equipment for sterilizing his cans and pails more commonly than does the American dairyman but has no cooling apparatus. The English public has not been educated to understand or demand clean milk. A few English doctors still object to pasteurization. This tends to weaken public confidence in it. In some of the smaller cities people will not buy bottled milk unless it is still warm as it is not considered fresh if it is cool. At the present time the government has under way a plan for carrying cheap electricity to the entire countryside. This might result in a large development of electrical refrigeration and an increase in the quality of much of the milk.

Beef cattle are shipped to a few large centers for slaughter to supply the larger cities but the smaller towns and cities slaughter locally. This is probably due to lack of ice and refrigeration possibilities. The local butcher seldom has a refrigerator. There is a strong local prejudice in many sections in favor of a certain breed or against certain breeds of beef. The local breeds of cattle are strongly favored and any other breed, even though of a high quality, may be discriminated against in price. This is a very big factor in influencing the choice of breed in many counties and has no economic justification.

Many other differences in farm practice could be cited. For the most part, these can be explained by differences in climate, low priced labor, high priced land and other common causes.

ENGLAND has three distinct classes of people on farms. First comes the "farmer," nearly always a tenant, but a sort of permanent cash renter who may

English farming is a going business. The English farmer understands his business and many of them are making good incomes even through this period of hard times. They are keen judges of livestock and of the condition of livestock, yet nowhere on the island are there as good dairy animals as can be found in the best dairy sections of New York State. This is partly because of less emphasis on milk production and partly because beef has a greater value even though it may come from an old dual purpose cow.



AN OPEN AIR BARN

A barn of the type in common use in England for the shelter of equipment and threshed grain.

live all his life, and his son after him on one farm. He will commonly farm 100 to 300 acres. The renter and the occasional owner seem to be of equal social rank.

If the farmer operates less than 50 acres he is not called a farmer but a "small holder." His is a definite class and of lower social rank than the "farmer." Then comes the farm laborer of a lower social rank. Still if a man is born in a farm laborer's family, there is almost no chance for him to become a farmer. Wages are so low, opportunities are so limited and the competition for farms is so keen that it is nearly impossible to climb from farm laborer to the rank of farmer as is so commonly and quickly done in America.

wages and you have a wonderful opportunity for developing a farm business of which the Scotchman is not slow to take advantage.

Fortunately for America much of the Agricultural knowledge of the English and Scotch farmer has been brought to us through our early pioneers. We still have much to learn from them in the way of pasture management, more intensive production of some crops and particularly a greater love for our countryside. We, on our side, may teach them how to produce good milk, how to use machinery more efficiently and most of all how to economize labor.

Some Comments on Rural Electrification

By A. J. Van Schoick

NOT long ago a friend of mine asked if I sold farm lighting plants. We were talking of rural electrification.

I cannot think of rural electrification in terms of lighting plants. True, these small plants give the farm family many conveniences. They are a blessing to many families who are either a long distance from a power line or in a section where local interest in modern conveniences is at low ebb.

My next comment may be challenged by many. I am not posing as an authority.

If the average person who wishes electricity in the rural territory was as eager to get it and went to the same trouble and inconvenience in obtaining it as he does to get his automobile, power companies would be unable to build the lines fast enough to meet his demands.

It is unfortunate that power companies cannot send electricity to a farmer without lines. This is something to dream of in the future. Recently I was talking with a man about service. He argued that his minimum monthly bill should be low as

he lived on the State highway. I could only answer that as current would not come to him over the highway it would be necessary for us to build one mile of line to reach him at a cost of approximately \$1600.00 per mile. In this case the man had to guarantee the use of \$24.00 worth of electricity per month. Had there been two customers on the mile of line each would have guaranteed \$12.00 per month, three customers \$8.00, etc. As an alternative the customer had the privilege of depositing with the company a part of

the cost of the line and receive a proportionately lower minimum monthly bill, which could not be below \$3.00 per month. In return the power company assumes all responsibility for maintenance of the line and gives the customer service at the rate in the adjoining cities and villages.

The above plan is known as the Adirondack Extension Plan and has been adopted widely in New York, Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

It should be kept in mind that this minimum guarantee of \$24.00 per month per mile is not an assessment to cover the cost of building the line to be done away with in a few years. The company builds the line. The minimum bill covers interest, depreciation, maintenance, and the service necessary to supply the customer. Before a profit is realized the power company has to wait until the revenue from a line far exceeds the required minimum.

Another point which the customer finds it difficult to understand is why he cannot have a large motor for an occasional job without paying a demand charge or a minimum charge each month. There are two main reasons. The first is the extra generating equipment which must be provided to take care of this motor any time it is thrown on the line. Secondly, a large transformer must be provided which increases the investment of the company. The large transformer also increases what is known as transformer loss or core loss. A transformer uses current 24 hours per day. The larger the transformer the more current used. This use of current by the transformer is what is known as core loss. The current is not metered and the company receives no pay for it. The unmetered current due to the large transformer goes on 365 days on the year whether the customer uses any current for his motor or not. Therefore, the monthly demand charge or minimum charge.

SOME prospective customers will ask if they can build their own line or help build it. In some places this is permitted. However, the average man would be just as much at home building a power line as a city school boy would be leading a good five year old Jersey bull. We see some evidence of this then we look at his wire fences. The rules and specifications for building power lines are laid down by The Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. The result is that we get safe line working conditions for linemen. In addition it means more satisfactory service.

I mentioned that a progressive farmer in a low ebb community might have to use a farm lighting plant. After reading the brief outline of the Adirondack Extension Plan you can see the reason. In many cases we find communities where a few progressives want a line. There are enough customers to justify a line if all signed. Many of those who do not sign

meet us with this answer—"I have lived this long without electricity and can't see why I should change now," or "What was good enough for my father is good enough for me."

True, their fathers drove oxen to church, but this is the beginning of an airplane age. Shall we drive oxen or ride in an airplane? Should we strive to accumulate money for money's sake, or for the happiness it will buy?

Usually in such a case the only way to get these people to sign is by their neighbors doing the necessary missionary work. A good community leader can do more to get a power line into his district than any man from the power company.

After a line has been built there are a few things I would mention which prevent a farmer making the best use of his current. Is it rates? No. The greatest drawback is lack of adequate wiring. For his own benefit every rural customer should install three No. 6 wires with a sixty ampere entrance or larger. Then it is possible to add an electric range, motors, or whatnot, without spending from \$50.00 to \$75.00 to have his old entrance torn out and a large one installed. In all my rural work I stress this point. Sometimes it bears fruit and many times I go back and find the common two wire entrance. Why does the farmer do this? One element is the extra cost. The second and largest factor is a lack of knowledge of what he requires. You will say that the power company should provide this information. Any power company would be glad, even pleased, to recommend to a customer what wires he should use.

Many of our large power companies have a department which devotes all of its time to rural work. These men are trained in both electrical and agricultural lines. They are paid to help the farmers on the lines of their companies. They understand the farmers' problems. I am glad to say they are not out to get the farmer. They realize that only by the economical use of current can a rural customer develop a satisfactory load. They might have for a motto—"A satisfied customer a day." It is useless to say that these men are not working for the interests of their respective companies. They are. They are also working for the farmer. It is only by making the farmer a satisfied customer that he can be a profitable customer. If the farmer is not a profitable customer after a few years, the power companies will be unable to continue building rural lines.

RURAL lines will pay eventually. We find the more progressive farmers turning to the convenience of electrical appliances. On the farm he uses the electric motor on his milker, feed grinder, wood saw, hay hoist, thresher, ensilage cutter, apple grader, grindstone, milk cooler, and whatnot; while in the house we find his wife using the electric range,

refrigerator, and many other appliances so common in the modern city home. The electric pump and washing machine have been two of the great boons to the farmer's wife. Who can imagine a farm home with power available and no running water? Still many of them exist. Is it that the farmer does not want conveniences? He often does not realize the value of modern appliances. You say he cannot afford these new fangled things. A farmer cannot afford to be without the more common appliances. Many of these appliances do work for from three to five cents an hour that it usually takes a man to attend to. What man can pump water for three cents an hour? I would like to hire him.

THERE is a third party in rural electrification whom we cannot forget—the manufacturer. It is his opportunity and duty to design new and improved machinery to be operated with small electric motors. Insofar as one can see, many of our large farm machinery concerns have done little in this field. Some progress has been made—usually by the smaller concerns. The large manufacturers in the electrical industry are spending freely on rural electrification. We have a right to expect the same from our farm machinery experts. Some day our electrical engineers and our farm machinery engineers will meet around a table. The result will be improved electric driven farm machinery with higher efficiencies. As an example, recently one of the rural men of a large power company had an idea for a stock clipper. He wanted a machine that would do good work and sell for a figure that a farmer could pay. He assembled a clipper along these lines and sent a photograph to one of our manufacturers. The result is that motor driven stock clippers have dropped from around \$85.00 to \$39.50. This is only an example. Improvements on other things need to be worked out along the same line.

It is not the farmer's job; it is not a job for the power company; it is a job for the manufacturer.

The way a farmer uses electricity is, in a measure, a sign of his progressiveness and his prosperity. He will find that he not only saves himself money but at the same time he has a convenience that is almost invaluable.

I have one more thought to leave with you. In the past power companies have been cold on the subject of rural electrification. They have had a change of heart. They are honestly striving to electrify agriculture as they have done in industry. They can only succeed in so far as the great mass of our American farmers work with them. The power company must furnish the current. The farmer must use it. The manufacturer must furnish the equipment. A good job by all will give us successful rural electrification.

The San Filipe Hurricane

By M. F. Barrus

WHAT is a hurricane? I used to think of it as wind in a hurry but after having had the experience of surviving the recent Porto Rican hurricane, it seems to me that a better definition is wind and rain raising Cain in a hurry. Some of the native people call it a "tormenta," and such it was to many of them. After ten hours of torment it passed away, leaving ruin and desolation in its wake, but it will long be remembered by the Porto Rican people as the worst calamity that has visited the island within their memory.

The hurricane is called the San Filipe in Porto Rico because it occurred on the 13th of September, which is Saint Philip's day in the Catholic calendar. Previous to its occurrence, people spoke of the dreadful San Ciriaco storm which visited this island in 1899, the year after the American occupation, and which inflicted a heavy loss of life and property. The San Narciso storm came in 1867 and another San Filipe in 1825. Eight major hurricanes visited Porto Rico during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, so it appears that destructive hurricanes occur there about every twenty-five or thirty years. There is no certainty, however, as to when or how often they will come. Many hurricanes originate and end on the ocean without ever touching land and do no damage except to vessels that may be in their path at the time.

This September hurricane is thought to have originated somewhere near the Cape Verde Islands west of Africa. It was first located by the Weather Bureau on September 10 by reports from vessels 600 miles east of the Lesser Antilles. From then on the Weather Bureau kept all stations in the West Indies and along the Gulf and Atlantic Coast, in the storm area, fully informed of the location, direction, and character of this cyclone. Travelling in a west northwest direction it passed over Martinique on the 12th, Porto Rico on the 13th, north of Haiti on the 14th, the eastern Bahamas on the 15th, Nassau on the 16th, and reached West Palm Beach that evening. Then it recurved to the northeast, passing over northern Florida with diminished force, and ended in western Pennsylvania on the 20th. The cyclone moved over the West Indies at the rate of about 300 miles a day with winds that had a velocity of 100 to 150 miles an hour.

EARLY in the morning of the 13th the hurricane struck Porto Rico on the southeast coast and its center moved diagonally across the island, leaving on the northwest coast that evening. Although the center of the storm possessed

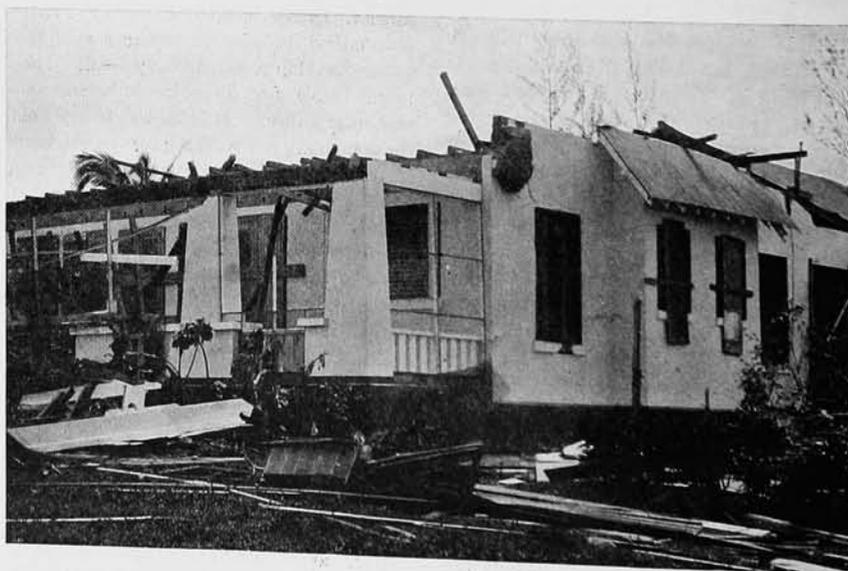
the greatest power of destruction, no part of the island escaped damage. At San Juan, the wind began to blow hard at two a.m. and continued with but little damage until eight a.m. From then on until two-thirty or three p.m. it increased in velocity and was accompanied by a tremendous rainfall. The anemometer of the Weather Bureau was registering 144 miles an hour when it went out of action. Weather Bureau officials estimated a velocity of at least 150 miles at the height of the storm. A rainfall of 12 inches in 24 hours was reported at San Juan and of as high as 29 inches in another part of the island.

Most persons remained inside their houses. It was dangerous to be out. Branches of trees, pieces of wood, and, worst of all, sections of sheet-iron roofing were flying through the air. A number of persons were injured or killed by such missiles. Nor was it altogether safe within doors for several were killed by the collapse of buildings. The heavy rain was blown with great force into houses and even those that succeeded in holding onto their roofs were not successful in keeping out the water. Spray from the ocean was blown a half mile inshore, it is said.

The force of the wind at San Juan abated somewhat about five p.m. but what a sight it left behind! Nearly half of the buildings were wholly or partially without a roof and many had collapsed entirely. Everything within such houses was soaked and the inhabitants sought safety in other houses or in public buildings. Trees were blown over or denuded of their branches and leaves. Even the tall slender coconut palms, that seem to be

built for storms, suffered severely. Fully 40 per cent of those near San Juan were blown over and this is said to be general. The telephone, telegraph, and electric light services were entirely disorganized, the poles being blown over or leaning at a dangerous angle and the wires a tangled mass on the ground. The roads were impassable, being cluttered with trees, poles, wire, and trash of all kinds. The low places were flooded, bridges were out, and landslides occurred on the mountain roads. The San Juan water supply service was out of commission for three days, the street car and electric light service for more than a week, and the telephone and telegraph service for a longer time. Even the aerial and cable service was temporarily affected and for several days the only news that could be obtained from Ponce on the south coast and from Mayagüez on the west was aerograms via Santo Domingo or Havana.

PORTO RICO is primarily an agricultural country. Whatever affects its crops affects all the people there. The greatest damage from the hurricane was to the crops and the crop industry. Ninety-five per cent of the citrus fruit fell to the ground which represents a loss of 1,450,000 boxes. The estimated loss of trees is 10 to 12 per cent of the total. Many packing houses collapsed and the houses of planters and their laborers were unroofed or flattened to the ground. The total loss to citrus growers amounts to about five and a quarter million dollars. The loss of coconut trees has been mentioned, but to this must be added the loss from unripe coconuts that fell. Nearly



THE DIRECTOR'S HOME
The remain of what was once the home of the Director of the Porto Rican Experiment Station.

every banana and plantain tree was blown over and, as these are an important and cheap food for the poor people, their loss will be severely felt. Pineapple had been harvested and the loss to the new crop is not heavy. Tobacco was just being planted. Seed beds that were made were destroyed and ground that was prepared will need further attention. Tobacco barns throughout the island blew down. All that remains of them are piles of lumber or of poles and palm leaves, depending on their construction. This condition will undoubtedly result in a reduced acreage of tobacco this year. The total loss to tobacco growers is estimated at two million dollars. Sugar cane reaching maturity was blown flat and the leaves of younger cane were torn to ribbons, but the loss to this crop is not greater than 20 or 25 per cent. Many of the 37 sugar mills were more or less damaged, some completely collapsing. The coffee growers were, perhaps, hit harder than any other group. They have had many hard years due to low prices and poor yields. Many are heavily in debt. They had a splendid crop on the trees this year and prices are good. They expected to be able to get back on their feet again. Then this storm came and not only blew almost all the fruit to the ground but injured the trees severely as well as the shade trees so necessary for the protection of the coffee. Their supplementary crops of bananas, plantains, and mountain oranges were lost and their

buildings severely damaged. Minor crops, such as rice, cotton, sweet potatoes, yams, and others, were injured to a greater or less extent throughout the island.

This storm raised havoc with the school buildings of which the Porto Ricans were justly proud. It has been reported that 1027 school-houses were completely destroyed, 1281 were partially so, while 1890 were left in good condition. The total estimated loss to such buildings and school equipment is estimated at \$2,465,000. Other buildings were quickly se-

that the total assessed valuation of the island amounts to only 342 millions, it can readily be seen how extensive the damage was. The loss of life and the number of injured persons fortunately were not great. However, many persons were weakened by exposure and there was a considerable increase of such diseases as flu and typhoid fever after the storm.

No great amount of intense suffering has yet resulted from this hurricane. Plenty of food was available for immediate needs and funds were quickly provided

to care for those in need of help. Ships carrying food and supplies were soon entering the harbor of San Juan. School buildings, churches, hospitals, and other public buildings, as well as private houses, that were not materially damaged, served as temporary quarters. As soon as the storm had passed and the sun shone again, everyone was busy making repairs. The American Red Cross took charge of relief measures five days after the storm. The Porto Rican people greatly appreciate the prompt assistance extended to them



AFTER THE STORM

A Porto Rican farmhouse after the one hundred-fifty mile an hour wind passed over it.

cured, however, and damaged ones repaired so that 90 per cent of the schools were again in session on October 1. Many churches, theater buildings, and warehouses were also damaged by this storm.

THE total loss to crops, supplies, buildings, and equipment has been conservatively estimated at 75 to 100 millions of dollars. When one considers

by Continental Americans.

Undoubtedly the greatest problem connected with rehabilitation is that of financing it. Government officials of Porto Rico, manufacturers, and farmers are planning to secure credit under favorable terms so that reconstruction may go ahead rapidly and that the island may become the beautiful and productive land that it was a few months ago.

The Growth of the Farm Bureau

By C. A. Taylor

THE farm bureau has become an established institution in this country; and the county agent, the mainspring of the farm bureau movement, has become an accepted part in our educational system.

Starting in 1911 with the first county farm bureau in Broome County, New York, this movement for organized self-instruction in agricultural and farm home matters has spread so rapidly that nearly all the agricultural counties in the United States are now served by this type of educational organization.

New York State has 55 agricultural counties. Since 1918 each of these 55 counties has had a working farm bureau association and a full time county agricultural agent. Thirty-eight of these counties also have home bureau associations and employ home demonstration agents. Twenty New York counties have club agents who have charge of the 4-H club activities for boys and girls. Home bureaus are also operated in the cities of Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse for the benefit of the housewives in those cities.

For many years the colleges of agriculture and the experiment stations in all the states have been doing research work and piling up information on every kind of farm and farm home problems. Scarcely an item of rural life or of the technique of the farm enterprise, but has turned upon it the cold eye of science. Bulletins, statistics, and reports have accumulated in unbelievable numbers. But the farmer and the farm woman were in the main cozily unconscious of all these scientific determinations about their every day business until the several kinds of county

agents came out among them and began demonstrating and lecturing about it.

It should not, however, be supposed that this information and all the activities of the agents have been imposed upon the unsuspecting rural population. In all cases, at least in New York State, groups of the better informed and more forward-looking farm men and women have initiated the movement in each county. One of the first principles that have been adhered to in this state is that the services of an agent will be available only when a representative group of farm men or farm women in the county shall have organized themselves into an association to invite, to foster, and to direct the work of the agent.

These voluntary associations in the counties are called farm bureau associations, or home bureau associations, or farm and home bureau associations, as the case may be. The 4-H Club activities are likewise directed in each county by a committee or board consisting of representatives of the farm and home bureaus, the county board of supervisors, and the school system of the county. The county farm and home bureau associations and the 4-H boards enter into a partnership agreement with the State College of Agriculture to carry on as a co-operative educational program in the county.

It is a real partnership. The agreement provides for planning an educational program which grows out of the needs of the farm people in the county and is determined upon by the county groups after they have availed themselves of the expert advice of specialists from the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. The agreement further provides for employing the agents that will be needed to help carry out these programs. It also provides for such facilities as the county office, clerical help, transportation, printing, and demonstrating equipment.

This arrangement results in a situation where the farm people of the county, acting through their own organizations,

enter into a partnership with the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, and with the State Education Department and with the United States Department of Agriculture. The farm folk and these public institutions together stipulate the program of work to be done, the persons who shall be employed, and the facilities that shall be used.

How are these activities financed? The case of the farm bureaus will illustrate. For the last fiscal year 7.74% of this co-operative educational enterprise was paid for by the United States Department of Agriculture, 6.42% by the College of Agriculture, and 85.94% came from various sources within the county. It is significant that the counties are paying 85.94% of the cost of farm bureau work, it is indicative of the fact that these activities are appreciated by the farmer, that they have contributed towards them more than one hundred thousand dollars in membership fees the past year, in this State.

The membership of the county farm bureau association has been gradually increasing. The increase amounts to a sound and healthy growth. At present, in the 55 agricultural counties in New York State, there are 30,190 farm bureau members. This is 977 above the total for 1927, and 6,792 more than the total membership in 1925.

Programs of work, as I stated above, are drawn up for each county by the local committees with the help of the college. The activities of the county agricultural agents in helping to carry the programs through the year 1927 included 48,708 visits to farms; 92,912 individual letters; 73 fair exhibits; 1,867 demonstration meetings attended by 53,513 farmers; and 4,260 other meetings attended by 236,901 people. 56,733 farmers came to the county agents' offices for information or assistance, and 59,493 telephoned. The county agents prepared 7,210 different news articles and distributed 76,181 bulletins to carry information on particular

problems that had arisen. 168 meetings and schools were held to train local farm leaders to do their part in the big job of getting to their neighbors the accumulation of facts gathered by the colleges and experiment stations.

ALL these activities resulted in many changes in farm practices in New York State. During 1927, 2,360 farmers adopted new fertilizer practices. 1,864 farmers use 14,224 tons of lime, and 4,981 adopted other soil practices for the first time, as a result of these educational programs. New crop methods were adopted, in respect to cereals, 6,440, legumes, 6,274, potatoes 2,425, fruit 3,647, gardens 1,168; and forests 2,214. Rodent control was begun by 4,522. New livestock methods were tried by 36,047 farmers. Help in engineering problems was given to 1,999 farmers, and in problems of farm management, to 3,366.

The College of Agriculture in this state has always held that demonstrating better methods of marketing farm products and buying supplies is as truly the duty of the county agent as demonstrating production practices. For this purpose, the agents and the farm bureau associations have helped to organize co-operative associations in this state that during 1927 bought for their members nearly six million dollars worth of supplies, and sold farm products for their members to the value of many millions of dollars.

In order to do more effective educational work and to render greater service to their members, the county farm and home bureau associations are federated in the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, and the New York State Home Bureau Federation. The state federations are in turn federated in the American Farm Bureau Federation, which is, according to C. R. White, president of the New York State Federation, the largest farmers' organization in the world.

Boys' and Girls' 4-H Clubs

Activities in New York State

BOYS' and girls' 4-H clubs all over the state have been busy with a great variety of projects in the last few months, and their leaders are planning lots of work for them in the future. They have taken part in many contests and will engage in many more during the next few months. The New York State club leader has announced a new program by which he hopes the work in the rural communities will be intensified so as to exert an even greater influence on the life of boys and girls on the farm.

The new program aims to encourage a broader study and a better understanding of agriculture and country life; to give greater emphasis to the heart, health, and community service activities; and to offer a more attractive year-around program.

There will be no change in the 4-H club projects or demonstrations as they have been conducted in the past. Under the new plan the conduct of a project becomes one of three parts of the year's work. The second part provides for the study and demonstration of certain things related to agriculture which are

not included in the project selected. The third part provides for the exercise of certain head, heart, and community service activities.

A 4-H "Home Night" radio program will be given over WGY, Schenectady, New York, on Thursday evening, November 29 from 7:30 to 8:00 o'clock. The purpose of this program is to emphasize the importance of the home in 4-H club work; provide a time for parents and children to gather to discuss problems of their 4-H club work, educational and vocational activities. Thanksgiving night

was chosen as the time when the children would be most likely to be gathered about the family hearth.

International 4-H School Held at Springfield

Each year New York State sends one young man and one young lady to the International 4-H Training school conducted during the month of September at Springfield, Massachusetts. This school is sponsored by Mr. Horace A. Moses of Springfield. Mr. Moses is a former poor farm boy and today is a prominent paper manufacturer, but he still takes an active interest in farm boys and girls. The object of the International 4-H training school is to help train the rural youth of the world through 4-H club work; to provide a place where the leaders of the world-wide 4-H club movement may gather and exchange ideas; and to train prospective club leaders.

Boys and Girls Are Guests of State at Fair

NEARLY four hundred boys and girls were fed and housed at the 4-H camp on the fair grounds as the guests of the New York State Fair Commission. These boys and girls spent the week of August 27 to September 1 participating in the activities of the 4-H camp, livestock judging contests, demonstration team contests in agriculture and home making, and exhibiting livestock.

The champion demonstration team of each county gave programs each day in the boys' and girls' building. Dairy animals of the Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire, Milking Shorthorn, and Brown Swiss breeds were shown. A showmanship contest was held for each breed.

Swine and sheep exhibits included animals for both fattening and breeding purposes.

Teams of three members each competed in the cow judging contests. The four high scoring individuals comprised the

4-H team and alternate to represent New York State in the livestock judging contest at the National Dairy Show. The winners were Millard Blakeslee, Warren Hill, Lloyd Curtis, and James Harkness.

In the special dairy demonstration team contest, Roscoe Owens and Carl Pfeil of Chenango County were the winners and represented New York State at the National Dairy Show.

4-H Teams Chosen to Represent New York State

There was a large number of exhibitors of poultry, garden produce, and field crops. There were also good exhibits of clothing, canned goods, and food in the homemaking department.

Clayton Reddout of Baldwinsville, Onondaga County was the champion judge of vegetables, and he is to represent New York State at the national contest at South Bend, Indiana.

The members of the 4-H Baby Beef Club of Dutchess County carried off the honors for New York State at the Eastern States Exposition held at Springfield, Massachusetts. They won the Reserve Grand Championship of all breeds and nine other prizes on their Aberdeen-Angus entries.

The Reserve Grand Champion was an Aberdeen-Angus steer, "Dinsmore Briarcliff Griffin," owned by Raymond Conklin of Poughkeepsie. In the heavy class the other prize winners were Richard Kibbe, Millerton, second prize; Myron Brown, Pine Plains, third; Vincent Wright, Pine Plains, fourth; and John Cherry, Red Hook, sixth. In the light class Wallace Kibbe of Millerton took third prize; Howard Brooks, Pine Plains, fourth; Harold Hamilton, Millerton, fifth; and Raymond Rockefeller of Pine Plains, sixth.

Cornell to Hold Junior Poultry Judging Contest

THE New York State poultry judging contest will be held at Cornell, Ithaca, New York, on November 9. Each

county is allowed to enter three contestants chosen in county elimination contests. The contestants will visit the poultry plant and farms of the College in the afternoon and attend lectures and demonstrations by the staff of the poultry department.

Winners to Represent State at National Contest

Awards will be made to the winners at a banquet to be held in the evening. The four individuals who get the highest scores will constitute the 4-H team and alternate to represent New York State at the National 4-H Poultry Judging Contest at Madison Square Garden, New York City, in January.

University 4-H Club to Assist in Junior Extension

The Cornell University 4-H club was organized May 9, 1928 at a meeting of the former 4-H club members who are attending the several colleges of the University.

The object and ideal of the club is to further interest in 4-H activities, to foster leadership among its members, and to be of service to other University 4-H clubs and the junior extension department at such times as Farm and Home Week and Junior Field Days.

Cornell Club Selects Officers for Year

By an amendment to its constitution the club permits persons who have not had 4-H club work in a project, but who are interested in the activities of the club and of 4-H work in general to become associate members. At present there are 35 active and five associate members of the club.

The officers for the coming year are Henry Clapp '31, president; Elsa Krusa '31, vice-president; George Earl '31, secretary; and Marjorie Rose '30, treasurer. There are also several standing committees.



DUTCHESS COUNTY 4-H BABY BEEF WINNERS

The Dutchess County 4-H baby beef club with their entries who won most of the prizes at the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Massachusetts. They are of the Aberdeen-Angus breed.



Through Our Wide Windows

Boulder Dam and Others

THE time for the short session of Congress draws near and soon congressmen from all parts of the country will be swamped with requests for many kinds of legislation. There will be all kinds of farm legislation proposed, some good and some bad. Among these requests will be many proposals for the reclamation of land for farm use. It is well known that many acres of good farm land may be had by simple inexpensive engineering projects such as draining and irrigation. Among these projects may be found many which would cost the government, if they took up the work, many millions of dollars in the construction of large irrigation dams.

Under ordinary conditions these projects might be well worth while, and prove very valuable in increasing agricultural production. Nevertheless, at this time when there is already an overproduction in agriculture, such developments might prove to be more of a detriment than a help in solving our problem. There will be one class of person who will favor these irrigation plans, however, and that is the land speculator and dealer. There is great opportunity for them in this field. The persons who would suffer the worst would be those who take up the land thus reclaimed. More farm mortgages would have to be arranged, more farm loans to be made, and consequently more failures.

Why, then, should we spend more money on this type of reclamation when it will not favor the majority of our farmers to say nothing of other industries. If we were in the position of some of the European countries, where good agricultural land is unavailable, then the proposals would be good; in fact, necessity would force us to adopt them. However, as conditions are, and if money should be spent on reclamation, it would seem that it might be better spent in saving the Mississippi Valley from future calamities than in increasing the present large farm acreage.

Agriculture the Industry

CO-OPERATIVES have a definite place in one of the greatest American industries, agriculture. According to the Department of Agriculture, there are at present in the United States something over 12,000 co-operative associations for the purpose of marketing farm crops and for the buying of farm supplies. These associations may, and undoubtedly do, wield a tremendous power in the industry. It is possible that some farm relief may be secured through the united effort of these individual organizations.

It would seem that the main difficulty lies in over production and the consequent lowering of crop values. Other American industries, such as the steel and lumber industries, through various trade associations and combines, manage to curtail

production enough so that a fair profit is almost assured. This, of course, is controlled by economic factors but, notwithstanding, the trade organizations do play an important part in this production curtailment.

It must be admitted that the average farmer cannot afford to let any of his land go idle in order to limit the production of certain crops, nevertheless the same effect might be produced by diversifying as greatly as possible. It is here that the co-operatives might well be used, as they sometimes are, in advisory capacities similar to trade associations and to create favorable farm-public opinion.

Porto Rico

PORTO Rico is a comparatively small place, still her one and only important industry is agriculture. Then consider that nearly 50 per cent of her crops were ruined or nearly ruined shortly after harvest time. On top of that the tobacco seedbeds, a major portion of her next year's crop, were ruined by the same hurricane. And worst of all, that is only a part of the total money value that was destroyed by the storm. Then consider our own troubles, crops may have been poor but they could have been worse. Rain bothered us quite a bit and prices are low but, nevertheless, we should be thankful at this time that we are New York farmers.

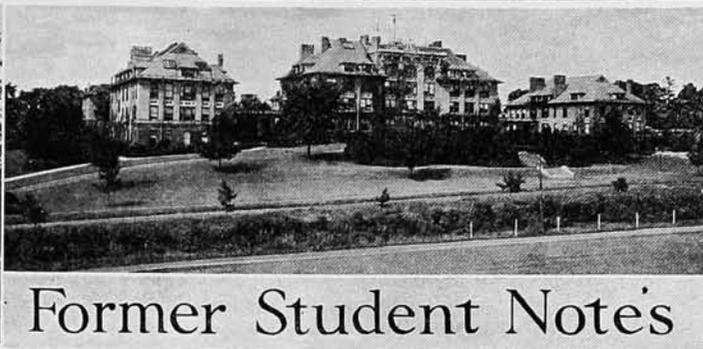
Soviet Farm Relief

THE Russian Soviet government some time ago adopted a policy of coercion to meet the grain crisis which was facing Russia at that time. They called the measure "extraordinary" as indeed it was. Apparently the government tried to force the peasant class into growing a farm crop that had little value compared with other industrial products. Finally, President Rykoff of the Council of Peoples' Commissars was forced, under pressure of the peasant classes as well as the urban laboring classes, to rescind this measure and adopt a new one. It appears that at the present time in Russia it is impossible to strike a fair balance between the cost of agricultural products and the other industrial products so that the peasants can have their share of the nation's wealth.

We trust that this is not the type of farm relief that our aspiring candidates offer to the American farmer in return for the farmer's support at the elections.

Titles for Volume XXV

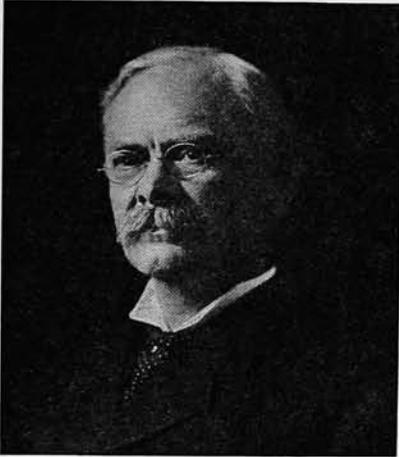
The title pages for our twenty-fifth volume are now ready for distribution. We will gladly send these to any of our subscribers who may desire them.



Former Student Note's

Comstocks Celebrate Golden Wedding

On October 7, Emeritus Professors John Henry Comstock '74 and Anna Botsford Comstock '85 observed their golden wedding anniversary. Both are



internationally known in their respective fields of science. As such, they are a couple unique in university and scientific circles.

Professor Comstock, a pioneer entomologist, is internationally known as an outstanding teacher, investigator, and writer of books and articles in the entomological field. His books, "A Manuel for the Study of Insects," "Insect Life," "Notes on Entomology," "Reports on Cotton Insects," "The Handbook of Entomology," "Introduction to Entomology," "The Spider Book," and "The Wings of Insects" are standard works in this field.

In 1923 the National League of Women Voters, through a special committee appointed for the purpose, named twelve of the greatest living American women "who had contributed most in their respective fields for the betterment of the world." Mrs. Comstock was one of three Cornell women thus honored. Her citation was for preeminence in the field of nature study and illustrations. Martha Carey Thomas of the Class of 1877 and Martha Van Rensselaer of the Class of 1909 were the other Cornell women named in their respective fields of education and home economics. Mrs. Comstock as a teacher, writer, and illustrator in the field of nature study is recognized as an authority. Her writings include "Ways of the Six-Footed," "How to Keep Bees," "Confessions to a Heathen Idol," "Handbook of Nature Study," "The Pet Book," "Bird, Animal, Tree and Plant Notebooks."

The Comstocks' fifty years of married life are intimately associated with the growth and development of Cornell, for, with the exception of a few years devoted to study and teaching in other institutions, they have been connected with the University in the capacity of students and teachers since 1869. Professor Comstock attended the University from 1869 until his graduation in 1874. Mrs. Comstock attended Cornell from 1875 to 1876 and from 1883 to 1886, receiving the degree of B.S. in 1885.

Mr. Comstock is a fellow of the London Entomological Society, a member of the

Société Entomologique de France, the American Society of Naturalists, the American Entomological Society, and the California Academy of Sciences. Mrs. Comstock is an associate editor of the American Nature Association and a member of the Society of American Wood Engravers.

The University community noted the significant anniversary in the lives of two of its most distinguished alumni by the presentation of a testimonial signed by their personal friends and associates.

—*Cornell Alumni News*



'84

Fred Boshart, died at his home in Lowville, New York, on October 17. Mr. Boshart was very prominent as a banker in Lowville, and as president of the Sheffield Farms Milk Producers Association.

'00

Otto F. Hunziker, at a luncheon given in his honor at Berne, Switzerland, on

August 11, by the Swiss Dairy Commission, was awarded a gold medal for distinguished work in science. He is the fourth to receive this honor.

'05

H. S. Jackson is now chief of the department of botany and plant pathology at the Indiana Experiment Station. He recently accepted the chair of mycology and

cryptogramic botany at the University of Toronto. He will begin his work there January 1. He is well known for his work on rust fungi.

'06

Charles F. Shaw, who is professor of soil technology at the University of California, and in charge of the soil survey in the State, spent last July in Mexico

giving lectures and conducting field excursions on soil formation and classifications at the Meoqui Conference. His address is 320 Hilgard Hall, Berkeley.

Leland M. Baum is poultry farming. His address is 800 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

'11

Waldemar H. (Pat) Fries on September 21 was elected a vice-president of the tradesmen's National Bank and Trust Company, with headquarters at the Germantown office, 5614 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Since 1923 he has been connected with Lewis and Company, investment bankers in Philadelphia.

'12

E. V. Hardenburg made a rather extensive trip through New England and the Maritime Provinces of Canada, attending potato meetings and tours in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, between August 8 and August 22. He met several Cornell people and sent us a lot of notes.

'14

Harris M. Benedict, professor of botany at the University of Cincinnati, and his daughter Jean, 18, a freshman in the same institution, were killed Wednesday, October 17, near the college, when their automobile skidded on a wet pavement and crashed broadside into a street car. Professor Benedict was a graduate of the University of Nebraska, but had spent two years in graduate study at Cornell, where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1914.

Professor Benedict was known as a "second Burbank." He was the founder of the Blue Hydra Society of botany students at the university, and each year conducted a famous summer bird course there. He was president of the Ohio Academy of Science last year and recently was notified that he had been made a representative of the American Society of Plant Physiologists on the National Council of the American Association for the Advancement of science. He also was placed on the committee in charge of the botanical division of the same organization.

He leaves his widow and five children.

John J. Pollock is with the House of Tré-Jur, cosmetic makers. He lives at 1010 Woodruff Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. A second daughter, Winifred, was born recently.

I. William Tamor is in the investment securities business under the firm name of I. Wm. Tamor and Company, at 60 Park Place, Newark, New Jersey. He lives at 168 Heywood Avenue, Orange, New Jersey.

'16

Lewis R. Hart is general manager of the Western Division of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, at 523 Wells Fargo Building, San Francisco.

Harold E. Irish has been appointed requirements development supervisor in the telephone sales department of the Western Electric Company. He has been with the company since 1919, and for seven years was in charge of purchase engineering. After a trip abroad to study European methods of purchasing he was last year transferred to the company's commercial department to supervise studies in regard to telephone supplies prices and to promote the use of standard telephone supplies among the companies of the Bell system.

E. L. Kirkpatrick is now in charge of research work in rural sociology at the University of Wisconsin. Dr. Kirkpatrick received his degree at Cornell in 1922, for rural social organization. He later became Associate Agricultural Economist in the Department of Agriculture at Washington. His six years in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics show an enviable record.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Suiter announce the arrival of Esther Thelma on September 29. They are living at Shamokin, Pennsylvania.

'17

Mary I. Potter is research commissioner at the Henry E. Huntington Library at Pasadena, California.

'18

Girard Hammond, formerly a business manager of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, is named as one of the stockholders in the newly consolidated advertising firm of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn. This combination unites two of the country's largest and most promising advertising businesses. A statement issued by the company says that all the stockholders are actively engaged in the business.

Since July Frederick W. Loede, Jr., has been engineer and secretary of the Passaic County, New Jersey, Park Commission. His address is 320 Moore Avenue, Leonia, New Jersey.

'19

Dana G. Card is assistant in marketing at Lexington, Kentucky.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Von Lengerke of East Orange, New Jersey, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy to William R. Whittingham, 3d. She is a graduate of Columbia.

'20

Guy M. Nearing is in the insurance business with the Nearing Agency in Bowling Green, Ohio. His address is 129

East Court Street. He was married in September, 1927, to Miss Dorothy Phillips of Hudson, Michigan. He writes that Elon H. Priess '15 is with the H. J. Heinz Company.

'21

Clarence P. Hotson has been appointed acting head of the English department at Drury College, in Springfield, Montana, for this year. Last summer he worked at Harvard on his doctoral dissertation on Emerson and Swedenborg. He has a daughter, Grace Augusta, who will be two in October. An older daughter died of diphtheria in April.

Ralph J. Quackenbush is sales and advertising manager of the Des Moines unit of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company. His address is 2809 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

'22

A daughter, Marguerite Louise, was born on September 28 to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph O. Eastlack. Mrs. Eastlack was Marguerite A. Smith, Holyoke '22. They live in Woodbury, New Jersey.

'23

Thomas A. Brown is manager of the Port Chester and White Plains plants of the Sylvestre Oil Company, which markets furnace and fuel oils in the Metropolitan area. He lives at 134 Orawampum Street, White Plains, New York.

W. H. "Bill" Davies recently married, is now living at Libson Street in St. Lawrence County, New York. He is operating a farm which he purchased in November, 1927. "Bill" specializes in Holstein cattle, and chickens.

Helen C. Works '26 A.B. and James S. Hathcock '23 were married at Sage Chapel on June 16. Miss Works is a daughter of Professor George A. Works, former head of the Division of Education at Cornell and now dean of the Graduate Library School at Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Hathcock are living in Washington. He is connected with the United States Department of Agriculture.

A son, Howard Batemen, was born on June 3 to Mr. and Mrs. Rodolph Lewis Johnson of Charleston, West Virginia. Mrs. Johnson was formerly Margaret Porter Bateman '23.

A daughter, Elizabeth Marie, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Carl H. Shiebler of Canandaigua, on July 26. Mrs. Shiebler was Lillian Bacon '23.

R. Elwood Thompson is still connected with the Division of Forestry in the Department of Conservation of Massachusetts. He lives in Great Barrington.

John Vandervort, Jr., '23, of Sidney Center, New York and Helen Manning

New Price Schedule

Castoria	-	-	-	29¢
J. & J. Red Cross Baby Powder				19¢
Woodbury's Soap	-	-	-	19¢
California Syrup of Figs				49¢
Doan's Kidney Pills	-	-	-	49¢
Pinkham's Co.	-	-	-	98¢

THE HILL DRUG STORE

C.W. Daniels, Prop.

328 College Ave.

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SHOES FOR MEN

PPRICE need no longer keep you from smart, good-looking shoes. Bostonians are always distinctive, always correct and priced where style is at no premium. The new Fall and Winter shoes in our windows today invite your inspection.

\$7 to \$11 a Pair

BUTTRICK & FRAWLEY
INCORPORATED

Ithaca's Largest Men's and Boy's Store

Bull, '26, of Middletown, New York, were married on July 21, 1928 at Middletown, New York.

We humbly apologize for mis-information concerning Philip Wakeley, '23. We trust we have the proper material now as "Phil" wrote A. W. Gibson '17 as follows.

"Your informant has got me all wrong, or nearly so. My name is Wakeley, not Wakely; I'm '23, not '24; I'm Assistant Silviculturist in charge of artificial foresta-

tion at the Southern Forest Experiment Station, and only at rare intervals even a pseudo-entomologist; 2323 Robert Street is my house address: and my office address is 326 Custom House Building, New Orleans, Louisiana.

"Incidentally, Professor Guise has asked me to collect all the news I can concerning the foresters of '23. I'd appreciate long letters from them all, addressed to 326 Custom House Building, New Orleans, Louisiana.

"Mrs. Wakeley (Alice—"Chris"—Carlson, '23) and Master Tendon and Miss Patricia Ann Wakeley are thriving, despite the inferiority of New Orleans to Ithaca as a place of residence."

'24

George F. Brewer has left the New York Life Insurance Company, and is now in the sales office of the Truscon Steel Company at 31 Union Square, New York.

Victor L. Crowell, Jr., resigned from the White Plains, New York school system in June, in order to accept a position in the biology department of the Trenton State Normal School. Victor will instruct in nature study and biology, and in methods of teaching nature study and biology. He taught nature study at a camp in Maine this summer. His new address is 108 Columbia Avenue, Trenton, New Jersey.

George Kreisel was married in August. He owns and runs a 160 acre farm. His address is Weedsport, New York, R.D. 3. His wife's maiden name was Ellen Hayes. George's old motto "sane, safe, and single" no longer holds true.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pigott of Rochester, New York, have announced the marriage of their daughter, Marguerite L. Pigott '24, to William A. Carran, Jr. '26 E.E. on July 30. They are living at 17829 Canterbury Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Leonard D. Slattery of Amsterdam, N. Y., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Mabel Kathleen Slattery '26, to George P. Vincent '24. He is now in the research laboratory of the Eastman Kodak Company in Rochester. Miss Slattery, who received her A.B. from Vassar in '25, is now Carnegie research assistant in physics at Cornell.

'25

Eugene Borda, who is with the United Fruit Company at Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, has been moved from his job as overseer of a banana farm and is now doing soil survey work.

Ruth Sofia Carlson '25 married Eric R. Ericson of Brooklyn, New York, January 4, 1928. They are living at 1422 Avenue S. Mrs. Ericson was formerly employed in the department of farm management for several years and later went to Gainseville, Florida, where she was similarly employed at the University of Florida. Mr. Ericson is connected with the Geology Department of the Gulf Refining Company of New York.

Evadne G. Farrar writes that she is teaching English and Marian N. Bronson '27 is teaching sciences in the Deposit, New York, High School. They live at 114 Second Street.

Robert W. McCord has announced the marriage of his daughter, Emily B. McCord '26 A.B., to Hewlett E. Sutton '25, on June 30 at Westbury, Long Island,



Blast Stumps with HERCULES

THE land under stumps is tied up in a non-productive investment.

Set this land to work.

A little Hercules Dynamite properly placed will do the trick. It will help you to turn waste lands into fertile fields. Sign and mail the coupon printed below and we shall send you "Hercules Dynamite on the Farm" which tells you how to plant trees, dig ditches, break up hard subsoil and do many other things with the help of dynamite.

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(INCORPORATED)

900 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware

Please send me a free copy of "Hercules Dynamite on the Farm."

Name.....
College.....
City..... State.....

New York. They are living at Van Cott Avenue and Washington Street, Hempstead; Long Island.

Alexis L. Romanoff was married on September 1 to Anastasia J. Sayenko a graduate of the College of Pharmacy and Science in Philadelphia. Both were formerly students at the Tomask University, Russia. Dr. Romanoff is research instructor in poultry husbandry.

George C. Strong is manager and half owner of the Sunrise Farms in Water Mill, Long Island, New York. The major crop is potatoes, of which they have 120 acres this year. He and his wife, who was Alice V. Kangas '27, and their eleven-months-old son, George, Jr., are now living in their bungalow on Peconic Bay. Strong writes that a son, Theodore Earl, was born recently to Theodore F. Squires '25; also that Hervey S. Rose '25, "who is still single and proud of it" is raising potatoes on Long Island.

'26

Arvine C. Bowdish is a broker's clerk with Whitehouse and Company at 186 Remson Street, Brooklyn. This fall he is playing soccer with the Crescent Athletic Club. He is also on their lacrosse team.

Hilda Longyear is dietician and manager at a dormitory for men at Stanford University.

R. C. Bradley is manager of the Garber Poultry Farm, Enid, Oklahoma. Last spring he sold 100,000 baby chicks. This fall, he expects to house over 5500 pullets. Earl Mortimer '29 has been working with Mr. Bradley since this last June.

L. P. "Pete" Ham, extension instructor of publications, has resigned his position on the University staff in order to accept an advertising position with the American Agriculturist. He will make his headquarters in Chicago.

Albert Kurdt is manager of the Farm Bureau at Kingston, New York

Dean R. Marble and Anna Hamlin of Brockport, New York, were married April 10, 1928. Mrs. Marble was a teacher at the South Hill School, Ithaca. Mr. Marble is a member of the poultry department instructing staff.

Franklin F. Muller was married in Brooklyn, New York, on September 5 to Miss Joan L. Sullivan. Mrs. Muller is a graduate of Elmira College with the class of '27. They are living at Ithaca, R.F.D.7.

George G. Murray is supervisor of claims with the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company at 1100 Park Square Building, Boston, Massachusetts. He writes that Frank B. MacKenzie '26 is with the Fox Case Corporation in New York.

Marjorie D. Van Order and Lester C. Kienzle of Syracuse were married Tuesday

September 18. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. H. Powers pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Ithaca. Mr. and Mrs. Kienzle will make their home in Syracuse.

John L. Slack is manager of the Castleton Hotel at New Castle, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Ezra Armstrong Tuttle has announced the marriage of her daughter, Aletta M. Tuttle '26, to James Wilson Ramsey, on June 23 in Louisville, Ken-

tucky. He received the degree of B.S. from the University of Kentucky in '27, and of M.S. in Chemistry, from Oberlin last June.

'27

Ray Bender is now instructor in animal industry in the University of Delaware. Ray's new address is at Newark, Delaware.

A. H. "Bill" Blencoe '28, G. Harold Cowles '27, J. C. "Jim" Pettengill '28, and S. W. "Stan" Warren '27 toured the



From Frigid Zones to Tropics

HERMAN Trelle, who recently carried away both the wheat and oats championships at the International Exposition, is a modern farmer in the truest sense of the term. He has the scientific knowledge necessary to plan a successful season. He selects and knows how to use the equipment necessary to carry out his program.

Knowing the treatment his land required to produce record crops, he summer fallowed, harrowed twice in the spring, seeded, packed and double harrowed again before the seed came through the ground.

The sturdy strength and steady performance of his Case tractor enabled him to do all this work in the limited time permitted. Because the tractor required so little attention he could concentrate on quality work.

Wherever more and better work is demanded, there you will find Case machines. Their reputation for efficient performance, economy and long life under all conditions extends from the frigid zones to the tropics.

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Farm Machines of Outstanding Quality—

Tractors
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Silo Fillers
Grain Drills
Field Tillers
Grand Detour
and E. B.
Plows and
Tillage Tools
Grain Binders
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Corn Machinery
Cotton Machinery
Manure Spreaders

CASE

QUALITY MACHINES FOR PROFITABLE FARMING

United States this summer in a Studebaker. They visited 27 states and two foreign countries (Canada and Mexico). One of the highlights of the trip was the four weeks spent working in the harvest fields of Nebraska. They started right after commencement in June, going west by the northern route. They went through the Corn Belt, Nebraska, Colorado, stopping to climb Pike's Peak and Long's Peak, and on through Idaho to Washington and the apple region.

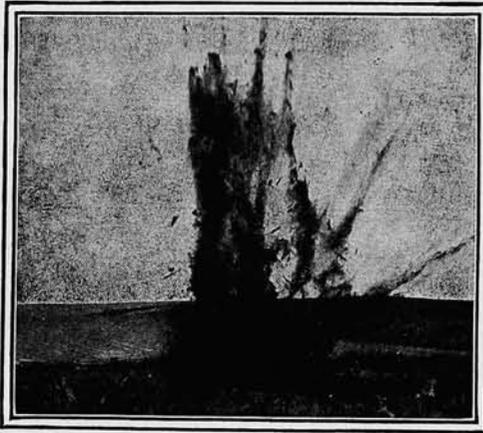
They came home through California, Arizona, Texas, the Cotton Belt and along the Atlantic Seaboard. They said they were glad to get back, but we don't know yet what the reasons were.

In Fairport, Iowa, they stopped to see F. "Bugs" Fish '28. "Bugs" was working for the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries during the summer. He is now an instructor in the department of hygiene at Johns Hopkins University. He gave them a "free" meal.

At Auburn, Alabama, they saw C. G. "Cam" Garman '28 who is an instructor in farm management at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

"Bill" is back on the home farm near Cooperstown, New York, helping his father. Harold is farming at Ashville, New York, trying to put into practical use some of the ideas he got while on the trip. "Stan" is an instructor and doing graduate work in Cornell at the farm management department.

WHAT THE COLLEGE DOES FOR THE FARM



T. Morton Bright is with the Florex Gardens, rose growers, in North Wales, Pa. He was married last April to Miss Clara E. Lukens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irwin G. Lukens. She is a graduate of Martha Washington Seminary. They live at South Broad Street, Lansdale, Pennsylvania.

Lyman W. Davison '16 has announced the marriage of his sister, Mildred Ethel Davison '27, to Frank Austin Conerton, Jr., on June 17, at Lynbrook, Long Island, New York. Mr. Conerton is a graduate of Drexel Institute.

Wendell Fields is still assisting the farmers of Onondaga County in their efforts to be better farmers. For nearly two years now he has been assistant Farm Bureau Manager of that county. We occasionally see "Wen" back on the campus, attending various conventions.

Acres made to order

THOUSANDS of acres of rich, productive land have been added to the farms of this country by the removal of scattered stumps and boulders, which prevented the cultivation of the entire field, reduced its yield, and the farmers' income.

The Federal Government, with the aid of the State Agricultural Colleges, made economical stump and boulder removal possible by supplying an efficient, low-cost land-clearing explosive, such as Pyrotol, and demonstrating to the farmers how to use it. Through the agricultural leaders in your college and other State Colleges, and the Extension Service, farmers were shown the advantages of using explosives to remove stumps and boulders from partially cleared acreage, or adding more acres by clearing cut-over land. The value of crops

grown on the sites of former stumps and boulders quickly pays the blasting costs. The cleared acre is the profit-maker.

By the du Pont Company making AGRITOL—a new and improved explosive for stump and boulder blasting and other farm uses—your college and other State Colleges are enabled to continue with the farm improvement work begun and carried so far with Pyrotol—the government explosive cartridge by the du Pont Company.

The methods of using explosives for farm improvements are described and illustrated in the "Farmers' Handbook of Explosives." It will be sent free, and also detailed information about AGRITOL, upon receipt of your request. Please use the coupon.

Arnold Hilbert was married to Ruth L. Carlton in Danby on June 28. Arnold is practicing "vet" in Candor where he and his bride are living. The wedding was a double one, his brother Kenneth '28 Veterinary being married to Evangeline Baylor of Danby. Kenneth has accepted a position with the Veterinary College at Farmingdale, Long Island, where he and his bride are living.

A daughter, Marie Kemp, was born on July 31 to Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Hoadley. Mrs. Hoadley was Elma E. Little '27. They are living at 17 Hampton Avenue, Schenectady, New York.

Ida May Hungerford '27 and Joseph W. McCartney were married at the home of the bride's parents on July 7. Ida has been teaching for the past year in the High School at Roslyn, Long Island. Mr. McCartney is an employee in the poultry department. They are living at 708 Mitchell Street, Ithaca.

"Dave" Sage, who took graduate work in the Poultry Husbandry Department in 1928, is now working for the Pennsylvania Railroad. His address is Hartsdale, New York.

Edmund Vial is now located at the Agricultural and Scientific Bureau, 19 West 44th St. New York City, where he is statistician for the firm.



AGRITOL

The new LAND-CLEARING EXPLOSIVE

Successor to Pyrotol

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Explosives Department, CD-3
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Please send me a copy of the "Farmers' Handbook of Explosives" and information concerning AGRITOL for farm improvements.

Name.....

Town.....

State.....

'28

Newman T. Allison is assistant manager of Stouffers Lunch at 618 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He lives at the Downtown Branch Y. M. C. A.

Charles W. Atkinson was married on June 18 to Doris M. Hitching. They are living in Honolulu, H. T.

Ruth Birge is the head dietitian at Spelman College in Atlanta, Georgia. Her mail should be addressed to the College there.

Clarence F. Blewer is a bank clerk in Chicago. His address is Harris Trust and Savings Bank, 115 West Monroe Street. He spent the summer abroad traveling in an orchestra. "Babe" was business manager of THE COUNTRYMAN last year.

Eleanor Bretsch is living at 134 Third St., Newburgh, New York. She is teaching home economics in the Junior High School.

Evelyn Calkins and Corrine Messing are student dietitians in the Buffalo City Hospital. They are living at 51 Pembroke Avenue, Buffalo, New York.

Reynold O. Claycomb '27 and Elinor B. Shipman '27 A.B. were married last March. Claycomb is assistant steward at the Hotel Statler in Buffalo, New York. They are living at 145 Cottage Street.

Edna M. Cobb is a home management specialist in the extension service of the University of Maine. She lives at 58 Main Street, Orono, Maine.

E. D. "Dede" Dann recently married Arthur Bullock. They are living at Canton, Pennsylvania. He is a graduate of Penn State and a lawyer.

Carlotta F. Denman married William H. Kimball '27 Arts October 6, in Sage Chapel. They are living at Brooktondale, New York. Mr. Kimball is in business now in Ithaca.

Elizabeth E. "Betty" Denman is teaching domestic science in the Cortland High School.

John Ehrlich is now at 1200 College Road, Durham, North Carolina. He is a fellow in botany and a graduate student in botany and plant pathology. He spent the summer in the Adirondacks in the employ of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture assisting in investigation of Woodgate rust on Scotch pine and blister rust of white pine. "Johnny" edited THE COUNTRYMAN last year.

Warren W. Fisk is associated with the F. G. Shattuck Company in the Schrafts tea room at 418 South Warren Street, Syracuse, New York. He lives at 653 West Onondaga Street.

Mildred L. Gordon is staying at home in Dwight, Illinois, until February, when

she will enter the dietitians' training course at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota.

Laura Griswold, former woman's editor of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, spent the summer at Chautauqua, New York, as one of the dietitians in the country club there. This year she is in the co-operative cafeteria in Grand Central Station in New York. She is living in Butler Hall

at 119 Street and Morningside Drive, New York City.

Harriet Kratzer is spending the year at home in Baldwinsville, New York.

Mildred Kratzer is teaching domestic science in the Junior High School at Canastota, New York.

Harry Limbacher breezed into the New York City offices of the Dairymen's

"The Tornado has blown down our Mill I want to borrow \$10,000"

When the terrible tornado swept across the midwest back in 1896, it left Purina Mills a heap of ruins.

Young Will Danforth had just been down to his boyhood home getting some more orders from his farmer friends for his new mixed feed for livestock and poultry.

And now the little pioneer mill was wiped out—no tornado insurance, no money to rebuild, no security to offer the banker.

But there was one banker in St. Louis who had great faith in the idea of properly balanced feeds. He had seen how the feeders who tried Purina were coming back for more. So—without security—he loaned Mr. Danforth the money to rebuild Purina Mills.

Purina is proud of the fact the banker had the confidence which built back that little mill. Purina is proud of the fact that each year more and more farmers had confidence—a confidence that has made possible the stretching of the



one little mill into the 18 big mills of today.

For thirty-four years Purina has kept faith with the farmer. And Purina is still building confidence—by building more profitable livestock and poultry.

PURINA MILLS
966 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Sold at the stores with the checkerboard sign in the United States and Canada

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poultry — cows
calves — hogs



steers — sheep
horses

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Full Weight,
Galvanized—
for economy
and lasting service!

And Apollo-Keystone Copper Steel
RUST-RESISTING Galvanized
Roofing Products

Why build to burn? For best protection from fire, storms and lightning, use metal roofing and siding.

APOLLO-KEystone Copper Steel Galvanized Sheets (alloyed with copper) are the highest quality sheets manufactured. Unequaled for Roofing, Siding, Flumes, Tanks and all sheet metal work. Use Keystone Roofing Tin for residences. Look for the Keystone Included in Brands. Sold by leading dealers.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, General Offices; Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Like a Size 48 Suit on a Size 36 Man

is a 24% protein grain ration on a farm that grows plenty of alfalfa hay. Each is a waste of material. And an 18% grain ration on a farm that produces no roughage better than timothy and corn fodder is as wrong in the other direction.

A year or four years from now you may be mixing or buying your own grain ration. Be as careful about having it fit your farm as you are about having your new suit fit your form.

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

is the basis of many dairy ration formulas, of various protein contents—formulas that balance well with all kinds of roughage and home-grown grains.

(N.B. Any alumnus who thinks our formula suggestions might help him NOW, can have them free... and they WILL help.)

WRITE:

Ration Service Dept.,

Corn Products Refining Co.

17 Battery Place, New York City

IN EVERY LIVE DEALER'S STOCK
AND EVERY GOOD DAIRY RATION

40% Protein



Guaranteed

League and persuaded them that he should be given a chance at running the organization. After working a month at the League Plant in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, he received an advancement, being sent to Liberty, New York.

Miss Elizabeth Hague Lincoln, niece of Professor Paul M. Lincoln, director of the School of Electrical Engineering, married Harrison Louis Goodman '26 M.E., of Harriman, Tennessee on June 9. The couple are living in Seneca Falls where Mr. Goodman holds a position with the Gould Pump Company.

Rachel A. Merritt is teaching home-making in the Alexandria Bay, New York, High School. She lives at 52 Walton Street.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Morgan have announced the marriage of their daughter, Miriam D. E. Morgan '28 to Robert F. Brand '26 A.B. in Ithaca on September 29. Brand is in the Romance Language Department at Hobart College.

Earnest F. Nohle is teaching agriculture in the High School in Wolcott, New York.

After a try at various other jobs, "Hank" Quinn has finally taken up Agricultural work. He is living at 41 Van Wort Street, Albany, New York and is working for the State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Hans M. Ries is food controller for Horwath and Horwath, public accountants and auditors in New York. His address is 567 West 113th Street, New York.

Nellie Rightmeyer of Slaterville Road, '28, was married on October 12 to William J. Hamilton, of Flushing, Long Island, '26. Mr. Hamilton is an instructor in biology at Cornell, working for his doctor's degree.

Jeanette Seely has received a position with Herman Walendorf, florist at the Hotel Ansonia, New York.

S. Reuben Shapley is assistant county agent of Niagara County for October and November. "Rube" spent the summer at home helping his father on the farm. His mail should be sent to the Farm Bureau Office, Lockport, New York.

Ernest Terwilliger is assistant manager of the Hotel Bridgway in Springfield, Massachusetts.

George E. Tuoti is with the Cape Cod Nurseries in Falmouth, Massachusetts. His address there is Box 321.

"Phil" Wallace is now working on a large sugar plantation in Cuba.

Hermione Wilcox has a position as a student dietitian in a hospital at Rochester

Nellie M. "Len" Wilson is teaching at Wayland, New York.

Marjorie "Marge" Stevens is teaching domestic science in Churchville, New York and is also the 4H Club leader in that place.

Dr. R. S. Kirby '22 and his family visited the plant pathology department for a week during October. Dr. Kirby is the acting chief of extension plant pathology at Penn State.

Miss Synthia Westcott, research assistant to Professor H. H. Whetzel, is spending a short vacation on the Pacific coast.

Professor E. A. White of the department of floriculture was one of the principal speakers at the national meeting of retail florists held in West Braden, Indiana, September 27-28. He spoke of the facilities which colleges now have for the training of students who intend to some day operate flower stores. A recent survey showed that Cornell offers the most and best organized work in retailing, and is closely followed by the University of Illinois; Ohio State University and Pennsylvania State College offer a moderate amount of work in this rather new field. The first definite work began at Cornell in 1919 to try and teach students how to better use flowers for decoration and designs and has now developed to a point where the students stage at least one flower show a year to which the public is invited, exhibits are shown from little vases to a whole banquet table.

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A CATALOG OF DAIRY PLANTS! It shows modern equipment in practically every conceivable layout. Large plants and small plants. Butter, milk and ice cream plants. A valuable reference book for the dairy science student.

It also serves to illustrate the magnitude and diversity of equipment problems being handled *successfully* by the CP Organization every day.

We'll gladly send you a copy upon request.

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THE success of poultry owners everywhere with Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is positive proof that scientific data, coupled with the manufacturing and distributing resources of a great company, form a combination of tremendous economic value. We are always pleased to receive suggestions, or comments, from those who teach or study scientific feeding methods.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY
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BUY THE FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS



Sex Apparel

Apparel has an appeal.

It appeals to ones friends for they are the ones who see our clothes most. They like to have us look our best.

It appeals to us for it makes us feel our best.

When we're right — and know it — there's a satisfaction that shows up in our work.

\$34.50 and up to \$62.50

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[[Every printing customer requires a
DEPENDABLE PRINTER]]

DAIRY TEAM PLACES FOURTH IN CATTLE JUDGING CONTEST

27 Teams in Keen Competition at
National Dairymen's Show

THE dairy judging team placed fourth in the student's intercollegiate dairy cattle judging contest at the National Dairymen's show at Memphis, Tennessee. Twenty-seven teams were entered, each from a different state. New York was represented by the Cornell team composed of R. A. "Bob" Dyer '29, E. E. Foster '29, and J. W. "Jerry" Stiles '29. Professor C. A. Allen coached the team. The first four places in order went to Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and New York. Cornell was the first eastern team to place; thereby clearing its record of the defeat suffered from the Connecticut aggies earlier in the season at Springfield, Massachusetts.

Make Ten Day Trip

The team and coach left on their ten day trip Wednesday, October 10. They visited several farms in the vicinities of Rochester and Buffalo for practice in judging. At Cincinnati the boys made a sight-seeing tour.

The judging contest took place on the Memphis fair grounds Saturday, October 13. The twenty-seven college teams judged the four major breeds of dairy cattle, Ayrshire, Holstein, Jersey, and Guernsey. The three rings for each breed were for bulls, aged-cows, and heifers. Each contestant gave a two minute speech for his placing of the aged-cows. The results of the contest were announced at a banquet for the judging teams Tuesday evening.

"Jerry" was high man on the team, placing fourth in the judging of Jerseys and ninth in the judging of all breeds. But the teams high rating was due to the consistent good work of every man.

More than 35,000 farmers through the G. L. F. Exchange and the Dairymen's League are cooperating with the ag college in determining the amount of protein necessary for cow diet. The experiment started November 1, and will continue for two years using 36 purebred and grade Holsteins.

UPPER CAMPUS MEN RECEIVE ATHLETIC AWARDS

Varsity Crew "C"
Katz, Bernard '29

Junior Varsity Insignia

Godfrey, G. L. '28
Moody, J. E. '28
Stillman, W. W. '29
Todd, C. H. '29
Bate, H. H. '30

Freshman Crew Numerals

Lueder, F. A. '31
Smith, E. M. '31

Varsity Baseball "C"

Cushman, B. S. '28
LaFrance, A. '28
Hanselman, C. '28
Schultz, W. '28
Lewis, R. W. '30

DR. LADD BACK FROM EUROPE COMPARES FARMING

Dr. C. E. Ladd is back from a six months' visit in Europe. He drove a car seven thousand miles through England and Scotland. In England he assisted in starting farm management research at one of the institutions. In Denmark and Germany he made a careful comparison of farming with that in the United States. Each excels in certain fields. In particular, England is studying and caring for pastures to a much greater extent than the United States is, but New York produces better milk than can be found in any place in Europe. The American farmer is much more efficient in handling labor on his farm, but the European farmer in general uses his farm land more intensively. He says that colleges in the United States have made a much closer study of educational methods in extension teaching than those in Europe, and that a closer relationship exists between the extension worker and the farmer in the United States than in most European countries. In Denmark, however, he found quite as close a relationship as in the United States.

FLORICULTURISTS WILL HOLD "MUM" BALL AND FLOWER SHOW

Floral Decorations and Exhibits Make
Willard Straight Dance Unique

THE Floriculture Club and Phi Alpha Xi, honorary floriculture society, sponsors of the Cornell Spring Flower Show, have added an elaborate fall formal dance to their program to be held in Willard Straight Friday, November 2 in the midst of a flower setting of chrysanthemums whose beauty and interest will approach that of the spring flower show. One of the features of unusual interest will be a realistic woodland setting out under the stars upon the west terrace—Whole shocks of corn, field mice, and a harvest moon with somnulent music drifting in from somewhere! Mr. Foster Coffin has given his fullest cooperation and that of his assistants to make this dance unique. Professor E. A. White, head of the department of floriculture and ornamental horticulture, states that in the floral setting the department's resources will be augmented by those of the large flower interests throughout the state. The music will be supplied by Vinc Maloney's Serenaders of Owasco lake.

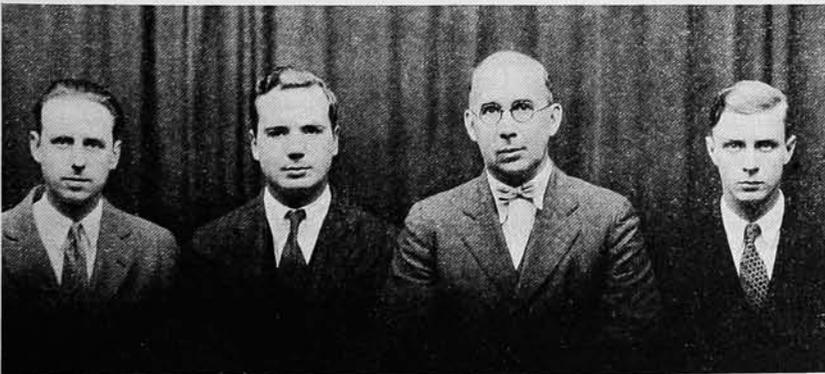
Afternoon Flower Show

The display will be complete and open for public inspection Friday afternoon. No charge for admission will be made for the afternoon program, as the purpose of the display is purely educational. There will be music from 3:30 until 6:00. A corsage fashion show will be presented to aid the wearer of flowers in the problems of flower etiquette. At the same time the florists and horticulturists of the state will have a meeting. A banquet has been planned for 6:30 with a varied program of speeches and stunts.

The men on the committees in charge of the dance festivities and decorations are: from Pi Alpha Xi, R. A. 'Don' Aymar '29, H. H. Handelman '29, F. W. 'Zeke' Ruzicka '29; from the Floriculture Club, D. J. 'Fleck' Fleckenstein '30, R. C. 'Dick' Churchill '30, and J. M. 'Joe' Johnston '30.

The patrons and patronesses of the occasion will be President and Mrs. Farrand, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Treman, Sr., Colonel and Mrs. Beacham, Miss Ruth L. Fitch, dean of women, Miss Grace Seelye of Sage College, Professor and Mrs. Bristow Adams, Mrs. Conger of Willard Straight Hall, Professor and Mrs. E. A. White, Professor and Mrs. J. C. Beal, Professor Ralph W. Curtis, Professor and Mrs. Chester Hunn, Professor and Mrs. Joseph C. Porter.

The plant path department held its annual picnic in Upper Enfield Gorge Monday evening, October 15. There were 66 persons present, including members of the staff, their families, and graduate students. The department took advantage of the occasion to honor Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Cook who were married during the summer. The department gave a pageant showing the exploits of Cook's most famous ancestors, Captain Cook, the navigator, and Dr. Cook, the pseudo discoverer of the North Pole.



DAIRY JUDGING TEAM

E. E. Foster

J. W. Stiles

Professor C. A. Allen

R. A. Dyer

F. B. MORRISON APPOINTED HEAD OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Dr. Morrison Accepts Post Left Vacant by the Retirement of Professor Wing

Dr. F. B. Morrison, formerly director of the New York state experiment stations, has been appointed head of the animal husbandry department, and Dr. U. P. Hedrick, prominent horticulturist, succeeds Dr. Morrison as head of the Geneva Experiment Station.

Dr. Morrison takes the vacancy left by Professor Wing's retiring in June. Professor Wing was head of the department for forty years, and retired with the rank of professor emeritus. Dr. Morrison, who came from the University of Wisconsin, was head of the experiment stations for the past year. He is the author of a standard book on feeds and feeding.

A. R. Mann Has New Duties

Dean A. R. Mann now combines with his duties and title of Dean, those of the directorship of the Cornell Experiment Station. He has been dean of the ag college for ten years, and returned last year from a two year visit to Europe where he studied questions in relation to agricultural education.

FLORICULTURE STUDENTS

TAKE INTERESTING TRIP

Students taking the commercial floriculture course made an inspection trip to Rome and Utica on October 19, and visited the leading florists there. In Rome the first visit was at the retail store of John E. Coykendall who gave a very interesting talk on the management of a retail store where all the flowers sold are bought and not grown by the florist. Some very beautiful chrysanthemums which were grown in California and shipped East were shown to the class as illustrating how far a florist will go to obtain fine flowers today. The store and growing ranges of Ivar Ringdahl were also visited, and at the new greenhouse range the younger members of the class were introduced to the foreman, Mr. Arthur Bool, who for many years previous to 1927 was in charge of the floriculture greenhouses here at Cornell. In the afternoon the store and greenhouse ranges of Charles Baker at Utica were inspected quite carefully because he has the largest and most modern greenhouse range in northwestern New York. Mr. Baker was formerly mayor of Utica and in an inspiring talk emphasized the fact that floriculture is still in its infancy and needs the services of specialists.

AG COLLEGE SPONSERS

COUNTY DRAMATIC CONTEST

On the neutral ground of Yates county, Schuyler, Ontario, and Steuben counties will compete for the district championship in the state dramatic contest, November 17, at Penn Yan. Each group of players is the champion of its own county and the winners of the district championship will go to Ithaca to try for the state championship.

Steuben county will be represented by the Prattsburg home bureau with the play "The Teeth of the Gift Horse"; Moreland home bureau of Schuyler county will present "Sparkling Lucia"; and the Cheshire Grange from Ontario county will give "One Hundred Dollars."

The college of agriculture sponsors these annual dramatic contests and the final contest takes place at Ithaca during Farm and Home Week in February. The state

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B. S. Cushman, Jr.
Kenneth Davenport
C. F. Olsen
A. T. Ringrose
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R. D. West

HELIOS

L. L. Clough
L. H. Colvin
George Cornwall
E. E. Foster
W. F. Foster
H. S. Northrop
A. J. Rissman
R. J. Smith

is divided into five districts, each of which includes a number of counties. This is the second year such a contest has been scheduled.

The winning group for the state receives \$50, while the other four groups in the finals receive awards of \$20 each. Four of the five awards are provided by the American Agriculturist, the fifth by an anonymous donor.

HOTEL ASSOCIATION MEETS

The Hotel Association held its first meeting of the year at the Alpha Sigma Phi house, 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, October 10. The president of the association, A. C. Hunt, '29, welcomed all the new members. Professors H. B. Meek, in charge of the hotel course, gave a short talk on the hotelmen's convention at Denver, where many hotel men expressed their appreciation of the course in hotel management given here. Plans for the opening of Hotel Ezra Cornell were discussed. Refreshments consisting of the usual doughnuts and cider were served.

Prize for Hotel Junior

The Ahrens Publishing Company, publishers of hotel periodicals, has announced a prize of 100 dollars, first class passage to and from Europe, and a position in a European hotel for the summer. The prize is to be awarded to the junior in the hotel management course at Cornell who succeeds in getting the most in print in the Ahrens publications during the year.

WILL HOLD 3RD POULTRY SCHOOL

The poultry department will conduct its third annual poultry and egg marketing school the week of November 19. The school was started two years ago, because of the need for better marketing and because of the increased demand for knowledge on this subject, with an attendance of twelve. The following year twenty-five attended, it is expected that the number will again increase greatly.

According to the poultry department the symptoms of overproduction are becoming more evident each year, and the more progressive poultrymen, instead of giving most of their attention, as formerly, to quantity production of poultry and eggs, are now seeking to improve marketing methods, for the best results. The poultry business, says the department, is not only a business but is highly competitive business and no poultryman can afford to neglect so important a part as marketing. The poultry department is conducting the registration and distribution of information.

AG-DOMECON ASSOCIATION HOLDS FALL GET-TOGETHER

Unusual Program Makes Evening Highly Entertaining

The first Ag-Domecon get-together of the year was held on Tuesday evening, October 9 in Roberts Assembly at 8:15. The main talk of the evening was given by Dean A. R. Mann, '04, who spoke on the common interests of the students in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. H. H. "Benny" Benson '29, director of ag athletics, gave a talk on athletics and members of the faculty entertained with special features.

Dean Mann told how originally home economics had been part of the Ag College, but finally the State had established separate colleges. He went on to state that both colleges had retained their primary interest in rural life. He said that we are all united on common ground as Cornellians. He ended his speech with an invitation to all students to come to his office to talk things over and get acquainted.

Professor G. A. Everett '99, gave a witty description of the French Canadians, for whom he has a high regard, and finished by reading "The Old Time," a story full of local color of French-Canada.

Professor O. F. Cutris '16 and Professor L. H. MacDaniels '17, entertained the assembly with some songs to the accompaniment of a guitar. The selection most enjoyed by the students was one containing remarks about some of the members of the faculty.

Frosh Welcomed

Under the direction of H. H. "Howie" Beers '29, president of the Ag Association and presiding officer, the assembly composed a parody to the round "Little Tommy Tinker," as a welcome to the frosh. Here it is:

"You dear little frosh
You're welcome by gosh
So don't begin to cry
Ma, Ma, poor little innocent guy."

Refreshments were served and a dance was held in Domecon 245. The music was supplied by "Hal" Brown's orchestra.

The Floriculture Club held the first meeting of the year in Home Economics Assembly on Tuesday evening, October 16. A buffet supper, partaken by the students and faculty, was followed by a short business meeting. Stunts, staged by undergraduate members, included some caricatures of professors in the department, and a very amusing Romeo and Juliet balcony scene. F. C. Coddington, Sp., also projected moving pictures of his trip to Europe. The pictures took the meeting for a European trip, traveling from England and its floricultural exhibits, through France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany and Holland. After the pictures the floor was cleared, and dancing to the tune of a portable phonograph was in order for the rest of the evening.

The new members of the plant path department are: Miss L. D. Bailey, assistant, is a graduate of Wellesley of the class of '28. B. H. Davis, assistant, graduated from Wabash with the class of '28. E. Erickson has an Armstrong fellowship for investigation of diseases of shade trees; he is from the University of Minnesota of the class of '26. L. Heusted, assistant, Oberlin, class '28. R. Winters, assistant, Kansas, class of '28.

After the Game

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Domecon Doings



GIRLS EXPERIMENT WITH VARIOUS FOOD COST LEVELS

THE girls in the Apartment last spring subjected themselves to an experiment with four food cost levels according to the figures given by Dr. Benjamin R. Andrews. These figures were computed from food budgets of family incomes ranging from the lowest to the highest. The figures per day are as follows: 40 cents per man, 32 cents per woman; 53 cents per man, 42 cents per woman; 82 cents per man, 64 cents per woman; the last and liberal level 1.20-\$2.00 per man, and \$.96-\$1.60 per woman.

Four days were given to each level and this series was repeated twice. In all cases the aim was to get an adequate diet as to protein, carbohydrate, calcium, phosphorus, iron and vitamins A, B, C and D. An average for a group of college women was taken as the basis for the calorie requirement per day. The Cornell point system was employed in determining whether the meals were adequate in supplying calcium, phosphorus, and iron.

Low Level Proves Less Palatable

When the girls were living on 32 cents per person per day they did not eat between meals. Of necessity for the calorie requirement in this low cost level, the carbohydrate foods were used too freely. Dried fruits and dried beans supplanted fresh fruits and the more expensive fresh vegetables. Due to lack of fresh fruits in the diet Vitamine C content was low. Cheese and legumes were used as the source of protein, rather than the more expensive meats.

By contrast the girls found it much simpler to live on the 96 cent level than on the 32 cent level. On the higher level guests could be entertained or an occasional meal could be taken out.

HOME PRACTICE GROUPS CHANGE

On November 4, Grace Howell, Frances Hook, Lydia Kitt, Charlotte Kolb, and Edith Young went into the Lodge for their five weeks of home practice under the supervision of Miss Sannie Callan.

On the same day Eleanor Dempsey, Ruth Gaynor, Marian Irvine, Evangeline Kelsey, Mary Quigley, and Hermaine Stewart entered the apartment in the Domecon building for their practice under Miss Faith Fenton.

APARTMENT MAKES GAY

For the first four weeks of school the girls who were carrying out their home practice in the Apartment, namely, Thelma Dalrymple, Marian Hollway, Elizabeth Strong and Betty Philbrick, took as their special project the giving of parties.

They gave a card party one evening for sixteen at which many of the instructors of the College were present. Their most unusual entertainment was a futuristic

OMICRON NU

Catherine Buckelew
Jean Warren
Esther Young

party. All was as it is to be fifty years hence—the costumes, the refreshments and the games. The winner of one of the games received a futuristic picture, and the loser a pair of spectacles to better enable her to see into the future. Alcohol and salt burning together in a bowl cast a striking futuristic light over the party. Refreshments were served by a mechanical servant in a tinfoil suit.

According to custom the Apartment is planning a formal party, which will this year take the form of an election party. Cakes with the names of the candidates and salads molded like the Capitol will be served as refreshments.

GIRL ATTENDS DETROIT SCHOOL

Helen Whalen '29 is studying at the Merrill-Palmer School of Homemaking during the first term this year. The school is located at 71 Ferry Avenue, East, in Detroit, Michigan. She was sent there by the College of Home Economics here because of her high scholarship and interest in home economics work. While there she will take courses in nutrition and in nursery school work, and will receive credit in them to replace similar courses given here.

EDITORIAL

Did we enter home economics to learn to cook and sew? No, of course not. Why, then, did we enter? Probably because we wanted to become teachers, dietitians, or extension workers,—because we wanted to acquire one of those indefinite things called an education.

Of course we expect learning to cook and sew is a part of that education, but almost a greater part of it is the making of contacts with other people—learning what and how the rest of the world thinks. The Home Economics Club to which every domecon girl automatically belongs offers friendship to all in the College. THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN opens competitions twice a year, which offer training in business and in editorial and news writing. The two honorary societies in the College are a goal toward which to strive throughout the four years.

Yea, verily, if during our educating process in home economics we have availed ourselves of all the opportunities which the College offers us, in our senior year we'll probably be allowed to wheel the Lodge baby about the campus!

NEW FACULTY MEMBERS HAVE HAD MUCH EXPERIENCE

THE College of Home Economics has four new members on its staff this year. Dr. Marion Pfund of the department of foods and nutrition comes from Yale University where her advanced work in chemistry has been done. Miss Pfund also has a degree from Vassar and from Simmons College. She has been a member of the staff at Vassar, and has also had experience as chemist with a commercial firm. At Cornell she is particularly interested in teaching the practical application of chemistry to the preparation of foods.

Three of the new members come direct from Columbia where they have received advanced degrees. Miss Murial Brasie, who teaches textiles and clothing, and Miss Laura Leske, who is in charge of millinery, both did their graduate work in household arts education. Miss Brasie was formerly a member of the faculty of Stout Institute as teacher of household arts and clothing. Miss Leske is a graduate of Oklahoma University and specialized in textiles and clothing at Columbia.

Miss Helen Hubbell, the new specialist in nutrition, who also comes from Columbia, has taught nutrition at the University of Washington and the School of Nursing, Yale University. During the war she was in France doing canteen work for the Y. M. C. A., and for two and a half years she was with the Red Cross working as nutritionist with the Henry Street Settlement nurses in two health centers in New York.

FRESHMEN ARE ENTERTAINED

The Domecon freshmen were entertained on Tuesday evening, October 30, at a Hallowe'en party. Both the faculty and the students appeared in masquerade costumes, and entered with spirit into the evening of dancing and stunts.

Ferne Griffith '29 had charge of the party. She was assisted by Frances Leonard '30, food; Pete Talbot '30, publicity; Frankie Hauslein '30, program; Dora Wagner '30, guests and arrangements; and Pauline Terwilliger '30, decorations.

MASS MEETING WAS HELD

A compulsory home economics mass meeting was called by Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, director of the College, on Wednesday afternoon, October 31, in room 245. Edith Young '29, president of the Home Economics Club presided. She urged everyone to pay her dues of fifty cents a year to the Club. Since every girl in domecon is a member of the Club she can show her interest and loyalty by paying dues and attending the few meetings during the year.

All the freshmen girls are urged to sign up to be on either the social or the publicity committee throughout the year.

The next meeting which will be held in December will be in the form of a tea at 4:30 in room 100 of the College building.

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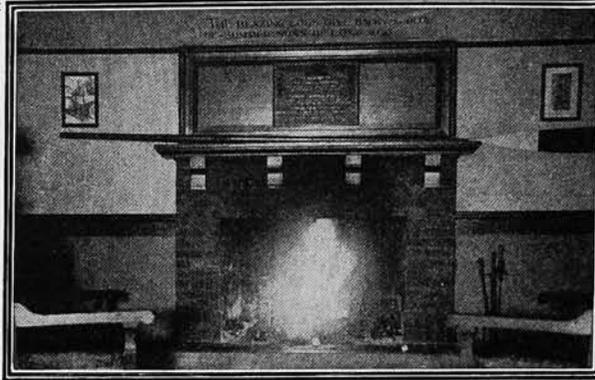
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Foresters



Of Saint Murphius

LUMBER JACKS HOLD FIRST MEETING IN CLUBROOM

DURING forestry camp in the Adirondacks, our club officers concocted plans for the first reunion of the Cornell Foresters. In due time October 9 rolled around and the frosh met their classmates as well as the sophs and upperclassmen. That inimitable trio of "Chief" Hosmer, "Reck" Recknagel and "Sammy" Spring welcomed the entering woodsmen and spoke of the good (?) work accomplished by the seniors at the summer camp. President Marvin Smith '29 outlined the aim of the forestry club and spoke briefly on some of the outstanding points in its history. The proposal of an annual Frontier Ball was favorably received and a committee of "Pill" Bullock '29, "Franz" Beyer '29, "Jidge" Hedden '29, and "Eddie" Guck '29 with "Marv" Smith ex-officio, was appointed to investigate a date and act as the general committee for the dance. Subordinate committees to carry on the work will be announced later. In view of the large number of student-operated dances already scheduled, the committee has decided to hold the frontier Ball after Thanksgiving. "Klondike" Connor '29, of pulp and paper fame, was made athletic director of the forestry department, with full supervision over forestry track, soccer, baseball, crew and basketball teams and in any other intercollegiate sport that the lumberjacks get ambition enough to enter. After the business was finished, "Franz" Beyer '29 regaled the faculty and students with coffee and doughnuts.

AG PROFS STUDY FORESTRY

The fifth annual forestry tour of the Adirondacks was held on September 21 to 24 for the purpose of stimulating interest in reforestation by actual field observation of plantations. Prof. J. A. Cope, forestry department, Prof. R. H. Wheeler, extension department, L. R. Simons, county agent leader, W. J. Wright, state leader of junior extension, and E. V. Underwood, general secretary of N.Y.S. farm bureau federation, went from Cornell.

John Wier '27, who froze a foot while cruising timber in Canada is now recovering at his home in Cambridge, N. Y. After a long spell in a Quebec hospital, "Johnnie" lost part of one foot. With a special type of shoe he is beginning to walk again and expects to take an indoor research and statistical job that the same company has offered him.

Professor Recknagel was re-elected secretary of the Empire State Forest Products Association at a meeting held at Tupper Lake in the first week of September.



SAINT MURPH REVIVES

The other existing version of the origin of our patron Saint Murphius may have been formed by foresters with a lively imagination, and a humorous turn of mind. At any rate we print it for your approval.

"There was once an Irish lumberjack much beloved by his comrades for his genial nature and feats of strength. He labored among the logging operations near New Orleans. One day being tempted he tasted strong drink and straightway fell into the habit so thoroughly, that the good people of New Orleans used his name as a symbol for an habitual toper. Kind nature, who watches over us, was considerably peeved to see her mighty son behave in this manner. So she sent him a fatal dose of delirium tremens to wipe him off the earth. Since Murphius had used all his money for alcohol, a public-spirited mortician, who was interested in taxidermy as a hobby, agreed to bury Murphius free of charge. Upon embalming the body, the good man was so delighted with his work that he kept him as a masterpiece of emblaming. A party of Cornell foresters upon visiting New Orleans discovered the body, and photographed the face. At the instant of taking the picture the features of Murphius relaxed into a pious smile and his eyes opened, for now his story would be spread abroad and his penance was at an end. Shortly after, the body crumbled to dust and the spirit of Murphius went at last to his eternal rest."

The seniors' work of dividing the Arnot Forest into tracts of approximately 100 acres apiece is progressing famously. Prof. Guise has been quite tactful in having the erring parties correct their corners when their line did not coincide with a more probable one.

Some of the profs became disgusted with the grammar of the seniors and one of them gave us this to solve: that that is is that that is not is not is not that that. The solution (once you know it) is simple!

To anyone interested in figures and in balancing accounts, the club treasurer has an interesting, if somewhat annoying example: total assets \$24.38, total unpaid bills \$40.00, to be found: a surplus to run the Frontier Ball on? Incidentally, have you paid your dues?

FORESTRY BOOTERS LEAD INTERCOLLEGE LEAGUE

VETERINARY 0-1 and Chemistry 1-4 have but furnished the foresters with excellent practice. In both games our goal was rarely menaced and inability of the lumberjacks to kick straight prevented larger scores. The team as a whole is fast and powerful and when combined with the strategy and skill of the trained veterans "Ivy" Olsen and "Ed" Guck, makes a mighty good combination. arts and architecture are the other teams in our league. For the sake of a little vengeance for last year, we are rooting for ag in their league, so that ag and forestry may play in the finals. (Modesty is our middle name.) The team is composed of sophmores and juniors and it has been suggested that a few of the husky seniors turn out. In a hard fought game it may be a winning advantage to have a bunch of well trained extra men to relieve the players who start the game.

LIGHTS ON THE STARS

Professor A. B. Recknagel is taking a sabbatic leave during the academic year of 1929-1930. Prof. "Reck" hasn't decided what he is going to do or where he is going to do it. At least he hasn't announced it, which is probably more to the point!

Professor W. C. Muenschler, '21, professor of botany, has discovered white pine blister rust on some gooseberry bushes in this vicinity. It was previously believed that this rust had been eradicated within a radius of about 50 miles of Ithaca by destroying the gooseberry and raspberry bushes which are the host plant for this fungus.

During the spring term of 1929 Professor R. S. Hosmer will take a half term of sabbatic leave. "Chief" has intimated that he will revise that classic text of forestry, B. E. Fernow's *History of Forestry*, during his leave of absence.

We have garnered a little data from the assistants and grads in forestry:

"Pooch" Ericson, Cornell '28, is working under Prof. "Reck," and worries the seniors with quiz marks in Utilization.

"Rudy" Spalteholtz, Cornell '28, is still laboring on silviculture under Prof. "Sammy."

Paul Rudolph, Minnesota '28, spends most of his time on the Arnot Forest writing letters and poisoning obnoxious aspen trees.

C. A. Gillett, Cornell '25, is doing extension work under Professor Cope. "Charlie" used to be extension forester for the state of North Dakota.

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AG ATHLETICS

Ag athletics! Come out and defend your banner. Rumor says that arts has laid secret plans for a mighty battle of muscles. Last year we won the banner by a close margin. Let's keep it with a high score. The soccer team has been doing its share and is piling up a string of victories to its credit. Let's go. Sign up for any or all sports in which you are physically able to participate. There is plenty of choice, soccer, track, and cross country this fall; swimming, indoor track, wrestling, and basketball in the winter months; track, baseball, and crew in the spring. Everybody out for something. We have the banner now. Let's keep it.

YE CAR DRIVER'S PLIGHT

The plight of the automobilist in the vicinity of Fernow is worse than on any part of the Campus. Tower Road in front of the building has always been poor because of improper drainage. The road is always uneven, and ruffles the spirit of even the most contented car owner. Reservoir Avenue behind the building is extremely dangerous to drive on. It is steep; is very narrow with a deep drop and steep bank; the vision is obscured by bends; and, in addition, is used by the trucks that are carrying away the excavated material for part of the plant industries building. These factors have caused several accidents on this road, though none serious, till the present date. This is not all; he who parks along the eastern edge of the parking area in back of Fernow never knows where he will find his car when he returns for it. Several

cars have gone over the bank and have run down the slope until stopped by trees or upended on their radiators in the ditch of the road. Some of these accidents are probably caused by neglecting to set the emergency brakes or careless driving on the part of some other driver in bumping the parked cars. The pedestrian reader has doubtlessly smiled at these comments and the car owner has felt uneasy. We suggest that the University at least put a guard rail along the east edge of the Fernow parking area to keep the cars corralled and out of the woodlot.

SIDEWALKS

The construction of a concrete sidewalk along Tower Road from East Avenue to Garden Avenue at last joins the lower and upper campuses by hard pavement. No longer during the spring weeks will one have to cautiously seek his way to our campus lest he flounder in the soft deep mud. Always there will be one sidewalk to escape the danger. The completion of this sidewalk will permit one to walk from one end to the other of the ag campus on a firm tread. We sincerely hope that more such sidewalks will be built in the near future on our campus making for easier and more rapid walking on our present pilgrimages to classes.

NEW LIBRARY

The Cornell Agricultural Library has some of the best collections of books and periodicals on the subjects of agriculture that are to be found in any library of its kind. There are also some original manuscripts which would be impossible

to replace, were they destroyed. Yet, these books are kept on the dingy shelves of the wooden interior structure of Stone Hall. There is by no means adequate protection from fire or theft in this building.

In accordance with the plans for the construction of the new Plant Industries Building, money has been appropriated to pay for the cost of wrecking and hauling away the Carnegie Filtration Plant Building. This building as it is now located does not conform to the general plan of the grounds of the Ag College, and for this reason is apparently an eye sore and general nuisance.

The building is well constructed and of very convenient size for the library. Use the money appropriated for wrecking the structure to pay the expense of moving the building as a whole upon new foundations so that it will line up with the other buildings, and to remodel and furnish the interior in a suitable manner. Then we will have adequate facilities and a building centrally located on the Ag campus which will house one of the most vital departments of the college, namely, the library.

UNIVERSITY 4-H CLUB

The Cornell University 4-H Club was organized last spring by former 4-H members who are attending the University. The club aims to create interest in 4-H club work and to foster leadership among its members. By an amendment to its constitution the club admits to associate membership those who have never taken 4-H work in a project, but who are interested in the activities of the club.

Bristow Adams
G. S. Butts
Lela G. Gross
Nellie B. Leonard

New York State College of Agriculture
at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

A. R. Mann, Dean

Office of Publication

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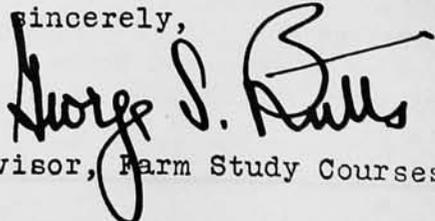
November 7, 1928

Dear Countryman:

As a citizen of New York you are entitled to free instruction in the correspondence courses of the New York State College of Agriculture, provided you have the facilities to put into practice the teachings. They cover almost all types of farming and subjects dealing with farm business.

If you are interested won't you write to me so that I can give you more details.

Very sincerely,


Supervisor, Farm Study Courses

ADD SIX SUBJECTS

TO WINTER COURSES

SIX relatively new courses have been included in the winter short courses in agriculture which are given by the state college of agriculture, beginning November 7. They are beekeeping, farm dairying, handling and marketing potatoes, handling and marketing cabbage, rural engineering, and planning and planting rural properties.

Some of these courses have never been given before and are designed especially to fit the needs of farmers in New York State. The course in beekeeping will include a general discussion of the work of handling bees during each season, and the necessary seasonal operations such as preparing bees for wintering, wintering methods, building up colonies in the spring, swarm control, and disease control. It will also include a discussion of the chief characteristics of honey as a food.

The course in farm dairying is designed for students in general agriculture, and not for students in milk plant operation. It will cover the composition and secretion of milk, the Babcock test for fat in milk and its products; the making of butter, farm cheeses, and ice cream; dairy arithmetic; ice harvesting; and judging dairy products.

The courses on the handling and marketing of potatoes and cabbages are independent of each other. They are intended for farmers, shippers, teachers, inspectors, and others who are interested in marketing problems.

The department of rural engineering sponsored some two-week courses in farm mechanics and rural engineering for the first time last year. These were so much

in demand that they are again included in this year's program. The department says that it will also be glad to arrange with persons who desire to devote the full twelve weeks of the winter course to engineering subjects.

A course in planning and planting rural properties will be given for the first time this year. Professor J. P. Porter will conduct the course which will consist of lectures, practice and field trips, and small surveys.

CORNELL GETS FIRSTS

AT EDITORS' MEETING

AT the annual meeting of the American association of agricultural college editors, held in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Cornell won more first places for its published output than were won by any other institution.

One of these first places was for the Extension Service News as published last year under the editorship of Professor Bristow Adams. It also won first place for the best published newspaper article; first place for the best weekly service short paragraphs, on its agrigraphs and home-spun yarns, and first place for the most effective pieces of advertising matter.

Additional winnings for Cornell were: third place for popular bulletin; third place for poster, and second place for exhibit as a whole. Exhibits were made by Arkansas; Cornell; Geneva Experiment Station, New York; Kansas; New Hampshire; New Jersey; Ohio; Oklahoma; Oregon; Texas; West Virginia; and Wisconsin. On all points, Ohio came first, Kansas second, and Cornell third.

Professor Bristow Adams made the trip by automobile to Baton Rouge and to New Orleans, where the sessions of the

annual meeting were held. He noted agricultural conditions on the way, having an opportunity to see cotton-picking and tobacco-harvesting. Since he returned by way of Michigan, he thus had an opportunity to see the growing of many crops, from almost sub-tropical conditions on the Gulf of Mexico to those of the north temperate zone, near the Great Lakes.

He says that the meeting was wholly successful, that twenty-one states and the United States Department of agriculture were represented at this sixteenth annual meeting, and that thirty-one editors were registered, since several colleges sent more than one representative. J. R. Fleming '19, of the Ohio extension service, was elected president of the organization for the ensuing year. The next meeting will be held in the summer of 1929 at the University of New Hampshire at Durham.

Professor J. Oskamp, extension professor of the pomology department, is on sabbatic leave. He is carrying on an extensive research problem on the time of pruning young trees. For a period of five years, each spring he has planted several hundred small trees which have been pruned under varying conditions. He is now making observations and conclusions of this problem and is also working on pruning problems with older trees in western New York.

Professor Paul Work is studying the value of ethylene gas for bleaching celery and ripening tomatoes. This is a study of the most effective means of using this gas to artificially ripen tomatoes which have been picked green from the vines, and to hasten the bleaching of celery.

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Know of the goings-on on
the upper campus. Read the
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Ithaca, New York



Mother Needs Modern Equipment

All mother has to do, is to cook, bake, clean, wash, sew, mend, care for the children—and perhaps some chickens, and a garden patch, and other things to take up her “spare time”!

Only the people on farms equipped with electricity can fully understand the blessed relief that electric labor-saving devices have brought to farm women.

Any farm where the G-E monogram is found on motors, lamps, and other electric equipment seems like a carefree paradise compared with the farm life our grandparents knew.

Electric ranges which keep their heat just right, electric refrigerators always automatically cold, electric cleaners, washers, ironers—it sounds almost like heaven to a woman.

Tune in on WGY (Schenectady), KOA (Denver), KGO (Oakland), for the General Electric Weekly Farm Program.

Ask Your Power Company

If your farm is on or near an electric power line, ask the power company for a copy of the new G-E Farm Book which explains more than 100 uses for electricity on the farm.



The Hotpoint Thrift Cooker, for use with the electric range, cooks many tasty dishes economically.



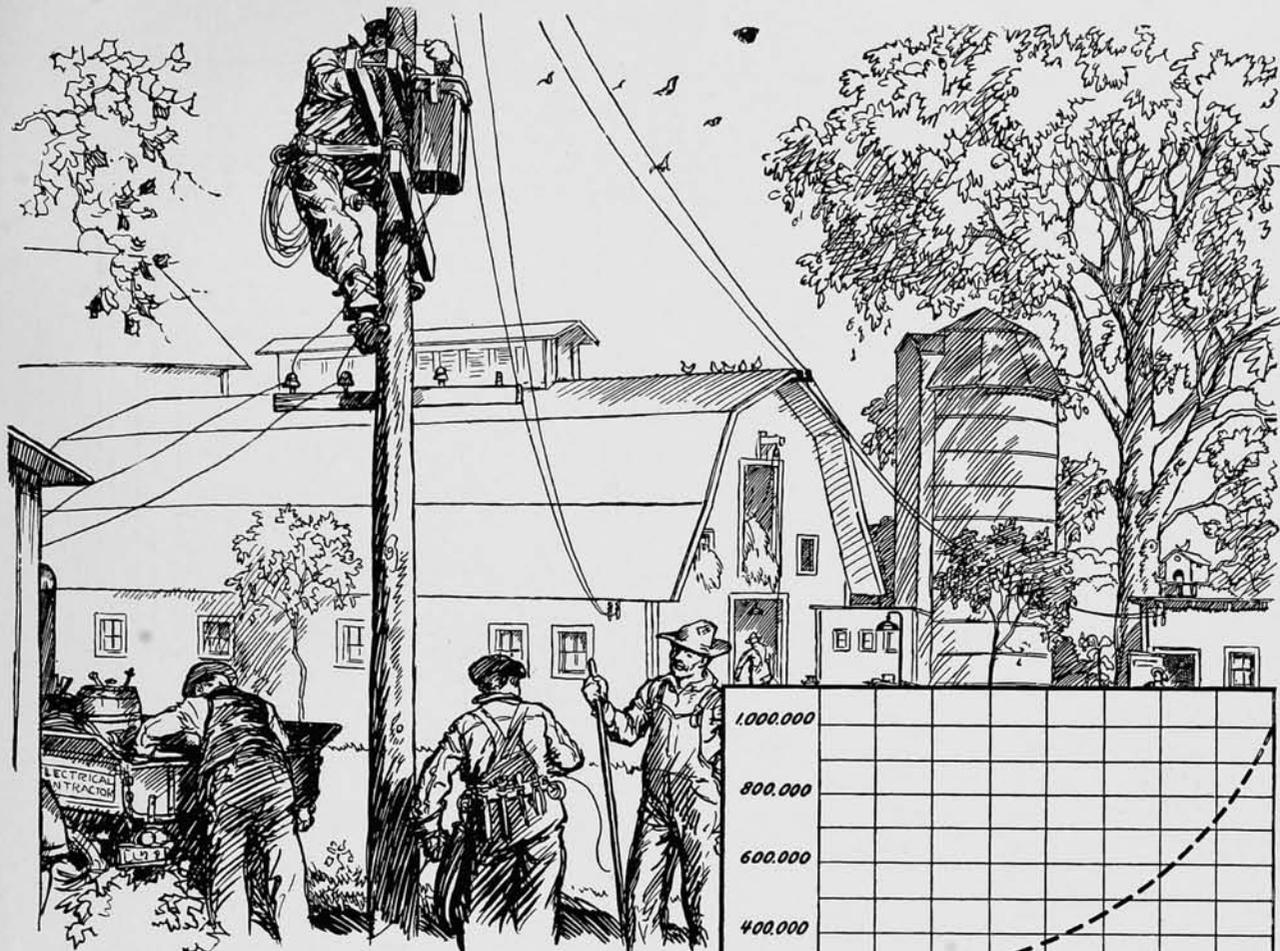
The General Electric refrigerator is always clean and dry; does away with the inconvenience of ice, and requires no attention.



Banish the broom forever with this General Electric cleaner. It sells at a remarkably low price and costs little to operate.



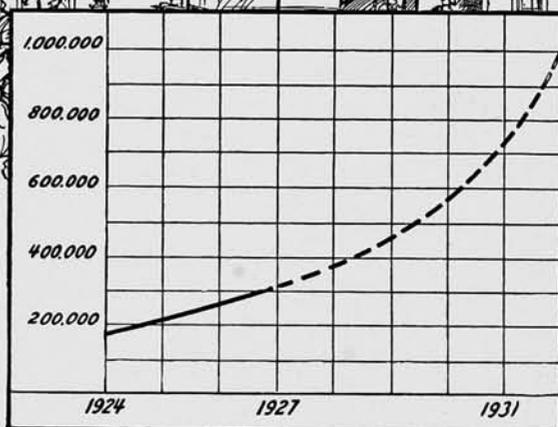
GENERAL ELECTRIC



This chart shows the growth of electrical service in rural districts of the United States in the last three years and projected to 1932.

It is reasonable to believe that this rate of growth will be bettered—but even if it remains the same, there will be approximately one million electrified farms in this country by the end of 1932.

American farmers may safely depend upon the electric power companies to carry forward the electrical progress which the principle of individual initiative has made possible in the past.



Your Power Company Will Help You

There are more than 100 proved applications of electricity to farm uses—covering labor-saving equipment, and the devices which bring comfort and enjoyment to the entire family.

The farms equipped with electrical service enjoy many advantages. Those without it are operating under a handicap.

Your power company will do all it can to help you remove that handicap. Electric power companies, assisted by manufacturers of electric materials and appliances, are ex-

tending electrical service into rural communities as rapidly as possible.

Approximately 300,000 American farmers are using electrical service from the power companies to make their operations more productive and profitable, and farm life more livable.

To obtain electrical service for yourself and your neighbors, consult your power company. You will find ready cooperation. Many companies have established rural service departments to provide the latest information on the application of electricity to agriculture.

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 National Electric Light Association.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

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De Laval

Points the Way to Still Greater Dairy Profits

FIFTY years ago the dairy industry was undeveloped and relatively unimportant. Today the dairy industry is the largest and most vital industry in the world. It has more far-reaching effect upon the health and prosperity of this country than any other industry.

Fifty years ago Dr. De Laval invented the first practical centrifugal cream separator, and dairy authorities everywhere now say that the cream separator has done more than any other factor to make modern dairying possible.

First in the beginning, De Laval Separators have kept the lead ever since, not only in numbers in use but in continued improvement of design and construction.

Now the new 1928 "Golden Series" Separators, commemorating the 50th De Laval Anniversary, mark another step forward. They are the most complete, efficient and beautiful cream separators ever made. They must prove a source of pride as well as profit to every owner.

The rapid increase in the use of De Laval Milkers is now causing as great a change in dairying as De Laval Separators did years ago. There are already thousands in use, milking more than one million cows with extremely satisfactory results.

Because of their gentle yet stimulating and uniform action De Laval Milkers milk with better results than can be obtained in any other way. They enable one man to milk two to three times as many cows as can be done by

hand, and produce cleaner milk. Sold for cash or on self-paying terms.

See your De Laval dealer or write nearest office below for full information as to either separators or milkers.

See and Try a DE LAVAL

The best way to judge a new 1928 Golden Anniversary De Laval Separator is to see one, and better still to try it side-by-side with any other. We do not believe anyone can do that and not choose a De Laval. Improvements are:

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"Golden Series" machines are now on display by De Laval dealers everywhere. They will be glad to show them to you.

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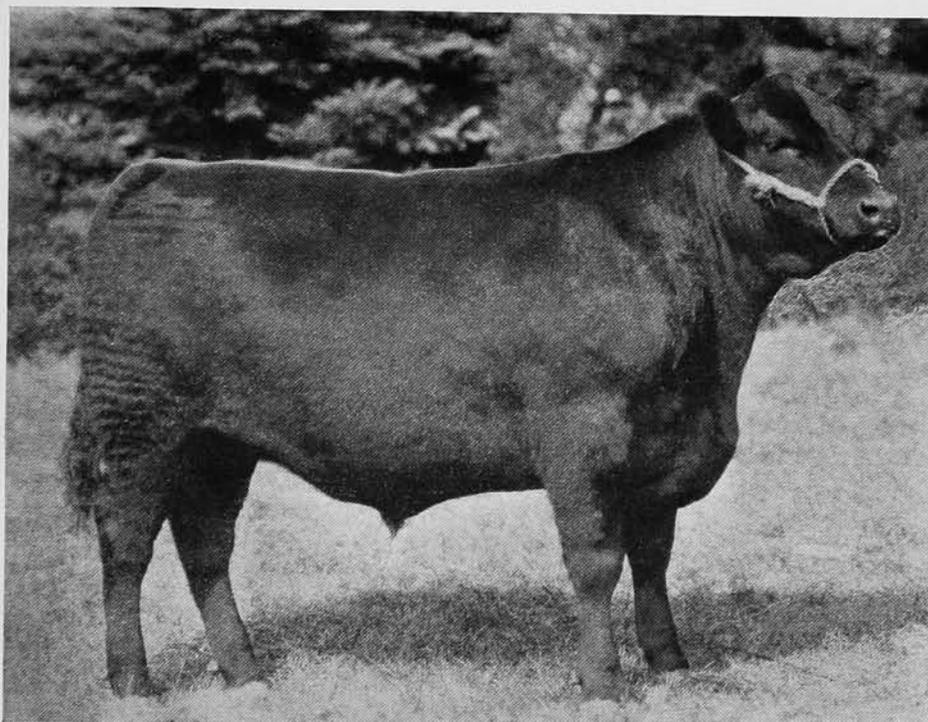
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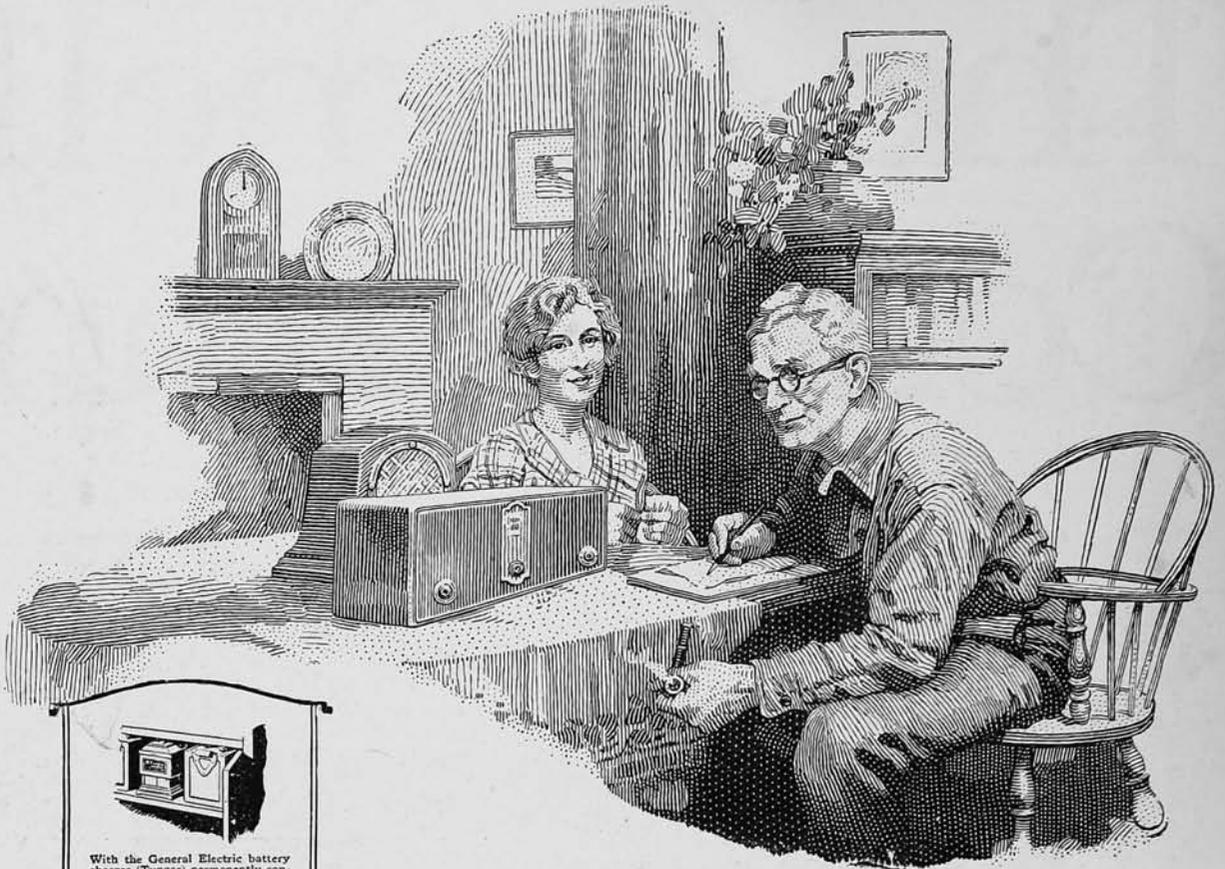


Volume XXVI

DECEMBER

Number 3

1928




With the General Electric battery charger (Tungar) permanently connected, radio batteries are charged by merely "plugging" into the lighting circuit.



The Hotpoint Hedlite heater brings quick warmth and cozy cheer to the damp or chilly room.



Banish the broom forever with this General Electric cleaner. It sells at a remarkably low price and costs little to operate.



Headwork is Easier With Electricity

"USE your head and rest your hands" is a maxim which has helped many a man to carry an unpromising farm through to success.

With most of the trying handwork and backwork done by G-E motors and other electric equipment, the farmer has time to do the better part of his planning and constructive work before he is tired out.

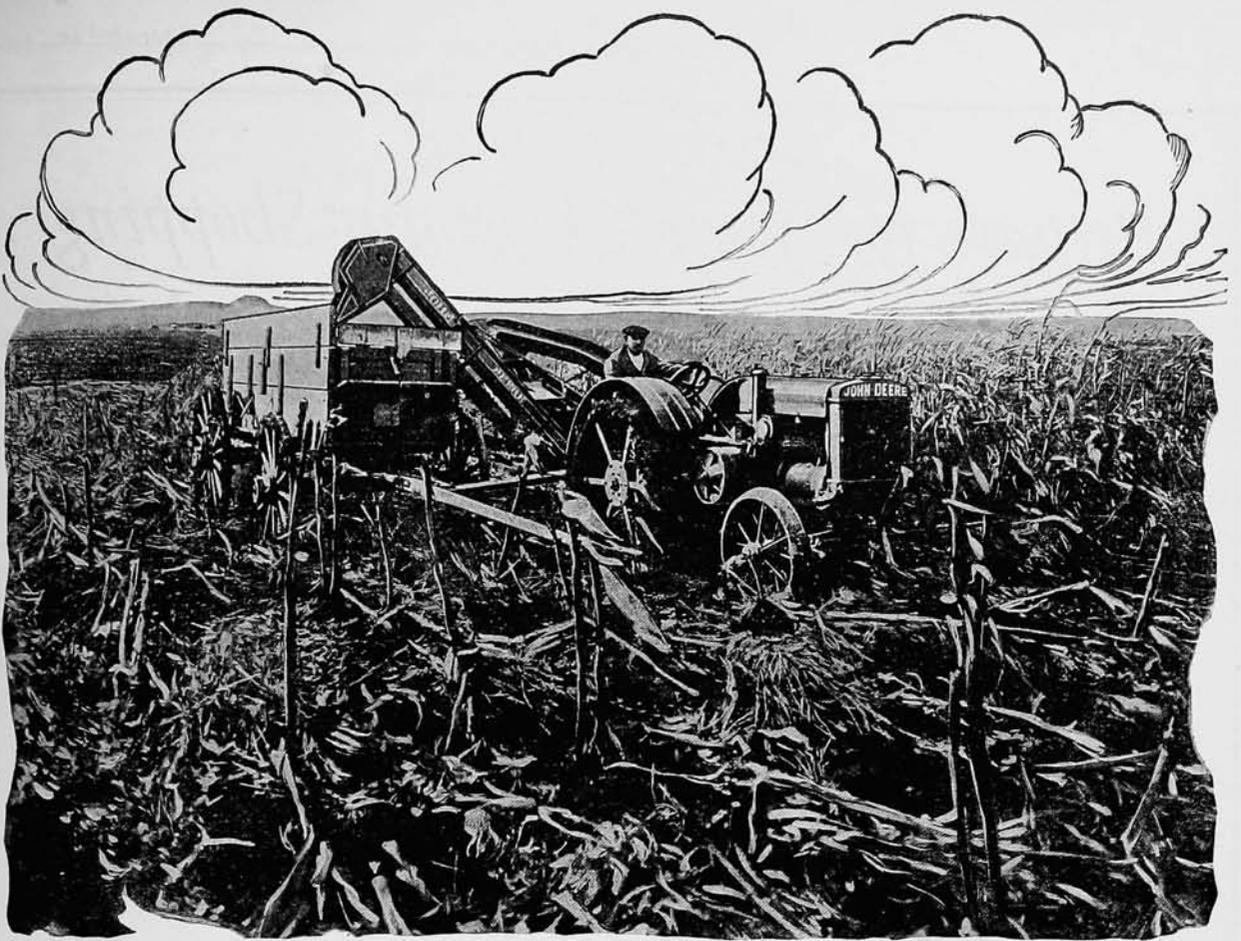
Lights, running water, milkers and other electrified machines of themselves earn farming profits. But it is the help that electricity brings to *better management* that is the real foundation of success. The G-E monogram assures you that this help shall not fail.

Tune in on WGY (Schenectady), KOA (Denver), KGO (Oakland), for the General Electric Weekly Farm Program.

Ask Your Power Company

If your farm is on or near an electric power line, ask the power company for a copy of the new G-E Farm Book which explains more than 100 uses for electricity on the farm.

GENERAL ELECTRIC



Keeping on Going Is What Counts

IN the serious business of farming rewards are won by getting work done not only in the right way but also at the right time. Nature is a stern referee and Season is a strict time-keeper. Time out always carries a penalty. Direct loss of labor time is but a part of that penalty. Delay in schedule means loss or damage either to the crop in hand, or to a following crop which is cheated of timely attention.

To keep going and get the job done requires dependable machinery, and dependability is dominant in John Deere engineering. Light weight, light draft, and low cost are desirable features if—but only if—they can be had without risk of breakage, of operating delays, and of trouble in meeting adverse conditions.

* * *

Now is a good time to check up on John Deere dependability as it is built into the John Deere corn picker. Learn from users how low are upkeep costs, achieved by sturdy construction and with the aid of six safety release clutches. See how the wide gatherers with their easy slope and floating tips coax the down stalks and brittle, broken stalks

into the extra-long snapping rolls; how the clearing cams at the top of these rolls, together with over-size conveyors and hoppers, prevent taking time out for clogging. Observe how little time out is needed for grease gun lubrication, and how this good lubrication, with the thirty-four ball and roller bearings and generously-proportioned, self-aligning plain bearings, minimize time out for repairs.

Look for hilly, muddy, weedy fields and see how good balance, broad support and ample clearance, foundation stones of John Deere engineering, enable this picker to keep right on working. John Deere builds for certainty of operation under adverse conditions, when failure means serious loss, knowing that favorable conditions will take care of themselves.

* * *

The world's first steel plow, made by the young blacksmith, John Deere, in 1837, was created to do dependable work in soil where no other plow would scour. For more than ninety years that consistent dependability has been not only a tradition but a guiding principle in the John Deere organization.

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Books Books always form a generous part of our Christmas trade. What gives greater pleasure? We add to our stock at this time more books of travel, biography, and history. Such are the books that the well informed read.

Cornell Articles This year the Book Plates, Campus Maps, Calendars and Candy will be what the majority buy. College jewelry and leather goods will be in demand. It looks as tho more leather goods would be given at Christmas than usual.

Cornell Co-op Society

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The Cornell Countryman

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Incorporated 1914

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Appreciation

WITH the end of another successful year almost at hand, we take this opportunity of extending to you—the Ag. College students and professors — our appreciation of your patronage. May we have the pleasure of it's continuance throughout the coming year?

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11 P. M.

DEC. 6

1928



FACULTY AND STUDENTS
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NEW YORK

You are cordially invited to attend the

Barbecue

at the

Judging Pavilion on December 12, 1928

at six o'clock in the evening

The Agricultural Association

The Round-Up Club

The Floriculture Club

The Home Economics Club

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXVI

December 1928

Number 3

We Prepare for Another Barbecue

By H. W. Beers

BARBECUE: the word itself is fascinating. It is deliciously primitive. It connotes the smell of cooking meat, the sizzle of juices dripping onto tongues of flame.

I went to the dictionary in the half hope that "barbecue" might be listed as having come from the South Sea Islands, or Sumatra. So I was glad to find it listed as a "Guinea name," for Guinea carries romance too. "Barbecue" was there used by savages in referring to a sort of rack on which they cooked their meat and victuals over the open fire. One can imagine a hungry horde standing around the fire that was making supper out of the rewards of the chase, a whole animal split down the backbone. I wonder if they cooked steers that way in Guinea?

Whether they did or not, we barbecue steers in Ithaca. And our barbecue is not a cooking rack, it is an event, that means more to us than just the appeasement of appetite.

Among the people of Guinea there were no groups of people who could throw "a formal" now and then. Their society probably did not demand the nicely complicated repartee that keeps our wits on edge in campus associations. When they cooked meat over an open fire, it was probably much in the nature of routine.

But we, the much be-tuxed, turn to a barbecue as temporary release from the many formalized and urbane social events of college life. It is proper that we of the "upper campus" be the ones to initiate this challenge to urbanity. We come in contact with much that is citified while we are here studying agriculture. It is a good thing for us to remind ourselves occasionally of things rural. Our classmates in the sister colleges need these reminders too, they need to be released at times from the perpetually urbane.

SO for one night the Stock Judging Pavilion will be the focussing point for campus society. Students and faculty members of all colleges will gather there as guests of the Ag. Association.

Shortly after 6 o'clock on Wednesday, December 12, the juicy steer will be apportioned, "and how!" This will be only the second barbecue at Cornell. The first was held just two years ago, you will remember that Dean A. R. Mann was donor of the steer that realized the "ate" in "fat" that night.

A number of people have hoped that an annual barbecue might supplant the old annual ag-domecon banquet. It is possible that in future years this will be the case.

The Barn-Yard Ball is a young tradition with the Ag. Association, but it is already pretty well established. The fall Barbecue promises to become the counterpart of the spring ball. Such events as the Barn Yard Ball and the Barbecue are distinctly upper campus functions, and they do much to keep up the unity of the student bodies concerned. The barbecue in particular is an "everybody-out-mixer;" there isn't anyone in this world that can't eat, though there are a lot of people that can't dance. A Barbecue offers unusual opportunity for faculty participation in student social life, which is altogether to be desired.

The names of committees arranging this year's barbecue are listed elsewhere in the Countryman, and a detailed write-up of the program is found in the Campus Countryman, to which we hope you will turn.

It is the spirit of this thing that is important. We can eat almost anywhere, we can see some of our friends almost anywhere. But we can't rub elbows with a good hetergenious sample of our college community quite so well as at the Ag Association Barbecue. And odd as it may seem "rubbing elbows" has a lot to do with "spirit."

The Barbecue Committee

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Honey, Sugar, and Corn Syrup

By E. F. Phillips

HONEY is a material which rests lightly on the tongue of the freshman and a word which comes easily to the tongue of the enchanted upper classman at certain seasons of the year, since it is a word of many meanings. To discuss its figurative uses is quite beyond the abilities of an ancient who has somewhat outlived the glammers and amours of spring, but it may be worth while for a few moments to discuss the word and the material for which it stands in a more literal way.

It would be a simple matter to dig out ancient books on the foods of our fathers, to determine the vast importance of honey as a food in bygone times, but we cannot fully accept the conclusions of our ancestors as to the value of food materials, in the light of recent beginnings of a knowledge of nutrition. It would also be fairly easy to dig into biblical literature, to see the many times and myriads of ways in which honey came to the minds of the ancients in the cradle of religions.

It would be even a simpler matter to dig through anthologies of poetry, to see what a place honey holds in the thought of the poetically inclined. Or one might spend some time searching for examples in which the bee had been used as an example to mankind, by those more philosophically inclined. All these things might be of interest, but perhaps not so much to our profit, since we cannot accept the dietetic conclusions of poets, ancient or modern, or the conclusions of the speculators regarding the virtues of the bees as a model for the conduct of man. To all such speculations we may with some profit turn our backs, preferring to rest our conclusions on data which appear more scientific, in this age of doubt.

We may summarize the entire situation with respect to honey and its use among older peoples by stating that, until the introduction of sugar from the cane and beet, honey was the primary source of sweet for our forefathers. Such a wide former use of honey does not, of course, indicate that it is the best sweet produced anywhere, for their facilities for transportation were far below those available to us. They of necessity used it, not only for sweetening their food but in the making of the drinks which occupied so important a place in the lives of ancient peoples. In these days when prohibition forms a major portion of the subject of conversation, honey is less discussed as a source of stimulation than are other articles and, without discussing the merits of prohibition, we can at least agree that if we were compelled to live under the unsanitary and un-

wholesome conditions which seem to have prevailed in years long gone by, we should doubtless all welcome the fermented products of honey as a means of enabling us to forget the things about us. One can scarcely fail to agree that if we were of necessity living under the narrow conditions of our fathers, even modern hooch might be welcome as a means of enabling us to forget.

WITH the introduction of cane sugar from the tropics, the use of honey became less necessary, and its use correspondingly declined. More recently, artificially manufactured sweets have come upon the markets, especially in the United States, until now we are hedged about by a wall of sweetness and use sugars of various kinds to a degree never before dreamed of. Not only has cane sugar been super-refined, but it is accompanied in the markets by other and equally refined syrups and sugars which are used by us to an extent which would have been unbelievable fifty years ago. It is beyond the limits of this article to discuss the detriment which this vast use of sugars doubtless brings to us as a people, but others better qualified than this author have issued philippics against this orgy of sweetness. The trouble seems to lie in the fact that we have not only given way to a depraved appetite for sugars but that the extreme degree to which they are refined has caused them no longer to satisfy as sugars once did.

The excessive use of cane and beet sugar illustrates the tendencies of the modern diet. In earlier days in this country, when sugar was relatively higher in price and less abundant, the per capita consumption was below forty pounds annually, this occurring up to the time of

the Civil War. Gradually since then we have imported and raised more and more sugar of this kind, until at the beginning of the World War the per capita consumption was increased to almost ninety pounds. During the recent War, sugar was scarce, and almost no other thing of which we were deprived made such an impression on the minds of the public, yet all during the period of the War we had available to us and used far more sugar than our fathers had used fifty years before.

The initiation of prohibition caused a marked increase in our use of sugar. I recall one day visiting the sugar division of the food administration during the War to arrange for a few cars of cane sugar which were badly needed for certain legitimate purposes, only to find the men in charge of that division in a frenzy, in so far as the efficient heads of that service ever became excited. When I put in my request for a few cars of sugar, they replied that any further demand for sugar was simply more than they could stand since, with the initiation of prohibition, they had found it necessary at once to double the allotment of sugar to confectioners. I obtained the sugar for which I went, but found it much more difficult because of prohibition. There is a traditional "kick" to alcoholic drinks, and a somewhat similar "kick" to sugar, in so far as these two commodities furnish either a quickly available stimulus, or in the case of hooch, or something which passes for a stimulus.

Since the War, the demand for sugar has far exceeded the supply of cane and beet sugar, but this has not appeared so clearly in the data on per capita consumption, since other and equally dangerous sweets have been placed on the markets. Now a considerable proportion of candies are



THE HOMES OF THE MAKERS OF HONEY
In The Hives, The Bees Store Honey, Which Professor Phillips Says is a Valuable Food.

made from corn syrup and corn sugar, about half as sweet as cane sugar, so that we eat still more candy than formerly to satisfy an unnaturally developed fondness for sweets. Or rather we did until recently eat more candy than formerly, for there is now a strong reaction against candies, much to the distress of the manufacturers, since it is now the thing to be slim. This current and to some extent dangerous fashion is probably a direct reaction against the candy orgy upon which we embarked during and after the War. It is doubtless better to insist upon being slim than it is to overgorge on candy, with its accompanying tendency to overweight, but it would be even a saner policy not to go to either extreme.

WHERE does honey come in, in all this series of fads and fancies with respect to sugars? The oldest sweet of all has to some extent faded into the background, since it is so much easier to get the artificially manufactured sugars and sweets which flood our markets. The ease of getting the modern sugars has caused us to forget, to some extent, the merits and genuine goodness of the older product. Even those concerned with the feeding of infants are sometimes so misled as to advocate corn syrup for the infant stomach. Even those in high places sometimes so far forget their duties to the public as to foster laws which would, if enacted, lead to a still more deplorable condition with respect to the sugar diet of the nation. It seems about time that we came back to a saner policy, and that we began to see clearly where we are headed. If I had a child young enough to take corn syrup without protest, and if I had a physician who would advocate the use of this product for the child, I should at least change physicians.

Honey differs in many ways from other sugars and sweets on the market and is unlike any of them. One can readily find substitutes or a combination of substitutes which will furnish the same sugar combinations as are found in honey, but such a combination would be inferior to honey. The sugars in honey are levulose, dextrose, and sucrose (cane sugar), levulose predominating in all honeys. Because of the extreme difficulty of getting levulose to crystallize, this sugar in a pure state does not form a product on our markets, except for technical uses. We are now told that a new process has been discovered for obtaining crystal levulose at a low price, but this announcement has been so hedged about by misrepresentation that we need not for the present worry ourselves about cheap sugar from the Jerusalem artichoke. Dextrose is now sold as corn sugar, a total misrepresentation when this name is used, since it should be known as starch sugar,

being equally well made from any starch. It is a sugar half as sweet as cane sugar and about one fourth as sweet as levulose, and while an excellent food in combination, it is a dangerous food singly, because of its lack of sweetness. Cane sugar, which in minute proportions occurs also in honey, is the standard sugar of the diet, by which all other sugars are measured. Honey contains a large proportion of levulose, a sugar of intense sweetness and assimilable at once, a smaller proportion of dextrose, also a good food and quickly assimilable, but best in combination, and a small trace of cane sugar, never more than eight per cent in any honey. So far as the sugar content is concerned, then, honey provides a sugar source which can be at once put to use for the benefit of the consumer. There is no better stimulant when one is physically exhausted than a large tablespoonful of honey, and the "kick" is a powerful one, unlike the "kick" of alcohol since it is a real benefit.

WHEN the usual chemical analysis of honey is made, we learn the percentage of levulose, dextrose, sucrose, water, and ash, and perhaps dextrans which are present in traces. When determinations are made of these materials by the usual chemical means, the chemist then lists the remaining portion as "undetermined," this amount usually being from three to five percent of the whole. It is the "undetermined" in such an analysis which should interest especially us, for it is with respect to this portion that honey differs from and is superior to competing sweets. There is no such "undetermined" portion in analyses of cane sugar, corn sugar, corn syrup, or in any of the other highly refined and artificially manufactured sweets on the market. Maple sugar and maple syrup are equally blessed with such features, but we shall not discuss these products at this time.

The "undetermined" in honey consists of a large number of most interesting things. There are five plant dyes in various honeys, so far as is now known, which give color to honey, these being exactly the coloring materials which occur in normal plant foods. What particular part they play in the diet is still unknown, but they at least cannot be harmful. There are several enzymes in honeys, the more common being those which split starch and cane sugar in simpler food elements. The German food authorities now use the presence or absence of the enzymes as their most dependable tests for the purity of honey which they analyze. There is vitamin B and perhaps, or probably, some others of this interesting group of minute but highly essential food materials. There is a small amount of

protein material, perhaps arising largely from included pollen grains in honey.

The various materials in honey which have been named constitute those features of honey as a food which are even more valuable than the included sugars. There is one other group of materials in honey which place this product in a class entirely by itself, the materials which give to honey its delightful flavor. These are highly volatile substances, easily driven off by heat or by exposure to air. They make honey good, good in a sense not found in purified sugars in which these flavors are totally lacking. These materials which total far below one percent of the bulk of honey are of priceless value in this food, for they are unique among foods.

The "undetermined" portions of honey in the usual chemical analysis constitute the trade mark of nature for a food. They cannot be manufactured artificially and cannot be put into combination with excessively purified foods in such fashion as to make something good to eat. In honey alone these are found, and it is no wonder that beekeepers insist on the goodness of their product. As the consuming public gradually comes to realize the dangers which lie in the use of artificially refined and manufactured food stuffs, beekeepers hope and expect that the excellent product which they take from their bees will receive better recognition in the diet. That this will occur seems certain, if we assume any intelligence on the part of the public. Honey is already coming into its own and is more used now than ever before in recent years. This use will increase, but the possible production is small compared with the total sugar consumption seen at present. It may be selfish but still rather natural for those who know the goodness of honey to get their supply as soon in the fall as they can, for while this leaves little honey for the public at large, it does place the crop in the hands of those who are able to appreciate its virtues.

IT is small wonder, in view of the merits of honey as a food, that the name of this product has been taken over for those for whom we have affection. It would be quite inconceivable for one to call a child or any older person "corn syrup." That would be no compliment and that name could be applied only as one of the derision. The word honey, on the contrary, readily comes into use as a term of affection, simply because it represents literally the best sweet yet found, one bearing the guarantee of nature of its goodness, and one which cannot be duplicated by factory manipulations.

Agriculture in Our Tropical Possessions

By C. J. Hunn

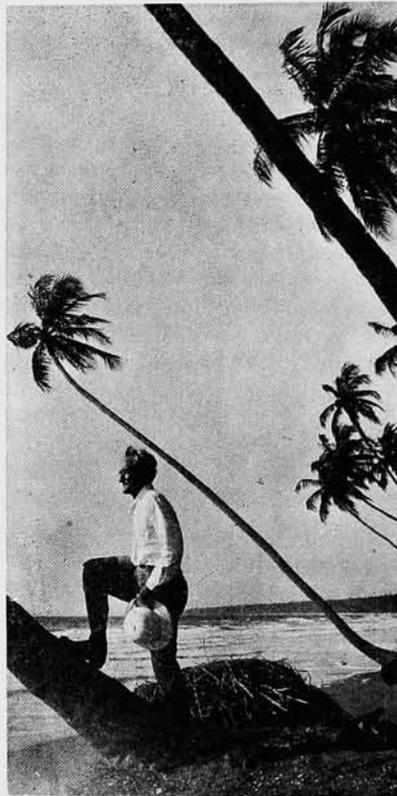
MANY people believe that the Tropics are lands where high temperatures and heavy rainfall prevail. They think of jungles and dense forests abounding with festooning bright colored flowers and giant twining creepers. They fancy animal, bird, insect and reptilian life at its maximum activity. They imagine that the natural conditions conspire to make living venturesome and decidedly unhealthy for the white race. These attributes, however, do not apply to many of the islands of the tropical seas.

As Americans, we are interested in our own insular island possessions. Of these, the island of Porto Rico may be taken as a concrete example for most of the islands of the Hawaiian group evince similar conditions. Porto Rico embraces many different characteristics. As one travels over the Island he might find conditions comparable to those of the heavy forests of northern California, to the mountains of the Appalachian, to the grass plains of the middle west, to the arid wastes of the southwest, to the headlands of Maine, to the sand dunes of New Jersey, and to the river bottoms and bayous of the lower Mississippi. These features can all be found on an island having an area about three-fourths that of Connecticut.

Topographically the island consists of the eroded summits of a steep continuous range of volcanic mountains. The configuration of the land has an important bearing on the agriculture. The central region contains several interior valleys which were formerly lake beds. Here the conditions are adapted to the culture of tobacco. Numerous spurs diverge from the main mountain range forming a complex system of narrow ridges and of deep narrow valleys. These lands are occupied by forest growths with a part of the steep slopes cleared for coffee plantations. This central axis is flanked on each side by limestone deposits raised above sea level by the upthrust of the central range. Erosion has cut this soft mass into sharp, jagged foothills where there has been sufficient rainfall or it has been left intact as elevated plateaus. The more level sections are devoted to fruit raising; citrus fruits, pineapples, and many of the lesser known tropical fruits. Along the coast are to be found narrow marginal plains, extending up into the river valleys for from three to five miles. Their continuity is frequently broken by spurs of the main mountain mass, or by low coastal hills of more recent coral uplifts. The flat, playa plain is encircled in many regions with a higher reef of waveswept coral rock or by narrow shifting dunes of coarse coral

sand inducing the formation of many salt-water lagoons. The better sections of the playa region are devoted to sugar cane culture, which today constitutes the principal wealth of the Island.

Temperature does not play an important part in the development of agriculture. These tropical islands are noted for their moderate variation. Porto Rico is temperate in its extremes of 43 and 100 degrees. The constant trade wind movement throughout the day and night,



IN THE TROPICS
Liberty Hyde Bailey in Trinidad.

tempers the unpleasant influence of a relatively high humidity, and together with this decided coolness at night, dissipates that feeling of lassitude common to some tropical countries. A limiting factor to successful crop production in Porto Rico is its rainfall. To the effects of the northeast and southeast trade winds, may be ascribed the warm but equable and comfortable living conditions and also the peculiar distribution of precipitation which characterizes most tropical islands. Although three times the area of Long Island, Porto Rico is subject to as great differences in rainfall, both in amount and occurrence as are the extremes of the United States.

RAINFALL in the tropics is, as a rule, not due to definite storm centers. It is rather the result of the cooling and compression of the moisture-laden trade wind when it strikes the upper elevations. Consequently the higher the mountain, the heavier the rainfall. The average annual rainfall of Porto Rico is 77.3 inches. Records show a variation of 15 inches in each direction in various years. The variation in geographical distribution is far greater, from 21 to 169 inches in different localities. A distance of 32 miles separate two localities, in one of which 12 hours without rain is an exception while in the other absolute dryness for over a year has been observed. This uneven distribution of the rain has pronounced effects. The well-watered mountain slopes at the east and north are covered with dense tropical growths, rich in timber trees, tree ferns and ferny banks. On the south and especially towards the west, the trees are dwarf hardwoods covered with epiphytes, cacti, and semi-arid growths. On the north, the rivers carry large volumes of water. The river bed on the south, torrential on occasion, is almost dry and full of boulders. The roads on the northern slope are perpetually muddy while those on the south are dry and dusty.

Soil plays an important part in agricultural pursuits. The volcanic rocks have weathered into a so-called red clay which is incredibly tough and sticky. This highly objectionable cultural characteristic has been the salvation of the central region, for, in their deforested condition, these hills would have been deprived of their soil but for this quality. The slopes formed by this soil are of unbelievable steepness and often approach the vertical.

These so-called clays are clays in mechanical nature, not in composition. They are not only extremely heavy but they pack and puddle badly. They become water-logged and suffer from handling while the soil is wet or they crack badly when neglected during the drought. The soils require deep plowing which can only be accomplished by considerable motive power. All tillage operations are further hampered by the failure of these soils to scour against the implement. Since most tropical crops are allowed to remain in the soil for five years or more, the soil is subjected to a slow packing process which interferes with aeration and nitrification. They need thorough tillage, proper drainage and heavy applications of lime. In the foothills soils are of an open-texture, limestone type, while on the wet north side, the limestones are more

decayed and the resultant soils are a red residual clay from which the excess of lime has been removed. On the south, these soils are thin and, in the absence of much rain, are excessively high in lime which may form a peculiar calcareous hard-pan. Practically all of the alluvial lands along the coast are the product of the denudation of the uplands. They are an admixture of the red, clayey, tenaceous soil of volcanic origin and the light colored, looser, calcareous soil of the foothills, combining into a rich red loam. These alluvial deposits combine essentially the qualities of the two residual soils, with the additional advantage of a more loamy physical structure adapted to better drainage, root penetration, and cultivation.

As a rule, the importance of tropical agricultural products is too often slighted by those who use or consume these products daily. Sugar, beverages, starches, fibers, rubber and gums, drugs, dyes, spices, flavorings, perfumes, and oils together with some fruits and nuts include a wide range of contributions from the tropics. Nearly all come as finished manufactured articles with little suggestion of their tropical origin. Recent statistics show that Porto Rico sent to the United States several years ago products to the value of nearly seventy millions of dollars. About 70 per cent of the imports was sugar. The other items were made up of fresh and preserved fruits of which the grape fruit predominated, coconuts, cotton, honey, coffee, vegetables, tobacco, and a minor item of fine cabinet and dye woods.

IN the temperate climes, the agriculturist deals with a wide range of general crops. His methods are the result of experience handed down from generation to generation and practiced under stern necessity. Agriculture in the tropics was originally in the hands of the natives under whose simple necessities, it was devoted mainly to the collection of wild products or to primitive methods of cultivation in small cleared areas. The white explorers found special crops which fitted commercially in-

to those of his own country. The Tropics have always been a land of special crops, produced from the first as a matter of the exploitation of lands and labor.

The tropical agriculturist specializes according to the requirements of his crop. Most of these crops are allowed to remain in the soil from year to year. This combined with the natural tropical environment has developed many special methods of procedure quite unknown to the farmers of New York. Tropical soils require a high moisture content for the satisfactory growth of plants. There is an excessive evaporation caused by the constant movement of the trade winds. Irrigation is frequently essential and imperative, especially in the naturally dry regions. The Government has completed a number of irrigation projects at a cost of several millions of dollars.

Many plants have developed in the shade of the primitive forest. These not only require shade when young but, like coffee and vanilla, they demand partial shade throughout the entire life of the plants. Windbreaks are essential in exposed localities and are used to prevent excessive evaporation and to lessen the consequence of the super-sensitiveness of tropical plants to changes of temperature.

The destruction of humus is one of the indirect influences of tropical agriculture. When a clearing is made in a virgin forest and the marketable timber has been removed, the remaining vegetable growth must be destroyed. Burning is the only feasible method for, before the cut material could rot, a second growth would have developed. The removal of sugar cane leaves is often followed by burning to give the ratoon crop a greater chance for development. With limited lands, with the planting of crops of long duration, and with replanting immediately without rest or rotation, the use of fertilizers becomes imperative. Some sugar lands of Porto Rico have grown nothing but sugar for generations. The fertilizer bill for Porto Rico is a remarkable item.

Both plant and insect life actively exist throughout the whole year in the tropics.

The cost of the continuous application for insecticides and the impossibility of even applying them under any circumstances has brought about special methods, notably that by parasitic control. The rind borer of the sugar cane, for example, is in some localities held in check by introduced parasitic insects and by the growth of a cane possessing a harder rind. Plant diseases, fungus and bacterial, are afforded the most favorable conditions through the continuous warm weather and moist atmosphere. Resort has been made to the growth of less susceptible varieties or to an entire change to another crop. Weeds grow the year round and often excel in rapidity of growth and special crop. Special methods are employed such as the shade of older trees, the use of low-growing cover crops and, in some localities, the use of weed-killing sprays.

ACCOUNTS of the profits from tropical agriculture are often greatly exaggerated. The return per acre, considering the investment, is, in many crops, relatively small. The small planter or homesteader needs resources to tide over unfavorable seasons, and, more often, to wait until his special crop brings in a return. Many of these embarrassments are overcome through co-operative associations. The small investor is usually out of luck in the tropics. This point may be well emphasized by citing a few of the investment items of a single sugar plantation in Hawaii where the land is held in relatively large areas. These figures were secured a decade ago; capital \$10,000,000; business accounts for the year \$11,430,176.15; fee simple land in cane 16,500 acres; pasture and waste 10,250 acres; leased land 4,517 acres; total in cane 18,900 acres; total 31,267 acres; sugar produced for the year 56,500 tons; net profit \$1,347,368; dividends paid \$1,240,000; 12.4%. There were over 3000 unskilled laborers and 78 skilled or highly paid experts. In irrigation this plantation had 7 high pressure pumping plants, 14 miles of pipe lines for pumping water, 51 miles of ditches and tunnels for the con-



duction of water from the mountains and the daily consumption of irrigation water was 171 million gallons. Among the agricultural equipment were seven sets of steam plows procured at a cost of \$140,000. There were also 220 mules and 278 horses in use. The railroad equipment consisted of seven Baldwin locomotives, 920 cane carts, 70 miles of main, and 20 miles of portable track. The mill equipment was extensive and had a capacity of 375 tons

per day. This plantation formed a large community with dwellings, tenements, stores, necessary manufacturing plants, a sanitary and police force, schools, and a hospital with six wards, of 85 beds, erected at a cost of \$30,000. This shows the extent to which special crops may lead in development.

PRACTICALLY all of the available land has now been taken up in both Porto Rico and Hawaii. There are in-

initely more opportunities here at home. The tropics outside these islands will continue to be lands where large investors, co-operative or corporate, will derive profits in the conquest of primitive countries. These profits will not come from agriculture as it is known in the States, but from the exploitation of cheap land, cheap labor, and through the use of special equipment and cultural adaption to special tropical crops.

Some Notes on Commercial Garden Seeds

By R. M. Lupton

THE business of garden seed growing in this country is one of its industries, and with the gradual development of the great agricultural industry, it has grown from the spasmodic experiments of individual gardeners of some two hundred years ago, to a definite and separate position involving hundreds of thousands of acres of the finest obtainable land, producing crops solely for seed purposes.

As a business it involves many companies of very considerable size, most of which limit themselves to breeding and reproducing a comparatively few of the varieties carried by the seedsman, in order to obtain an efficiency which does not seem practicable when numbers of sorts are grown. This business has been for the most part developed gradually over a long period of years,—one seed growing house having been continuously operated for nearly a century and a half, and in fact, the establishment of a seed growing company, in a short time, would be utterly impossible, owing to the many years which are required to breed and reproduce planting stocks capable of being sold in competition with the finely bred products of the old established houses. Neither has it been a business which has afforded great financial returns for capital, labor, and infinite pains expended, but has always been a slow growing and reasonably dependable business.

In no other commodity is the highest type of ethics in business more essential. The seed dealer buys his supplies for the approaching season from the growers' crops, and receives shipments of various bags of seed which are capable of identification, in most cases, only by the grower's tag and label. Furthermore, the seedsman generally has to distribute this seed among his many farmer and gardener customers before sufficient time has elapsed for him to make the varietal tests necessary to determine independently the quality of the plants which it will produce, and is therefore dependent, with all his customers on the absolute integrity and ability of the original grower. It is easy to see,

therefore, that the grower's record and reputation must be of the first order; his word unquestionable, and his attention to the smallest details unremitting. For this reason, we find that for the most part, the successful seed growers are those who have been brought up and spent their lives in the business, and who have succeeded in combining the traditions and experiences of the past generations, with the additional practical and scientific knowledge of the present day.

GARDEN seed growing started among the extra intelligent gardeners in the vicinity of the larger Eastern cities, but as the great Southern and Western agricultural sections developed, it has been found that various spots in these newer fields are particularly adapted to the production of particular classes of vegetables, and also that freedom is there obtainable from many of the plant ills which have developed in the east. Now, California produces more garden and flower seeds than any other state, and in her many valleys with greatly varying soil and climatic conditions, is capable of growing a greater variety of plants than any other part of the world. Montana, Colorado, and Wyoming produce beans and peas in tremendous quantities and of unexcelled quality, the Middle-Western plains furnish corn and vine seeds, and the eastern shore of Puget Sound produces more seed of biennial vegetables than any other part of the world.

Much of the scientific work and breeding necessary to produce extremely high class stocks for planting western fields, is still done in the east, however, for two reasons, of which the first is the necessity for the seed grower's close contact with the eastern gardeners problems and necessities in order that his productions may be properly fitted to the needs of his ultimate customer, and the other is that in some species of plants, production under different climatic conditions for several generations appears to result in alteration of the varietal type which it is necessary to avoid

by annual replacement of the planting stock sown in the West, from an eastern source.

We therefore find that many of our large seed growing companies are obliged to maintain offices and warehouses scattered throughout the various sections where breeding work and seed growing is carried on, and the gardener in South Texas may buy onion seed from a seedsman in Chicago which was grown in California from a planting stock bred in Connecticut.

This would seem at first thought to involve tremendously wasteful transportation costs, but owing to the high per pound value of many sorts of garden seed the freight item is not nearly so important as the most efficient location of production, and the fact, that seed growing houses are so organized as to produce efficiently in such widely scattered locations, itself displays the thorough investigation and study that the industry gives to its work.

PRACTICALLY every seed grower of consequence maintains elaborate trial grounds and breeding plots in which every lot of his own production is tested for uniformity, type, freedom from disease, and yield in comparison with many other strains from various sources, and where breeding work operated on several different principles and plans, is constantly in progress to maintain the quality of strains of proven excellence and improve those which show signs of degeneracy.

The frequent introduction of new varieties and strains used to be considered essential, but recently the attitude has been that the number of varieties is, in most items, sufficient and work on new sorts is made secondary to the maintenance of the quality of proved strains.

IN this work co-operation and interchange of ideas are frequently had with the various state and national experimental stations and with research scientists all over the world. Every seed grower welcomes the advice and assistance

of those agencies, and visits are frequently exchanged. At no time have relations between the purely scientific and the commercial bodies been so cordial, due to the realization that, for ultimate results,

each is dependent on the other, for the scientist would find it difficult to distribute and increase results of his labors without the co-operation of the commercial house, and the seed grower needs the assistance

of the pure scientist in pointing out methods of obtaining improvements in the quality of his products, and constant improvement must be made if he is to be even reasonably successful.

4-H Stock Clubs and the National Congress

By John P. Willman

THOMAS Hollier, Skaneateles, New York, Herbert Paddock, Camillus, New York, Edward Dugan, Maryland, New York and Charles Du Bois, Pine Bush, New York have the honor and privilege of representing the New York State swine and sheep club members at the Seventh National Boys and Girls 4-H Club Congress which will be held at Chicago, Illinois, November 30 to December 7, 1928. This Congress which is the tenth annual reunion of the 4-H club family is held in connection with the International Livestock Exposition. During the past few years usually about 1,000 to 1,200 delegates from 40 some states have been in attendance at each congress, though this year will be the first time that New York State has ever sent a delegation to the annual reunion.

Thomas Hollier is one of New York State's outstanding pig club boys. Even though he is only sixteen years old he is one of the State's best breeders of Chester White Swine. For the past three years he has shown more prize winning Chester Whites at the State Fair than any other pig club boy. He showed the first prize barrow and the 3rd prize Chester White gilt in the 4-H club classes in 1928. Pigs that he has bred and sold to other club members have also been winners. For the last two years he has been a consistent winner in the open classes as well as in the 4-H club classes. In 1927 he showed the junior champion and in 1928 the grand champion Chester White boar in the open competition. Many of his sows and gilts have been placed well up. He has decided to take up farming as a life's work and the prospects are that he will continue to be one of our very good Chester White breeders.

HERBERT Paddock has been a sheep club member for several years and has owned sheep ever since he was a small boy. He owns at present a small flock of purebred and grade Hampshire ewes. He showed his sheep in the 4-H club classes at the State Fair for the first time in 1928 winning first prize on his pen of three wether lambs, first and third on single wether lambs, first on a ram lamb and second on a ewe lamb. Herbert is about fifteen years old and already has saved considerable money from the profits he has made in sheep club work.

Edward Dugan showed the second prize pen of three wether lambs and the

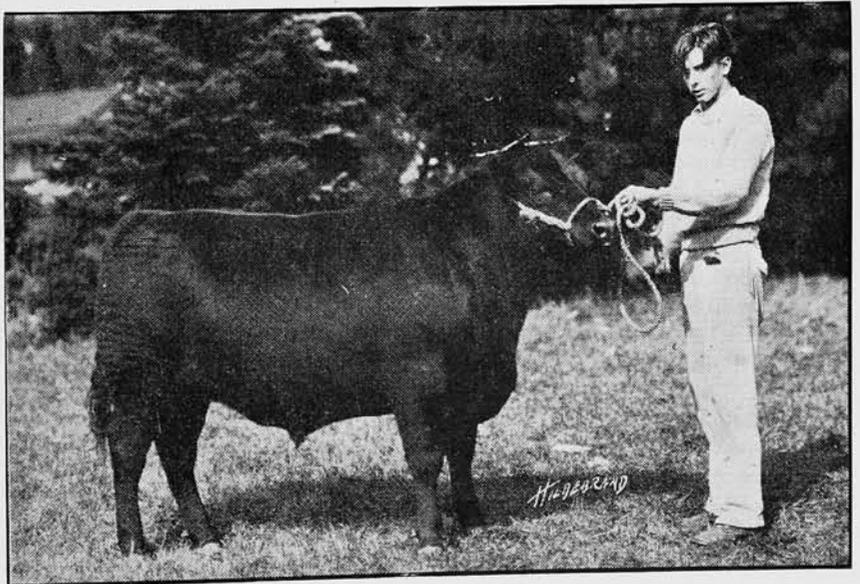
fifth, sixth, and seventh prize individual wether lambs in the 4-H club classes at the 1928 New York State Fair. He without a doubt showed an extremely typey pen of wethers but failed to win first place because his sheep lacked the necessary condition. He has been a sheep club member only a short time but shows great promise for the future. He is fifteen years old.

The three boys named above won the privilege to attend the club congress because of their winnings at the State Fair while Charles Du Bois, Pine Bush, New York won on his achievements at home and in his community. Charles Du Bois exhibited sheep at the 1927 State Fair but did not show any in 1928. He is, without a doubt, one of the most outstanding sheep club members in New York State. He is about twenty years old and has been a sheep club member for three years. When he first enrolled he owned about thirty head of scrub sheep. Now he owns quite a large flock of pure bred and grade Shropshires and also a flock of purebred Dorsets. He is specializing in hot-house lamb production and has been particularly successful in this undertaking. Charles has been president of his local sheep club and has helped his fellow club members in every way he could.

THE expenses of these delegates are being paid by bankers and other interested organizations throughout the

State. We have learned that the Merchants National Bank, of Middletown will pay the expenses of Charles Du Bois. Definite reports from others have not yet been received. Professor W. J. Wright, State Club Leader, and John P. Willman, 4-H livestock specialist plan to accompany the young men on their trip.

It is fortunate that the New York State livestock club members can take such trips for the good derived from them is far reaching. The most important benefit is reflected in the development of the boys or girls who attend such educational gatherings. The trip develops enthusiasm and inspires the rural youth through contact with others. They see and become acquainted with outstanding persons, both young and old. Through this contact they get new ideas and become inspired to go back home and improve their methods and practices. They become in some cases leaders in their community. They see the best livestock that the country has to present and thus get a better mental picture of the most desirable types. The sight of such animals may inspire them to become our leading breeders of the future. Without a doubt a trip to the 4-H club congress, to the National Dairy Exposition, the National 4-H Club camp, and similar meetings directly and indirectly helps to spread the 4-H club movement to thousands of our farm boys and girls.



A 4-H CLUB MEMBER WITH HIS "CALF"

This Aberdeen-Angus Bull Is A Sample Of The Prize-Winning Stock 4-H Club Members Raise.



Through Our Wide Windows

Tradition

FEW of us realize to what great extent we are controlled by tradition. Why is it that we have an enormous Thanksgiving dinner of turkey, cranberry sauce, and the trimmings? It is tradition founded years ago by a group of thankful pilgrims who banqueted on what they had available. They, of course, did not know what they were starting and would probably be greatly surprised if they should see a modern Thanksgiving.

College life and college spirit is almost universally founded on tradition. There are certain things which are done here at Cornell which started in some unknown way and have since become tradition. Perhaps it was because some group of upperclassmen were rushed by Freshmen, in early years, on the lawn of the quadrangle or perhaps Sage that caused them to form the tradition that Frosh were to keep off the grass.

So it might have been with all our traditions here at Cornell. Thus it might be well to build up another tradition. After one very successful Barbecue two years ago it is to be repeated again this year. Would it not then be wise to set this up as a second Thanksgiving banquet custom for members of our College?

A Promised Farm Conference

GOVERNOR-ELECT Roosevelt has proposed a farm conference to be held immediately after he takes office. The proposed conference will cover certain definite features such as the revision of the present tax laws particularly in relation to town and county government.

New York State is one of the important agricultural states because of the fact that we have an immediate market, in large cities, near at hand. It is important, too, because of the population which necessitates a great amount of agricultural produce. Still, in spite of this, other states are supplying a great number of our markets which could well be supplied by our own farmers. Perhaps this is because as a State we are not overly considerate of our farmers.

True we have an excellent experiment station at Geneva, we are well supplied with schools of agriculture, we have, here at Cornell, a state supported college of agriculture which, even if we do say it, is one of the best in the world. Still with all these faculties for dispensing scientific knowledge to the farmer, and a great amount of it is sent out each year which can help the farmer in a practical way, there is still something lacking which will put agriculture in this State on a par with other industries particularly from a financial aspect.

State roads, telephones, electricity, radios, and the like have relieved the drudgery of farming, though at the same time they give us a somewhat complex problem in valuing farm properties.

This is immediately reflected in town and county taxes. Included with this, certain efficiencies in the government might be introduced to help solve the taxation problem.

These factors are important in our agriculture and should be carefully considered by the coming conference. Other intangible causes for the poor profit in farming might well be investigated with the intention of getting at the root of the situation.

Post Mortems

LAST spring THE COUNTRYMAN called to the attention of the farmers of the state, the report of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, that as a result of the "intention to plant" returns they estimated that this year's potato crop would be about ten per cent greater than that of last year. They felt that this would cause over-production and thus lower the prices to a dangerous extent. We mentioned the fact that many thoughtful farmers would decrease their acreage of potatoes and might even go so far as to substitute some cabbage. Those farmers who followed this program are fortunate because while potatoes are selling at so low a price that some farmers have not even bothered to dig them, cabbage is selling for more than double what it was last year.

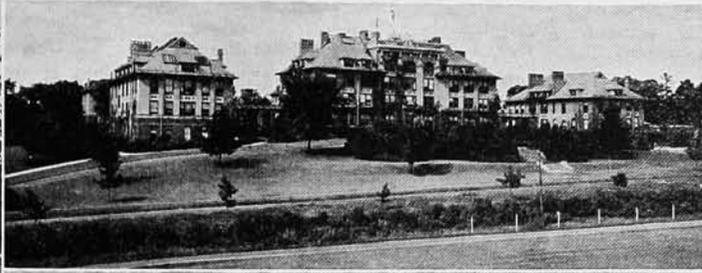
This brings out the importance not only of accurate statistics on "intentions to plant", but also the teaching the farmer their proper interpretation and use. Such a program will go far toward the stabilization of farm prices in the future.

Vocational Education

IT OFTEN seems that one does not realize the true value of an experience until years later. This is probably true of a vocational course in High School, for one rarely realizes its true value until he has had some college training. By means of his projects a business is often built up which makes the boy financially independent throughout high school, his hens, animals, or crops furnishing his entire support. The boy is given training in wood and metal working and taught the fundamental principles of gas engines. He is given intensely practical training in handling crops, animals, and managing the farm as a whole.

The lack of this practicality often seems to be the worst fault with some of our ag courses here at Cornell. There are many courses which are obviously intended to interest only those students who expect to live on farms, yet they are given a semi-theoretical aspect. This leaves the thoughtful student pondering as to just where the teachings of the course must be modified to meet hard facts and to yield the greatest profit when practiced.

Vocational ag in high school furnishes practical and usable training, and the five year course which makes it possible to take some language work in addition is especially to be commended.



Former Student Notes

Howie and Hal Visit Wayne County Cornellians

WHILE conducting an investigation on the effect of improved transportation upon the urbanization of rural communities in Wayne county this summer for the department of rural social organization, H. W. "Howie" Beers '29 and H. F. "Hal" Dorn '29 met a number of former students on the hill. They started in at Lyons and then moved from there to Clyde—but there, we'll let them tell their own story.

"We did the whole country while on the job, starting in at Lyons, the county seat. Of course we were interested in meeting all the Cornell men along the way, and during the course of the summer we ran across a quite a few of them. In Clyde we found quite a nucleus of grads. Claude Heit '28 took us to church one Sunday. Claude's address is R.D. Clyde, no, come to think of it he's working for a nursery concern in Newark.

"Walt Benning '26 and his brother Harvey were a part of the reception we got in Clyde. They are on their father's fruit farm near Clyde, and are making good with a bang. In looking up the Clyde Grange we came across H. T. 'Berry' Huckle's folks. 'Berry', you know, graduated in '26 and is now running a family of his own and Gillette's cafeteria on College avenue. His brother, a Cornell B.Chem, is master of the Clyde Grange. 'Hal' discovered Professor H.H. 'Hi' Wing's father-in-law on a farm near Clyde, George Catchpole Watson '81, a former professor here on the hill and professor of agriculture at State College, Pennsylvania.

"Moving from Clyde to Savannah, down in the muck country, we discovered Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Robertson, '13. After a varied career including considerable county agent extension work, Mr. Robertson has launched a large vegetable enterprise on some good Wayne county muck, and is doing a lot of work on the side in connection with the State Co-operative Wool Pool. This work keeps him on the road to and from Syracuse quite a bit.

EVENTUALLY we found ourselves in Wolcott, where we spent three weeks in the same house with E. F. 'Ernie' Nohle '28 who is professor of agriculture in the high school there. Nohle was just getting started but they certainly liked him right off. Just outside of Wolcott we discovered M. I. Park, W. C. '13-14. Mr. and Mrs. Park are making a fine go of a dairy and fruit farm, and are just recovering from a fire catastrophe of unknown origin which destroyed a big new barn and a lot of machinery including a brand new tractor. There are two younger Parks now, boys of nine and five respectively.

"On another R. F. D. route out of Wolcott we found William Walmsley, W.C. '27. He is farming too, just a few miles from the village.

"One of the 'big guns' in Wolcott is O. M. Smith '13, who has just left off teaching agriculture in the local high school. Not the least of his long list of activities is bossing his own up-to-date dairy farm just on the edge of the village. He is treasurer of the Wolcott Co-operative Association, a fruit marketing proposition that is making several Wolcott farmers enjoy life more than they might otherwise. Smith is now chemist for the Sodus Co-operative creamery, which handles most of the milk from that region for the Dairymen's League. Smith has a mighty nice family too.

"Just south of Wolcott is Frank C. Rich '26. Frank managed a big dairy farm for a year after graduation, then returned home to take over the management of his father's farm. When we were in Wolcott, Frank had what had all the earmarks of being the best crop of beans in Wayne county. Frank and his wife are the proud parents of two fine babies.

"Before we left Wolcott we found another Winter Course student, Marion Eynor who was on the campus in '23. He is working on his father's farm now.

MOVING from Wolcott to North Rose we stopped in at the farm of George Mitchell '13 who has a fine

plantation of pear and cherry trees. The Mitchells (Mrs. Mitchell came from Philadelphia) have a very attractive home and an ideal family. The oldest member of the second generation is a boy of eleven, then there is a girl of three, and a brand new youngster of about one annum by now. The Mitchells have lived on their present farm for about eight years, having moved from a farm in the Canadaigua territory where they lived previously.

"While working out of Sodus we discovered W. D. Sprong '20 who is with his father and brother on a 200 acre fruit and poultry farm bounded on one side by Lake Ontario. The Sprongs have set a large acreage of peaches which they will begin realizing on within a few years. Their poultry is paying them well too. Sprong says he gets back to Ithaca for an occasional football game. His address is R. F. D. 4, Sodus. Sprong isn't married as yet.

"Charles Russell Sp. '09-10, W.C. '07-08 is a combination of farmer and fertilizer dealer at Marion. He has both fruit and muck crops.

"We found Clarence Vanderbrook '28 working in Newark for a big nursery concern. He identified us at the bank which was indeed a good turn (we were in our customary 'broke' condition).

"And so on around the county we went ending up just before school started. We didn't locate any other grads before we ended up in Ontario, but we were generally interested to find as many as we had found in the open country that we traversed. We could probably have found a lot more had we interviewed villagers and town folk as well as open country people."

'01

A. LaVerne Roe is now engaged in agriculture on a farm near Sherburne, New York. He was a special student in agriculture during 1900-1901. His address is Sherburne, New York, R. D. 1.

'02

C. A. "Pop" Lueder is now farming at Jacksonville, New York. His present address is 110 Delaware Avenue, Ithaca, New York.

'06

Horace F. Button is at the Albanian American School of Agriculture, Kanaja, Albania. He says, "Rainfall is heavy in winter (60 inches or more) none in summer. No snowfalls and only a few (5 to 10) white frosts between January 1 and March 1. Rain stops about May 1. Winter wheat gives 30 bushels to acre, oats 61, and barley (spring sown) 20. The natural corn is very small flint and mostly eaten by the people. We can sow grain any time up to January 1, but if it is sown early it must be pastured. Winter pasture is best and lots of the very poor livestock is kept. The cows here are like badly grown Jerseys but entirely lack any dairy quality and are seldom milked. Practically all of the fruits are grown locally except strawberries at El Basan. Oranges and apples both grow here; lots of olives, figs, pomegranates, quinces, pears, plums, prunes, grapes, peaches, and apples besides two or three fruits which have no English name."

'08

Frank S. Hayden has a fruit farm of about 300 acres. He also has a breeding herd of about 90 head of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, he keeps some sheep and raises oats, barley, corn, alfalfa, and peas. His farm is located at Wyoming, Wyoming County, New York.

'11

Alvin K. Rothenberger is farming at Lansdale, Pennsylvania, R. F. D. No. 1. He taught one year in a preparatory school and then was county agent in his home county from 1912 to 1924. For the past four years he has been farming on the Krebelle Farms, Worcester, Pennsylvania. He specializes in an accredited herd of registered Holsteins, White Leghorns, eggs, and baby chicks.

'12

Eugene C. Auchter, has been appointed principal horticulturist in the department of agriculture to take charge of the newly

created office of horticultural crops and diseases. He began his new duties November 16.

Dr. Auchter graduated from the state college of agriculture in 1912, and received the degree of bachelor of science in horticulture. He took graduate work at Cornell and was awarded the degrees of master of science in 1918 and doctor of philosophy in 1923.

He will assume, in his new position, general supervision of the office of horticulture, the pathological laboratory, the office of vegetable and forage diseases, the office of fruit diseases, the office of crop physiology and breeding, and the physiological project of the office of plant geography and physiology. The total budget for this new organization is approximately \$1,000,000 annually.

'13

Leon E. Cook is professor of education at the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering. His address is State College Station, Raleigh, North Carolina.

'14

Charles H. Ballou is with the Japanese Beetle Laboratory in Moorestown, New Jersey.

'15

Professor and Mrs. G. F. Heuser announce the birth of a son, Richard Allen, on July 29. Professor Heuser is in the poultry department here at Cornell.

J. H. Reisner is now dean of agricultural forestry in the University of Nanking, China. Dean Reisner was here the forepart of November in the interests of the Cornell-in-China work. He was also conferring with reference to the co-operative plan improvement work, conducted under a triangular arrangement between the International Educational Board, University of Nanking, and Cornell University. A member of the plant breeding department helps with this work.

Charles M. Warren is a nurseryman and rancher at R.D. 2, Ventura, California.

Dr. F. A. Wolf is head of the department of Botany at Durham University, North Carolina. In a letter to Professor H. H. Whetzel, he said that John Ehrlich, who is working under him as an instructor, is making good with a big bang and he

wishes that he had half a dozen more just like him. "Johnny" edited THE COUNTRYMAN last year.

'16

Dr. H. W. Dye is the Plant Pathologist for the Niagara Sprayer Company. He is spending a few months in England on business for his concern.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hanson of Brookfield, Massachusetts, have announced the engagement of their daughter Marian to J. Louis Neff '16 of Rockville Center, New York.

A son, Donald Edwin, was born to Professor and Mrs. V. B. Hart of 207 Cook Street, Ithaca, New York. Mrs. Hart was formerly Helen Clark '23, "Van" is now in charge of extension work in the department of agricultural economics and farm management.

Grant Schleicher is superintendent of the W. D. Wilson Printing Ink Company in Long Island City, New York. He lives at 33-12 210th Street, Bayside Road, New York. A daughter, Joan, was born on June 19. He has another daughter, Ruth, who is two.

'17

Mr. and Mrs. John Frederick Christian Meyer have announced the marriage of their daughter, Edna Helene, to Walter C. Bartsch, on September 13 in Jersey City, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Bartsch are living at 36-38 Sherman Place, Jersey City.

'18

Clara W. Crane has been appointed an assistant professor of English at Smith College.

Mildred M. Stevens was married, on Friday afternoon, October 12, at Sage Chapel at Cornell University, to F. C. Essick and following a tour of New England, they will be at home at 310 Walnut Street, Elmira, New York.

A daughter, Lenore Faith, was born last April to Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Tarley. They have also a three-year-old son, Arthur Jay. They live at 706 East Seventh Street, Brooklyn.

'19

O. W. Dynes has come back to Cornell this fall to do graduate work in plant breeding. He has been teaching in the University of Tennessee.



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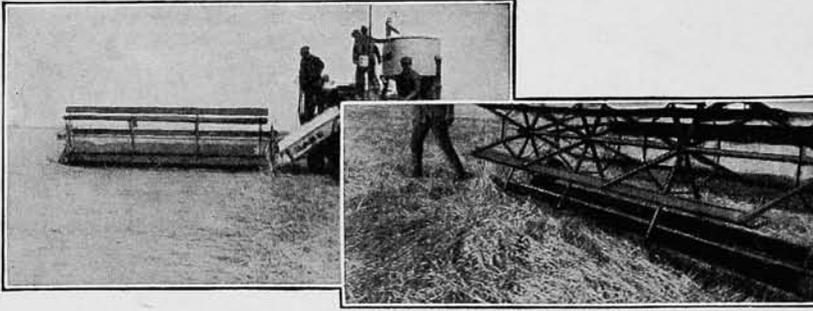
'20

Edward L. Plass has a chicken farm of two thousand birds, at Poughkeepsie, New York. He has five children.

Clayton C. Taylor is running the old home farm of 187 acres at Lawtons. He has a herd of about 50 head of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. He also raises certified seed oats, seed potatoes, four acres of grapes, timothy hay for sale, and alfalfa and clover for his own use. Besides these he raises corn for silage and a little buckwheat.

"Clayt" was married this last summer so he is happy as he can be. His address is Dancote Farm, Lawtons, Erie county, New York.

William Lee Twitchell is in the nursery business with his father at Gonawanda, New York. The farm is of 150 acres on which he raises berry plants and grape vines which he ships to all parts of the country. He uses his poorer land to raise his herd of 40 head of Aberdeen-Angus cattle which supply the manure for his nursery. He also has a flock of chickens.



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AS a farming risk, weather loses much of its terror on farms equipped with Case machines. Take, for instance, the extreme case of Fred Stewart, of Stewart Valley, Sask.

Last year Mr. Stewart had 160 acres of wheat that he was unable to cut before winter set in. Early snows covered the uncut grain to a three-foot depth. Early spring rains completed the ruin, flattening the grain to the ground. The mess looked so hopeless that Mr. Stewart burned 80 acres of it.

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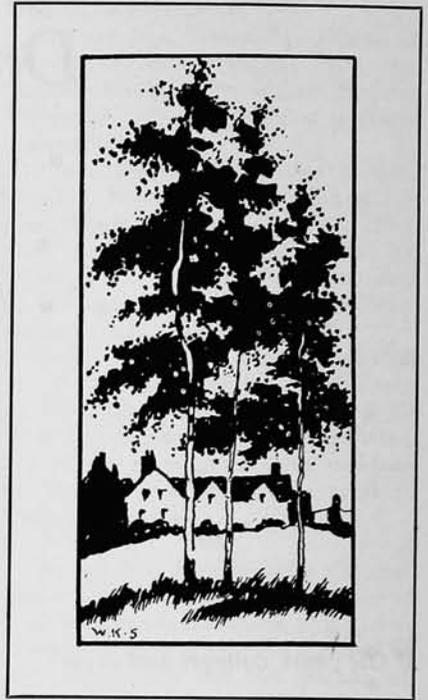
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and E. B.
Plows and
Tillage Tools
Grain Binders
Haying Machinery
Corn Machinery
Cotton Machinery
Manure Spreaders

'21

Ester E. Van Buskirk '21 and Alfred J. Bryant '26 E.E. were married June 21, at the home of the bride's parents, in Ithaca. Mrs. Bryant attended Cornell and held a scholarship at the Williams School of



Expression and Dramatic Art. Mr. Bryant has been completing his University work. Previously he was employed in the Engineering Bureau of the New York and Queens Electric Company, New York City.

John L. Dickinson, Jr., is field organization manager of the Eastern States Farmers Exchange. His address is 143 Belmont Avenue, Springfield, Massachusetts.

'22

The *Extension Service News* says:

"Fred B. Morris, after five years of very successful work as county agent in Oswego County became assistant county agent leader on November 1.

"Fred was born and reared in central Indiana. He spent two years at Perdue University and two years running a farm in northern Indiana. After two years in the army, he operated a cow testing association for one and one-half years. He spent two years at Cornell where he graduated in 1922. He has also been employed by the G. L. F. in northern Pennsylvania and has served as Junior Agent in Erie County before becoming a county agent in Oswego County. All the extension force and thousands of farmers in New York State know Mr. Morris as a likeable and a very capable person whose promotion to assistant county agent leader is well merited and will be a real asset to the extension work in New York State."

'23

Marvin Clark has been engaged principally in farm bureau work since graduation. He is now a farm bureau agent located in Freehold, New Jersey.

Arthur J. Collins, Jr., is a nurseryman and fruit grower in Moorestown, New Jersey. A daughter, Cynthia Emily, was born on June 1.

William L. Davidson is teaching physics and chemistry in the Battin Senior High School in Elizabeth, New Jersey. Mrs. Davidson, who was Marguerite E. Mazzarella '24, is a substitute teacher in home economics in the Elizabeth schools. They live at 22 Stiles Street.

"Jack" Ford sends us the following bit of news: "D. J. 'Doc' Williams '26 has offered the government about fifteen acres of land on the Kentucky river including the site of Daniel Boone's original fort, to be developed as a national park. If Congress takes favorable action on the matter, accepting the gift and appropriating the \$150,000 necessary for developing the project, 'Doc' will have a national park right in the middle of his farm. Incidentally it will help business on his ferry and at his bathing beach both of which are at the proposed park site."

Paul Pierce is in the feed mill business at Machias, New York.

Elizabeth Ryckman married L. R. Cornwell Vet. '14 in August, 1925. They are now living at Machias, New York.

Glenn L. Werly is in the retail marketing division of the Standard Oil Company of New York. He and Mrs. Werly, who was Ruth Gausmann '26, sailed on September 20 for Athens, Greece, where they will visit her father. Their home address is Apartment 18, 1108 East Genesee Street, Syracuse, New York.

'24

W. Maynard Brown was married on October 6 to Miss Pauline Webster, at Ocean Gate, New Jersey.

A daughter, Jucinda Allene, was born on September 21 to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Dunckel. Mrs. Dunckel was Allene V. Goodenough '24. They live at 70 Danforth Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey.

Carol Grimminger is working with the Harris Seed Corporation at Coldwater, New York. She is living at 19 Cumberland Street, Rochester, New York, and is president of the Cornell Women's Club of Rochester.

A daughter, Bertha Mary was born to Professor and Mrs. G. O. Hall on July 5, she missed being an Independence baby by only three and a half hours. Mr. Hall is an assistant professor of poultry here.

B. Clark Snyder is teaching agriculture at Castile, New York.

'25

Wilbur M. Gaige, Jr., lives at 68 Chestnut Street, Flushing, New York. He writes that Helen L. Chappell '26 and Laurence I. Woolson '26 were married last June in New York, and are now living at 2046 Collingwood Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. Woolson is with the Chrysler Motor Company. Gaige writes also that George G. Guthrie '26 is with the Detroit Edison Company.

Earl R. McNeil is doing agricultural research work with the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. He lives in Albany at 23 Magnolia Terrace.

Fannie B. Miller is helping teacher in Salem County, New Jersey. She has twenty schools and forty-seven teachers under her supervision. She lives on North Main Street, Elmer, New Jersey. During the past three years she was supervisor of rural schools in Cecil County, Md.



Here Comes MR. MORGAN!



HOW different his welcome to that of a year ago! Then he was a strange feed salesman. The farmer didn't want to even talk, much less buy feed. His herd was losing him money. But Mr. Morgan had been trained to study a farmer's feed problems. He knew how to figure just enough concentrate to supply what the farmer's grains lacked. All he asked was

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Today the farmer writes Purina Mills, "There is a room in our home we call Mr. Morgan's room. He is always welcome—because instead of a loss he showed us how to make \$194 a month."

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poultry

R. D. Perine married Helen Phelps, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Erwin Phelps, October 15, 1928 at Carthage, New York.

Helen Watkins is the nutritionist for Orange County. She is living at Goshen, New York.

'26

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Boyer have announced the marriage of their daughter, Beatrice A. Boyer '26, to Charles Beattie,

'27 on September 15. Mr. and Mrs. Beattie are living at the Wellington Apartments, Main Street and Hillside Place, White Plains, New York.

Norton Brown is teaching mathematics and science at Wagner College on Staten Island, New York.

Ruth Hendryx was married in Ithaca, on October 12, to Wesley S. Knighton E.E. '25 They will be at home at Kenmore, New York after November 1.

Rheua Medden is the new director of the Girl Scouts of America in Ithaca. She spent a month at Camp Edith Macy, the national training camp for Girl Scout leaders, and for the past four summers has been on the nature staff of the Palisades Interstate Park. She lives at 508 Stewart Avenue.

David B. Holbrook is a field supervisor with the Outpost Nurseries in Ridgefield, Connecticut. He sends the following notes: "Kenneth M. Wilson '25 is now with Tamblin and Brown, campaign managers, at Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, New York. Norman L. Cutler '26 is entering the Johns Hopkins Medical School this fall. He spent last year with the New York State Conservation Commission."

Fred L. Miner is manager of the Sedgefield Inn at Greensboro, North Carolina.

Ralph C. Sutliff married Mary Larkin Williams, daughter of Mrs. J. E. Williams, October 4, at Cobleskill, New York.

'27

Gertrude Adams, of Ithaca, and Dr. Henry Brown Turner, of New York City, were married October 13, 1928, at Port Washington. They are residing at Abingdon Arms, 295 West 11 Street, New York City.

Lucille C. Armstrong is teaching biology and general science in the Union, New Jersey High School.

Charles I. Bowman is assistant farm bureau agent for Orleans County, New York, with headquarters in Albion.

Ruth Crosby is nutritionist for the Nursery School at Cornell and is taking graduate work in nutrition. She lives at 136 College Avenue.

Doris Detlefsen is a laboratory assistant in biology at the Bushwick High School in Brooklyn. She lives at 167 Midwood Street.

Charles M. "Chuck" Emslie is working for Robert C. Pye Florist at Nyack, New York. He's getting in well with the family. "Chuck" and Verna Pye '27, his fiancée, visit Ithaca quite often. They were here for both the Niagara and Dartmouth football games. "Chuck" can be reached by mail at Nyack, New York.

Marjorie Grant is teaching in the Roslyn High School, Roslyn, Long Island, New York.

Muriel Lamb is the assistant County Home Bureau Agent of Monroe County. Her address is 25 Exchange Street, Rochester, New York.

W. "Pete" Powell is a professor of accounting at Lehigh University. His home address is 1028 North New Street, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Powell was Jeannette Gardiner '26.

WHAT THE COLLEGE DOES FOR THE FARM



Farm "House-Cleaning"

THE stumps and boulders scattered over the meadows and fields prevent the use of labor-saving farm machinery, reduce the yield per acre, and are invitations to do some "house-cleaning" on the farm.

The exhaustion of the Pyrotol supply cannot stop the "house-cleaning" required on the farms of the country. There is now ready for blasting stumps and boulders a new explosive, AGRITOL, made by the du Pont Company which prepared Pyrotol for distribution by the Federal Government.

AGRITOL is similar to Pyrotol, but has certain advantages:

1. More *economical*—about 172 sticks to the 50-lb. case.
2. Much less inflammable than Pyrotol.
3. No waste when cut in half or slit for loading.
4. *Easy and safe* to handle—does not burn.
5. Equally effective for stump-blasting, breaking boulders, and for other farm uses.

The methods of using explosives for farm improvements are described and illustrated in the "Farmers' Handbook of Explosives." It will be sent free, and also detailed information about AGRITOL, upon receipt of your request. Please use the coupon.



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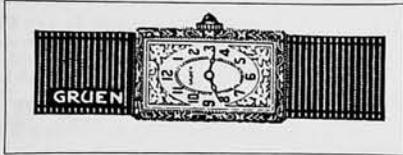
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you will see cows with large udders, straight toplines, clean coats and bright eyes. You will see up-to-date barns, silos, concrete manure pits, litter carriers, running water at each cow's stanchion, milk record sheets. Either in the fields or in the hay loft you will see alfalfa or clover or both. Everything that marks the intelligent and prosperous dairyman is present ... No wonder, then, that looking into the feed loft you will see bags with red diamonds on them—bags full of **DIAMOND CORN GLUTEN MEAL** piled up to the ceiling.

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AND EVERY GOOD DAIRY RATION

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
NEW YORK CHICAGO



Louise M. Russell, is working in an entomological bureau in Washington. Her address is 1523 Allison Street, Washington, D. C.

O. "Cherry" Ulrey is teaching co-operation in marketing at Lansing, Michigan. He came back for the Dartmouth game.

Sylvia Wells is teaching in the Roslyn High School, Roslyn, Long Island, New York.

'28

Harold Brown is now selling life insurance. His address is 317 College Avenue, Ithaca, New York.

Walter G. Been is assistant farm bureau agent in Suffolk County, New York. His headquarters are at Riverhead. Edward S. Foster is county agent.

Charles A. Clement is working for the Savarin Restaurants in New York.

"Gene" Converse is teaching agriculture and physics at Chateaugay, New York.

"Bug" Fish has a research assistantship at Johns Hopkins University and is studying for his doctor's degree. His mail can be sent c/o School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

Paul D. Harwood is an instructor in the biology department and is working for his doctor's degree in Rice Institute, Houston, Texas.

Edward C. Masten, of Belmont, New York, who is assistant farm bureau agent of Allegany county, married Miss Cecil Stevens, of Norwich, Connecticut.

Rachel Merritt is teaching domestic science in a new high school at Alexandria Bay, New York.

H. L. "Hank" Page is assistant Farm Bureau manager in Oswego County. His headquarters are at Oswego and his address is 156 East Fifth St., Oswego, New York.

Henry Quinn, is working for the State Department of Agriculture and Markets. He has previously been employed in a paper manufacturing factory and in a meat market.

Mabel I. "Tommy" Ruhl is teaching Home Economics in a junior high school at Rochester, New York. She is living at 57 South Washington Street in Rochester.

David Sage, is working for the New York Central, and was a graduate student, taking up work in poultry husbandry.

C. G. "Cy" Small has a fellowship in plant pathology here at Cornell this year. His address is 516 University Avenue, Ithaca.

Robert M. "Bob" Taylor is employed in the development laboratories of the Bell Telephone Company, a division of the American Telephone Company in New York City. His address is 16 Midland Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey.

Elizabeth Thomas, whose address is 726 Church Street, Odessa, New York, is teaching domestic science in the high school at that place.

Banker (telephoning)—“Mr. Cohen, do you know your account is overdrawn \$17?”

Mr. Cohen—“Say Mr. Banker, look up a month ago. How did I stand then? I'll hold the phone.”

Banker (returning to the phone)—You had a balance of \$490.”

Mr. Cohen—“Vell, did I call you up?”

The Michigan Agriculturist

flock it was his duty to take the lambs into his arms.

This caused considerable embarrassment to the jury who finally brought in a verdict clearing him of the charge with this suggestion: “Howsumevah we suggest dat next time Brudder Jones feels called upon to take de lambs into his arms dat he take de ram lambs.”

—The Cornhusker Countryman

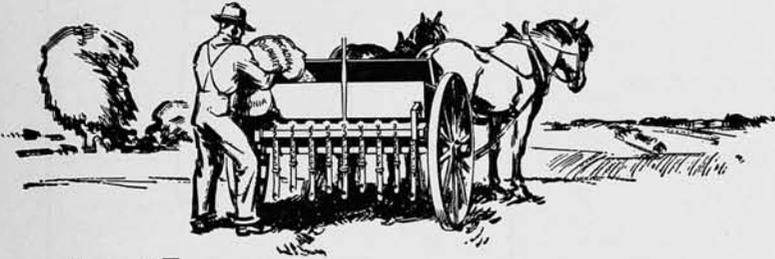
The colored preacher was standing trial for hugging one of the dusky maidens of his congregation.

He pleaded that as the sheperd of the

Love is an irresistible force that sometimes meets with an immovable object.

The Cornhusker Countryman

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AG ASSOCIATION PLANS BARBECUE GET-TOGETHER

Takes Place of Ag-Domecon Banquet
Unusual Supper Main Feature
Varied Program

THE barbecue of the year will be held under the management of the Ag Association in the judging pavilion 6 o'clock, Wednesday, December 12. Come one; come all from both upper and lower campuses. Persons from the arts campus will be especially welcome. Attend and become better acquainted with us of the ag campus. Probably you seldom frequent our campus; but you will have traversed much of it when you reach the pavilion back of the an hus building. The price of the tickets to members of the Ag Association is twenty cents and to all others forty cents. Tickets may be procured from various ag people or from members of the barbecue committee. Be present, for there will be good company, good eats, and good stunts.

The barbecue will take the place of the usual Ag-Domecon banquet this year. Therefore Dean Mann will present the ag athletic awards of the past year at this occasion. If the barbecue is a success the annual banquet will be discontinued. In the past the domecon cafeteria has been filled to capacity by the banquet; but there will be plenty of room in the spacious pavilion.

Steer Is Killed

A real steer will be barbecued; in fact, the chosen animal signed his will and gave up the ghost Monday, November 26 in the presence of interested friends. The doctor, coroner, and undertaker were present and waiting to perform their duties which they have faithfully executed. At his funeral December 12 while his group of friends are making merry the coffin and body will not be set in the corner.

Perhaps many of the readers were not acquainted with this proud and purebred descendant of the noble family of Angus. This hornless steer was magnificent in his shiny coat of wonderful black hair and vain in his wearing of the imperial and highly polished ring in his most sacred nose. The ring, of the best brass, is worthy to be worn by even the "most high" of us as a remembrance from hornless Brother Four-Foot. Much dissention has arisen as to whom shall receive the ring among the bereft students; and most unfortunately our dear friend forgot to include the ring in his division of property made upon his death bed. The high rulers of the Ag Association are in a dilemma as to the disposition of the ring; they may be unable to reach a decision until the night of the barbecue funeral. Our 1200 pound deceased Angus was owned by James Morse of Auburn before his purchase by the an hus department. Served without harness there will be approximately five hundred pounds of the most delectable beef.

Miss K. C. Seager '29, in charge of the supper, claims that sufficient food will be served to assuage everyone's hunger. You who are tired of the usual type of Ithacan meal will find the barbecue a delightful change. Large portions of the best beef

PHI KAPPA PHI

Faculty

Professor W. A. Hagan
Professor A. J. Heinicke

Graduates

M. C. Bond
M. P. Catherwood
C. E. F. Guterman
R. A. Laubengayer
S. E. A. McCallan
Whiton Powell
F. I. Righter
Sid Robinson
J. W. Sinden
G. F. Sprague
F. W. Stemple
A. L. Tedoro
A. L. Winsor

Seniors

B. C. Blackburn
D. G. Clark
H. F. Dorn
G. W. Hedden
M. J. Kelly
H. C. Lloyd
M. A. Rice

barbecued in the most approved manner served in the style we like best will be the main dish. Fifty gallons of cider served with the best holed doughnuts in the state will complete the menu. Other food will also be served, but come and identify it yourself.

Main Stunt Kept Secret

Stunts, one might readily say evening's entertainment, are in the charge of "Art" Ringrose '29. Professor H. E. Botsford is going to lead the group in some "peppy" songs. "Bill" Bachman '30, will entertain with his banjo. "Joe" Wiedenmayer '29 will present a new dance. A male quartet composed of E. R. Allan '30, George Dacks '30, J. E. Neary '30, and T. H. Powers '31 will furnish music while we dine. But these are not all of the features! The biggest event of all can not be divulged. The mere knowledge of it by the public will "kill" it. It is bound to be the talk of the hill the following day, but now secrecy. It must be preserved as you will agree on the thirteenth. A special feature will be the presentation of a coveted prize to the most deserving person present.

The decorations will make us all believe we have stolen out to the cornfield to administer to the last rites of our departed steer among the corn shocks and pumpkins. Old clothes, farm clothes, costumes, and "civies" will all be safe to wear. But come prepared preferably in informal dress and surely in mind for a lively get-together.

Professor W. H. Burkholder of the plant pathology department, is spending his sabbatic leave working in the Yale department of bacteriology.

ERRATUM

We regret the omission in our last issue of the names of D. G. Clark and G. H. Hepting from the list of fall initiates into Helios.

THIRTY-FIVE MANAGERS RUN HOTEL ASTOR FOR A DAY

Three Day Visit to New York City Filled
with Practical Trips and
Entertainments

THIRTY-FIVE juniors from the hotel management department cared for the fashionable patrons of the Hotel Astor on November 12. The Cornell men planned and took charge of their meals, the assignment of their rooms, and the service they were given. Over their heads floated a great Cornell banner 90 feet in length, and under student direction the management of the famous Hotel Astor flowed smoothly and without a break. Room and board were given the Cornell party in return for the publicity they directed toward the Astor.

Professor H. B. Meek, in charge of the department of hotel management here, headed this interesting party as he has others of its kind for the past five years.

This feat was the work for one spectacular day of their three-day visit, and for the remaining days our 'experienced' hotel managers visited interesting parts of New York. They went down to the great terminal markets where the great quantities of food necessary for New York's millions in hotels and elsewhere are handled so skillfully. They enjoyed some local color down at the fish piers where the deep sea food is hauled off the boats and prepared for market. They inspected—or shall we say 'toured'—the principal New York hotels to get a first hand appreciation of the technique and science back of a smooth running hotel.

All work and no play has never been the policy of Cornellians, nor was this trip to New York all bellhopping, meal-planning, and hard work. Famous hotel proprietors, dealers, and directors gave them royal welcome and entertainments. Some of these festivities were a luncheon given in their honor by F. A. McKonwne, president of the Hotel Statler company; a breakfast and visit to his plant planned and conducted by Nathan Schweitzer, a poultry dealer; a luncheon after the annual meeting of the New York State Hotel Association given them by George W. Sweeney, manager of the Commodore; Augustus Nulle, who is managing director of the Waldorf and who has one son, a sophomore, in hotel management here at Cornell and another entered in the course here for next fall, gave them a high breakfast at the Waldorf, and one evening was spent at the brilliant hotel exposition at the Grand Central Palace.

GENETICISTS WILL MEET HERE

The sixth International Congress of Geneticists will meet in August 1932 at Cornell University. The decision to hold the next congress here was made after a canvass of geneticists had been made on the invitations of Yale and Cornell, which resulted in a four to one vote in favor of Cornell. The congress at its last meeting in Berlin decided to hold the next meeting in the United States. The congress held its first meeting in 1901 and has met every five years since then except for the interruption caused by the World War.

ROUND-UP CLUB'S ANNUAL BANQUET WELL ATTENDED

Good Advice Given to Undergraduates
by E. M. Harmon of *Dairy Farmer*

THE annual banquet of the Round-Up Club was held in Forest Home Chapel at 7 o'clock Thursday evening, November 15. The attendance far surpassed expectations, totalling about ninety-five persons. A large number of short-course students were present as guests, as well as a good representation from the club's membership. The Forest Home Missionary Society served a splendid chicken dinner, during which "Stan" Bates led occasional songs.

After the dinner E. E. Foster, toastmaster, introduced "Jerry" Stiles '29, president of the club, who extended a welcome to those present and expressed his appreciation of such a large attendance. Dr. Cornelius Betten '05 awarded shingles to A. G. Bedell '29, R. A. Dyer '29, E. E. Foster '29, and J. W. Stiles '29.

Professor F. B. Morrison gave a short speech in which he compared his home state of Wisconsin with New York in agricultural opportunities. He mentioned the exceptionally advantageous New York City market and the part that modern transportation plays in marketing agricultural products. Professor Morrison emphasized the importance of high quality and attractiveness of a product over price in inviting the eye and patronage of city people.

Editor E. M. Harmon, of the *Dairy Farmer*, was the main speaker of the evening. He exhorted university men to take advantage of the opportunities afforded them and emphasized the increasing importance of a college education in big business. He said that the immediate outlook is of less importance than the future, but we must be able to master the job at hand. This requires the training of the higher institutions of knowledge. Mr. Harmon warned young men not to be too anxious to "set the world on fire", but to seize all opportunities and apply their training and they would be more apt to rise. The rapidly changing times reveal too many in this world who "don't give a dern."

HECKSHER FOUNDATION RESEARCH AWARDS MADE

The Hecksher Foundation for research at Cornell University with the recommendation of the Cornell University Board of Trustees has given \$70,294 to be used this year in research projects in biological, physical, and natural sciences. The Foundation has departed from its usual policy in endowment and given the major portion for physics and chemistry instead of the biological sciences. The main object of research under this endowment is the study of radiant energy.

Several members of the faculty of the College of Agriculture were among those named for financial assistance in research. Director of Extension Cornelius Betten '05, in his preparation of a report on chalcidoid parasites of aphids; Professors G. C. Embury '10, in his study of the growth of wild trout in streams; L. H. McDaniels '17, in his histological study of phloem tissue of woody plants; J. G. Needham '98, in his study of ephemeridae and other neuroptoid insects; O. A. Johannsen '04, in his study of the development and biology of diptera; and O. F. Curtis '16, in his study of the movements of materials within a plant.

QUILL AND DAGGER

G. W. Behrman Jr.
F. K. Beyer

SPHINX HEAD

B. S. Cushman, Jr.
W. W. Stillman

POULTRY SCHOOL CONDUCTED

The poultry department of the New York State College of Agriculture conducted the third annual poultry and egg marketing school at Cornell during the week of November 19. Several well-known state and national authorities gave instruction in the practices and principles of egg and poultry marketing.

Several experts gave lectures on the various phases of the poultry industry. Dr. F. A. Buechel, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, discussed poultry receiving and selling in New York City and the federal department's plan of national standardization of poultry products. Frank A. Jones, chief inspector of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, spoke on the latest developments in the enforcement of the state egg-grading law. The laboratory study of egg grades followed his talk. Leland Graham, former member of the United States Department of Agriculture, and now with Carl Ahlers Incorporated of New York City, presented his views on the jobber's marketing problem. M. M. Griffiths, a member of the Apex Cooperative Egg Producers, a local marketing association of egg producers in the vicinity of Utica, discussed the organization and progress of this association. C. K. Powell, of the Pacific egg producers, spoke on the place of cooperation in egg marketing.

INDIAN FARMERS HAVE SCHOOL

The Cornell Indian board has recently announced that the annual Indian farmers' school will be held at the State College of Agriculture from December 10 to December 15. For the past six years the Indian extension staff of the college of agriculture has been conducting meetings and giving demonstrations on the reservations in cooperation with the Indian farmers. Forty Indians from the reservations of New York State were registered in this school last year. Among these Indians were descendants of Red Jacket, Cornplanter, Shenandoah, Captain George, Mountpleasant, and other famous Iroquoian chiefs of history.

The course this year will include lectures and practice periods in charge of members of the Cornell staff. The individual problems of each farmer will be discussed at these group meetings.

Farm crops, fruit insects and insect control, cattle, poultry, farm management, and other topics will be discussed by Professors J. H. Barron, H. O. Buckman, G. W. Peck, C. R. Crosby, H. J. Metzgar, H. G. Krum, and others. Since the college will supply new potato seed to all reservations this spring Professor Barron will thoroughly discuss this subject. Professor Buckman will direct a class which will feature the rearrangement of crop lands to make farming easier. Round table talks on fruits and fruit-diseases by Professors Peck and Crosby will be an added feature this year. Open forum will be held for twenty minutes after each lecture. At this time the farmers may ask questions to help in solving his problems.

120 ENROLLED IN THE GENERAL WINTER COURSES

20% Increase in Enrollment; Two
Weeks Courses Prove Attractive

THE enrollment in the general Winter Courses is already 120, representing an increase of 20% over last year. The general agricultural courses show a marked increase. The regular 12-week courses that are offered this year are: general agriculture, dairy industry, poultry husbandry, fruit growing, flower growing, and regular crops.

The enrollment for the special unit course of one or two weeks is not completed, but is expected to double the total enrollment of previous years. This year three new courses of special value are offered. The handling and marketing of potatoes and the handling and marketing of cabbage are of interest to growers, shippers, inspectors, buyers, county agriculture agents, and teachers. The former course is given January 7-11 inclusive, the latter January 14-18 inclusive, enabling one to attend both courses if so desired. Another new course of practical value to the farmer is that of rural engineering.

The winter courses have in the past been of great benefit to many, so much so in fact, that some men have re-registered several years in succession. One graduate who benefitted by these courses was A. B. Frothingham. He learned the rudiments of agriculture and took them to Czechoslovakia where he taught them in an orphanage. They were of great value in assisting many homeless children to become self-supporting farmers.

42ND MEETING OF THE LAND GRANT INSTITUTIONS

The Cornell representatives at the 42nd annual meeting of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities to be held in the Willard Hotel in Washington, D. C. November 20-22 were; Dean A. R. Mann '04 and Dr. Cornelius Betten '05, representatives from the College of Agriculture; Professor Beulah Blackmore '18 and Professor Martha VanRensselaer '00, representatives from the College of Home Economics; and Dean D. S. Kimball, representative from the College of Engineering. Dr. Betten was in charge of the program on resident instruction at the meeting.

The object of the association is to consider and discuss all questions pertaining to the successful progress and administration of the institutions included in the association which is made up of at least one college or university from each state and one each from Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Alaska.

The discussions considered research, extension, experiment stations, resident teaching, home economics, engineering, and all other matters of education and common interest to the colleges.

A meeting of the American Society of Agronomy, held in Washington, D. C., November 22-23, was attended by Professors T. L. Lyon, H. P. Cooper, J. K. Wilson, B. D. Wilson, E. L. Worthen, J. A. Bizzell, J. H. Barron, and A. F. Gustafson. Professor Cooper and Professor Wilson presented a joint paper on the correlation between the electromotive series and the absorption of electrolytes, and the relation of these to matter. It attempts to correlate the recent developments in physics with biological processes. This field in agronomy is practically devoid of extensive work as yet.

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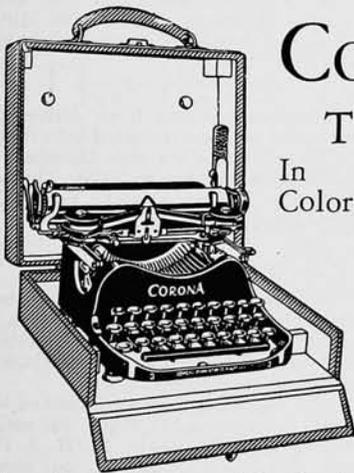
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Domecon Doings



MISS EMMA CONLEY DIES

SUDDENLY AT FOND DU LAC

THE sudden death of Miss Emma Conley, associate Professor of Education, on October 6 was a great shock to the many people who knew her. Miss Conley had spent the summer with her brother, J. W. Conley, in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, resting and enjoying a happy vacation after teaching in the Summer Session at Cornell University. She was spending a week-end in the northern part of Wisconsin apparently in good health, when her death occurred.

Miss Conley was born in Fond du Lac where she and her brother maintained their home and where she spent her vacations. After graduation from high school she went to the University of West Virginia at Morgantown where she received the Bachelor of Science degree. Later she prepared herself to teach home economics and for a time taught in the normal schools in Wisconsin, and organized and directed the home economics department at Stout Institute, Menomonie, Wisconsin. Later, Miss Conley served as State Supervisor of Home Economics for the State of Wisconsin.

Held Various Important Positions

During the War she was appointed a member of the Federal Staff of Food Administration. In 1919, she became a member of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin, in charge of the correspondence courses in home economics. Following her resignation Miss Conley and her brother traveled for a year or two and upon her return she came to New York as State Supervisor of Home Economics. After five years of distinctive service in this field Miss Conley resigned for a year of study. In 1926 she was appointed associate professor of education in charge of teacher training in the field of home economics at Cornell University. This position she held until her resignation this spring.

OMICRON NU INITIATES

The formal initiation of Omicron Nu, Home Economics honor society, was held in Risley organization room, November 20, 1928. Catherine Buckelew, Jean Warren, and Esther Young were initiated.

A banquet was held at Forest Home Inn after the initiation at which Miss Charlotte Hopkins '25 was toastmistress. Frances Hook '29 welcomed the initiates and Catherine Buckelew '29 responded. Miss Cora Binzel gave the main address.

DOMECON BABIES PROGRESS

The domecon babies, Teddy Lodge and Barbara Lee, arrived from New York City, October 21, 1928.

Teddy's real name is Conrad but the girls decided to nickname him. He is four months old and weighs ten pounds, having gained a pound while living at the Lodge. When he came he was undernourished but is improving now. We hear that all he does is to eat and sleep.

PHI KAPPA PHI

Home Economics

Graduate

Mrs. Ella E. Paulus

Seniors

Catherine A. Buckelew

Gladys C. Lum

Esther J. Young

Hotel Management

A. C. Hunt

Barbara Lee is staying at the Apartment. Her rachitic condition has improved and she has gained nine ounces, now weighing fourteen pounds and eleven ounces. Barbara is five months old.

We hope they will continue to gain through their year in domecon.

EDITORIAL

"Cooking is an art", say all poor housekeepers to themselves as they seek comfort for a heavy cake, "it takes an artist, and I shall never be one". That which we do badly we are quick to call an art when it is done well, but we never think that back of all art there are definite laws of nature and science which make art the perfect, beautiful thing it is. Aspiring cooks, as well as poets, must get the science back of their art, must learn the laws which make a perfect cake—or poem—a very simple thing to achieve. There are real scientific reasons why a custard curdles, why mayonnaise won't whip, why some fudge is coarse-grained and some is—divine. Science takes the chance out of cookery, it wards off explanations like this, "Well, last time, you know, Mother, I made a perfect one." Science is the true comfort in the kitchen, for one may rely on its laws: when the candy is not soft and creamy, only this explains it—a law of crystallization has been broken. Somehow, there is not so much room left for discouragement and short temper when cooks know that it is not some cruel and perverse fate working against them, but that, merely with a little study of chemistry and physics, a perfect dinner can be easily and cheerfully put together. Thus science, which makes good cooking, makes cooking an art.

YE HOSTS

Faculty

Dr. R. S. Uhrbrook

R. F. Kies

Students

H. V. Moon

R. A. Rose

C. Rynalski

H. B. Williams

R. Wilson

ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF

COLLEGE MEETS AT CORNELL

THE Advisory Committee of the New York State College of Home Economics met in the Home Economics building on Saturday, November 10. This committee was formed in March 1927 to acquaint interested persons representative of the constituency served by the college with the varied activities of the institution, and to bring to bear on these activities the opinions of those not directly engaged in the work of the college.

The Committee was entertained at luncheon by the seniors in the practice apartment. A dinner was given in room 245 by the staff and students of the College of Home Economics in honor of the members of the committee and guests in town who are interested in the College. The theme of the decorations was Autumn, and the autumnal colors were skillfully portrayed in the bouquets of yellow and ruddy-red chrysanthemums and golden brown oak leaves on each table. Candles grouped in threes on the tables echoed the gold of the chrysanthemums.

Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, director of the College, introduced the speakers of the evening. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the new governor of the State, Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, and Mrs. Edward Young spoke in relation to different phases of home economics work in the state.

Three sophomores from domecon and one from ag were initiated into Wayside Aftermath in the Wayside Aftermath suite in Risley November 20, 1928. They were: Catherine Blewer, Dorothy Borst, Esther Hankinson, and Elsa Krusa.

HOTEL STAFF CHOSEN

Arrangements were made for the annual Hotel Ezra Cornell in 1929 at a recent meeting of the Cornell Hotel Association. The persons to fill the executive positions were chosen.

The following men were elected to the staff: manager, A. C. Hunt '29; assistant manager, K. W. Baker '29, H. A. Smith '29; chef, S. W. Allio, jr. '29; steward, D. F. Savery '29; engineer, C. Rynalski '29; personnel manager, A. A. Harrington '29; publicity director, R. A. Rose '30; controller, E. A. Whiting '29; maitre d'hotel, C. A. Krieger '29; headwaiter, F. Goeneveld '29; entertainment, B. F. Copp '29; housekeeper, L. J. Hizsnay '31; house officer, L. H. Levy '30.

SOPHOMORE HONORED

Gertrude Andrews' name has been engraved on the Omicron Nu scholarship cup. Each year this distinction goes to the sophomore who attained the highest average of her class during her freshman year. Gertrude was also elected sophomore representative on the College Honor Committee in place of Jane King, who did not return this fall.

The Cordial Christmas Store

THE search for Christmas gifts is not altogether a lark — no matter how enthusiastic and inspired the seeker. But when one does all her shopping in a really friendly store—a cordial Christmas store — the gift hunt keeps the flavor of a lark for most of the season, at least!

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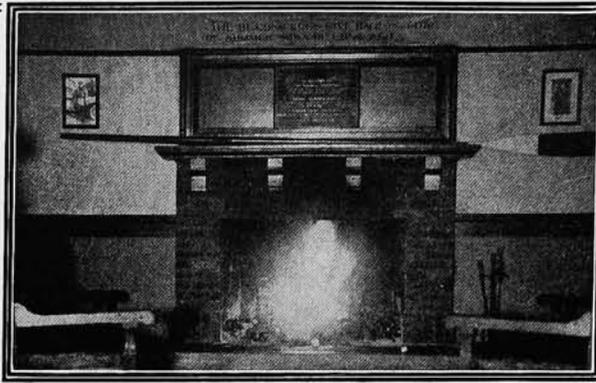
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Cornell



For the Disciples



Foresters



Of Saint Murphius

STUDIES MADE TO IMPROVE LOCAL WOOD UTILIZATION

THE emphasis is being shifted from production to marketing and utilization on the woodlots of New York State. Farmers are tending to manage their woodlots intelligently, and are now seeking handy markets to dispose of their surplus. Seeking to solve this problem, the New York State Wood Utilization Committee, composed of 16 prominent men in the field of wood utilization in New York State, and of which Professor A. B. Recknagel is secretary, met at the state college of forestry at Syracuse on November 9, and considered a report by Charles Gillette '25, an extension assistant to Professor J. Cope of Cornell.

Gillette has made studies in the counties of Broome, Tioga, and Chemung of the available output from farm woodlots with a view of investigating the possibility of supplying the demand of local wood-using industries with material from these woodlots. Eventually the committee hopes to make similar studies for the remainder of New York State. The economic importance of such work is more readily comprehended when we realize that New York State uses 8% of the timber produced in the United States, coming from 41 states, and pays 10% of the United States freight bill for lumber. By utilization of local supplies this disproportionate freight bill can be reduced and the economic status of the woodlots, individually small but aggregately large in amount, improved. The report of Charles Gillette was received with great interest and regarded as a forerunner of other county surveys.

FORMER EXTENSION PROFESSOR VISITS CORNELL FORESTERS

G. H. Collingwood, former extension professor of forestry at Cornell, interviewed the members of the forestry faculty on October 26, concerning the operations on the Arnot Forest. In a talk before the senior utilization class, Mr. Collingwood outlined the program of the American Association of Forestry in attempting to reduce the prevalence of fires of incendiary origin in the southern pine region. Motor trucks equipped with generators carry films and lecturers back to the limits of civilization and demonstrate to the so-called poor white trash, how inefficient are the fires set to improve the grazing. The grazing is not materially bettered, except to eliminate debris hindering growth of grass, and a considerable amount of timber is completely destroyed or lowered in value. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars for this work has been subscribed, the first \$50,000 by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Mr. Collingwood contemplates a study of different universities' woodlots with the intention of combining the results in book form. These universities include Cornell, Yale, Harvard, California, and Minnesota.



WORK NEEDS DISTRIBUTION

The suggestion by the *Cornell Daily Sun* that a central governing board be appointed for a well-distributed schedule of concerts, speakers, debates, and dramatic events, rather than to have successive waves of plenty and scarcity of such entertainment, seems pertinent and logically based. This principle of even distribution is capable of application in a manner peculiarly dear to the heart of the forester. We would like to see a little organized action by our professors in distributing reports, prelims, and assignments, evenly throughout the term in preference to letting us drift blissfully for a week or two and then be brought up sharply with a shower of work. Such action would be impractical if not impossible in many departments where the courses are given in different buildings or where the registration is too large and varied to avoid conflicts. But in the last two years of our forestry course we are all in the same forestry classes. Through staff meetings, daily contacts, and by having offices grouped together, the professors must surely have an idea of what each other is doing. It would be a simple matter to arrange a tentative program to distribute reports, prelims, and what not, throughout the term. It would involve but little extra trouble which would be more than compensated for (at least so we feel!) by our hearty appreciation.

To all the would-be authors we suggest that the Charles Lathrop Pack Foundation Prize of \$50, awarded annually for the best essay on forestry by a professional forestry student, is an excellent contest to enter. The essays are due on April 15, so that the time is ripe to commence work on these literary masterpieces.

We hear that "Ivy" Olson is preparing a manuscript from the diary of "Franz" Beyer for possible publication in *THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN*.

We greatly admire the new glass panes covering the instrument cases in Fernow Hall and wish to express our gratitude to the two seniors who so considerately caused the glass to be changed!

PROF. BENTLEY DESCRIBES ORIENTAL LOGGING CONDITIONS

THE foresters gathered in the club room on November 13, to hear Professor "Jack" Bentley speak about his trip through the Orient during his sabbatic leave last year. The speech evolved into a discussion of the Orient and particularly of his views on Oriental logging and the doubtful efficiency of the methods employed. In Japan there is a strange combination of the ancient and modern in many of their business operations. Power driven machinery and skilled engineers to install and operate it are available. But to furnish work for the enormous population, some operations are still done by hand. Professor Bentley cited a sawmill equipped with an electrically driven bandsaw, where the logs are still placed on the log carriage and pushed against the saw by hand. The Orient as a whole is developing and expanding under the influence of modern civilization, but the people still cling to the ancient habits of thought and customs.

"Rudy" Spalteholtz '27, assistant in silviculture, spoke for about five minutes on a trip to his native Holland, taken during the summer. "Marv" Smith supplied the ever-present coffee and cookies, played his ever-melodious accordion, and presided at the meeting.

FORESTRY PROGRESSING IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Chautauqua was the first to organize its forestry program on a county basis and to appoint a county forester, "Jim" Davis '24, to administer this forestry program. The county carries on a program of educational forestry, similar to the state extension work, but more detailed and stepped down to a county basis. This work is divided into forest planting and woodlot management. The forest planting includes 4-H club work, and adult planting both individual and organizational, such as schools, companies, and communities. Last year 450,000 trees, red pine, European larch, and white spruce were planted.

Of the woodlots in Chautauqua county 75% are not managed at all. Ten demonstration woodlots, located in "key" areas, are being managed by Young Farmers Clubs and agricultural high school classes to show the best methods of woodlot management.

Last year "Jim" Davis made a reconnaissance survey of the abandoned farms in the county and submitted the report to the Reforestation Commission of the New York State Legislature. Several large pulp concerns are considering this land as a possible site for growing pulpwood. This year "Jim" will make a utilization study of markets for the thinned material from managed woodlots.

PROFS' PRANKS

Professor H. C. Thompson and D. H. Tokmiasa are studying the causes of premature seeding of onion sets. Last year, growers in New York State lost hundreds of thousands of dollars because the onion crops went to seed instead of forming marketable bulbs. This extensive study is being carried out to determine the cause and to find remedies for this condition.

Professor H. H. Whetzel, Professor H. E. Thomas, and W. D. Mills of the plant pathology department are on the program of the New York State Horticultural Society's annual meeting at Rochester early in January.

Professor E. V. Hardenburg is studying the storage of potatoes. There has been a demand from among the potato growers of the state that the storage facilities be improved. Through this survey it is hoped that the efficiency in storage of this important crop will be improved throughout the state. Professor Hardenburg is also studying the varietal adaptation and seed value of potatoes grown on muck soil. In recent years there has been an increased acreage of potatoes grown on muck soil. The problem is to determine which varieties will be best adapted to grow in this medium; with regard to yield, quality, and resistance to disease.

A. G. Newhall is back at Cornell for three months to finish his thesis for his doctor's degree in plant pathology; he is studying the diseases of truck crops, especially those under glass. He has been assistant in plant pathology at the Ohio Experiment Station.

Dr. D. B. Carrick of the department of pomology will return from Europe about November 1 where he has been spending part of his sabbatic leave. He will spend the remainder of his leave at his home at High Point, North Carolina.

A new poultry bulletin, *Selection and Culling for Egg-Production* has been written by Professors J. E. Rice, G. O. Hall, and Instructor D. R. Marble and is expected to be ready for distribution by the middle of December. Twenty thousand copies of it will be published.

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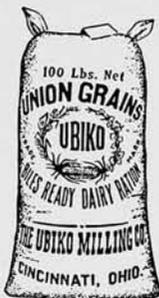
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WHITE STUDIO

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REFORESTATION CONFERENCE SHOWS WORK PROGRESSING

J. A. Cope, extension assistant professor of forestry, C. E. Ladd, director of the Extension Service, E. V. Underwood, general secretary of the Farm Bureau Federation, and L. D. Kelsey, assistant county agent leader, represented the College of Agriculture at the reforestation conference of the Farm Bureau Federation, at the Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, New York, November 10, 1928.

It was brought out at the meeting that reforestation of unused land is increasing. Mr. Kelsey said a great deal of educational work must be done to further this process.

Secretary Underwood said the Farm Bureau Federation forestry committee maintained contact with, and co-operated with, the state legislative commission studying reforestation, the county forestry committees, the College of Agriculture, and the Conservation Commission. The Federation forestry committee has studied all proposals for reforestation related to the tax side of the problem, carried on a state wide publicity campaign, studied reforestation plans of boards of county supervisors, so as to interchange successful methods, and worked for helpful legislation.

Professor R. B. Hinman's class in beef cattle went on a two day field trip to visit some of the leading herds of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the western part of the state. The purpose of the trip was to study the management of beef cattle in New York State and to obtain some practice in judging cattle of the Aberdeen-Angus breed. The first day the class visited the herd owned by F. S. Hayden

'08, at Wyoming, who runs his herd in connection with a large fruit farm. The second day was spent visiting the Dancote herd at Lawtons in Erie county, owned by C. C. Taylor '20, and the farm of W. L. Twitchell at Gonawanda. Mr. Taylor's herd bull is Evest, the son of the famous sire, Eveness of Bleaton. Mr. Twitchell has a herd of about forty head which he keeps as a sideline to his nursery to use up his poorest land and waste products, and to supply at the same time valuable manure for his nursery.

FOREST CITY GRANGE IS HOST TO STUDENTS

The Forest City Grange was host to a large number of ag and domecon students at the Odd Fellows Temple at 9 o'clock Saturday evening, November 3. The program consisted of speeches by R. P. Hopper, master of the local grange, and Dean A. R. Mann '04, games, dancing, and refreshments.

Mr. Hopper welcomed the students and invited all those who are grangers to attend their meetings. Dean Mann gave a brief history of the grange movement, its accomplishments and their present place in the life of the farm.

The unusual feature of the evening was a square dance during which many of the younger generation became bewildered and exhausted before it came to an end, but the older folks enjoyed it immensely. Refreshments were served in the basement.

The poultry judging team will compete in the Inter-Collegiate Poultry Judging Contest at Madison Square Garden, New York City in January. The team is being coached for the contest by Professor G. O. Hall of the poultry department.

AUTOMOBILES ARE KILLING THE COUNTRY CHURCHES

Good roads and automobiles are causing the death of the country churches; farmers are traveling to the city churches for their religious services according to the preliminary results of the ag college survey seeking to discover the relation of cities and towns to changes in rural trade and social areas. Dr. Dwight Sanderson is in charge of the survey with the immediate supervision of the field work directed by Mr. Hoffsummer assisted by H. F. "Hal" Dorn '29 and H. W. "Howie" Beers '29.

In Wayne County, the area chosen for the survey, 65 of nearly the hundred churches have been individually studied with attention paid to attendance not membership, and 3,683 farmers, representing more than three-fourths of the farm homes of the county, have been personally interviewed. The preliminary results show that with the increase in good roads and automobiles the country churches are declining; the business of the village grocer and shopman is decreasing; and hamlets and villages are dying out.

The poultry department inspection service has been inspecting birds for the New York State Co-operative Official Poultry Breeders Incorporated. There are over forty-five thousand certified birds in the state. There are also about eleven thousand pullets under record for performance tests.

F. B. Howe, soil surveyor of the agronomy department, returned recently after completing a summer's work in Delaware and Erie counties. The soil survey of these two counties will probably be entirely finished next summer.

A REAL OLD FASHIONED

BARBECUE

December 12th. • 6:00 P. M.

AT THE JUDGING PAVILION

NOVEL STUNTS

EVERYONE INVITED

Ag. Association Members 25c.

All Others 40c.

 CAMPUS CHATS

BOOST YOUR COLLEGE

Do we "run down" our college or "talk it up"? Because a few students boasted of the fine journalism course given in ag, that course has attracted more and more attention from students of other colleges. They envy us and wish they had one like it. Haven't you heard people say that journalism didn't belong in the College of Agriculture at all? Yes, a dozen times, but only since ag students have been talking about it have they taken any notice of it.

So we should do with all ag activities, publications and athletics. "talk them up." We have something to boast about. Why shouldn't we? Make people admit that we are still alive and kicking. Make them envy us our good times, and then they will appreciate our college. Envy is desire, not scorn. Study hard, of course, but enter activities, become alive. The college cannot exist without us and our support. Can we exist without the college and its activities?

LISTEN TO AUTHORITIES

The banquet of the Round-Up club was marked by the attendance of a large and enthusiastic number of "shorthorns." These students, by their attendance at this meeting showed that they realize the value of the opportunities to hear noted speakers on farm subjects, and are determined to take advantage of these opportunities in the short time they are here. Although most of us hope to be here a

longer period of time, these noted speakers may not return while we are still at the University, and our chances after leaving Cornell of ever having such opportunities again are indeed slim. Hear as many of the authorities on farm subjects as you can, while you can!

STUDENTS WANT FREE TIME

Daylight saving time is causing much discussion as the time approaches for the faculty to decide how our time shall be arranged next year. Professor G. W. Herrick by a questionnaire secured some pertinent answers from his class of 98 persons in introductory entomology which is probably as representative as any of ag opinion. The questions and the answers in percent were:

1. Should the students have more time for play, for outdoor activity, and for cultural development? In favor 90%, against 10%.

2. Would the students avail themselves of such extra time for purposes mentioned? Yes 74%; no 26%.

3. Has the student body taken advantage of the present daylight saving plan for the objects mentioned? Yes 42%; no 58%.

4. Are you in favor of a plan for next year which will accomplish the same results as daylight saving? In favor 54%; against 46%.

The results of the first question clearly show that ag students favor more time free from their studies. In spite of the percents the answer for the second question is that it depends on the individual. The answer for the third question was not conclusive. The fourth question result was nearly a tie with a slight majority in favor of trying some form of daylight saving

next year. We desire more free time, recognize the value of it, yet, are somewhat bewildered as to how to secure it.

H. W. Schenck has resigned from the department of vegetable gardening to become sales manager of the Kilgore Seed Company, Plant City, Florida. He took up his work on August 15. His duties are the development of vegetable seed sales and general supervision of seven of the companies chain stores in the state. Professor Schneck has been on the faculty of Cornell since 1917. He has had charge of the development of the resident teaching courses in vegetable gardening, and has done extension work with the market gardeners, truckers, and greenhouse men of New York State.

Professors E. S. Savage, B. B. Robb, E. V. Hardenburg '12, J. D. Brew, G. E. Peabody '18, M. F. Barrus '04, Messrs. C. A. Taylor, A. O. Rhoad, F. E. Andrews and N. H. Chadwick with eight winter short course students composed the committee, of which Professor Savage was chairman, that superintended the get-together of the "shorthorns" at the animal husbandry pavilion, at 5:30 o'clock, Tuesday evening, November 20.

About one hundred and seventy-five people, including members of the faculty, attended. The tan bark on the floor of the pavilion was swept away in spots and fires were built, over which hot dogs were cooked. After supper, Professors Savage and Peabody had charge of the stunts, which included sack races, potato races, a tug of war, three legged races, running and standing broad jumps, relay races, ball passing, rooster fights, leap frog races, wheel barrow races, and hand wrestling.

FARM AND HOME WEEK

AT CORNELL

FEBRUARY 11 to 16, 1929

SOMETHING FOR ALL THE FAMILY

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE
AND HOME ECONOMICS · ITHACA, NEW YORK

Look into the "Six-Speed Special" ... It Certainly Has *The Stuff!*



At the State and County Fairs this fall the new "Six-Speed Special" took the cake as an attention getter. It always drew a crowd. What they saw was farm-truck performance beyond anything they had ever seen. Here was a small International loaded to the limit, in heavy going on a very steep grade, starting, stopping, backing, working easily all day long. Demonstrating tremendous pulling power. Almost "lifting itself by its boot straps."

This is the new "Six-Speed Special," *the only small truck of heavy-duty design with 6 speeds forward and 2 reverse.* The secret is in its exclusive 2-speed rear axle, which, with the regular transmission ratios, provides 35-mile-per-hour *speed* for good going, and great tractive *power* at 3½ miles per hour for hard pulls in field and road and on the hills.

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Only the "Six-Speed Special" Could Produce a Letter Like This

Gentlemen:

I am so well pleased with my "Six-Speed Special" truck that I am writing you about its performance. I have hauled over eight thousand barrels of apples with my truck and I want to tell you that when it comes to power there is no comparison.

Until this truck showed up, there was not a truck manufactured that would take a load up these hills; and if you don't think we have some hills, just take a trip up here.

I am enclosing a photograph of my truck loaded with twenty barrels of apples, and I want you to know that this is some load for this hill. Would like for any other one-ton truck to try it.

I want to say this truck is the talk of the county, and from the performance of the "Six-Speed Special" trucks you have sold in the county this year—and that is more trucks than all the other companies put together—you should enjoy a very nice business.

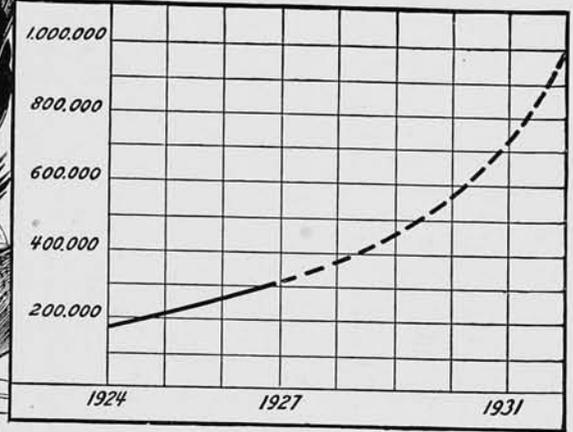
Yours for success,
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American farmers may safely depend upon the electric power companies to carry forward the electrical progress which the principle of individual initiative has made possible in the past.

Electricity is more than lighting— it is a power helper on the Farm!

Many people still think of electricity only in terms of lighting. Yet this is but one of the many things electricity can do.

Electricity as heat operates the electric range or cooker; heats the electric iron, toaster and percolator; and provides warm water throughout the year.

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performs a proved total of one hundred farm tasks.

There is a wider variety of uses for electricity in agriculture than in any other industry. Experimental work is constantly increasing these uses.

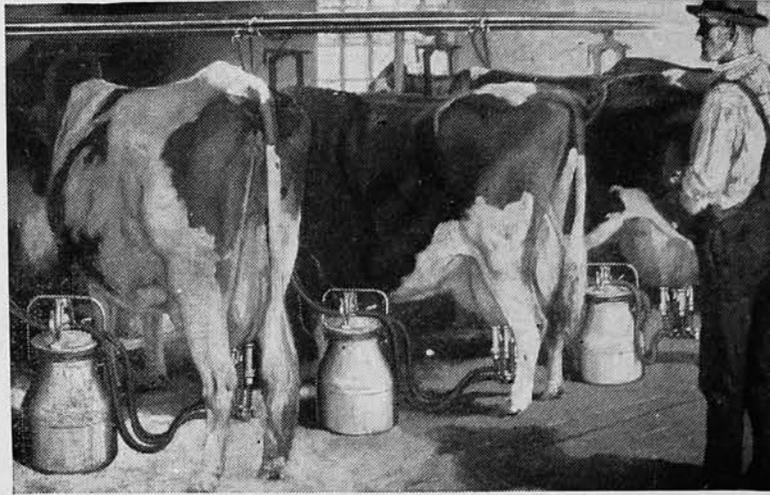
To obtain electrical service for yourself and your neighbors, consult your power company. You will find ready cooperation. Many companies have established rural service departments to provide the latest information on the application of electricity to agriculture.

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.

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The great records made by De Laval milked cows are bits of outstanding evidence that the uniform, gentle and correct action of the De Laval Milker *does* produce more milk consistently. However, these records are but the highlights, for the higher herd averages and increased milk checks of thousands of dairymen tell the same story in an equally impressive manner.

The necessity of producing cleaner milk gains added importance each day that passes. Milk must be cleaner and the De Laval Milker offers the ideal solution to this problem. Its many exclusive, sanitary features enable the production of low count milk *with less expense and with greater ease and consistency.*

The banishment of worry, the elimination of the ever-growing and serious labor question as it concerns dairy workers, added pleasure and satisfaction in dairying—these are other boons that the De Laval Milker brings to dairymen.

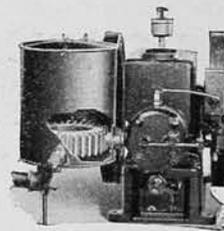
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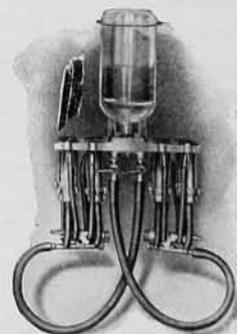
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The Cornell Countryman

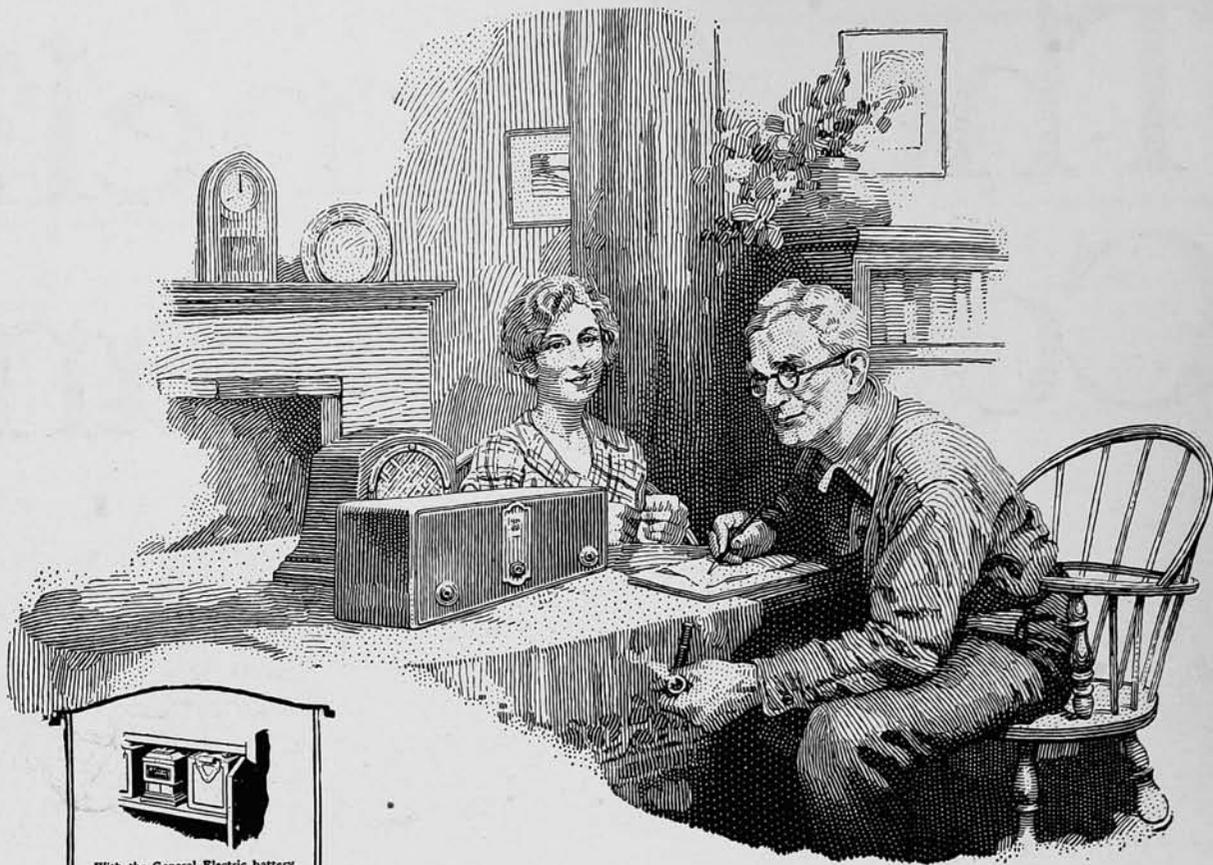


Volume XXVI

JANUARY

1929

Number 4



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When, almost over night, the presumed limitations of combine harvesting were swept away and its economies found practical nearly everywhere that small grain is grown, John Deere was busy developing a machine for leadership in the new harvesting era. Before the John Deere name could go on a combine, the operation of the machine had to be so simple that grain could be saved and cleaned without the special skill of the experienced thresherman. Idle time for oiling and other attention had to be sharply reduced. The John Deere standard of efficiency had to be attained, not with more but with fewer parts.

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* * * * *

Have the operator show you why fussy adjustment is not necessary to save and clean the grain; how the sieve bottom in the tailings elevator keeps the cylinder from cracking threshed grain that too much blast might carry over, and how the tailings from the recleaner drop into the other tailings, guarding the grain at every step, even if he does not make adjustments just right—and all without a single additional moving part.

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In these three groups are cheviots
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more value than you have
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The Cornell Countryman

Founded 1903

Incorporated 1914

Member of the Agricultural College Magazines, Associated

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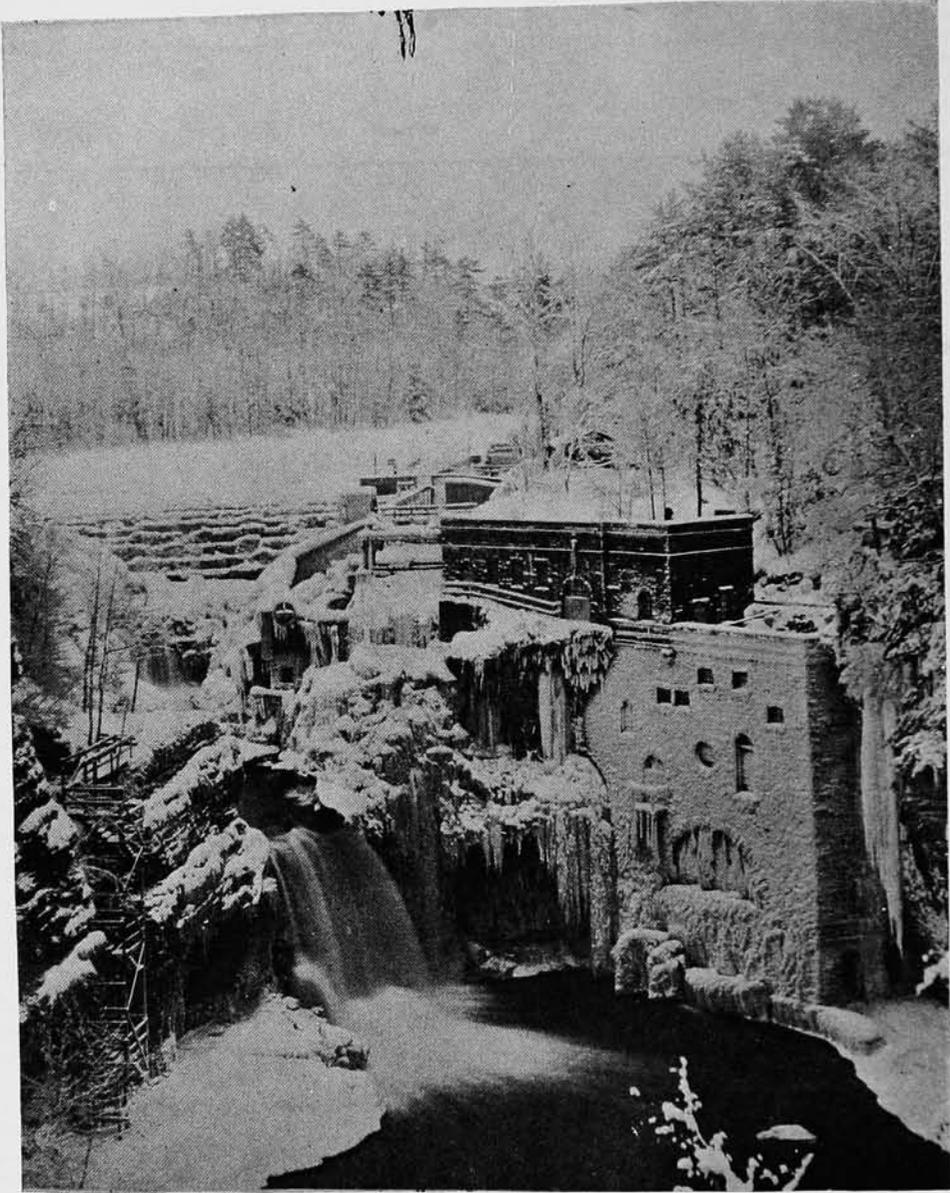
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TRIPHAMMER FALLS IN WINTER

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXVI

January, 1929

Number 4

Protein Feeding Experiment at Cornell

By E. S. Savage

THOUSANDS of dairy farmers over the country are asking about the progress of the protein experiment at Cornell University. Briefly the plan of the experiment is this: thirty-six purebred and grade Holstein cows have been divided into three groups of 12 cows each, equal in total live weight and equal in total production for the groups during the first two weeks of their lactation.

All the cows are fed number two timothy medium clover mixed hay. This is a mixture of timothy and clover with at least 30 per cent and not over 50 percent clover. The timothy and other grasses must be 30 per cent green, the clover greenish brown to brown, and the maximum per cent of foreign material must be 15 per cent. All the cows are fed corn silage from Cornell 11 corn. This corn silage this year lacks some in grain because it was planted too thick and the season has been very wet.

One group gets the following grain mixture and is known as the 16 per cent group.

140 lbs. linseed meal
340 lbs. ground oats
320 lbs. wheat bran
400 lbs. corn gluten feed
40 lbs. cottonseed meal
700 lbs. hominy
20 lbs. steam bone meal
20 lbs. ground limestone
20 lbs. fine salt
Digestible protein 13.273%
Total digestible nutrients in one ton 1489.6 lbs.
Guarantee:
Protein 16.0%
Fiber 9.0%
Fat 4.0%

The second group, the 20 per cent group gets this grain mixture:

240 lbs. linseed meal
220 lbs. ground oats
300 lbs. wheat bran
600 lbs. corn gluten feed
440 lbs. hominy feed
140 lbs. cottonseed meal
20 lbs. steam bone meal
20 lbs. ground limestone
20 lbs. fine salt
Digestible protein 17.176%

Total digestible nutrients in one ton 1490.5 lbs.
Guarantee:
Protein 20.0%
Fiber 9.0%
Fat 4.0%



WEIGHING FEED
All the feeds used in these experiments are carefully weighed.

The third group, the 24 per cent group gets this grain mixture:

220 lbs. wheat bran
220 lbs. ground oats
300 lbs. oil meal
580 lbs. gluten feed
260 lbs. hominy feed
360 lbs. cottonseed meal
20 lbs. steam bone meal
20 lbs. ground limestone
20 lbs. fine salt
Digestible protein 20.806%
Total digestible nutrients in one ton 1492 lbs.
Guarantee:
Protein 24.0%
Fiber 9.0%
Fat 4.0%

The feeding of the cows is somewhat restricted. They are not fed to make them produce all they can. Because they are on experiment, they must be made to eat all of their feed. There cannot be any

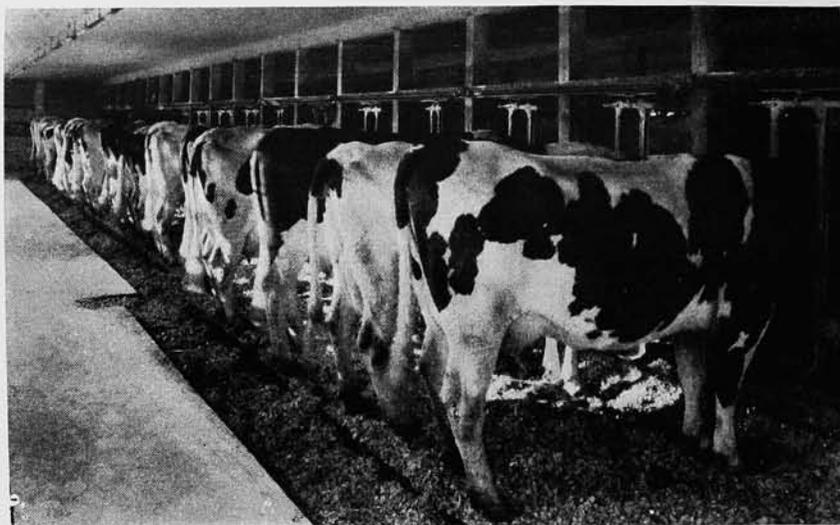
waste because the feeding value of the waste cannot be calculated. The object of the experiment is to see what the effect of different percentages of protein in the grain mixture will be on milk production when all the cows get the same amount of feed in relation to their production. Therefore, all the cows have been fed alike during the first two weeks of their lactation and the groups divided equally on this basis. The cows are weighed every Wednesday morning and the groups have been made equal in total live weight.

Each cow gets one pound of hay and three pounds of silage for every 100 pounds live weight. Then she gets one pound of her respective grain mixture for every 3½ pounds of milk she gives. Every feeding of hay, silage, and grain is weighed for each cow. The three grain mixtures have the same amount of total digestible nutrients per ton, 1490 pounds. So it is seen that since the groups on the start weigh the same and produce the same amount of milk the total food at the start is the same for each group. The groups will be kept together and fed the same through two lactations with no pasture between.

PREVIOUS to calving all the cows were fed second-cutting alfalfa hay and corn silage and G. L. F. 12 per cent Fitting Ration having the following formula:

460 lbs. straight wheat bran
440 lbs. ground oats
640 lbs. hominy feed
200 lbs. linseed oil meal
200 lbs. molasses
20 lbs. steam bone meal
20 lbs. ground limestone
20 lbs. salt
Digestible protein 10.4%
Total digestible nutrients in one ton 1406 lbs.
Guarantee:
Protein 12%
Fiber 9%
Fat 3%

After freshening for the first two weeks of their lactation they have been fed the



SOME OF THE COWS USED IN THE FEEDING TRIALS

Thirty-six pure-bred Holsteins are carefully watched in the experiment and are segregated into three groups.

experimental hay and corn silage and the 12% fitting ration. This starts them all the same. The third week of lactation they are put into their respective groups and each cow gets the 16%, or the 20%, or the 24%, experimental grain mixture according to the group into which she is put. Therefore, the third week of lactation is really the first experimental week for each cow and group.

At this writing the groups are not quite complete because not all the cows are yet into their third week of lactation. Averaging the production of each group for the third week of lactation of those cows that are in, and there are now ten cows in each group that have completed at least one experimental week, we find that the groups are all starting with an average production of 46 pounds of milk per day per cow that averages to test 3.15 per cent butterfat. The milk of each cow is tested for butterfat on one day of each week. The cows are milked with a single unit milking machine and each cow is stripped by hand. The milk from each milking is weighed and recorded. The average production of all the cows in milk without regard to their weeks of lactation has been 44 pounds per day.

The cows have been bought mostly in central New York so that they could be trucked into Ithaca. One carload was bought in Saratoga County. Every cow bought is negative to the blood test for abortion. Most of them have been retested once and all tested were found negative on the second test after calving. A few of the cows, calving recently have not yet been retested. Every breeder from whom cows have been sought has co-operated to the fullest extent. No breeder has refused to have his cows tested, and all those whose cows have been found positive have cheerfully abided by the result. This co-operation

is sincerely appreciated by those who selected the cows. As far as possible cows with cow testing association records of 8000 pounds or better have been selected.

ALTOGETHER 40 cows have been purchased. One cow was injured in shipping and dropped her calf prematurely the next day. She has been retested and found negative, but cannot be used in the experiment. One cow dropped twin dead calves one week before her time was out. She was retested and found negative. She was retained for experiment. In 39 births these are the only two premature ones. One cow has been rejected as her teats are too large for the milker cups. One cow milked from only

three quarters when she calved, so she was rejected. One cow calved September 7, too early to start so she is not being used. Therefore, it has been necessary to buy 40 cows to get 36 for use in the three groups. Thirty-nine of the 40 bought have calved.

From the thirty-nine cows calving, thirty-six living calves are on hand or have been sold. One pair of twins was born dead, one pair of twins was so weak that both were killed, from one pair of twins the bull was weak and was killed, the heifer was a free martin and was vealed.

Among the 36 calves there have been 11 purebred heifers and 8 purebred bulls. Seven purebred heifers have been sold, 4 at \$75 each, 2 at \$45, and one was vealed and sold for \$27. Four purebred heifers are on hand. Four purebred bulls are on hand. Two purebred bulls have been sold for breeding at 10 days of age for \$40.50 for the two, two purebred bulls have been vealed and sold for \$59.60. Five grade heifers have been sold for breeding for \$135.40. Two grade heifers are on hand. Six grade bull calves have been sold for veal for \$176.64. Three grade bulls are on hand. One cow is yet to freshen.

The total sales for calves have amounted to \$829.14 for 23 calves sold. There are 13 calves on hand valued at \$492. The total yield of the calf crop will be at least \$1330.

The calves vealed have been fed a maximum of 380 lbs. of whole milk. No calf has received more than 12 pounds per day. The rest of their milk has been skim milk. The average age at which



COWS FED HAY FROM BAGS

The hay is weighed and put in bags and fed to each cow separately.

the veals have been sold is 32 days. They have been graded high. The price has been 16 cents per pound alive with the exception of one calf which sold for 14cents.

ON DECEMBER 8 the cows were all examined by F. H. Sexsauer of the Dairymen's League, N. F. Webb, of the G. L. F. Exchange, and F. B. Morrison, professor of animal Husbandry at Cornell University. These men acted as a committee to pass upon the condition of the cows at the beginning of the experiment. This same committee will at

intervals examine the groups and report on the physical condition of each in order to get at the effect of different amounts of protein during the two years the experiment will run. Paul Smith will act as alternate for President Sexsauer on this committee. H. E. Babcock for President Webb, and Professor C. L. Allen for Professor Morrison.

The Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange, Incorporated, and the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Incorporated, have each appropriated \$7,500 to Cornell University as a

revolving fund to meet the expenses of this experiment. Land and buildings near the University have been rented from Professor G. F. Warren for two years for the experiment.

The responsibility of conducting this experiment rests on E. S. Harrison, instructor in animal husbandry at Cornell University, who is in direct charge of it. Mr. Harrison is doing a fine piece of work with the help of Howard Bardwell and Howard Blood, the young men who are helping with the feeding and milking and record keeping at the barn.

The Training of Homemakers in Japan

By Mrs. Sumi Oye

LIKE other countries Japan has two general lines of education for her women; one to fit them for a professional life, the other for general culture as good wives and mothers. The point which I wish to emphasize is this latter one: how to develop the true homemaker by combining the teaching of practical domestic science with the higher cultural subjects.

Let us consider the home as a small reproduction of the center of government of one's country. In the government statesmanship is the chief element of control. In the ideal home this same element of statesmanship should enter into all its management; the wife and mother being responsible for the smooth running of the many departments of her domain. In directing her home her duties are similar to those of a Prime Minister, but unlike that statesman, who has many under ministers, each in charge of a separate department, she must act as under minister as well, and supervise each department herself, a stupendous task you may say.

Now, let us consider for a moment the duties of a homemaker. The hygiene of a home alone is not a small matter: the thought and preparation of suitable diet, clothing to meet the needs of changing seasons and various occasions, careful housing and ventilation; these are but a few of her daily round of duties. She must care for her children, select schools and teachers for them when they grow older, supervise their homework, encourage them when their tasks are diffi-

cult and be to them a mother, a companion, and a teacher as necessity occurs. In Japan a great deal of a homemaker's time is taken up with receiving her husband's guests, who are very numerous indeed in families of position. It is her duty to discriminate among those who come, so that her husband's time may not be unduly taken up with trivial mat-

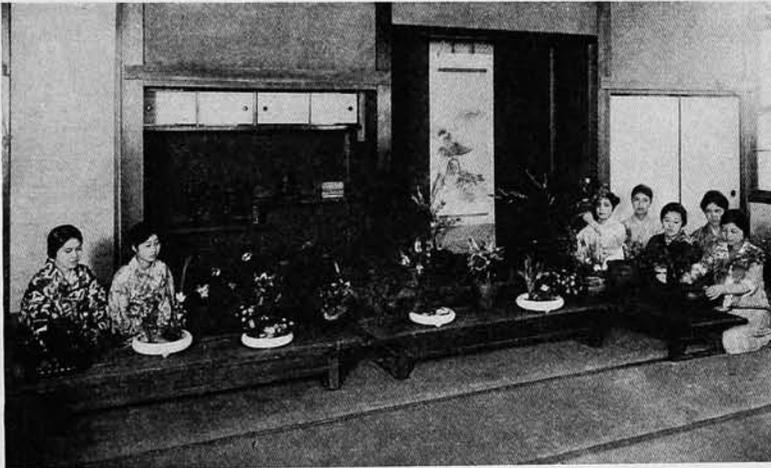
manage their homes economically, as women were accustomed to do in the old days.

In Japan, educators are divided into three classes: those who think there should be no difference in the education of boys and girls and who eliminate altogether domestic subjects from a girl's curriculum; those who think a domestic education the most essential; and those who wish to combine the intellectual elements of an education with skill in those subjects that go to make the ideal home.

As I have already stated, I believe this last class of educators to be on the right track for girls in Japan at least; that is, I believe that the practical side of a girl's education should go along with a highly educated mind. To procure this high degree specialists are needed to teach each subject. Well equipped laboratories,

where practical work can be done individually, are an absolute necessity.

THREE years ago with this idea in mind, I myself founded a College of Domestic Science in Tokyo, in the curriculum of which is included courses in chemistry, physics, hygiene, Japanese constitution and law, current topics, ethics, psychology, economics both home and general, nursing, and care of children, dressmaking, cookery, laundry, and others are also taught as well as the more artistic accomplishments of flower arrangement and tea ceremony, the knowledge of which is essential to the cultivated



CLASS IN FLORAL DECORATION—TOKYO

Practical education for girls is new in Japan. These girls are learning the art of beautifying the home.

ters; at the same time she must treat everyone with courtesy.

In the complicated homelife, the ideal homemaker must be of high character, good education, and broad culture as well as skilled in all the details of housewifery.

Since modern Japan has begun to realize the necessity for education for girls as well as boys, there has been a tendency to relegate education for homemakers to the background. The result has been that many girls have developed intellectually and some have even become brilliant thinkers and are able to take their places with men in the world of letters. In the art of homemaking, however, such women are woefully ignorant and when married, are quite unable to

homemaker. There are at present about 1,000 students enrolled in the various departments of the College.

About 2500 years ago, Looztae, the great Chinese sage, said, "Look after the female and care for the weak." Mencius also insists, "If the country is to be well governed, the widows, orphans, those without relations, the deformed and the otherwise helpless, must be cared for." Thus unfortunate people were more or less cared for.

Conditions changed, however, through many centuries in which the strong were predominant and the weak allowed to perish. Armies and navies became the criterion of progress and wars the arbiters of fortune. Gradually, people began to realize that it was foolish to settle affairs by fighting; that law should govern a country and later came the better idea of international law. Laws were made and for a time all seemed well. But as time went on, history repeated itself; clever people accumulated wealth, wealth brought power and the oppression of the poor resulted. The rich had all the advantages of education which fitted them for the best position in their country and the more clever were the people, the greater was their wealth. On the other hand, poverty and degradation increased. Gradually class distinction became more and more fixed and the gap widened in society. Luxury and pride come with wealth and the poor are neglected. Revolution follows such conditions such as we have seen in Russia.

In Japan people fear the red spirit, thinking that it will contaminate the country. To my mind, it is not the red placards proclaiming bolshevism that are to be feared, but ignorance through lack of proper education and the ill-training of our girls. If women are lazy and proud and unable to manage their households economically, they cannot provide for the future, no matter what their husbands bring into the home.

If this condition maintains, there can be no real happiness in the home. Murmuring and discontented wives send their husbands to demand higher wages. Business depression makes it impossible to pay these wages and the dissatisfied employe is dismissed. Thus trouble follows trouble, for with dismissal comes the desire for revenge and quarrels between capital and labor arise. The unemployed cannot provide bread for their families. Strikes arise; mobs demand impossible things; society is upset; and terrible revolution ensues.

These unfortunate conditions are less likely to happen when women are educated to conduct their homes in a scientific and economical manner. The development of character and intellect along with a knowledge of practical methods of household economy are essential to the welfare of the nation at large as well as to the individual family. The family is the state in miniature.

I HAVE dwelt at length on the education of our young women to fit them for life's duties, but I have not forgotten that wonderful saying of Christ's, "Man

cannot live by bread alone but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." Also, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His Righteousness and all these things will be added unto you." If we believe this we must infer that spiritual training is more important than that of the intellect. If God's spirit dwells in man, humanity and service for the common good are traits of character animating his daily life.

Were such traits universal, trouble would cease and happiness and prosperity increase. But people have become materialistic in their thought, possession has become a passion and discontent and friction results.

The Duke of Wellington has said, "Education without religion produces clever devils." Who are the disturbers of the peace? The instigators of rebellion in any country? Just such clever devils, having no fear of God or man.

So that the home may have the true atmosphere of healthful service, in my own college in Tokio I am attempting to develop minds that can work out high ideals in practical daily life, skillful hands both able and willing to perform the daily tasks that a well ordered home requires, and a strong Christian character which will translate into action ideals of truth and love in the experiences which life will bring. It is only through the homes that such women will establish that we can ever hope to develop a better order of life within any one country, and in the world large help towards international peace.

Why I Won't Marry a Farmer

By Kate Seager

I'VE never lived on a farm—and I never intend to—and I'm certainly never going to marry a farmer. I wouldn't object at all if he were brought up on a farm as long as he changes his vocation before he marries me. And I'll tell you why: I don't like cows very well—and I certainly don't like chickens,—nor gathering eggs and having hens cackling and fluttering about my head. Nor do I like so many striped yellow cats running around the yard,—nor the sight or sound of pigs in a pigpen—nor even the smell of hams smoking in a barrel. I don't like to wash milk pails—and above all—I abhor the taste of warm milk. I don't like to get up before the sun does in the morning, although I have to do it just now to make the 8 o'clocks), and I can't go to bed early at night. And no one can convince me that by retiring early at night one would be ready to get up in the morning,—because I've tried it and it just isn't possible. I really wouldn't want to sit at the table three times a day opposite a man who has just hopped in

from the barnyard for his meal. I've never milked a cow—and I do admit I'd like to try it—but I never want the chance for it to become a habit with me.

In stating my aversion to farm life I'd like to say, though, that I do think the farmers comprise the best class of people in the country today. He who enjoys the life of a farmer is fortunate—for it is a healthy, interesting, varied life—with none of that minute division of labor which is so monotonous in the industrial world. But—he who neither enjoys nor appreciates such a life—but must live on a farm—is most unfortunate.

I REALIZE there are as many different types of farms as there are of homes throughout the land. Of course there is the wealthy farmer—he may not be a farmer in the usual sense of the word—instead—he may be a poultry raiser or an apple grower,—and perhaps his wife doesn't even have to do her own housework.

Then there is the prosperous farmer on whose place there are all the modern

conveniences:—electricity, electrical milker in the barn, electrical appliances in the house, radio, telephone, automobile,—all to enable him to keep in touch with the rest of the world.

And—too—I've seen poverty on a farm—which is the most desolate and wearisome life I could imagine. Unfortunately it is a prevalent idea that people on a farm can at least raise their own food, cut their own wood, and so be well fed and sheltered—but it is not always so. I've visited farms where the children—and of course there are always a goodly number on such farms—are not given any milk to drink. No—every drop must be sent to the milk plant to add that much more to the monthly milk check. Likewise, every egg must be sent to market—and with the small added money return do you think they can buy food which will replace the fresh milk and eggs they have sent away? Of course not. There is no city child who can look any more undernourished and unhappy than these poor farm children. And of course, if they are

doing without food, they are likewise doing without clothing, furniture, any luxuries—besides being isolated far up on some dirt road—miles from civilization. And I'm just pessimistic enough to believe that if I ever married a farmer we'd end up on just such a place.

TAKEN as a group, though, I am sure that farmers live as happily as any other group of people—certainly more so than lumberers, fishermen, or day laborers in the industries. And—there is an opportunity to make money on a farm, providing the farmer has the right

kind of land and the initiative and ability of management.

But the average farmer has quite a job to make his assets come out ahead of his liabilities. He can have some but not many of those desired possessions called luxuries. I've visited quite a few such farms in the western part of the State, and I've been greatly impressed with the fact that on the many farms where it is quite a struggle to gain a living from the soil—it is the farm wife who suffers more than her husband. It is the house which is neglected—the upkeep of the house must be sacrificed in order that the barn

may be kept in better condition. The house goes without its coat of paint in order that the barn may be kept well painted. The walls of the house go unpapered and the woodwork unpainted because water has to be piped to the pasture for the cows. The housewife goes without her electric washing machine—because her husband needs a new mowing machine. She must go without a maid or any extra help in order that her husband may have a hired man to help him. It's true—maybe he needs it more than she—but—that's just another reason why I don't want to be a farmer's wife.

Why I Might Marry a Farmer

Anonymous



WINTER SCENE IN THE COUNTRY

I MIGHT marry a farmer if I wanted to and if the god of love said "all right." But I wouldn't marry just any farmer. He would have to be a partner in improving the house and farm.

We must have water in the house and barn as soon as possible. I don't intend to be always toting water when I get married.

I would want at least one gasoline lamp to read by. If he had a huge house, I would just shut part of it off. I don't believe in killing myself dusting and sweeping.

If the kitchen was dark and gloomy, I would just put it in some other room. That wouldn't be terribly hard for rural engineering 10 and household management 120 have taught me how to do most of that sort of work myself.

I would like to have a light horse on the farm that I could ride, for recreation, but any horse would do.

I don't know how to milk, but it wouldn't hurt me to learn, so we could save a hired man's wages. Then my husband would have time to help fix up the house.

I like to help with the haying. I can't pitch on a load, but I can do most of the other things.

I wouldn't mind so much if my house wasn't painted. If it was clean and the lawn was mowed it would look nice. If the house wasn't painted, the barn wouldn't be either, so I wouldn't be jealous.

If we need a new mowing machine or any other new farm machinery, we'll get it if we can. For washing, I can use my two hands. Maybe some day my husband would have a gasoline engine and I could get a washing machine that it would run.

IF I got used to getting up at five, I could do it as easily as I get up at eight now. It wouldn't be any harder. Getting up is just a habit, anyway.

Probably we couldn't have an ice-box at first and anyway we might not be able to get ice; but we would have to cool the milk so I could keep my things cold wherever the milk was.

I don't love chickens, but they can be a paying proposition, so I could care for them.

I like cats and dogs, even calico cats. I don't like pigs. If we had them, they would be far away, and I would not take care of them.

Being trained in domecon, I would know better than to sell all the milk and eggs. But—every farm woman I know of (and I know about all types of them too) has that much sense.

I have visited more poor farm people than most college students. I don't believe there is a worse poverty than that in the city slums, for at least fresh air and sunshine are free in the country. I don't remember ever seeing a man or woman who had an eighth grade education in the poverty class. I have a college education and my husband's going to have some too. We won't be in the poverty class if I have anything to say about it; and I think the woman has a lot to say.

In conclusion, yes, I live on a farm now.

4-H Club Work in Agriculture

A Resume of the New Program

A NEW program has been introduced for the elementary education of farm boys and girls in agriculture, by the extension service of New York State.

To meet the needs of progressive farm boys and girls, a new program of 4-H club work in agriculture is presented to 4-H club members. The new program provides for the carrying on of a home project as heretofore and additional activities which are designed to make the 4-H club work of greater value and interest. The farm boy will continue to grow his plot of potatoes, beans, corn, or garden vegetables, or raise one or more dairy heifers, sheep or pigs or a flock of poultry; or carry on a project in forestry or farm-shop or other 4-H enterprises in accordance with the established requirements for his age and ability. The past program, it is believed, had a tendency to make the boys and girls specialists in those projects which they undertook, at the expense of the other parts of the 4-H program. In addition to the former 4-H project, there is outlined for each year's work in agriculture exercises to broaden the boy's

knowledge of farm life and train him in performing various farm operations requiring skill, and other exercises giving the boy an opportunity to participate in community service activities which will aim to make him a better citizen. Thus in the first year that the program is taken up by a new member, he will choose to do any five of the following eight exercises.

Make a display board for the 4-H club membership sign

Every club member will wish to display his membership sign in a conspicuous place so that people driving along the road may see it, and so the county club leader will know where to stop when he makes his official visits. In order to display this card to the best advantage and to protect it from the weather, it is recommended that every first year 4-H club member make a display board on which to place his membership sign.

Make a bulletin case

Club members have bulletins and records which they wish to keep. To prevent loss or soiling of these bulletins a simple bulletin case is recommended which any boy can easily make.

Tie six knots

Tie the following knots and hitches and show how they are used: (a) square knot, (b) hitching knot, (c) bowline knot, (d) half hitch, (e) timber hitch, (f) clove hitch. (Members conducting a farm shop project will select some other exercise).

should know what each kind of tree is most useful, which ones to preserve, and which ones to cut.

Learn to know and name five farm or garden weeds

In addition he must be able to tell something about each which makes it an undesirable plant, and know how it may be controlled.

Learn the common fruit trees

New York is a great fruit state. It is second of the States of the Union in the production of all fruits, second in the production of apples, second in the production of grapes, and is among the first five states in the production of most other deciduous fruits. Some fruit is grown on almost every New York State farm, especially apples, pears, plums, and cherries. In this first year of 4-H club work a club member will learn to know the different kinds of fruit trees, both in winter and in summer.

Each club member will also be required to do the following:

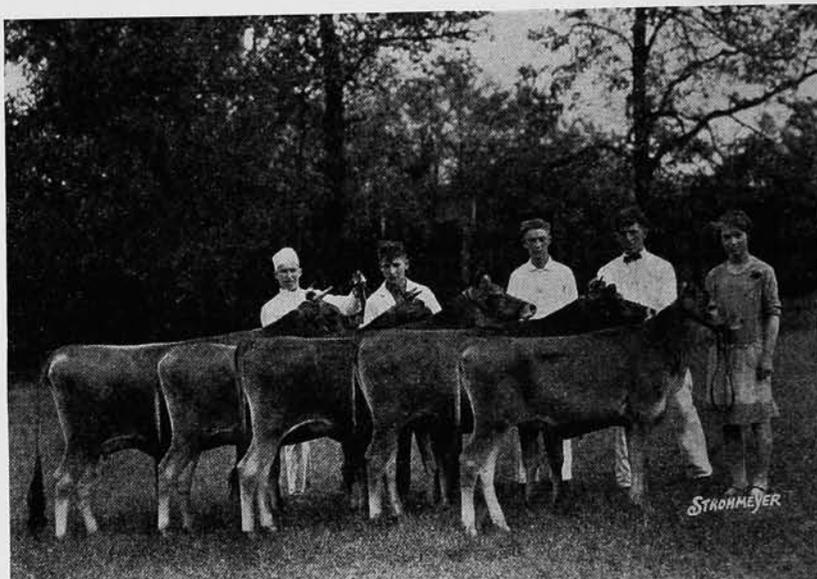
Learn the 4-H Club Motto and the 4-H Club Pledge.

There are 4-H club members in every

State in the Union, and in many foreign countries. There are more than 18,000 members in New York State. The motto for club members is the same in every state and all take the same pledge. The motto is: *Make the Best Better!* The pledge is: *I pledge my head to clearer thinking, my heart to greater loyalty, my hands to larger service, and my health to better living for my club, my community, and my country.*

Keep your "project record" and your "club member's record book" up-to-date and mail them to your county club leader when requested.

The program as outlined is offered to meet the demands of 4-H club members and leaders for a more attractive and worth while year-round program. The new program carried over a period of years is designed to broaden the knowledge of the farm boy and girl and give them a more comprehensive training in practical agricultural work and increase their interest in farm life and civic activities.



4-H CLUB AT NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW
New York State fourth prize group of Jersey 4-H club heifers at the National Dairy Show at Memphis, Tennessee.

These knots and hitches are the practical ones used frequently in doing the work of the farm and home.

Make a bird house and put it where the birds may make use of it

Most birds are farmers' friends. They destroy harmful insects, eat weed seeds and add to our enjoyment by their songs. Many beautiful birds may be induced to make their homes near the farm house, if a suitable house is provided for them.

Make a feeding tray for young chickens

Nearly every farm keeps poultry and raises young chickens. The feeding tray suggested is suitable to feed the grain mixture for 100 chicks for the first week or two.

Learn to recognize and name ten common forest trees and tell at least one purpose, aside from fire wood, for which their wood is used.

Every club boy should know the common forest trees that grow in his neighborhood. It is not enough simply to be able to recognize the trees and name them. He



Through Our Wide Windows

Not Just Another Birthday

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN celebrated its twenty-sixth birthday on December 7. Since that time we have enlarged to include the newer College of Home Economics, our circulation has increased, and we have expanded just as the College we attend has expanded.

However, in the first issue of the COUNTRYMAN the editors stated that the purpose of the magazine was "to keep the former students in touch with each other and with the College, and to present advances in agriculture." We are still striving to accomplish this purpose and intend to in the future. We are still in the process of improvement consequently are always open to suggestion, criticism, or any proposition which will help us in carrying out our purposes. We appreciate and hope for comments from our friends.

Professors

WHEN we are old enough to think about going to college we wonder what the function of an Arts College may be. We have been taught that this is an age of specialization, and that to meet competition we need special training in the business of making a living. The Arts College gives special training in three or four lines but its main advantages are supposed to lie elsewhere.

This training supposedly broadens the outlook on life, increases the perspective, gives one a better insight into the workings of the universe, and enables one to capture a good job because of the suavity with which one can approach a prospective employer. The effect of this experience is to give one self-confidence, assurance and polish; a veneer of worldliness and a smattering of knowledge which will enable one to get along better and easier in the world. The course makes one more capable of meeting people and discussing common interests.

We might argue that the special training is more useful, giving one a better chance to make money and that one can get an extremely varied knowledge in agriculture. Probably most of us think that a varied scientific knowledge is best as far as knowledge itself is valuable, but maybe the viewpoint of the arts student is correct.

Most of the value of any certain college course must lie in what we get from our professors; otherwise we might as well live here and not attend any classes. Therefore the professors are among the most important assets of any college. In agriculture, we have professors who know their oats, their economics, and their livestock. Better yet they are all intensely human, easy to talk with and willing to help anyone. There are Charlie's and Bill's, and professors known all over the country by their initials. This is an evidence that they are good "skates," well liked as professors and men.

When classes in arts are too large to afford personal contacts, the professors are inclined to get crabbed, silent, and crusty, and few students would dare call a professor by his nickname if they knew it. How then, can the college of Arts and Sciences substantiate their claim to the service of giving ability to know people?

Common Sense

IT IS always a problem to the student in agriculture to know whether or not one can reap the advantages of a college education on a farm. Everyone is free with their opinions, and arguments both good and bad are presented. Usually the people who have shown the dark side of farm life have picked their material from the darkest corners. Of course they have shown actual conditions, but these are probably far from average, to say nothing of being accurate pictures of the conditions on a modern, prosperous farm.

Then too the other side of the question has not been presented in quite the true light. The advantages of rural life are more often spoken of in the light of fresh air and sunshine, than in that of pleasure, money, and automobiles. Everyone enjoys fresh air, but you can't eat it, and in order to make farm life look desirable you must show the possibility of making enough money to have cars, radios, and all the things that make farm life as enjoyable as any.

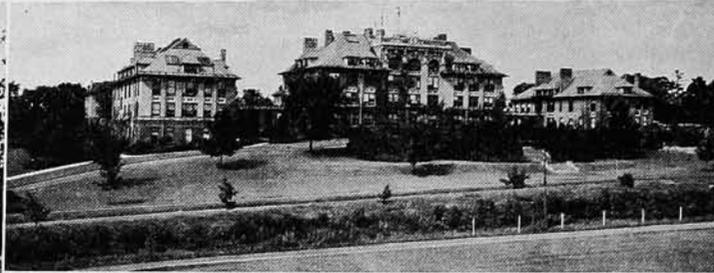
It is impossible to prove by argument that money can be made on a farm, but there are two interesting aspects of the situation. The first is that a large percentage of the most successful farmers are college graduates. The second is that no college graduate would be satisfied to remain long on a farm where he could not make a good living. He learns too many ways of spending money to be able to exist without a decent income.

The goal we are seeking is happiness, and the problem is to go where one can be happiest. Common sense and a rational outlook on life should help one to get his share. It should be remembered also to select a vocation and an environment that one will enjoy for twenty years, and that it is the long run that counts, not tomorrow's prospects. Finally, one of the surest ways to happiness is an appreciation of what we have, with the realization that if we are "tuned in" and ready to see it, we can often get a glimpse of heaven here on earth.

Why I Won't Marry a Farmer

INCLUDED in our table of contents this month is an article by a Domecon girl giving her reasons why she will never marry a farmer. It is a copy of a speech made in a public speaking class, and, as might be expected, caused a great deal of comment. From the anonymous answer already given us and from the spoken comment, it would seem that most of us disagree with the author. We prove this also by the fact that we are training ourselves to be farmers, thank goodness, not the type that is described.

Still, if we are going to be under the handicap of not being able to find ourselves good wives when we graduate, we might better know it now, so we may be prepared, and take our future bachelorhood stoically. Consequently, we would like to get the readers' personal opinions on this matter, particularly the opinions of those Domecon girls who have already come to such definite conclusions on the matrimonial problem as have already been offered.



Former Student Notes

'04

H. S. Lippincott is now at Newport News, Virginia. His address is Newport News Chamber of Commerce, 2813 Washington Avenue.

'08

Arthur D. Hoose is herdsman on Henry Morgenthau Jr.'s cattle farm at Hopewell Junction, New York. Mr. Morgenthau is publisher of *The American Agriculturist*. Arthur is married and has four children, Nathan, Marie, Frances, and David.

'09

John Steitz is engaged in truck farming at Mellenville, New York.

'12

George H. Bissinger is director of experimental agriculture for the Calamba Sugar Estate at Canlubang, Laguna, Philippine Islands. He also does experimental work for the neighboring planters, and on a 7,200-acre cocoanut grove.

Earl T. Maxon is with the Maxon Feed Company, retailers of feeds, seeds, lime, and cement, in Greene, New York.

'14

"Tom" Milliman lives in Rochester, 276 Marion Street, with offices at Cutler building. "Tom" is manager of the G. L. F. Exchange fertilizer service. "Mich" Treman '13 and "Tom," room-mates seventeen years ago, brothers-in-law now, and neighbors, still get together two or three times a week to renew friendships and old arguments. "Mich" lives at 46 Juniper Street, with offices at 500 West Avenue and is in the wholesale coal business with A. R. Miller.

Elmer Snyder is conducting viticultural investigations for the United States Department of Agriculture, with headquarters in Fresno, California. He lives at 3930 Kerekhoff Avenue. A daughter, Marcia Jean, was born last June.

'15

Arthur W. Wilson, who is a member of the advertising firm of Wilson and Bristol, Inc., at 285 Madison Avenue, New York, lives at 1356 Evergreen Avenue, Plainfield, New Jersey. He has two children, Priscilla, aged five, and Donald, who is two.

'16

George Cooper is now at 135 East 30 Street, New York, working for the Tyddon and Hanford Advertising Agency of Rochester and New York. During the war he served 18 months on farms in New York and New Jersey. He then entered department store work until two years ago when he accepted his present position.

Frederick A. Davis, Jr., has been made a director of the New England Conference on Regional Plannings. He is a member of the National Conference on City Planning, and is a practicing architect in New Haven, Connecticut.

Don Lidell's education was interrupted by the war so that he did not actually finish until February 1920. Since that time he has been working in a store in South Edmeston, New York. He is married and has three children, two boys and a girl.

Albert Schaffle is assistant to the dean of the School of Education and assistant director of the summer session at Rutgers University, with the rank of associate professor of education. He lives at 39 Huntington Street, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

'17

Paul W. Carter died recently in the Naval Hospital at San Diego, California. Shortly after graduation from Cornell, Lieutenant Carter enlisted in the Naval Aviation corps. He was stationed at Pensacola for a time, and was then detailed to coast guard duty in Ireland during the World War. While there, the armistice was signed and he returned to Pensacola. Later he was stationed in California and then again in Florida. Last year he was again ordered to California. Since going west, he served at Honolulu and in the West Indies. He was to have sailed in January for South America as flight commander of the U. S. S. Langley, airplane carrier. He is survived by his widow and three daughters, Agnes Jane, Margaret, and Ruth.

'18

C. E. Chardon is Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor in Porto Rico. He

is now in the United States with the Governor of Porto Rico to request for an appropriation from Congress for rehabilitation work in Portor Rican Agriculture, which was devastated by the hurricane. He expects to visit Ithaca before his return to Porto Rico.

'19

George Heibler is managing his father's farm in Chatham, New York. He has a herd of 18 Holsteins that keep him busy. He is married and has "a son big enough to pull on his own overalls."

'20

"Cap" Creal is running a farm near Cortland, New York. "Cap" bought some cows a while ago, and one valuable one developed pneumonia. The family "horse doctor" said the best thing to do was administer a pint of whiskey (internally) at night and morning, so "Cap" bought a quart of the Doctor's prescription. He swears the cow got it all.

Everett W. Lins is sales manager of the American Fruit Growers, Inc. His address is P. O. Box 1868, Miami, Florida.

"Howdy" Pabst has recently married, and taken up his abode at the Hotel Jamestown in Jamestown, New York. He can be reached by mail through the S. S. Straus & Co., New York City.

A son, Horace E. Shackelton, Jr., was born on August 5 to Mr. and Mrs. Horace E. Shackelton. Mrs. Shackelton was Mary E. Moore '20. They live at 2 Inness Place, Glen Ridge, N. J. Shackelton is assistant general manager of the Pacific Egg Producers Cooperative, Inc., at 178 Duane Street, N. Y. He writes that Earle W. Benjamin '11, who is general manager of the company, sailed on October 10 for a three months' inspection trip of market conditions in Europe and South America.

'21

Clarence P. Hotson is acting head of the English Department at Drury College, Springfield, Missouri. He lives at 1405 North Washington Avenue.

A daughter, Elinor, was born on October 4 to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence C. R. Krahe. They live at 1306 Clay Avenue, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl D. Merrill of Rochester, New York, announce the arrival of a daughter, Sylvia Anne, on November 15, 1928.

'22

Katherine A. Tobey is teaching home economics in a grammar school in Brooklyn. She lives at 417 State Street.

H. A. R. Huschke is in the advertising business in New York City. His address is 115 West 190th Street, Bronx, New York. He was business manager of THE COUNTRYMAN in 1921-22.

Richard "Fuzzy" Peabody has taken the advice of Horace Greely and "has gone west." He is manager of Childs' Restaurant in Winnipeg, Canada. He writes: "We are still on the old stand trying to cater to the palates of the public. I am kept busy keeping tabs on the 65 employees. The University of Manitoba keeps us in touch with university life." Mail will reach him at 205 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Canada.

Cornelia S. Walker is home demonstration agent for Riverside County, California. Her address is 1059 Lemon Street, Riverside.

A daughter, Helen Haldane, was born on August 24 to Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Wyse. Mrs. Wyse was Edith A. Goff '22. They live at 5 Cedar Street, Hempstead, New York.

'23

Dorothy Brennan married Mr. Curtis, who graduated from Princeton in '14, and then took three years graduate work at Cornell '19-'22. He is working for the New York Central Railroad and commutes to New York City every day. She taught science in Rutherford, New Jersey, High School four years after graduation. She is now living in Wilton, Connecticut, and is "interested in raising small fruits on fine days and in doing over an old house on rainy days."

Mary Chipman Britling is married and has two children, John, aged three years and Mollie, nine months. Her address is 12180 Ellicott Street, Williamsville, New York.

Wesley H. Childs is Assistant Chemist with the Beech-Nut Packing Company, "Foods of the Finest Flavor", at the main plant in Canajoharie, New York. He went to the Beech-Nut Packing Company in April, 1928. He has previously been in sugar factories in Colorado, Santo Domingo, and British Guiana, South America, also with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C. Wesley was married at Greeley, Colorado, June 29, 1927. His present address is Box 162, Palatine Bridge, New York.

Margaret Cushman married John R. Fleming '21. They have one child, John R. Fleming, Jr. Their address is 116 West Oakland Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. She says her business since graduation has been "the usual faculty wife affairs and

keeping a husband fed and comfortable! Now the problem is a model home ec child."

Raymond W. Donahue is farming at Southold, New York, as one of the firm of Donahue Brothers. He is married and has two children, Raymond W. Jr., age two years and six months, and Madeline Joan, age eight months. Raymond worked as a chemist for the Mohawk Chemical Manufacturing Company for two years after his graduation.

Mrs. Careton Cockle (Caroline Heeler) is living in Clarence, New York. She taught Domestic Science in Parker High School, Clarence, New York, the year following her graduation. She has not taught since her marriage in June 1924.

LeRoy Heidke worked for the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, a national co-operative marketing organization which handles about 40,000 cars of produce each year. He is now assistant sales manager of the Colorado Potato Growers Exchange, handling about 7,000 cars of potatoes a year. *The Cosmopolitan Hotel, Denver, Colorado, is his mailing address.

Eldred W. Hoffman is living at 706 E. Buffalo Street, Ithaca. He is married and has one child, Barbara Marion. Eldred was with a land-development Company in Florida for one winter. After farming for two years, he took up club work in 1925 and at present is the club agent for Tompkins County.

Clara E. Jonas has been teaching home-making in the High School at 6 East Avenue, Batavia, New York. Her home address is R.D. 1, Ithaca, New York.

Harriet G. Lincoln is "hoping to receive her M.S. in Zoology, in June 1929, from Syracuse." Her minor is bacteriology. After graduating, she taught science in Dexter High School in 1924. Later sales-work kept mischief away. Then private work in dietetics just before going to Syracuse for more science and teaching courses last year kept her busy.

Hicks W. Putman is sales manager of a force of 400 specialty salesmen, merchandising the Air Way Sanitary System. He is married and has two children, Jane Gertrude, age 7, and Warren Carl, age 3. He farmed in Homer, New York, for the first two years after graduation, and then "he floated around New York State as a day laborer wielding an axe or pick and shovel for one year." Since April 1, 1924, he has been with Air Way. His address is 11425 118 Street, Ozone Park, Long Island, New York.

Warren Sarle is connected with the Northern Trust Company selling bonds by correspondence, and as he says, "accomplishing various other things in connection with the bond department." He believes that Chicago is one of the most promising industrial cities in the United States. His address is, La Salle & Monroe Streets, Chicago, Illinois.

Ray L. Wheeler is a teacher and athletic director at the State School at Cobles-

kill. He was married in 1919 and they now have two children, Richard Chapin and Barbara Ailene. His address is 9 Rose Street, Cobleskill, New York.

Sidney J. Wilkin has been farming in Walker, New York, since he graduated. Just at the present moment he is working as a real estate salesman in Rochester, New York. He still has the farm and intends to keep it.

Don Woods is now living at 6057 15th Street, Detroit, Michigan. Since graduation he has been "having a sweet time getting up in the world." He was a chemist for the United States Rubber Company for two years. At present he is chief chemist of the Acme White Lead and Color Company at 8250 Sputh Aubin Avenue, Hamtramck, Michigan. Don is wondering, "What next?"

'24

Wilbur T. Archibald '24 is teaching physics in the High School in Poughkeepsie New York. Mrs. Archibald, who was Marjorie I. Dickson '23, is librarian at the school. They live at 24 Barclay Street.

Chester A. Arnold completed his requirements for his Ph.D. at Cornell on August 1, and is now instructing in botany and doing research on fossil plants at the University of Michigan.

A. Elizabeth Beal is librarian of the biology, physics, and chemistry departmental libraries at the Washington Square College of New York University. She lives at 416 West 122nd Street, New York.

Bernhard Z. Eidam is studying at the New York College of Music. He lives at 47 St. Paul's Avenue, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New York.

A. H. Exo has the directorship of public relations for the National Air Transport Incorporated, and his business address is 5936 Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. His home—yea, he has one of his own now (and he found a wife to put in it while searching in Michigan a year ago last June) is at 6314 S. Troy Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Under the management of J. Edwin Guinn '24 the American Bonding Company has recently opened its new branch offices at 1005-6 Columbia Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Guinn has spent two years seeing Florida. She was Ruth V. Klock '23 and was employed as assistant bacteriologist in a Public Health Laboratory in Florida. Mr. and Mrs. Guinn are living at 1417 Chislett Street, Pittsburgh. They are greatly attached to their prize German police dog, manely, Prince Lobo Von Schiffmulrle.

Ralph S. Johnson is teaching Science at the Kohut School in Harrison New York.

Emma G. Kuchler is assistant manager of the Green Bay Tree, a cafeteria at 54 West Forty-seventh Street, New York. She lives at 919 Main Street, New Rochelle, New York.



Apollo Galvanized Roofing

Highest Rust-resistance!
Made from KEYSTONE Copper Steel
LOOK FOR APOLLO BELOW BRAND

APOLLO-KEYSTONE Galvanized Sheets (alloyed with copper) give lasting service and protection from fire, lightning and storms; strong—durable—satisfactory. APOLLO-KEYSTONE Copper Steel Galvanized Sheets are the highest quality manufactured. Unequaled for roofing, siding, gutters, culverts, flumes, tanks, grain bins and all sheet metal work. Use Keystone Roofing Tin Plates for residences and public buildings. Sold by leading dealers. Send for BETTER BUILDINGS booklet.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, General Offices; Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Florence W. Opie is secretary of the Montgomery County, Ohio, branch of the Y. W. C. A. She lives at the Y. W. C. A. in Dayton.

Frances A. Scudder is home demonstration agent for Oswego County, New York.

Marie S. Sorenson is teaching general science in the South Junior High School in Niagara Falls and lives at 450 Twelfth Street.

'25

Mary M. Acker is teaching home economics in the Continuation School in Utica, New York. She lives at 1420 Genesee Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Carpenter Barrett have announced the marriage of their daughter, Ann E. Barrett '25, to Harry E. Reynolds '25, on October 11 in Tampa, Florida. They are living at 1404 Bay Villa Place, Tampa.

David F. Davis has returned to New York after three years in Paris, to manage the A. B. Operating Company, apartment house managers. For two years he was sports editor of the Paris Times, spent six months on the Paris staff of the Chicago Tribune as sports editor, and for the last six months directed the organization of the new business department of the Paris office of the Equitable Trust Company of New York.

The engagement has been announced of Helen F. Green '25 to William F. Ward of Livingston Manor, New York. She is teaching home economics in the High School there.

Bessie M. Tuttle has for the past year been designing dresses for "Sacson" at 525 Seventh Avenue, New York. She lives at 195 West Tenth Street.

Luther S. West, is professor of biology and eugenics at Battle Creek College, which is dedicated to "race betterment" and is affiliated with the Battle Creek Sanitarium. West conducts the "Department of Eugenics" in *The Good Health Magazine*. He lives at 102 Oakland Avenue, Battle Creek, Michigan.

'26

Edward K. Ach is in the forest engineering department of the Canadian International Paper Company. He is in charge of investigation of local woodlots developments.

Charlotte C. Beach was married last May to G. Guy Owens and they are now living at Ryder Road, Ossining, New York.

Florence M. Burtis is doing girls' club work in high schools and factories for the Y. W. C. A. in Greenwich, Connecticut. She lives at 160 Milbank Avenue.

Elizabeth Emmons is in charge of laboratory testing for the New York Herald-Tribune Institute. She lives at 51 Forest Avenue, Freeport, New York.

"Seth" Jackson was married to Miss Edna Burling on August 18, 1928 and is living at 110 Shelton Avenue, Apartment 4-C, Jamaica, New York. He is with the



a 10 to 1 shot.

If you're in a good dairying section notice the analysis tags of the mixed rations that are sold and fed. You'll see that about ten of them contain Corn Gluten Feed or Corn Gluten Meal—or both—to one that contains neither.

Draw your own conclusions. And a year or 4 years from now—when you're feeding your own cows or showing someone else how to feed his—this 10 to 1 shot will be worth remembering. Also, it will be well to bear in mind that

Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed and Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

are the oldest and most popular brands

If you like home mixing take a tip from the big mixed feed manufacturers and include Buffalo or Diamond in your formula.

IN EVERY LIVE DEALER'S STOCK AND EVERY GOOD DAIRY RATION

Corn Products Refining Co.
New York Chicago

23% Protein

40% Protein

As a Reader of
The Countryman

you are sure to attend

**FARM AND HOME
WEEK
AT CORNELL**

As one interested in Cornell you are appointed

A Committee of One

to extend an invitation on behalf of

**The New York State College of Agriculture and
The New York State College of Home Economics**

to a neighbor who has never been to one
of these annual gatherings

For Pleasure and Profit

**February 11 to 16, 1929
Ithaca, New York**

Nassau County Light and Power Company doing surveying and drafting. In early September he and his bride stopped over in Ithaca on the return from their honeymoon, and tested the accommodations of Willard Straight.

David Kuntz is with the Turner Construction Company and is now located at East Chicago, Indiana.

Albert Kurdt '26 and Alice M. Shoemaker '27 were married on June 30. They are living at 20 Lafayette Avenue,

Kingston, New York. Kurdt is manager of the Ulster County Farm Bureau.

Preston MacMish is now managing a large dairy farm at Chatham, New York. He has a herd of 48 Jerseys and expects to carry as many beef cattle. The farm has 752 acres, 225 of which are now under cultivation.

Albert L. Mason is with his father on a large fruit farm at Albion, New York.

Grace A. Peterson spent the summer as a farm hand on a 900-acre farm in Peru

New York. Mildred Pladeck '28 was with her. Grace is taking graduate work in botany at Cornell. She lives at 405 Dryden Road.

Wessels S. Middaugh is taking graduate work in agriculture at Cornell. He lives in Slaterville Springs.

Truman A. Parish is teaching agriculture in the Ten Broeck Academy in Franklinville, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Rightmyer of Ithaca have announced the marriage of their daughter, Helen E. Rightmyer '28, to William J. Hamilton, Jr., '26 on October 12. Hamilton is working for his doctor's degree and is an instructor in biology at Cornell.

Helen L. Shapell married L. I. Woolson (M.E. '26) June 1, 1928. Their address is 1627 Collingwood Street, Detroit, Michigan.

Kenneth B. Spear, formerly in the industrial control engineering department of the General Electric Company is now assistant scout executive of the Schenectady Council of the Boy Scouts of America. He lives at 27 Catherine Street.

Christine Spraker is a clothing instructor at the Haddonfield, New Jersey, High School. She lives at 120 Kings Highway, West.

Mrs. Bond Thomas of Plainfield, New Jersey, has announced the marriage of her daughter, Anne Carey, to Hazard McC. Clarke on October 27. Mrs. Thomas graduated last June from the University of Rochester.

"Dolph" Urban's present address is 97 Green Avenue, Scarsdale, New York.

'27

David P. Beatty is taking graduate work in forestry at Cornell and is living at 600 University Avenue.

F. Helen Huston is director of the cafeteria in the Lafayette High School in Buffalo. She lives at Apartment R, 4 Jewett Parkway.

Mary M. Leaming is with the New Jersey Agricultural and Home Economics Extension Service. Her address is 1981 Pennington Road, Trenton, New Jersey.

Henry C. Metzger, Jr., is assistant steward at the Hotel Statler in Buffalo. He lives at 220 Summer Street.

May Moyer is running a tea room near Quakertown, Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia-Allentown highway. She lives in Steinsburg, Pennsylvania.

William Y. Naill is branch manager of the Cash Stull Company, Lincoln, Ford, and Fordson Dealers in Chester, Pennsylvania. His address is 1506 Edgemont Avenue. He has a year-old son, William Y. Naill, Jr.

Beatrice N. Pringle is teaching home-making in the High School in Newark, New York. She lives at 331 West Miller Street. Her engagement has been announced to E. Carlton Spear of Syracuse.

Bertha F. Reifschneider lives at 209 West Ninety-seventh Street, New York.



Thousands of Farmers would Protest



A LAST look around to make sure everything's all right before climbing into bed. No need to worry about the chickens tonight.

But there's a better, surer way than the nightly last look to satisfy yourself that all's well. *Feed* is the biggest factor in successful poultry and livestock raising . . . and Purina Chows have been the most reliable guarantee of security for thousands of farmers . . . every day, every night for 34 years.

It's a fact that the price of one checker-

board feed could be lowered \$3 a ton by lowering the grade of cod-liver oil used. But that would mean lowering the vitamin content, the health-building, disease resisting qualities. And Purina Mills will not betray the confidence of thousands of farmers who look to them for a safe, dependable ration that means life, health and profit. No one even tries to sell Purina inferior ingredients.

Thousands of farmers would protest a lowering of Purina standards. They wouldn't want a cheaper product . . . even at a cheaper price. Purina feeders demand Purina quality.

PURINA MILLS, 966 Gratiot Street
St. Louis, Mo.

PURINA CHOWS

poultry—cows
calves—hogs



steers—sheep
horses

She writes that Therese F. Stein '28 and her parents, and Frances E. Barlow '28 have been abroad since August, traveling in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France, and England, and will return at the end of the year.

T. H. Shen, who completed his work for the Doctor's degree in 1927, is engaged in plant breeding work in the University of Nanking, China. General Feng, one of China's foremost military leaders, in an address before a large convention in Nanking said that Dr. Shen was his ideal of an agricultural teacher and investigator.

Irving H. Taylor is a United States forest ranger, in charge of a Government timber sale in Utah. His permanent address is 37 Stone Avenue, Ossining, New York.

Marna Weltman is with the Willard Parker Hospital in New York.

'28

Two bona-fide dirt farmers have developed in "Harm" Agle, who is farming with his father in Eden, New York, and "Jack" Bodger, who is watering posy gardens in California to grow flower seeds for the wholesale trade. "Jack" and his new partner hold forth on the ranch at El Monte, California. (Yes, he's a family man now.)

With the National Oil Products Co. is "Ful" Baird, playing with cod-liver oil in their laboratories at Harrison, New Jersey, and sleeping at 23 Walnut Avenue, Bloomfield, New Jersey.

"Harry" Beaver is with the Rome Copper and Brass Co. of Rome, New York. "Harry" may get down to brass tacks yet. His address is Verona, New York.

Virginia I. Garr is working for the Associated Gas and Electric Company in Ithaca, and living at 310 College Avenue.

Of our foresters, who rated one of those soft jobs is "Nic" Carter. He is timber cruising for the U. S. Forestry Service in Florida with headquarters at Talahassee.

Francis G. Davenport is with the Long Island State Park Commission at Babylon, New York.

"Van" Desforges and "Bud" Fisher are two farmers who are applying their ag training in the offices of the New York Telephone Co. "Van" is located in New York City. "Bud" gets plenty of kicks out of his job, he is in the complaint department at Buffalo.

John McB. Dorris is in the control department of the Oxford Miami Paper Company in West Carrollton, Ohio. He lives at 245 East Central Avenue.

Lee R. Forker is with the Quaker State Oil Refining Company in Oil City, Pennsylvania. He lives at 620 West First Street.

"Hi" Godfrey is at the Allegany Experiment Station working in connection with the U. of P. (to think that a Cornelian would come to that). His home address is 3437 Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

"Russ" Granger is terminal market inspector for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Buffalo.

Helen D. Griffin is teaching home economics in the Mexico, New York, High School.

H. Victor Grohmann is managing a restaurant in Atlantic City, New Jersey. He has been playing football with the Atlantic City Tornados.

James A. Lacy has completed a four-months' training course with the General Electric Company and is rural service

man at Oneonta, New York, for the Associated Gas and Electric Company.

E. Lucille Lotridge is a nutrition worker in the public schools of Newark, New Jersey. She lives at Apartment 312, 69 North Ninth Street.

Mildred J. Mackie is teaching home economics in the New York elementary schools. She lives at 11 Farview Avenue, New Brighton, Staten Island, New York.

"Bob" Meyers is now bacteriologist for Mead, Johnson and Company of Evansville, Indiana.



Weather Couldn't Stop This Man

IF YOU had stood in Howard Snoke's shoes in the fall of 1926, you might have thought you were "up against it." He had 1000 acres of wheat to thresh; 450 acres of oats; 150 acres of sweet clover; nearly 100 acres of red clover; 20 days work on corn fodder, and a late, wet season to do it in.

Being machine minded, and knowing how to handle his thresher, Mr. Snoke decided that he could do all this work with a Case steel thresher. The letter he wrote us on January 17th from his farm at Humboldt, Nebraska, is a tribute to the efficiency and versatility of Case machines. He saved his grain crops; sold his clover for seed just as it came from the machine, "without extra cleaning or dockage," and got 8,000 bushels of corn out of the fodder he finished putting through his thresher soon after New Year's day.

Just another bit of evidence that Case machines can be depended upon to do more than the catalog or the salesman says they can. Case machines are built for modern farming. **J. I. CASE T. M. CO., Inc. Racine, Wis.**



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Farm Machines of Outstanding Quality—

Tractors
Threshers
Combines
Skid Engines
Hay Balers
Silo Fillers
Grain Drills
Field Tillers
Grand Detour and E. B.
Plows and
Tillage Tools
Grain Binders
Haying Machinery
Corn Machinery
Cotton Machinery
Manure Spreaders

CASE

QUALITY MACHINES FOR PROFITABLE FARMING

Margaret G. Miracle is working for her M. A. at Teachers College. She lives at Apartment 35, 110 Morningside Drive, New York.

Winston E. Parker is a landscape forester with the Harvard Tree and Shrub Service at 412 McKinley Building, Buffalo. He lives at 354 Parkside Avenue.

Minford L. Peterson is teaching science and mathematics in the Athens, New York High School. His engagement has been

announced to Miss Dorothy M. Crocker of Bath, New York.

Mildred R. Rosenberry is teaching domestic art in the Buffalo public schools. She lives at 15 Wingate Avenue.

Andrew G. Sharp is a research fellow at the School of Forestry of the University of Idaho. He is working on the effect of kiln drying on western yellow pine. His address is Lindley Hall, Moscow, Idaho.

Evangeline M. "Vange" Tobey is teaching Home Economics at Neffsville, Pennsylvania. A new school is being built with a cafeteria and when this is finished Vange will have charge of it. Also the new clothing and food laboratories will be fully equipped with electrical appliances. Her address is 713 Columbia Avenue, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Grace E. Treichler is assisting in the Ann Arbor branch of the Merrill Palmer School which is the Nursery School of the University of Michigan. She lives in Ann Arbor at 226 South Ingalls.

"Vandy" Vanderbrook is with the C. W. Stewart (plant) nurseries at Newark, New York, and is living at home, R. D. 4, Newark, New York.

Ruth L. Wallenwein is a student dietitian at the Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester, New York.

Catherine Weller is resting at her home at 15 Everitt Street, New Haven, Connecticut, following an operation for appendicitis.

KERMIS COMMITTEE FORMED

The Kermis plays are well under way once more. The following committees have been appointed and the casts chosen as a result of try-outs. Rehearsals are held twice a week. The plays are all one act and are coached by Mr. R. A. Tallcott, who is assisted by Miss Jean L. Latham.

The committees are: manager, H. F. Dorn '29; assistant manager, A. Van Wagenen '30; stage manager G. Bedell '29; assistant stage manager, W. H. Schait '30; publicity, Lydia Kitt '29; assistant publicity, Edith Nash '30; properties, C. Bennett '29, Irene Myers '29, B. E. Foster '30; costumes, E. J. Young '29, C. Talmadge '28, M. Eagen '30; tickets, W. D. Hamilton '29, E. Jane Barker '30, W. F. Pease '31; posters, H. S. Clapp '31; music, M. J. Kelly '29, W. M. Wood '30; programs, Fern Griffith '29, F. M. Leonard '30.

The "Blue Teapot", one of the three plays was written by Jean Lee Latham and will be presented by the following: E. J. Barker '30, will take the part of Cynthia, Beatrice C. Fehr '30, Ma; R. E. Dudley '29, Jimmy; and H. S. Clapp '31, Pa.

"Poor Aubrey" will be given by E. G. Kuney '31, Mrs. Cole; M. E. Gilchrist '32, Amy; A. B. Dewey '30, Mrs. Fisher; and J. Wiedenmayer '29, Aubrey. This play was written by George Kelly.

Stanley Houghton wrote the "Dear Departed", which has the following characters: Abel, B. E. Harkness '29; Henry, R. F. Mapes '30; Ben; N. S. Edelman '32; Victoria, M. V. Page '30; Mrs. Jorden, E. Hopper '31; and Mrs. Slater, E. Krusa '31.

Each year a competition is held among sophomores for the position of manager of the Kermis Plays during the competitor's senior year. The winner is assistant manager during his junior year. This year the sophomores competing are W. G. Hoag, C. VanDeman, and E. M. Smith.

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ERRATUM

We regret to state that we did not have the information about John Ehrlich '28 correct. He is not an instructor, but just a fellow. Dr. Wolf is not head of the botany department. There is no botany

department, it's in biology. It's not Durham University, but Duke University at Durham, North Carolina.

John A. Woerz is at the John Hopkins Medical School as an assistant in bacteriology.

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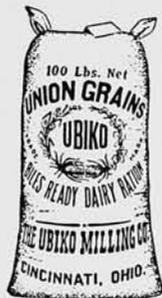
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BARBECUE IS FINE SUCCESS;

ENTERTAINMENT EXCELLENT

THE steer is barbecued and eaten; the grand get-together has come and gone. The barbecue, held in the judging pavilion at 6 o'clock, December 12, 1928, was a huge success if we can judge by the smiles and applause of two hundred and fifty people.

First of all came the food which made everyone satisfied and happy. Rolls and beef accompanied by doughnuts, coffee, Eskimo pies and other good things were to be had by everyone. The number of times we saw certain people in line makes us firmly believe that the food "hit the spot."

Indian Dances Feature of Program

After the steer was disposed of, the stage, a huge truck surrounded by evergreens, corn shocks, and pumpkins, became the center of interest. Professor H. E. Botsford '15 led the songs, the first of which was our "Alma Mater". Professor R. B. Hinman introduced a male quartette composed of E. R. Allan '30, George Dack '30, J. E. Neary '30, and T. H. Powers '31, which conducted the opening feature very well. They selected for their songs "Sally in Our Alley", "Way Down Yonder in the Cornfield", and "Mandy Lee". Professor Hinman, as master of ceremonies, then presented Doctor Bates. Doctor Bates ushered in the main event of the evening, which he called forth from the rocks and ravines of old Cayuga. This was done by an Indian war cry better known on our campus two thousand years ago than a football yell is to-day, and real Indians in native costume, led by Chief Jesse Lyons, appeared. The braves gave several characteristic dances while Chief Jesse beat the tom-tom and sang. The Indians featured a dance particularly for the girls, "the Society Dance." All the women were asked to join but evidently they weren't well versed in the society dances of so many years ago. This stunt was surely extraordinary but we were just as pleased as surprised.

"Joe" Wiedenmayer '29 presented several new and novel dances though modern art didn't give too great a contrast to the prehistoric dances we had just witnessed. "Bill" Bachman '30, "the hottest banjoist in town," played some "hot" numbers which nearly brought the pavilion down with applause.

Ag Athletic Shingles Awarded

"Hal" Dorn '29, athletic manager of the Ag Association gave out shingles to the members of the agricultural teams of soccer and cross country. Agriculture has won both the intercollegiate events so far this year and are rooting for a victorious team in basketball.

As all good things must draw to a close so did the barbecue. Doctor Bates gave us a little idea as to the work in ag which is being done on the Indian reservations throughout the State, headed by Walter Freeman, who is chairman of the Indian Board. Then the Indians in costume from the Onondago reservation led in a dance similar to the ones which used to end all council meetings. Also Indians from the five other tribes of the old league of na-

tions of New York, who were then at the Indian Farmer's School, took part in the dance which ended the festivities. After the "Evening Song" we tramped our way over the ag campus; profs, aggies, domeconers, arts students, and even engineers.

AGRONOMIST RECEIVES

VALUABLE CHILEAN AWARD

Dr. T. L. Lyon, professor of soil technology, received one of the Chilean nitrate of soda research awards for nitrogen investigation at the annual banquet of the American Society of Agronomy. The society chose four internationally known scientists, three in the United States and one in Canada, to share in an annual fund of \$5000 which the Chilean nitrate of soda educational bureau made available one year ago. The agronomy society sponsored the project and a committee of the society selected the scientists.

The other recipients of this award are Dr. Jacob G. Lipman, dean of agriculture at Rutgers College and director of the New Jersey agricultural experiment station; Dr. Edwin Broun Fred, professor of agricultural bacteriology at the University of Wisconsin; and Dr. Frank Thomas Shutt, dominion chemist of Canada.

Dr. Lyon's outstanding contribution to nitrogen research has been to develop a fuller and more fundamental knowledge of the natural factors which control the supply of nitrates in the soil. His work has emphasized the practical significance of this knowledge and the improvement of systems of soil management.

Under the conditions of the award, the recipient must use the money for development of his research projects, or for personal advancement in his specialty. Each of the scientists will receive one-fourth of the 1928 award, or \$1,250 each. Some of them may use the money to attend the international soils congress to be held in Russia in 1930.

PROF. WHETZEL HONORED

The Des Moines Academy of Medicine of Des Moines, Iowa, recently elected Professor Herbert H. Whetzel of the plant pathology department to an honorary membership in that organization. Professor Whetzel lectured before this academy on the relations of plant diseases to human affairs. The lecture was part of a series sponsored in a number of western institutions of higher learning by the Mayo Foundation of Rochester, Minnesota. The general subject for the series of lectures in which Professor Whetzel attended was botany, plant life, and plant pathology. These lectures have since been gathered in a volume published under the title, "Plant Pathology and Physiology in Relation to Man."

Professor R. B. Hinman took his class in beef cattle on a field trip to farms around Geneva to study the different phases of beef cattle management in the State. The class saw the methods of handling breeding herds, stockers, and feeders. Beef cattle in this State are raised largely to provide a home market for home grown feeds and to convert unmarketable roughages into valuable manure for the cash crops.

PLANS FOR FARM AND HOME

WEEK NEARING COMPLETION

PLANs are nearly completed for the twenty-second annual Farm and Home Week to be observed from February 11-16. The railroads are cooperating by reducing the round trip fare to a fare and a half. A new feature this year will be a program by the Conway military band conducted by Patrick Conway on February 12. The students who will speak at the Farm Life Challenge contest are: H. F. Dorn '29, W. D. Hamilton '29, F. W. Ruzicka '29, S. C. Bates '30, A. G. Marshak '30, J. D. Price '30, C. C. Beebe '31, and O. H. Maughan '31.

The speakers in the Eastman Stage contest will be: H. W. Beers '29, H. F. Dorn '29, R. E. Dudley '29, J. V. Skiff '29, R. F. Mapes '30, R. L. Beers '32, and C. C. Beebe '31, alternate.

Finalists Chosen in Play Contest

Steuben County won the central district championship in the state dramatic contest at Keuka College in Penn Yan, November 17, and Erie County won the championship of the western district at Bethany, November 16. The winning groups will come to Ithaca to compete in the finals during Farm and Home Week. The group which won for Steuben County was the Prattsburg home bureau which presented "The Teeth of the Gift Horse." The Cheshire Grange from Ontario County was second in this central district contest with its presentation of "One Hundred Dollars," and the Moreland home bureau from Schuyler County placed third with "Sparkling Lucia." The judges of the contest were Miss May Baker of Keuka College, Penn Yan; Miss Dorothy De Lany of Cornell and H. C. Hoffsommer of Cornell.

In the western district contest, Williamsville community from Erie County presented the winning play, "Between the Soup and the Savory." Pike community from Wyoming County was second with its presentation of "The Neighbors" by Zona Gale. The other counties which competed were Genesee and Chautauqua. Professor G. Eric Peabody of the extension teaching department at the State College of Agriculture was the Cornell member of the judging staff.

These annual contests of which this is the second are sponsored by the State College of Agriculture. The winning group will receive a prize of \$50 and each of the other four groups competing will receive bonuses of \$20 each. The American Agriculturist will provide four of these five prizes and an anonymous donor will give the fifth. The money will be expended for some community betterment interest in the home towns of the competing groups of players.

Portrait to be Presented University

A portrait of Professor J. E. Rice will be presented by alumni and friends to the University at noon on February 12. Professor Rice has been associated with the college for 25 years, and has contributed much towards the knowledge of and the solution of poultry problems.

The dairy department will hold a milk judging contest supervised by State and national dairy authorities February 13.

FORTY INDIAN FARMERS ATTENDED SHORT SCHOOL

FORTY Indian farmers attended lectures and demonstrations in crops, cattle, poultry, fruit and other agricultural subjects in the ag college from December 10 to December 15. These Indians included descendants of Red Jacket, Cornplanter, Shenandoah, Captain George, Mount Pleasant, and other famous Iroquoian chiefs of history. The school which they attended annually is conducted by members of the extension staff who have been conducting meetings and demonstrations for the past six years on the reservations in co-operation with the Indian farmers.

In addition to lectures and demonstrations, the farmers made plans for the development of an Indian village exhibit at the State Fair next August. A typical bark house with farming and household utensils surrounded by a stockade will give visitors to the fair next year an accurate picture of New York life four hundred years ago. The exhibit will include an old-time Indian garden with ancient varieties of corn, beans, and squashes, a planting of all the varieties of fruit known to Indians before the white man came to America, and an outdoor exhibit of the various herbs used by the red man for medicine and the different trees and their uses.

The Indians will give a series of ceremonial dances in costume and an exhibition game of lacrosse, the ancient pastime of the Indians. Champion Indian teams from all parts of the United States will be invited to enter a tournament which will determine the best Indian team in the country. Since most of the leading colleges have organized lacrosse teams, the Indian farmers plan to play their game in the costume and according to the rules of three hundred years ago in order that visitors may see the changes that have occurred since then.

In addition to a discussion of these plans for the State Fair, the annual Indian school included individual conferences between Indian farmers and members of the staff of the college; lectures, discussions, and demonstrations. Professors J. H.

Barron, R. F. Bucknam, G. W. Peck, C. R. Crosby, H. J. Metzgar, W. G. Krum, and others discussed farm crops, fruit insects and insect control, cattle, poultry, farm management, and other topics. A new feature of this year's school was the round table talks on fruits and diseases by Professors Peck and Crosby. Professor Bucknam has started a program which will feature the rearrangement of crop lands to make farming easier. After each lecture, a twenty-minute forum was conducted in which the farmers asked questions about the lecture.

SYNOPSIS CLUB COMES OF AGE

The Synopsis Club held its "coming of age" banquet Monday evening, November 26. The banquet was in celebration of the club's twenty-first anniversary. The principal speakers of the evening were Dean A. R. Mann '04 and Professor H. H. Love of the plant breeding department. After the banquet members of the club presented a sketch depicting the life of some of the professors who hunt venison in the Adirondacks every fall.

The purpose of the club is three-fold; first, to bring together members of the faculty and graduate students in the department of plant breeding and related subjects; second, to give its members the opportunity to discuss and listen to speakers on their own and other subjects; third, to receive and entertain guests interested in plant breeding and related sciences.

The members of the faculty and graduate students in the department of plant pathology gave a dinner and a "kitchen shower" to Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Newhall on Tuesday evening December 11. A special ceremony of initiating Mr. Newhall into the Society of Benedicts was held for the entertainment of those present. Mr. Newhall has been assistant of plant pathology at the Ohio Experiment Station and is now here to finish his thesis for his doctors degree. He was married during the Thanksgiving recess, to Miss E. Hazel Tull of Worchester, Ohio.

4-H CLUBS HOLD CONTEST DELEGATES GO TO CHICAGO

TWO 4-H club Chenango County boys placed first and second, a Jefferson County boy placed third, and a Schuyler County boy placed fourth in the recent New York State 4-H club poultry judging contest at the College of Agriculture. The boys from Chenango County are Murray Haynes of Guilford who placed first with 590 points out of a possible 800 points and Theodore Hubbard of Bainbridge who was second with 560 points. From Jefferson County, Raymond Sawyer of Watertown placed third with 550 points. Robert Bale, Jr., of Odessa, Schuyler County, was fourth with 510 points. These four boys will comprise the New York State 4-H club poultry judging team which will go to New York City January 16 to enter the national 4-H club poultry judging contest at the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show.

Professor James E. Rice, head of the poultry department, awarded the medals, one to each of the four highest scoring individuals at a picnic banquet of chicken in the poultry building. These medals were donated by the Tioga Empire Feed Mills Company, of Waverly, New York.

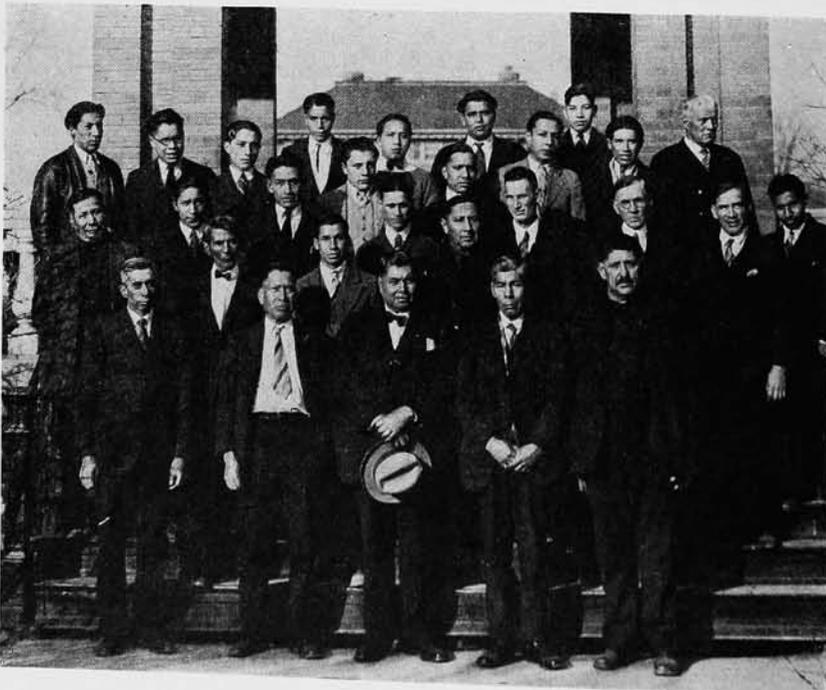
New York State sent delegates for the first time to the national boys and girls 4-H club congress in Chicago. More than 40 states were represented at this seventh annual congress which was held from November 30 through December 7 in connection with the international livestock exhibition.

Ten delegates represented New York State, including four outstanding pig-club and sheep-club boys who are being sent to the congress as a reward for their 4-H club work, and two County club agents. The New York representatives were: Mildred Olmstead, from Holmesville, Chenango County; Charles DuBois, a sheep-club member, from Pine Bush, Orange County; Edward Dugan, a sheep-club boy, from Maryland, Otsego County; Herbert Paddock, a sheep-club member, from Camillus, Onondaga County; Thomas Hollier, a pig-club boy, from Skaneateles, Onondaga County; Charles Goodwin, from Guilford, Chenango County; Ward Winsor, from Guilford, Chenango County; G. D. Musser, county club agent, from Middletown, Orange County; Harry L. Case, county club agent from Norwich, Chenango County; and J. P. Willman, extension instructor of animal husbandry, from the College of Agriculture, who directed the group.

The New York State delegates to the convention visited big business establishments and the stock-yards, and saw the suburban districts of Chicago and investigated a model farm. They were the guests of prominent business firms at banquets; reviewed the exhibits at the international livestock exposition; and took part in the 4-H club parade.

SPRAY SERVICE SAVES

Fruit growers in New York State saved \$300,000 this year through a change recommended by the Ag College in the conventional spray schedule. This change was suggested by members of the extension staff who had discovered by a careful survey that the San Jose scale, at one time a most serious pest of the apple, had practically disappeared from a majority of the orchards. The lessened number of these insects made it possible for growers to reduce the amount of lime sulphur in the so-called delayed dormant spray, since the strong solution was no longer necessary to control the pest.



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CLOTHING CLASS IS WORKING OUT INTERESTING PROJECTS

The Clothing 15 class, directed by Miss Muriel Brasie, prepared a complete wardrobe for the modern college girl, which was on display in the Home Economics building December 11, 1928. Gertrude Griffith '31 was the model. The wardrobe was selected with no limit as to cost and when gathered was valued at \$1162.00. The list was very complete and consisted of all articles that one could possibly need, even such accessories as jewelry, bags, and skates.

The class was divided into groups of two and each group went to various stores in Ithaca to select the wearing apparel assigned to it. The clothing was then borrowed and brought up to the home economics building for the demonstration. The class also made a comparative study of price and considered its relationship to income.

Although this wardrobe was very lovely and one which any of us would be proud to own, it was a bit extravagant. Therefore the class will prepare a budget and select a wardrobe which will be adequate and attractive and which will keep within a limit more easily afforded by the college girl of moderate means.

OMICRON NU ENTERTAINS AT TEA

Omicron Nu held its first open meeting of the year on Wednesday afternoon, December 19, in order to give, especially to the underclassmen in the College, an opportunity to become acquainted with this honorary society. Tea was served to all faculty and students who attended the meeting. Dolly Brause '29 had charge of the tea.

At this time Martha Van Rensselaer, director of the College, spoke about research work in home economics and of the many opportunities rapidly opening in that field. She mentioned Dr. Adelaide Spohn and Dr. Williams who were among the pioneers in research here at Cornell. Dr. Spohn is here at present doing research in the field of nutrition.

Several new officers were elected by Omicron Nu at a meeting called in December by Frances Hook, president of the society. Esther Young '29 was elected vice-president; Catherine Buckelew '29, secretary; Jean Warren '29, assistant editor of Omicron Nu, the paper which is issued twice a year. Miss Martha Van Rensselaer announced that a case is being placed in the hall of the domecon building to make room for the Omicron Nu scholarship cup, honor roll, and seal.

CLUB ELEETS DOMECON GIRLS

Four students from domecon were initiated into Arete on December 19, 1928. The initiation was held in the Risley organization room, and after the ceremony a banquet was served in the red dining room. At this time Elsie Persbacher '29 welcomed the initiates and Ethel Wallace '31 responded. The initiates were Evelyn Fisher '30, Helena Perry '31, Gladys Staebell '31, Ethel Wallace '31.

EDITORIAL

One of the most thrilling things about home economics is that it concerns the whole world and everybody in it. Everyone has a home, if it's only a hovel; and everyone looks toward that home for comfort, quietude, and peace. Those studies which can make better the home and its management reach out and help the whole world.

But contrary to this spirit, in a very large university like Cornell, few people can really get to know each other, few can fully understand and influence each other. One is apt to develop a coldness and indifference to those outside her sorority or house group, and to learn the habit of not seeing the rest of the world. Most of the upperclassmen have developed so cold and uninterested a gaze for all except the friends they unwittingly made in their freshman year that mere conversation is killed outright and never lifts its head again.

This attitude of high hat would spell utter failure for a teacher of home economics; for how could one teach good dress, fine taste, and correct nutrition to people—to all kinds of people—if one were not willing to break away from the restraints of one's small group of friends? Friendliness for and interest in the strange and varied people of this world are necessary to one who would teach them things as closely related to their lives, children and homes as home economics. For, as well as being a dispenser of fine and technical knowledge, a teacher of home economics should be a philanthropist of smiles and sympathy, of interest and charitable judgment, of approachableness and understanding.

A frequent criticism against the College of Home Economics is that its curriculum is too narrow,—it does not permit of enough courses in English, history, philosophy, or the languages,—and this criticism is just. A graduate from the Arts College appears to have a broader education—seems more fitted to cope with any problem. But if such a graduate has prepared herself to enter the teaching field, has she had that practical training which is invaluable?

A student in home economics who is to be a teacher is given five weeks of practice teaching at either Groton or Trumansburg. She goes out there three or four days a week and actually conducts classes in recitation or laboratory work. The critic teacher is always present, but she takes no part in the work. She is there only to observe and so be able to give helpful suggestions to the student teacher after class.

It is one thing to observe and another actually to do the deed one's self. This experience of really teaching high school classes gives one a real insight into the methods of attacking problems, the best ways of putting over the work, and the thoughts and ideas which pupils of high school age have.

DIRECTORS OF EZRA CORNELL PLAN FOR MAY OPENING

The first meeting of the directors of the 1929 Hotel Ezra Cornell, annual hotel-for-a-day staged by the students of the hotel course, was held at Alpha Sigma Phi Friday evening, December 14. A. C. Hunt '29, manager-elect, stated his policy at that time and stated the principles upon which the department heads are to make their plans.

The openings of the past three years have attracted many hotel men to Ithaca, and have been attended by an increasing number of townspeople, faculty members, and students and their guests. It is expected that by making plans early and giving them wide publicity, all the reservations will be sold far in advance of the opening day.

The openings of the past have consisted of a dinner, entertainment, and dance, which have been planned, sold, and carried out entirely by members of the hotel course. Risley Hall was the scene of the first two, and Willard Straight Hall was chosen for the 1928 one. It lent itself so well for the occasion that it is hoped it will be the site of the 1929 Hotel Ezra Cornell. The date set for it is the first Friday in May.

YULETIDE PARTY GIVEN

The home economics Lodge and Apartment combined forces on December 20 and entertained about twenty-five people, both faculty members and students, at a progressive Christmas dinner party. The dinner and the salad courses were served at the Lodge, in the living room, with the guests seated about on pillows on the floor. Everyone then traveled over to the Apartment in the domecon building for the dessert of plum pudding decorated with a burning sparkler to typify the Christmas candle. Stockings filled with homemade candy were hung over the fireplace, roaring with its Yuletide log, and during the evening the stockings were distributed to the guests. Miss Mary Duthie read a charming Christmas play.

Miss E. H. MacArthur, assistant professor of home economics, is conducting a series of experiments to study fat digestion. A group of domecon girls are acting as the subjects for these experiments. They eat only the meals prepared by Miss MacArthur. Each hour a blood count is taken. The experiment covers a period of one day for each girl.

CLUB WILL MEET JANUARY 22

The January meeting of the Home Economics Club will be in the form of a tea to be given in room 100 of the College building after lab on Tuesday afternoon, January 22. The Club is able to give the tea because of the large number of students who have already paid their yearly dues of fifty cents, and it urges all who have not yet paid their dues to do so right away.

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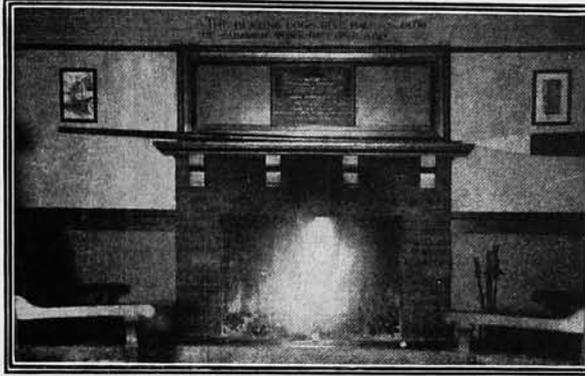
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SENIORS AID PROF. GUISE IN ORGANIZING ARNOT FOREST

PROFESSOR Guise, in spite of the dubious quality of the labor supplied by the senior class, is getting the Arnot Forest in a fair state for future management. The complete exterior and two-thirds of the interior boundaries have been surveyed, blazed, and painted; red for the exterior and forest yellow for the interior. At each intersection of lines, a stone corner has been built and a peeled post set up. From the cruise data gathered by the seniors, a new type map is being prepared by the grads and assistants.

Two Permanent Bridges Built

Enough steel beams to permanently bridge the entire area were bought for a nominal sum from the wrecking of the Dairy and Floriculture buildings. Last July "Ced" Guise used some of these beams, some concrete, and considerable energy in laying two bridges on the main road into the forest. At present every road has been brushed out and bridged with temporary footlogs. Next spring or summer a third bridge will be placed on the same main road.

The first step, in the management of an area cut as heavily as the Arnot, is to let the stuff grow until a market appears for the utilization of material which ought to be thinned out. In the meantime this area offers no end of problems for research in growth, increment, soil, and whatnot.

GYPSY MOTH SPREADING

The gypsy moth has made some rapid progress during the past year in its defoliation ravages in western New England and along the eastern boundary of New York State, as shown by the recent report of the Bureau of Entomology. The barrier zone along eastern New York State was established in 1925 as a final attempt to stop the westward progress of the gypsy moth. By 1926 the defoliated area in the eastern part of the infected area had been doubled, and by 1928 the total defoliated area was larger than it had been in 1927. The bureau recommends that scouting and control operations be carried on in a wider belt of territory, if the advantages gained from the present barrier zone are to be maintained.

Editor Ford of the *American Lumberman* is a Christian, a scholar, and a gentleman. He prints in his paper a story from Tacoma about a fire so hot that it melted the hinges on a safe, but when a plywood box was opened, records within were intact and even the wooden case was but slightly scorched. Well: why pay the high cost of chrome steel and asbestos lined safes? Rah for plywood against all substitutes!



OUR ATHLETICS

After our proud boastings as to the outcome of the ag-forestry soccer game for the University championship, there is nothing left to do, but compliment the aggies on the exceptional team they must have. However, they must admit we played a hard fast game on the snowfield. If it be any consolation we can point out with pride that both teams are part of one section of the University, the ag college. In other intercollegiate sports it has been continually true that both ag and forestry have been high up in the scoring. No better argument than this is needed to prove to those who would prefer to see forestry united with ag to make a sure-winning team, that forestry can maintain itself athletically, and in addition allow so many more men to gain exercise and sport through our forestry teams. Intercollegiate basketball will soon be under way and before very many months pass by crew registration will open. Previous to last year the foresters produced three successive good crews and then forgot all about it last year. It might be a potent idea to hold on to some of this soccer enthusiasm, carry it on to basketball, and take it out on the oars on Spring Day.

FORESTERS TO GIVE AN INFORMAL DANCE

THE preëminent social event in forestry circles will occur at the Old Armony on Saturday evening, January 26. Famously known as the Frontier Frolic or Lumberjack Ball, this dance will exceed in pleasure afforded the dancers, any previous dance given by the Cornell Foresters. Tuneful strains of melodious harmony emanating from Wes Thomas' ever-popular "jazz boys" will delight all students of the Terpsichorean art. As the dancers glide over the smoothly waxed floor, their oculatory senses will be pleasantly impressed by the superb decorations on the walls, suggestive of woodland festivities. An innovation this year will be the complete informality of dress at the dance, rather than the former type of costume ball. The committee feels that more enjoyment will be had at an informal dance than at a costume ball. The ever-satisfying doughnuts and cider will be available.

FORESTRY FACULTY ATTEND MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY

THE CORNELL forestry faculty attended the meetings of the Society of American Foresters held in conjunction with the American Association for the Advancement of Science on December 28 and 29 at Columbia University in New York City. The Society of American Foresters is composed of professional foresters in the United States and Canada, and meets every other year with its parent, the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Excellent Program Presented

The order of events and the selection of the type of papers for presentation was an exceptional piece of work. Only matters of vital interest and of specific importance were placed on this well-thought-out program. But in spite of such an attractive program the attendance was very poor. As an instance, there are at least ten state foresters within easy traveling distance, and five were present. It was quite an honor for Cornell to have the highest proportion of any institutional staff, state or educational, represented at these meetings. Out of a possible eligible eight, seven were present.

Old-Timers Report Progress

The society was honored by the presence of two past chief foresters as well as the present acting chief of the U.S. Forest Service. These men together with those who had started in "on the ground floor of forestry" spoke on the good old days, and gave an excellent chance for comparison with present beliefs and conditions. A problem smacking of Revolutionary days and of the drawing up of the Constitution of the United States was brought to light very definitely and decisively, namely state rights versus national. The present system of the government Forest Service was sweepingly condemned as being injurious to state forestry, particularly in the east, and that present government policies are striking a decisive blow to state systems.

At the banquet on Saturday evening our beloved Cornell faculty walked away with the honors. Professor "Sammy" Spring was toastmaster at this event, which was unique in that it was the first time in forestry annals that a banquet was speechless! Prof. "Reck" entranced the diners by his renditions at the piano, and "Chief" Hosmer "brought down the house" by his recital of O'Grady's Goat in the good old Irish brogue.

We hear that Prof. Guise relieved his overworked mind by attending as many theaters as possible while at the meetings in New York.

During Christmas vacation, "Ivy" Olson and "Ed" Guck worked "Archie" Budd for a meal and bus fare. "Archie" has since been too poor or crestfallen to return to school!

CAMPUS CHATS

ORIENTATION COURSE CHANGED

The freshmen orientation course has been changed this term in an effort to make it better. The course was begun in response to a student petition for a course to acquaint the freshmen with the history and organization of the College. The course this term was divided into two sections. The first half of the term the freshmen met as in former years in one group; the second half of the term they are divided into eight groups according to their special interests. These groups according to their attendance are: farming and business, 41; miscellaneous, 32; teaching of agriculture and science, 27; forestry, 21; science, 17; extension, 10; floriculture, 8; and ornamental horticulture, 7. These groups are led in discussion by specialists in these subjects. In the past the course has been far from satisfactory; many of the students have taken little or no interest in the lectures; some of the lectures which might well have been given at the beginning of the term to be of real advantage to the student were not given till late in the term. The change in the course should be all for the good. The best lectures on the best subjects under the old schedule will be maintained and given early in the term. The first half of the term will be better organized and the students more interested therefore than under the old system. From the voluntary division of the students into the separate groups it is interesting to note that over 800 of the freshmen when they enter have a depart-

ment or subjects they wish to specialize in chosen. The sooner they learn what their choice really means from specialists in it the sooner they will know if their choice for themselves is correct. If incorrect the quicker they change their plans for something more adapted for them the better. The miscellaneous group formed of those undecided what to specialize in considers in turn the various fields of agriculture. These students by their discussions may more quickly decide what to specialize in. The change in the course retains the best of the old schedule; places students who have already decided their speciality in direct contact with the department; and gives students undecided what to specialize in an insight into the various fields of agriculture.

BUILD BETTER ROADS

Tower Road east of East Avenue is one of the most important roads on the Campus. This road connects the lower and upper campuses and then continues out past the poultry, dairy, and an hus buildings and on out to the barns. It is in very bad condition most of the year, as those who have to use it daily will willing testify.

To date the University has not seen fit to macadamize any of the roads on the upper campus, but since the state is investing over a million dollars in a new plant industry building we are hoping that the University may decide to put in some good roads on this end of the campus. The logical place to start such a program is on Tower Road, because of the benefit to the great number of students and faculty members who have to use it daily.

CAMPUS CHATS

MAKE UNSELFISH FRIENDSHIPS

We are taught the methods of cultivating soil and the means by which to rid this soil of weeds but how often we neglect the cultivation of friendship. This is often the case with freshmen. The first few weeks of school are so exciting and awesome that it is no wonder they make mistakes in choosing their companions. These companions, so hastily chosen, often remain friends throughout one's college-life.

Friendship is not a common thing to be picked up in the street. It would not be worth much if it were. Like wisdom it must be sought for and to keep demands care and thought.

It is very easy to make friends but it is a much more difficult task to keep them, because of our own selfishness. We want to get all that we can out of our friends without having the responsibility of keeping them friends. We want to reap where we have not sown.

There are few of us who are willing to pay the price of ideal friendship, for we are apt to look just to the gain that may come to us. When we discover that it is only possible to find ourselves by losing ourselves, we have the secret of friendship and begin really to live.

The secret of true friendship is just the secret of all spiritual blessing. The way to receive is to give. The selfish in the end can never reap anything but selfishness.

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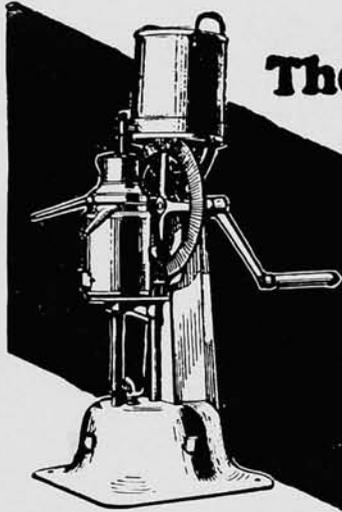
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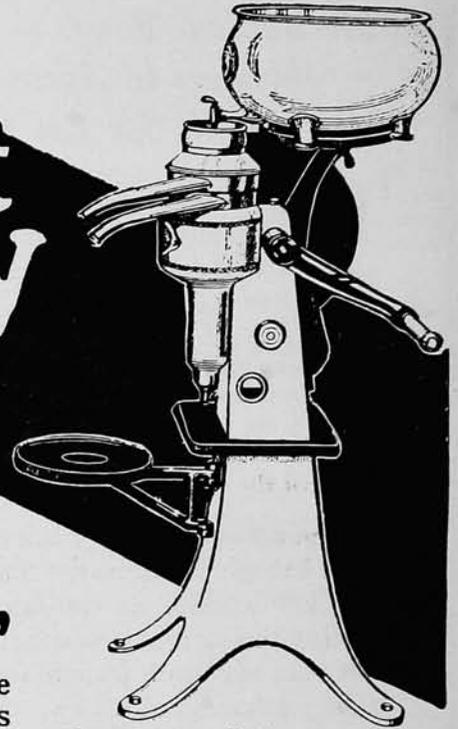


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The Cornell Countryman



Farm and Home Week Number

Volume XXVI

FEBRUARY

Number 5

1929



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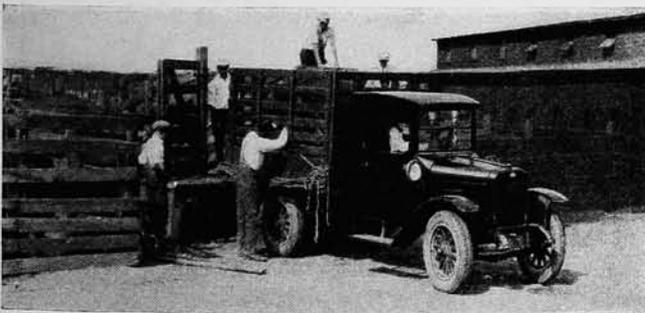


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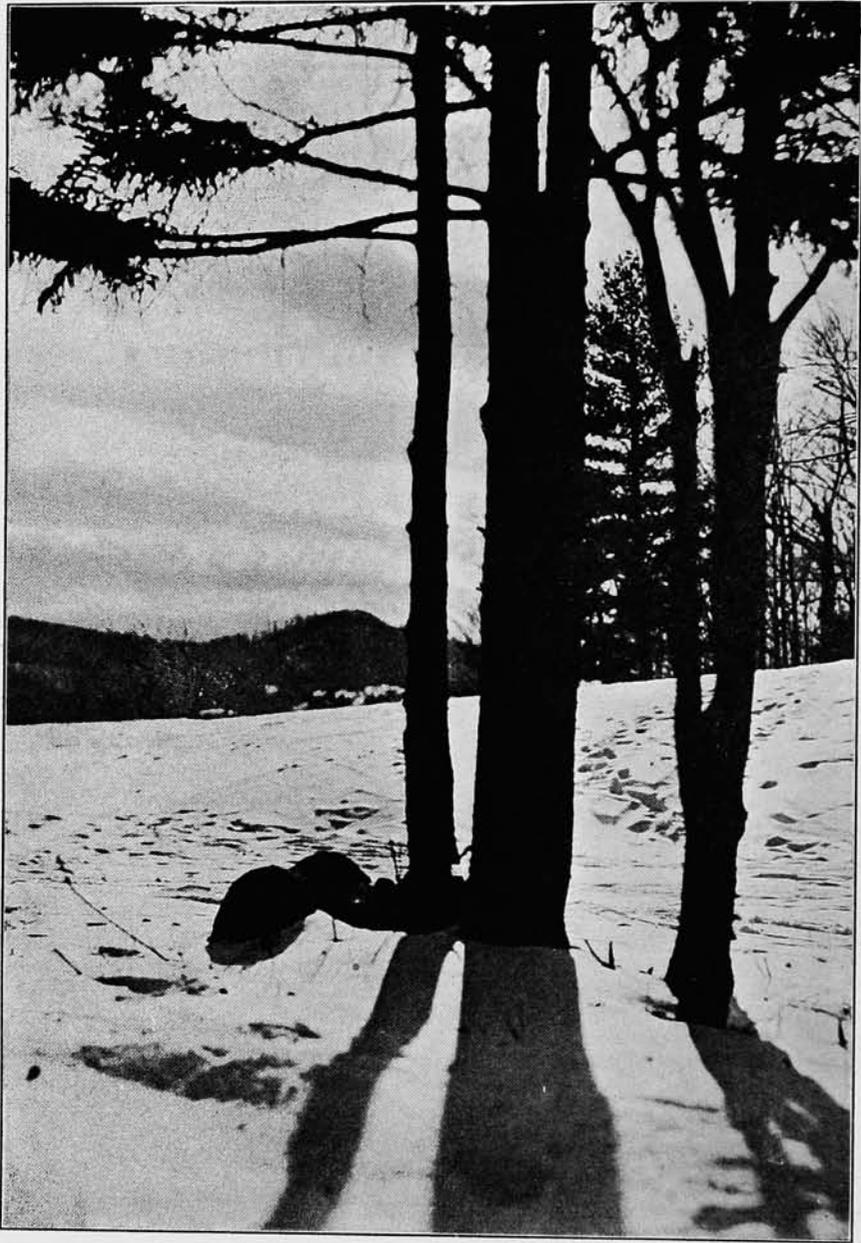
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A SNOWY DAY

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXVI

February, 1929

Number 5

The General Property Tax in New York

By M. Slade Hendrick

THIS TAX as its name implies is a tax on property in general. All property is taxed under it unless specifically exempt by law. Aside from the exemptions of public property and the property of religious, educational, and charitable associations, etc., money and intangibles, as stocks, bonds, mortgages, and notes, and \$1250 worth of household furniture and personal effects are exempt. Also the personal property of corporations paying an income tax is exempt. Likewise since they are taxed otherwise, registered motor vehicles except those in the hands of dealers and manufacturers are exempt. In practice the general property tax in New York is almost exclusively a tax on land and its improvements. In 1926, 98.58 per cent of it was levied on land and improvements and only 1.42 per cent of it was levied on personal property.

The significance of the general property tax in public finance in New York may be indicated by a comparison of its total levy with the levy of all taxes and with the levy of those taxes next to it in yield. The total tax levy in New York in 1926 for all units of government, state, county, city, town, village, and school district, was \$795,064,365. Of this sum the levy on general property was \$594,379,116.67 or 74.8 per cent. The next tax in importance for that year was the personal income tax with a levy of \$41,484,303.88 or five and two tenths per cent of the total levy of all taxes. The franchise tax on business corporations levied on their net incomes at the rate of four and one-half per cent was third with a levy of \$36,267,406.47 or four and six-tenths per cent of all taxes levied. Thus whether by comparison with the total levy of all taxes or by comparison with the individual taxes nearest it in yield, the overwhelming importance of the general property tax in government finance in New York is indicated.

Obviously a tax of such importance cannot be given adequate treatment within the confines of one article of reasonable

length, but perhaps a few facts and some problems concerning it may be set forth with a brevity not altogether the soul of wit. Possibly its importance in the scheme of revenues of the various governmental units, the basis on which it is levied, and the problems of assessment, and of the rate may be of interest.

There is a great difference between the importance of the general property tax in State and in local tax revenues. In 1926 the general property tax levy for State purposes was only 16.7 per cent of the total levy of state taxes. From 1906 to 1910, in 1914, and again in 1916 no State tax was levied on general property. In 1926, 89.4 per cent of the tax revenues of cities was on general property; 96.7 per cent of the tax revenues of counties, and 75.2 per cent of the tax revenues of towns.

This divergence between the importance of the general property tax in State and in local tax revenues has not always existed. For many years prior to 1928 half or more of the State's tax revenues was obtained by levies on general property. The emergence of the change in proportion is a matter of economic evolution. With the growth of wealth and the increasing complexity in the economic life of the State there came new sources of taxation. But the various corporation taxes, the income tax, the inheritance tax, the stock transfer tax, the tax on foreign insurance corporations, and so forth, can be administered effectively only by a large governmental unit which can maintain a permanent expert staff for their collection. Therefore, as the State government depended more and more upon these sources of revenue, it collected a smaller proportion of its revenues by levies on general property.

THE general property tax is levied upon the value of the property. This has been defined as the price which would be paid for it by a willing buyer to a willing seller. The determination of this value is the function of the

assessor and therein begin the problems of assessment. Between January and July of each year the assessors are required to obtain the values of all taxable property in the State. Poorly paid, elective officials, with no special qualifications required for their selection, they are at once charged with the greatest responsibility and the most difficult of tasks. They apportion annually \$500,000,000 or more of dollars among the taxpayers of the State. In any given district the decision whether A shall pay more than B is made by them through the valuations placed upon the possessions of these men. In making their decisions they are required to value the multitude of articles which are on the farms and in the homes, stores, hotels, office buildings, and all other such property of their tax districts and in addition they must determine the value of the real estate. Assuming that an assessor has been fortunate enough to find all the property in his district, he must, if he performs his duties as the law prescribes, be able to tell the value of a diamond tiara, a painting, an antique sideboard, a wheat drill, a steel lathe, a stock of groceries, a stock of hardware, a stock of jewelry, a stock of drugs, a stock of dry goods, and a multitude of other things, and at the same time be able to tell the value of a farm, a factory, a railroad cut, and a corner lot.

All available evidence indicates that assessment in New York State is poorly done. The annual reports of the State Tax Commission are filled with instances of towns and cities which omit assessment of personal property, while other like units in the same county assess it. Thus taxpayers in township A, pay taxes on both personal and real property while taxpayers in township B pay taxes only on real property.

Real estate is poorly assessed also. In a most exhaustive comparison of sales value with assessed value in which 166,000 sales covering a period of 10 years were analyzed, the State Tax Commission found that small properties are grossly

over assessed relative to large properties. In cities, properties of less than \$1000 in value are assessed at 92.7 per cent of their sales value and properties of more than \$100,000 value are assessed at 58.4 per cent of their sales value. Properties of less than \$1000 value in incorporated villages are assessed at 78 per cent of their sales value; of more than \$100,000 at 38.5 per cent of their sales value. Properties of less than \$1000 value outside of cities and incorporated villages are assessed at 66.7 per cent of their sales value and of more than \$100,000 value at 41.7 per cent.

The evidence of poor assessment of real and of personal property in New York is not surprising. In view of the magnitude of the task given assessors, and the absence of provisions that they have the necessary qualifications for performing it, such a result is to be expected.

SEVERAL long steps will have to be taken before equitable assessment of property in New York is possible. One of these is a change in the personal property tax law. Nowhere at any time in a complex society has equitable assessment of personal property been achieved with personal property taxed at the full general property tax rate. There are two solutions to this difficulty; the taxation of personal property at a low rate; or what is perhaps the better solution, the exemption of personal property and reliance upon the income tax. Another long step forward would be the transformation of the assessor from a poorly paid, poorly qualified, elective official with a short term of office into a professional expert, well qualified, well paid, and with a long tenure in office, conditioned upon satisfactory performance of his duties. No State has done this, yet it could be done easily once it were generally realized that an expert is required for the accurate assessment of property. One state has made a beginning. Under the county assessor plan in Kentucky, no one can have his name put on the ballot of any party until

he has taken an examination with the questions set by the State Tax Commission and made at least 75 on it. This law has been in effect some twelve years and has resulted in great improvement in the assessment of property in that state.

It is possible, too, that the assessment of real property would be improved by the adoption of some method of taxing the rental value instead of the sale or capital value. Since the value of a piece of property depends upon the incomes which it will yield in the future and the rate of interest necessary to discount these into a present worth, a tax upon this value is in reality a tax upon the present expectation of future incomes and future interest rates. Due to the many possible shifts in the economic situation, these are extremely difficult to estimate. Sales are often used as the market estimates of real property value. But these are not reliable guides. There are few real property sales in an assessment district and the prices vary with the experience or lack of it of the buyer and with cash or credit settlements. Sometimes, too, all the real estate sold is of a class which is but a small proportion of the total real property of the tax district. In view of the lack of reliability of sales data and in view of the difficulty of reading the future far enough ahead to determine real property values, it may well be that due to the short period of time covered, estimates of the annual rental value of real estate could be made with a greater degree of accuracy than estimates of the capital value. If so the assessment of real property would be improved.

The general property tax differs from other taxes in that it is levied at a varying rate instead of at a fixed rate. After an estimate of future expenditures is made, probable receipts from other sources are subtracted and the remainder is levied upon general property. Thus assuming the valuation of the property in any given tax district to be constant, the rate of tax on this property varies annually with changes in the expenditures of the gov-

ernment and in the returns from other sources. Any need for additional revenue whether due to a deficit from other sources or to increased expenditures is met automatically by adjusting the general property tax rate upward. It is true that to the extent that the property increases in value, the tax rate is not raised. But property values do not necessarily increase with increases in government expenditures or with deficits in their revenues from other sources.

THE SITUATION of property owners relative to that of other tax payers may be illustrated by a comparison of the situations in which New York farmers and income tax payers find themselves. From 1920 to 1928 the index number of the values of farm real estate per acre declined from 133 to 106. But the index number of farm taxes rose from 198 in 1920 to 234 in 1926, the last year for which it is available. Thus in New York, farmers have endured rising taxes and falling land values for several years. But even though more liberal personal exemptions were granted income taxpayers in 1928 than in 1920, the rates of taxation were the same. This comparison of farm taxes with income taxes is not the only one which could be made with essentially the same results. Hardly a one of the great variety of taxes administered by the State government has had an increase in rate in recent years.

One of the most important problems of taxation is the determination of how much of the burden of increased public expenditures should be paid by taxes levied on property and how much by taxes levied on other sources. The more governmental expenditures rise, the more certain it is that the practice automatically placing the burden on property with sporadic variations introduced by new taxes or by an occasional rise in the rate of an old tax, will not work. In taxation as in other matters, planlessness must be succeeded by plan, patchwork by pattern.

Fitting the Short Courses to the Farm

By C. A. Taylor

FOUR year course at the College of Agriculture, added to good practical farm experience, is perhaps the best preparation that a man can have to become a good farmer. There are a great many farmers, of course, who cannot come to the College for four years but there are hundreds of young farmers and farm boys who can be spared from the farm for three months during the winter when farm work is lightest. Men with this training are filling places of leadership in all parts of New York State and are among the most successful of our farmers.

In order to give the best practical training to such young farmers, the College has given careful study to the needs of those who are following the several types of specialized farming in New York State. Winter Short Courses have been planned to meet the needs of each group and these practical short courses are taught with as much thoroughness as any instruction that the College offers to its students.

The young farmer who comes to the college for three months of special training, does not care to delve into all the scientific background of modern agri-

culture. What he does want is to pack into those three months all the usable facts that he can take home with him after the course is finished; facts that he can translate into money from the home farm, into better farming, into a more satisfying farm life, into a better job.

In addition to these technical facts, he wants to get acquainted with the men on the College staff; with the professors and the many departments of the College. It is characteristic of the Winter Course students who have come to the college to the number of more than eight thousand, during the past thirty-five years,

that their short course was only the beginning of their relations with the College. They have continued to turn to the departments and to the men at the College to help them solve the problems that they have met from year to year in their farming experience. This contact with the College has been a source of benefit to both the student and the College. The loyalty of Short Course students to the College and their constant use of its facilities for ten and twenty years after their course here, is one of the finest aspects of the college's relations with the farmers of the state.

But the course in general agriculture, while it has always had the largest registration of any of the winter courses, does not by any means cover all the needs of the thousands who have received instruction in these short courses. Special groups, men and women who are preparing for particular kinds of farming or for specific jobs, are receiving a constantly increasing share of the winter course instruction.

Among the particular jobs that demand specialized and intensive instruction, is that of operating milk processing plants. New York State consumes more milk than any other equal area in the world. The ever increasing demand for competent workmanship in handling this milk is intensified by the demand for high quality which is characteristic of the New York Milk Shed. This great milk industry requires an army of men competently trained to operate milk plants. Nowhere is such an effective course offered for practical milk plant operators as that which Cornell offers. About fifty are taking this course this winter.

These men are not only trained in the handling of milk for consumption as fluid whole-milk, but they are also trained in the manufacture of the products of milk; such as butter, cheese, condensed milk, milk powder, and ice cream. Training is given in the fundamental principles of bacteriology, the composition of milk, dairy arithmetics and mechanics, as well as thorough practice in the manufacture and handling of the several products of milk.

THE NEW milk code, which recently became effective in this State, makes special preparation and a complete knowledge of milk particularly essential for those who would operate milk plants in this state. The dairy course is crowded to the limit of the facilities of the dairy department. The increased numbers which apparently must be taught in the future will require more equipment, if Professors Troy, Ross, Price, Brew,



HEAD AND HANDS WORK TOGETHER IN ENGINEERING LABORATORY
The Short Course Students Have many an Opportunity to Learn the Intricacies of Farm Machinery.

Ayres, McInerney, and the others in that department are to meet the demands that will be made upon them for winter course instruction.

Scarcely less specialized is the course in floriculture. New York State is the premier commercial flower growing State of the Union. The floral industry of the State represents a tremendous investment in money and requires great numbers of carefully trained men and women, both in the producing and distributing ends of the business. Professors White, Curtis, and Porter, and Mr. Farnham and Miss Minns, are conducting courses that are of such excellence that they attract students from other states as well as from New York.

Likewise, the special course for fruit growers, taught by Professors McDaniels and Heinicke, gives intensive training to producers of fruit, and to young men and women who are preparing for positions as managers of fruit farms. Professor Hardenburg is teaching a similar professional course for the vegetable growers of the great market industry of this State, and Professors Rice, Heuser, and Botsford, and their staff, are preparing men and women in the professional short

course to fill positions of importance in New York's rapidly growing poultry industry.

The course in general agriculture and these special professional courses are all taught for twelve weeks. Each provides thorough training in the several most important phases in their particular fields. There is another type of instruction that is given to meet a very rapidly growing demand, a demand for instruction to special professional groups of farmers and others who are engaged in industries related to farming. These people find themselves confronted by definite problems that may, perhaps, be covered in one or two weeks of intensive work. In these "unit" courses, no attempt is made to give a complete preparation for entering the particular field of the industry. The purpose is to take up a certain phase or problem of the business, some problem that presents a pressing need. Naturally the subjects handled in these one or two-week "unit" courses will vary from year

to year as new problems crop up.

A case in point is the special beekeepers school which Professor Phillips and Slocum held this winter. Beekeepers, many of them people with years of experience, came to the College for a week of intensive instruction in matters pertaining to the handling and marketing of honey. No attempt was made in this instance to cover the whole field of beekeeping. It was a honey school.

LIKewise, a special school was held for two groups of dairy and dairy-farm inspectors. These men are employed to inspect the sources of milk for our great consuming centers. Upon them rests much of the responsibility for safeguarding the purity of the milk supply of millions of people. At the same time, it is their duty to help dairymen to successfully and profitably meet the high standards required for milk in this territory. A hundred of them came during January for a week of intensive study of problems which they felt the need of studying. During February the milk inspectors employed by the Board of Health of New York City will come to the College for a week of instruction suited to their particular needs.

G. W. Tailby, Jr. has general supervision of the Dairy Improvement Associations in New York State. Each year there is a demand for young men to act as leaders of these associations. They must be carefully trained to test the milk of individual cows and keep the records of their associations.

These are records of the feed consumed as well as of milk produced. These leaders must also be able to help dairymen to make use of the association records to improve their herds. The training for these association leaders is given in a special school of two weeks duration.

Potato growers and apple growers in this State have experienced extremely serious market difficulties during the past three years. Special schools are offered these men to help them to solve their marketing problems.

Unique among the types of instruction furnished by the college during the winter short courses is that offered by the department of rural engineering. The staff of that department make the very practical suggestion that any farmer who has a particular mechanical problem on which he wishes help may bring his problem to the department and receive instruction and guidance in solving it. It may be a balky gas engine that needs overhauling, or a manure spreader or grain binder that has ceased to function. He is welcome to bring the thing to the College shop and fix it up properly under careful instruction that will assure his being able to handle

a similar problem at home in the future. He may want to learn how to make durable concrete construction around his place or how to handle dynamite. Professors Robb and Chadwick of the department stand ready to instruct him in these things, too. One farmer brought in

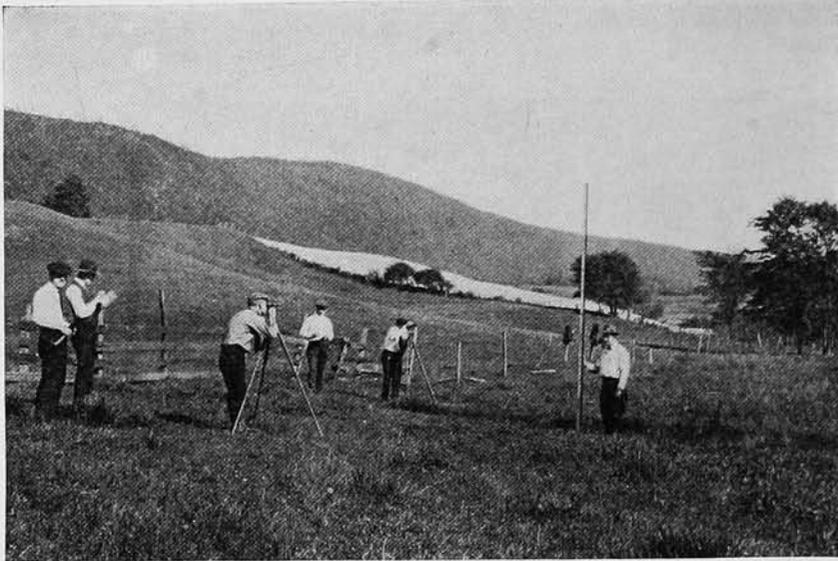
peculiar to their special branch of farming. It is the policy of the winter course staff to furnish special practical service to such groups. This type of professional and unit course is a new type of instruction. It is intensely practical and the large numbers who are taking

advantage of it, testifies to its usefulness. Nearly twice as many registered for unit courses this year as registered for the twelve-week course.

The twelve-week courses, however, maintained a healthy growth of 25% over that of last year, and this is on top of a 60% increase last year over the year before that. Altogether, in all the regular and unit courses, the registration in the winter short courses this winter was nearly five hundred. This year's students came from forty-six

different counties in New York State, from nine other states and from four foreign countries.

PEOPLE used to say that a man did not need an education to run a farm. That was when farming in this country consisted in digging up a spot of virgin soil, inserting some seeds, and then going hunting for Indians while the crop matured. Our soil is no longer virgin; Indians no longer need hunting. Everybody recognizes now that farming has become such a complex industry that a good schooling (Continued on page 152)



PRACTICE IN FARM SURVEYING HELPS THE YOUNG FARMER
He Can then Solve His Problems of Farm Layout and Drainage.
The Rural Engineering Department Gives This Instruction.

a grain drill, a manure spreader, and a binder; he fixed them up as good as new, painted them, and took them home. That was his course. Several young men came to the department and took the whole gamut of mechanical problems from saw-filing to overhauling tractors, including harness repair, farm carpentry, plumbing, power transmission, repair of farm machinery, care of tools, rope splicing, and farm blacksmithing. This is a machine age; without mechanical knowledge, one cannot farm.

In a state where the agriculture is so diversified as it is in New York, there are many special groups who have difficulties

Learning to Co-operate

By Arthur K. Getman

WE HAVE progressed far enough in the co-operative movement in agriculture so that we take account of it and prepare persons to meet the demands which it makes upon them. The co-operative insurance companies in the United States covering a property value of more than seven billions of dollars, the fifty thousand co-operative telephone companies and the ten thousand co-operative marketing associations reported by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1925 give some indication of the scope of co-operative activity. In his 1928 report, the Secretary of Agriculture indicates that two co-operative marketing associa-

tions have passed the eighty million dollar mark in the volume of business, six associations have passed the fifty million dollar volume and 150 associations have passed the one million dollar volume. About one-third of our farmers are selling commodities through co-operatives.

Now, a co-operative association is primarily a service organization. It usually holds its members by special services and savings, rather than by dividends and profits, as in a corporation. A chief distinction between a co-operative and a corporation is in the motives of members to organize. In a corporation stock holders participate in profits, while in a

co-operative members benefit by special services, such as assembling, grading, packing, distributing, and selling commodities, or by savings in insurance premiums, or telephone rates. In the corporate form of business, subordinates are directed by a foreman or superintendent. A distinguishing feature of a co-operative association is the equality of members. The benefits and responsibilities of organization are assumed equally by all participating members.

The co-operative form of working together, seems to be much more difficult to establish and maintain than a corporation, because a higher intelligence is required

on the part of all participating members. Members join voluntarily and, unless held by contract, may withdraw at will. Whether members are under contract or not, the success of an association is dependent primarily upon their ability and willingness to follow routine business procedure and their ability to select and follow competent leaders. Just now, unusual foresight and poise is required in solving the problem of distributing the cost and benefits of co-operation to members and non-members. The expectancy of service from an association carries with it the responsibility of rendering individual service to the group through the understanding of the true meaning of co-operation, through striving to acquire those qualities of integrity, trustworthiness, and loyalty and through the ability and willingness to put the common good above the merely personal good or gain.

Such traits as these constitute the springs of character. Unless their foundations are laid during the period of education it is difficult to acquire them in later life. Another important aspect of the problem is that we have come to regard education not so much as a preparation for life as an active participation in life, under the direction of competent leaders. Qualities of trustworthiness, integrity, leadership, and discipleship are not to be gained by preaching or by reading of the achievements of those who exhibit such qualities in a high degree. Rather, to become trustworthy one must begin at an early age to perform trustworthy acts and to continue their per-

formance through life. Likewise, the best school of leadership is the actual participation in leading a group by whom one has been chosen. My grandfather, an experienced schoolmaster, touched the nerve of the matter when he wrote on the fly leaf of a Bible which he presented to me as a boy, "You will be what you are now becoming."

FOR TWENTY years, in the State schools and high school departments of agriculture of New York State, the content of teaching has been selected primarily from the field of technical agriculture suited to the production and economic needs of the farms in the patronage areas served by the schools. In school life there is of course, much incidental training in co-operation, courtesy, respect for authority, leadership, and the like. But not until recently, has a definite program been launched to provide training for students in agriculture that will enable farmers to work well together in buying and selling, and for their mutual benefit in recreation, church life or social activities. In 1927 a State association of Young Farmers' Clubs of New York was organized through the affiliation of several local clubs composed of present and former students of vocational agriculture. The movement has grown until at present there are 56 clubs in the State association with a membership of more than 1400. The primary purpose as set forth in the constitution of the State association is "to learn to co-operate."

In each local group a constitution is prepared, officers are chosen, programs of work are laid out, commodities are bought

and sold co-operatively, educational meetings are conducted and business is transacted in accordance with rules of order and the laws governing co-operative associations. Of course, many mistakes in business practice and in program making, are made. The problems of disloyalty, selfishness, actions of the "hard-boiled," son of a dissenter, and unqualified leaders are brought to the front. The benefits of a well planned program for a fathers and sons banquet and the advantages to be gained through combined effort in buying or selling, stand out in bold relief in contrast with the difficulties which hinder effective group action. The lesson gained through the selection of qualified leaders, the work of willing and intelligent members and the use of the round table conference in settling difficulties constitute a type of education that is quite as important as the gaining of managerial and operative ability in handling farm enterprises.

THE STATE Association of Young Farmers' Clubs conducts two annual meetings; one in connection with the State Fair in Syracuse in August and the other in connection with Farm and Home Week at the State College of Agriculture in February. In a true sense these young men constitute a selected group of students who are preparing for a farm calling. In the past a considerable number of them have desired to continue their education and have been admitted to the College of Agriculture. During the 1929 Farm and Home Week the State Association will again assemble at Cornell as the guests of the State College of Agriculture.

Boys' Life—Rural and City

By D. M. Roy

MOST of us are either city or country folks but there are few, perhaps, that are as fortunate as to be a little of both. To the city boy the lad from the country is a hick, which means little more than that he hasn't seen as many picture shows, he doesn't know the trolley stops and subway stations, and perhaps he dresses a little bit differently. On the other hand, the city boy is a "city slicker" when he gets in the country. He may know all about the city, but what does he know about fishing, hunting, or any of the other country pastimes? Still and all, boys are internally the same. Each has a craving for action and excitement; each has a desire to be doing something; and each has a desire to be a man. These are the basic principles on which boys' organizations are founded and it is through these organizations that there is such an opportunity for the Boy Scouts in the larger communities and the 4-H clubs in the

rural sections to do immeasurable good in building up the nation.

School occupied most of my time from the age of five, when I entered a Brooklyn grammar school beginning in the kindergarten. I don't recall much of that very early period excepting that I disliked it, probably because of not being accustomed to a routine schedule. The school building was located in a busy section with the street-car and automobile menace on all sides. The auto was just becoming extensively used then so that all kinds of safety-first campaigns were under way, and policemen were posted on all nearby corners to help the children get across streets in safety. There were two concrete paved yards, one on either side of the building, and they were enclosed with a high steel-railed fence. As soon as a pupil arrived, he had to go into the yard and stay there, and policemen saw that he did it. After lunch hour, when everyone feels rather active, there was plenty

of running around and the yards were so crowded that there was much bodily contact, many times rather forceful, so that fights were the rule, rather than the exception. Some fellow would get bumped into forcefully enough so that the concrete would come up to meet him, and that hurts. Naturally, he would be angry and a fight would start. The crowd soon collected around the fighters, the noise would bring out a monitor or policeman and the offenders would be parted, and possibly taken before the principal. The fight may or may not have been finished after school was out.

The schoolday was begun with the assembly of all students, with the usual singing, religious and patriotic ceremonies. Every Friday, the students of various classes had to put on a special assembly exercise, and how I detested the day when my class turn came! Thursday night would be a sleepless one because I would be trying to recall my recitation for the

following day. Friday, I would get up with that heavy feeling in the pit of the stomach, that a player experiences just before the whistle blows for the kick-off in a football game. What a relief when the piece had been recited, but how badly the feeling if you forgot a line or two, or had to leave the platform before finishing, as I did once when I couldn't recall the beginning of the second stanza of Longfellow's "The Psalm of Life."

In the city, the, only places of recreation were the parks and vacant lots. After school in season we would play ball in a lot right on the block, but when a cop would come that meant climb a fence, edged with hooked wire, and run as fast as possible. Other sports were catty, marbles, and chestnuts. About this time of year, we would get empty tomato cans, punch holes in the bottom, and built fires in them. To give ventilation, we tied wire on them, and would swing them in a circle. They served no purpose other than satisfying a youngster's desires for playing with fire.

POSSESSING sling-shots was unlawful, and of course we all owned one or more. We had a particularly good hedge that enclosed a factory ground where we could cut out our crotches. We seasoned them, baked them in an oven, and bought half-inch rubber bands which we fastened on the prongs. An old shoe would provide a piece of leather, to hold the stone, and was tied between the rubber bands. These we used as weapons of defense against enemies from surrounding blocks and also for shooting sparrows. If one was lucky enough to shoot a sparrow it was prepared for eating in some back lot. A fire was built, and two or three fellows would either be sent home for potatoes or else instructed to accidentally upset a barrel of them at some nearby vegetable store and bring back all that could be made off with. The sparrow would be roasted on a stick while the "mickies" were roasting in the bottom of the fire. We ate the charred remains not because we were hungry necessarily, but because we thought it was a real he-man practice.

When we were allowed out at night four or five would go out getting "chases," in other words, be public nuisances. We would push a bell button and fasten it in with a pin, upset ash cans or run our thumbs over a store window to make it

vibrate. A new grocer had opened a store on our corner and had been working late. We pushed a heavy stick through the door handle and then rubbed the window. He tried to rush out and almost pulled the door off, but the stick held. We mimicked and mocked him until he was in a rage. Finally we took out the stick and ran, and he came after us. We scattered as all good gangsters do, and he followed me. What a race! He chased after me for about three blocks and finally gave up, but I was frightened that time.



HUNTING—THE COUNTRY BOYS' PASTIME
A Good Dog, A Rifle, and an Open Field Are the Only Prerequisites for a Happy Day.

All of a boy's activities are not rough-neck tactics, because most of the gang went to church or Sunday School every Sunday. Of course we were made to go, and I don't believe it was the act of going, but that of getting dressed up in our good suits and having to wear stiff "Buster Brown" collars that scratched our necks.

WHEN ABOUT 11 years old we moved from Brooklyn to a small country town with a resident population of seven hundred, (not counting dogs and cats) which grows to about 4 or 5,000 during the summer as it is a summer resort. It was such a radical change from a life hampered by policemen that we at first thought allowed everyone to do as he pleased. We soon learned otherwise and that the wagging tongues of neighbors comprise the police force that carries tales of misdeeds back to your parents.

There was a school, of course, but not a large brick structure that I had been accustomed to, nor was it like the romantic red schoolhouse we read so much about, but a simple four-roomed structure. It did have considerably more playground than a few square feet of concrete, and did not have a jail-like fence surrounding it, and no cops to watch your every move. There were four teachers, the 7th and 8th grade one being principal as well as

teacher. How different the students were from those of the city school! Their clothes were nondescript, with none of them wearing a complete suit. Some wore queer footwear—one style was a heavy stocking of felt that came to the knee with a rubber shoe over that, which I learned was a "felt boot," and others wore rubber boots, rain or shine. Many of the fellows had a characteristic smell—that associated with a cow barn, and probably came from doing the chores before coming to school on the milk truck. Their manner of speaking was also odd sounding

to me, with their "wal" for "well," and "hain't got" for "haven't." However, I was dubbed "the city guy" because I sounded to them as Al Smith sounded to you over the radio during the late campaign, with his "woik" for "work," and other colloquialisms.

The main topic of conversation among the boys was what they killed hunting or trapping. I soon learned what a trap was, and also that they are nothing to get your finger in. Before long I had a

few traps of my own, and set out a trap line, but usually caught nothing as you have to know something about animals to catch them. On catching my first skunk, I got within full range of his tail and you all know the consequence. I had to leave my clothes outside the house that day, and the teacher had to follow the usual practice of putting vinegar on the radiators to neutralize the odor. We thought it a clever trick to go to school smelling of skunk, because it annoyed the fairer sex so. However, I soon learned to kill a skunk properly and even became adept at transferring them from a trap to a bag to keep alive. You see my trapping partner and I had the idea of starting a skunk farm in my back yard, but my Mother soon nipped that in the bud.

LIKE all boys, I had a fond regard for guns of any kind, and when one of the fellows offered to let me shoot his shot gun, I accepted readily. It was a Winchester pump gun and light enough to handle easily. I aimed at a can and pulled the trigger—what a roar and at the same time I thought a mule kicked me in the jaw. The recoil didn't quite knock me over, but it left a sore jaw and shoulder, and a feeling of respect for 3 drams of powder in a 12 gauge gun. I soon learned to hold a gun tightly to control the recoil, and always cut (Continued on page 152)

Farm and Home Week

By R. H. Wheeler

"The truth of yesterday on trial
The practices of present times maligned
We ever climb and look beyond the past
In quest of new and greater things to be."

FARM and Home Week, the offspring of Farmers' Week, brings together at one meeting place the newest and best information that science has to offer and the discussions of the immediate application of these truths to the benefit of farm and home and community life. Twenty-two years have seen an "idea grown big" and not only has an idea as visualized by our former Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey nearly twenty-five years ago, become a reality but it has become such a fixed reality that "Farmers' Week at Cornell" as it is still called by many, is known, not only throughout New York State, but by many in several adjoining states, as a study of the registration cards each year will show.

Farmers' Week, as it was called for twenty years, was the direct outgrowth of the Agricultural Experimenters' League of New York. An organization of farmers formed in 1900 whose members, many of whom were former Cornell students, conducted tests of one kind or another and came together each year to discuss and exchange ideas relative to the work of the year. Lectures were given by the College and Experiment Station staff and gradually this annual meeting became quite significant to the agriculture of the State.

At the annual meeting in 1907 it was proposed to make this annual event a more general one and open to all persons interested and thus the meeting in 1908 became known as Farmers' Week. This name remained as such until last year, 1928, when it was felt that, since the program had such a large part devoted to the home and the homemaker's problems, the name Farm and Home Week would be more inclusive and would more accurately describe the event.

DURING these twenty-two years there has been a noticeable growth in the program, not only in the number of events listed but in the variety of subjects offered and the view point with which they are given. In 1908 there were ninety-nine events in the program, mainly lectures, with a few round-tables but much fewer discussion, demonstration and practice periods and other events, such as judging and contests where opportunity is offered for the farmers and homemakers to take an active part in the program. This year there are 488 events listed and in looking over the names of the speakers one cannot help but notice the number of

successful farmers who are taking an active part. In fact the tendency during the past several years has been to lessen the number of technical subject matter lectures and to increase those features which offer greater opportunities for personal contacts between farmers or homemakers and problems, and the best methods of attacking these problems. The steady growth in attendance since the beginning in 1908 very definitely shows that the multiplicity of events of such variable character meets the desires and needs of the composite audience which goes to make up the attendance each year.

Many states are holding "farmers' week" or "farmers' short courses" or "farm and home life conferences" but that at Cornell is quite distinctive. The make up of the program is significant as all events are brought together under each hour so that a visitor may see all that is going on and may select that which he or she desires to attend. The writer has been unable to find any similar type of conference or meeting where nearly five hundred separate lectures, demonstrations, contests and conferences have been brought together into one program. It is certain that no one can say that in the Cornell Farm and Home Week program he could find nothing of interest to him, for, whether one be interested in farming or homemaking, whether he be a rural pastor or a rural banker, a grange or other local leader, a business or professional man or woman, the program carries such events as will appeal to anyone interested in the problems of farm and community life.

Then, too, there has been woven into the present day program a goodly number of purely technical subjects and entertainments. The readings of prose and poetry, illustrated lectures on travel in foreign countries, lecture recitals, concerts, musicals, speaking contests, dramatic contests, and motion pictures, all have a part in presenting some of the niceties of life and adding pleasures which help to lighten our every day tasks.

MENTION should also be made of the large number of out of town and even out of state speakers used on the programs of more recent years. The Colleges have not hesitated to go outside of their own ranks to get speakers particularly those who have a message that

our rural folk ought to have. It has been considered an unusual opportunity for discussing state and nation wide problems affecting agriculture and without doubt has had a marked significance in the agricultural progress of the State.

Not only has there been a steady growth in the program itself but the attendance has increased from eight hundred in 1908 to over five thousand one hundred in 1928. These figures represent the actual registered attendance and since registration is not obligatory in any way the actual attendance is much larger than the registration shows. During the past ten years the registration has not fallen below three thousand, with the exception of 1920, when the snow blockade kept the number down to approximately two thousand nine hundred. Weather is probably one of the greatest factors in determining the attendance. As good roads have been developed and snow removable is now so universal, more people are driving to Farm and Home Week by automobile, especially from the nearby counties, and this may be an even more important factor in the future than at present.

Farm and Home Week is not a function of the extension service of the Colleges alone, nor of the teaching or research groups, but of all of these taken together with our other big component part, the student body. All are hosts to our Farm and Home Week guests. The students should have special mention, as their work, though unscheduled and unannounced in any way, through well organized committees of registration, information, checking, rooming, guide and ventilation, attendance, arrangements, and news reporting, plays a very important part in making the week a success. This committee work is a real service not only to the institution, but to the farmers and homemakers of the state, and it should give each participant a sense of satisfaction for having had an opportunity to render this service. It is not without its compensation, however, as it does give a splendid opportunity for students to meet persons of wide experience and to discuss with them problems which one is bound to face in the future.

Thus Farm and Home Week has come to be the one big annual meeting where science meets practice and the result is a better rural citizenship.



Through Our Wide Windows

Farm and Home Week

FARM and Home week will soon be here to celebrate its twenty-second birthday. But really has it a birthday? It is almost impossible to say that it began at any definite time when it really evolved from a desire of the farmers of New York State to get together and discuss the problems which are confronting them all. Perhaps twenty-two years ago was the first time that it was called Farmers' Week, still, prior to that time under the name of the Agricultural Experimenters' League of New York, meetings were held for members of that particular organization here at Cornell. Undoubtedly before that time meetings were held at one place or another for the discussion of such problems as were of importance to the farmers individually.

Thus, just as in the past, the present day progressive farmer still has his problems and they still meet to get expert experienced advice and help in making good farms better. Then, too, similar help is given to the housewife by the College of Home Economics.

It is not hard, then, to see why the number who attend Farm and Home Week has increased from some 800 twenty-two years ago to over 5,000 last year.

We want to see our old friends who will be back again this year and to those who are coming for the first time we wish to extend a hearty welcome.

Farm Taxes

IT IS generally admitted throughout our State, and nearly every other state as well, that our system of taxation is antiquated and out of date. If this were the worst that could be said about it, the farmers in the State would have little to worry about in that quarter. As a matter of fact it is far worse than that. It seems to be unfair and unsound, especially when we consider the additional burden it places upon farming as an industry. When we consider that properties, in incorporated villages, under \$1000 are assessed at 78 per cent of their sales value, while properties of over \$100,000 are assessed at only 38.5 per cent of their sales value, then we can see that the smaller properties suffer the worst. Most farm properties can be classed as being of less than \$50,000, consequently are forced to bear a greater per cent of the burden than those industries which approach the \$100,000 class.

The new Governor has shown his attitude in this matter in desiring to equalize taxes. It would seem that the thorough investigation by the tax commission has given the legislators a good foundation on which to rebuild the tax system.

Not only has the Governor shown his desire to help with the taxes, but also with all other agricultural problems which are of importance today. He has a keen perspective of the farm situ-

ation in the State, and in appointing a group of twenty-one experienced and capable men to act as an agricultural commission to study and clear up some of the difficulties, he has made an admirable beginning on State-wide farm relief. Admitting that the State may not be able to make everything safe for the farmer, still, with good sound legislation within the State and a co-operating Governor a great deal can be accomplished.

Farm Machinery

THE winter months with their long nights and short days will soon be over in spite of all signs to the contrary. It will not be long before the work of the spring and summer months will be upon us once more. It will soon be time to start plowing, spray the orchards, and plant the crops. Then will come haying season and the harvesting of crops in quick succession. It will be one great rush after another, from one job to another, for the next seven or eight months.

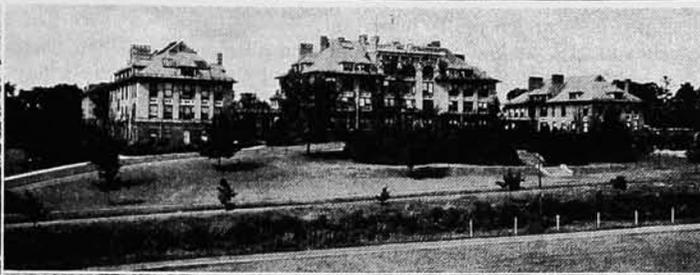
In this period of the time farmers will use practically all of their farm machines. They will want to use them on short notice too. They will want to use the spray rig a certain day when the blossoms are just right, to get the oats cut before a storm, or to get the hay in barn before night. There will be no time then to fix machines or wait for parts to arrive from the factory. A machine that "cuts up" then, may cost much more than a mere repair bill, it may mean the loss of the entire crop, the difference between a profit or a loss.

The efficient, and therefore prosperous farmer, will go over his machines and replace worn parts, tighten up the bolts and screws, and see that everything is in readiness for immediate use when the time comes. Farmers are no more exempt from the results of broken down or worn out machinery than their brothers in the manufacturing industries. The factory owner and the farmer who take good care of their machinery are the ones who are successful in their careers.

Comment

It is with regret that we see our "Short Course" friends leave us. We hope that they received every benefit possible from the twelve weeks' courses which they have completed and we are looking forward to seeing them here again either taking more of the winter courses or at least good visits during future Farm and Home Weeks.

We notice that the 1928 Saddle and Sirloin Club Essay Contest was won by Emmet G. Fruin of the University of Illinois. The subject of the contest was "The Place of the Purebred in Commercial Livestock Production," and it was admirably done by Fruin. At the same time it was quite disappointing not to have one Cornell man among the first twenty competitors. Could it be that no entries were made by Cornell men?



Former Student Notes

“Nic” Freitag Tells Professor W. I. Myers About His Trip Around Europe

Hochstrasse 3,
Zurich 7, Switzerland.
October 21, 1928.

Dear Professor Myers:

I have forgotten from where I sent you a card, but it probably was from Paris or Heidelberg.

Anyway I'll go back to Paris.

On August 25, I left my folks at Cherbouurg and returned to Paris. I stayed there a week longer, but that week was pretty much of a bore. My first two weeks in Paris had used up all of the thrill that I found there.

Then by a combination of bicycle, train, and Rhine boats I went from Paris to Heidelberg by way of Chateau Thierry, Soissons, Laon, Brussels, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Cologne, and Mainz.

In the reclaimed battle area of France, I was surprised to find such a large scale agriculture carried on, and so much of a one crop system—wheat. But I suppose that condition is due very largely to the fact that reclaiming that land is almost like pioneering.

I liked Holland very much and thoroughly enjoyed cycling there. It is such a picturesque little country, and they do have wonderful pastures and fine cattle. Those farmers are surely proud of their cows.

I spent so much time in Holland that I had to abandon my bicycle in Amsterdam and take the train to Cologne. From Cologne I took the Rhine river trip to Mainz, and, from a scenic standpoint, that Rhine river trip is about as fine a thing as I've seen in Europe.

I stayed in Heidelberg five days trying to learn a little German. It was during those five days in Heidelberg that I, for the first time in my life, read a *Saturday Evening Post* from cover to cover. It was the only English reading matter that I possessed.

From Heidelberg I came to Zurich and accomplished nothing except losing my pocketbook, which contained my letter of

credit, and seeing the “Graf Zeppelin” floating over the town.

I stayed in Zurich only one night and then went on to München where I met three other Americans. Two of them are Iowans, and the other comes from Worcester, Massachusetts. The latter had a car.

The four of us left München on the 20th of September in the little car already mentioned with the intention of getting “as far around” as we could by October 12.

We first went to Karlsbad and Prague in Czechoslovakia.

Prague is located on the great Bohemian Plain which surely is a wonderfully fertile area. Time and hand labor is of little value. Cows are the draft animals almost entirely, flails are used very extensively for threshing tremendously large crops of grain, and people do a great amount of hand labor both in the field and in the

barn. However, soil culture is very good and fine crops are grown as well as good cattle that are raised indoors or “at the stake”.

At Brünn, in southern Czechoslovakia, we happened onto a Cornelian. He graduated from Cornell in '22 and is a native of that place. He is back there now in one of the courts and, apparently, is distinctly a member of the upper class.

It surely was a great feeling to find a fellow Cornelian, and especially to find one in as far out-of-the-way place as that was. He was a very congenial fellow, and “showed us the town” thoroughly.

From Brünn we drove to Vienna.

Vienna is about as fine a city as western Europe possesses, and we greatly enjoyed a two day stay in that place.

Eastern influence was getting more and more prominent which made things more and more interesting for us.



HUSKING CORN IN BULGARIA

Budapest is quite a pretty place along the Danube. Brunn had been shown us by a Cornelian; Vienna had been shown us by a friend of mine from Milwaukee; and we were equally fortunate at Budapest.

Budapest has neither a Thomas Cook officer or an American Express office. At first, we were "stumped", but then decided to go to the American Legation to see what we could find.

We talked to an attaché of the Legation and discovered he was from Chicago. Well, the boy in our party who hales from Worcester is from Chicago. Again, we were "all set", and we had a most efficient and liberal guide for the next day and a half.

From Budapest we drove to Belgrade.

We saw plows with wooden mold boards in use in Jugo Slavia.

But they do raise corn there—square mile after square mile, and nothing but corn. There is not a fence for tens of miles, and it looks like one immense corn field.

The corn doesn't grow as tall as it does at home, but the grain seems to be pretty good. It isn't a dent corn either, but a type of indurata—however, very different from American flints.

The people in Belgrade are extremely interesting. I never in my life imagined that people could wear such a mere collection of rags for clothing as they do there. One finds anything from a discarded derby hat to pieces of tire casings for shoes on the same individual. Their country is rich in natural resources and also agriculturally.

At Belgrade we were picked up by the English Club and were shown around very

well by a couple of the members. We were made "honorary members" ourselves; so we felt pretty important.

It had been our ambition all along to get off the tourist paths, and by the time we had reached Belgrade, we surely had accomplished our aim.

At Belgrade we decided that we had to turn west again so we struck across the Dinaric Alps (which were of great interest to the two members of our party who list themselves as geographers and geologists)

the coast more or less closely all the way to Fuime and Trieste.

We had almost killed our little car in Jugo Slavia; so at Fuime we had to lay over a day while the differential, clutch, rear end, and a few other things had to be given a "going over."

From there we headed through Trieste to Venice. Neither of the other three fellows had seen Venice before, and I didn't mind the repetition.

We stayed there one day, and then came back to Zurich by way of Milan and over the St. Gotthard Pass.

It was just a week ago to-day that we came over that Pass, and we almost froze to death in the process of doing so. We were in an honest-to-goodness blizzard, and it was just a little too much of a change from the lemons and palms of Lugano and Como, just the day before.

We finally got to Zurich late Sunday night, October 14. School was supposed to start last Monday, but they don't fret or worry about things that are supposed-to-be over here. In fact, school hasn't started yet and to-mor-

row is again Monday. However, I guess we'll get going just any day now.

They surely are out to teach me about dairying and milk over here. I'm taking special work in both chemistry and bacteriology of milk, and am also taking all the regular courses that Laum, the economist, gives. I expect to get some special work under him later on.

Very sincerely yours

"Nic" Freitag.



A MARKET SCENE ON THE STREETS OF BELGRADE

toward the eastern shore of the Adriatic.

In the mountains we saw a type of agriculture quite new to us. These mountains are practically nothing but rocks; so the people there have piled the rocks into walls and have thus secured patches of ground ranging from one square yard in surface to possibly one-quarter of an acre. Actually, one-quarter of an acre there looks like a big field compared to the rest of the patches.

We first struck the Adriatic about four days south of Fuime. We then followed

'00

Mulford Perry is now a representative of the New York Life Insurance Company with their Los Angeles branch.

'12

Anna E. Hunn is president and manager of the Blue Bowl Cafeteria, Incorporated, at 68 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York.

'14

I. William Tamor is now affiliated with Clarence S. Dame, Incorporated, at 100

Broadway, New York, specializing in originating, syndicating, reorganizations, and special financing. He lives at 168 Heywood Avenue, Orange, New Jersey.

'15

Charles B. Heartfield is district manager in Westchester County, New York for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, with offices at 21 Mamaroneck Avenue, White Plains, New York. He lives at 24 Lincoln Avenue.

'17

Robert A. Browning is with the Park and Pollard Company, 131 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Edwin I. Kilbourne is general manager in Santo Domingo for the Cuban-Dominican Sugar Company. His permanent address is 141 Wastena Terrace, Ridgewood, New Jersey. Mrs. Kilbourne was Elizabeth Alward '18. They have three children, Edwin, eight, Philip, seven, and Sylvia, who is two.

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'18

Ernestine Becker received her M.A. from Johns Hopkins last June, and is now on the staff of the department of chemical Hygiene. Her address is The Johns Hopkins School of hygiene and Public Health, 615 North Wolfe Street.

C. P. Blackwell, a former graduate student of the University, has been made dean of the college of agriculture and director of the agricultural experiment station of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. Mr. Blackwell graduated from the institution of which he is now to become the director and dean. After finishing his graduate work at Cornell, he became a member of the faculty at the University of Texas, and then he served for seven years as head of the department of agronomy in charge of agronomy research at the experiment station at Clemson College. Mr. Blackwell has been a member of the staff of the soil improvement committee of the national fertilizer association for the last four years, assigned to Louisiana, Arkansas Texas, and Oklahoma.

Hollis V. Warner is a grower of Long Island ducklings, of which he markets 100,000 annually. He lives in Riverhead, New York. He has two sons and a daughter.

'20

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Pratt of Springfield, Mass., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Carolyn, to W. Douglas Hopkins '20. His address is 25 Linwood Avenue, Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. Orson Robson have a second son, Frank Stoddard, who was born August 10, 1928. Mrs. Robson was Winifred Bly '23. Their address is Hall, New York.

"Jack" Wheeler is treasurer of the Winter Investment Company of Los Angeles, California, and "is rated as one of Los Angeles' most promising young financiers." He and his wife and young son reside in Pasadena, California.

'21

Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Mihalko '21 and Mrs. Mihalko (Violet L. Tripp '21 A.B.) are living in Spring Valley, New York. A daughter, Lila Joyce, was born on October 5.

Charles Putman is a detective on the New York City police force. He has been a chauffeur, a brick layer, a clerk, a chiropracter, and a plasterer. He is apparently adapted to this work, as he has reached a point in less than two years that is not attained by the average cop in



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By Stanley Houghton

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Bailey Auditorium

ten. His address is 11421 118 Street, Ozone Park, Long Island.

'22

Laurence B. Knapp is general manager of the Burton Orchards, Inc., in Lewes, Delaware. He was married last June to Miss Rebecca L. Kearney.

E. A. Perregaux is assistant professor of agricultural economics at the Connecticut State Agricultural College, Storrs, Connecticut. He got his Ph. D. at Cornell in 1925.

'23

Thomas A. Brown has changed his address to 48 East Second Street, Mount Vernon, New York.

Mrs. Vernon G. Caldwell (Dorothy F. Sullivan) writes that she was married October 6, 1923 and has been keeping house and bringing up her family ever since. She has two children, William Frederick, aged four, and Marie Jean, aged one and one-half years. She belongs to the A. A. U. W. and Cornell Womens' Club of Buffalo. Her address is 449 Colvin Parkway, Buffalo, New York.

Ross Fremont Chrisman is a dealer in poultry and farm produce, with a fruit farm as a sideline and has been at this work for two years. He was Superin-

tendent of Schools at Hillsdale, New York the first year after graduation and spent the next three with the Hickox-Rumsey Company, Wholesale Produce Merchants in Batavia, New York. He is married and has one son Ross Fremont Chrisman Jr. His address is Sharon Center, Ohio.

Evelyn Coe married George H. Acker '22. They have one son Joseph William Acker, born August 4, 1928. Their address is 3263 Clarendon Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

Tom Colby is manager of the Aviation Division of Berry Brothers Incorporated, Detroit, Michigan. Any mail will reach him in their care. He is selling finishes for airplanes.

Dorothy C. DeLany has been in home economics extension work for five years. First she was assistant home demonstration agent in Oneida County, then agent in Chenango County. Now she is here in the College of Home Economics as assistant state home demonstration leader. She is as yet unmarried and says she is an "unclaimed treasure". Her address is 103 Spring Lane, Ithaca, New York.

Elsa Ernst is clothing teacher in Rawlings Junior High School. She may be addressed at 2035 East 96th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Erwin Graue completed his work for his Ph.D. at Cornell in 1928. Since September 1928 he has been assistant professor of marketing and economics at the University of Idaho. December 27, 1928 he married a graduate of Mount Holyoke '26. Their address is 912 Deakin Avenue, Moscow, Idaho.

John B. Hartnett is with the Todd Company, manufacturers of checks, check writers, and check signers. He is manager of printing sales. He is not married. His address is 337 Park Avenue, Rochester, New York. For one year after leaving Cornell, he was in the lumber business, in the yard, grading, in the office, and a salesman. The next year he was a field representative on the Cornellian Council. Since then, he has been with The Todd Company.

The first year after graduation Gertrude Hicks was assistant manager of the Lincklaen House in Casenovia, New York. Her second year she worked in the dining room department of the New York Telephone Company and lived at home, coming to Ithaca in the fall of 1925, where she has since been in charge of the dining rooms at Willard Straight Hall. She now lives at 1 East Avenue, Ithaca, New York.

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Irene L. Hower is now supervisor of home economics in Pottsville, Pennsylvania. Previous to her present position she has had charge of the home economics department in Mahopac, New York and Forty-Fort, Pennsylvania and has studied at the Teachers' College, Columbia University, Drexel Institute, and the University of Wisconsin. She expects to study for her Master's degree in the near future. She lives at 1109 West Market Street, Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

Irene sends us the following note concerning her twin sister, Lila '23. "She is now Mrs. Charles C. Hollenback, wife of a chemist in charge of the Research Department of the Eagle Silk Company. One of the advantages (or drawbacks) to being a twin is that Lila always takes Irene's place when she is attending educational conventions. Lila can be addressed at 4 Locust Street, Shamokin, Pennsylvania."

John H. Kilby is marine superintendent of the Buffalo Gravel Corporation, in

which organization he has worked since his graduation. He recently announced his engagement to Miss Katherine Killeen of Buffalo. Congratulations will reach him at 1029 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, New York.

Since graduation Paul D. Kvaratzhelia has been employed at the Boyce Thompson Institute and at present is superintendent of the greenhouses and gardens. He was married in February 1923 and has two children, Nina and Elizabeth. His address is 252 Roberts Avenue, Yonkers, New York.

Chilson H. Leonard is an instructor in English in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. He married Edith W. Parrott '23 A. B. They have one daughter Edith Hathaway, who was born November 3, 1926. He taught at the University of Minnesota in 1925-26. He has been working for a Ph. D. in English at Yale and teaching since 1926. His home address is 507 Orange Street, New Haven, Connecticut. He edited THE COUNTRYMAN in 1922-23.

Clarence J. Little has been farming in partnership with his father on their four hundred acre farm at Sussex, New Jersey, since graduation. They keep about seventy head of purebred and grade Holsteins.

Harold Luffman is now doing fruit and truck farming at Clyde, New York. Previously he was head gardener for two years at Rome State School. He married a Conservatory girl and they have two children, Shirley and Martha Joan.

Henry Luhrs is sales manager for the Beistle Company. He married Pearl Beistle '25. Their address is 32 Stewart Place, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania.

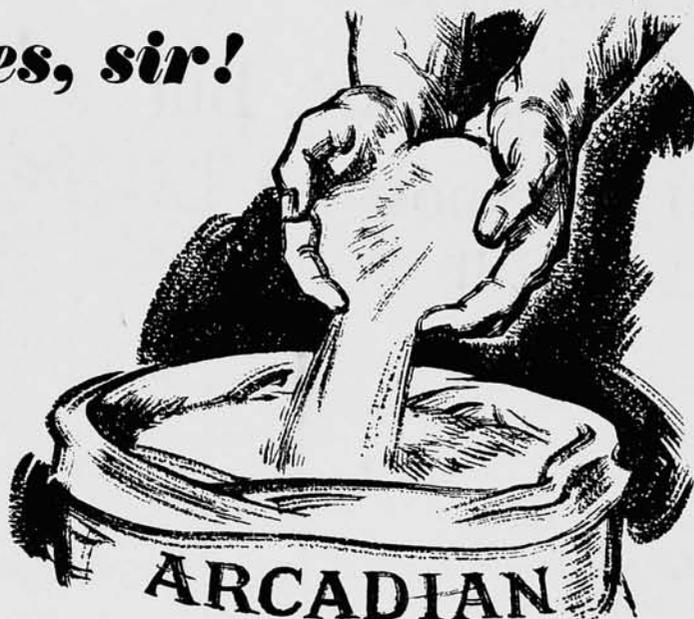
Barbara McClintock has been doing research work and teaching here at Cornell since her graduation. She is now working in the botany department. Her present address is 322 Mitchell Street, Ithaca, New York.

After leaving Cornell Gertrude Mathewson spent eighteen months in social welfare work in Brooklyn, New York, and then two and one-half years in the publications and information service office of the New York State College of Home Economics. She gave up that position to be married in August, 1927, to A. R. Nolin '21, and has lived in Detroit and vicinity since then. She is now doing part time editorial work for the Merrill Palmer School of Detroit. This school is the pioneer child-training-nursery school in this country.

DeVillo Sloan states that he has been and is "totally and completely occupied with the business of farming" at Elbridge, New York. He is married and has one son, DeVillo Sloan Jr.

Franklin Huston Smith is county extension agent in Scobey, Montana. He is married and has one son, Richard Huston. Prior to his present position he

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taught agriculture in the Smith-Hughes school in Chinook, Montana. His address is Scobey, Montana, where he has been in this position for two years. He says that "Bill" Kurth '22 has made two trips into that country since he has been there.

Paul Springer writes that he has spent all his time since graduation teaching agriculture. He is now teaching in Marion, New York. In addition to his ag subjects he is coaching the athletes. We also notice that Paul took time off in July 1924 to marry a graduate of the Ithaca School of Physical Education. They have one boy, Jack, aged 16 months.

Stephen Stanton has been teaching agriculture in high schools since graduation. From July 1923-1926 he taught at South Dayton. Then for two years he was employed by the Fuller Canneries Company at South Dayton, New York. Since August 1928 he has been teaching in the grade and high school at Mexico, New York. He and Mrs. Stanton, Genesee Normal '23, have one little girl, six months old, Doris Marion, weight 15 pounds.

R. E. "Bob" Thompson is in forestry work for the Swaun State Forest in Great Barrington, Massachusetts. Since graduation he has not been active in forestry work. He is not married.

Since graduation John Vandervort has been engaged in poultry projects. In 1923-1924 he had charge of a poultry cost account project in the Hudson Valley, New York. From 1924-1926 he was poultry extension specialist at Illinois. The last two years he has been in charge of poultry extension of Pennsylvania. On July 21, 1928, John married Helen M. Bull '26. They are living at State College, Pennsylvania.

This fall Larry Vaughan received his Ph.D. and is now extension instructor in Farm Management at Cornell. He is living at 121 College Avenue, Ithaca, New York.

R. C. "Gus" Vrooman has been teaching agriculture in the high school at Prattsburg, New York for the last four years. He and Mrs. Vrooman are living in Prattsburg.

Glenn L. Werly has been with the Standard Oil Company "in various places and various positions" since graduation and is now in the retail marketing department. He is married, has one son, Glenn Louis Jr. and lives with his better half at 1108 East Genesee Street, Syracuse, New York.

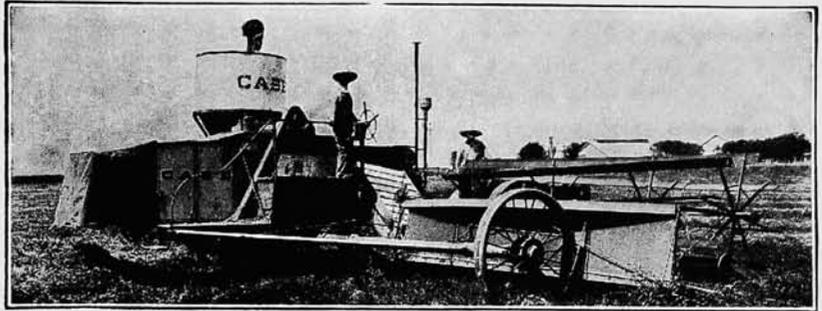
Since graduation, Jackson S. White has been engaged in county club work, first as assistant county club agent of Chenango County. Then for five years he served as club agent for Nassau County. Since October 1928 he has been Farm Bureau Agent for Herkimer County. He is married and they have two children, Gordon, 2½ years, and Carolyn

Louise, six months. He is living at 400 Lansing Street, Herkimer, New York.

Christina Williamson (Mrs. John S. Staneslow) has had a variety of jobs since graduation. First she took a six months course at Presbyterian Hospital in New York as student dietitian; then served two years as dining room supervisor for the New York Telephone Company; then two years as manager of Superintendents Lunch Club of Eastman Kodak Company in Rochester. While

there she had the honor of serving Thomas Edison, General Pershing, and others. Now she has graduated to position of homemaker for her husband who received his M.D. from Cornell in 1926. Their address is 122 Plaza Avenue, Waterbury, Connecticut.

Walter Woolf tried teaching but as he says, "it didn't take to me." So in 1924 he entered the tree surgery business. Now he owns and manages the business of the "Woolf Tree Experts" located in



Could Decide On A Paying System

IN 1913, A. C. Wurzbach was growing better than average cotton in Texas, but not making money enough to suit him. Study of his conditions convinced him that he could do better raising livestock.

Last year 285 acres of his farm carried stands of oats, wheat, sudan and other feed crops. Hearing of the economies effected by combines in the winter wheat territory, he made a trip to investigate, got the facts, and ordered a Case Combine. He reports a dollar an acre saving on his harvest costs.

Because Mr. Wurzbach knew something about the science of farming, he could decide upon a paying system. Because he selects his equipment on a basis of facts, he is today one of the most successful farmers in Texas.

Case machinery enables every progressive farmer to adopt and carry out the farming methods that insure success. For 87 years this Company has specialized on machines of high efficiency.

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and E. B.
Plows and
Tillage Tools
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Haying Machinery
Corn Machinery
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CASE

QUALITY MACHINES FOR PROFITABLE FARMING

Mt. Vernon, New York. He and Mrs. Woolf have one daughter, Jacqueline May. Their address is 36 Stewart Place, Tuckahoe, New York.

'24

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Jordan of New York have announced the marriage of their daughter, Gertrude H. Jordan '24, to Edwin A. Filmer '12, A.B. They sailed in January for a Mediterranean cruise and extended trip through Europe.

E. J. Lawless is still with the Department of Farms and Markets for the State of Pennsylvania. He is living at 513-16th Street, New Cumberland, Pennsylvania.

Ralph Slockbower is a division commercial supervisor with the New York Telephone Company. His address is 42 Park Avenue, Yonkers, New York.

'25

"Eddie" Bissanty, of *Cornell Widow* fame and infamy, is a budding architect

located in the Architects' Building, Los Angeles, California, and is succeeding in matrimony as well as business, having prepared for both at Cornell. His wife is "Betty" Matthewson, '25.

James V. Elmhirst is helping his brother Leonard K. Elmhirst '21 in running Whitney School at Elmsleigh, Totnes, Devon, England.

On September 8, 1928, Judith Fried was married to Ralph Russell. Russell is a graduate of Massachusetts Agricultural College, class of '21. She is doing graduate work on a scholarship awarded her by the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wisconsin. Their address is Box 292, Madison, Wisconsin.

"Polly" Powell, whose better half is a Penn architect, Walter Antrim, has moved from 1574 Pine Street, Philadelphia, to their new home designed by her husband, at 3237 Queen's Lane, Germantown, Pennsylvania.

H. A. Ranney, formerly of THE COUNTRYMAN staff, is now Assistant Superintendent of Education at Santa Anna, California.

Raymond Taylor expects his Ph.D from Harvard this next fall. He and his wife, Francena Meyer, '25, and son, Alan Barclay Taylor, aged two years, live at Forrest Hills, Bussey Institute, Boston, Massachusetts.

'26

Lois M. Dusenbury is teaching home economics in a junior high school in Trenton, New Jersey. Her address is 836 Berkeley Avenue.

P. H. "Mike" Michel is down in Bronxville, New York, building houses in Westchester County. He is "still single and happy."

Iva B. Pasco is assistant supervisor of health education in the public schools of Syracuse, New York. She lives at 216 Sedgwick Street.

Kenneth Spear lives at 27 Catherine Street, Schenectady, New York. He and Mrs. Spear (Vera Dobert, '24) have three children. He is Assistant Boy Scout Executive for the city of Schenectady, recently elected president of Schenectady Cornell Club.

S. C. Teng is professor of plant pathology and head of the department at Lingnan University, Canton, China.

'27

Dorothy P. Bucklin is teaching biology and is girls' basketball coach in the High School in Owego, New York. Her address is 95 Main Street.

Jessie M. Snyder is a member of the Home Service Bureau of Buffalo for the Niagara and Eastern Power Corporation. Her address is 245 North Street.

Verlee O. Linderman is teaching vocational agriculture in Sherman.

'28

On December 1 Frances E. Barlow started as a student dietitian at the Buffalo City Hospital. She lives at 899 Lafayette Avenue.

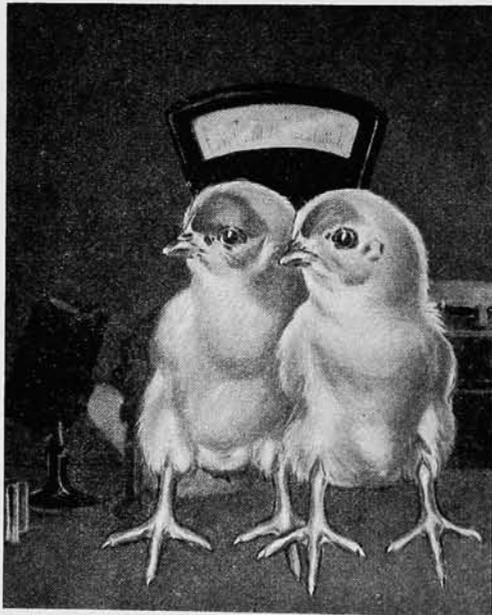


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ONE of the most interesting sights at Purina Mills is row after row of tiny jars in the Research Laboratory. In each jar is preserved the brief life history of a baby chick.

In one experiment Purina chemists have examined 21,500 baby chicks to discover what causes the dread nutritional diseases that wipe out half of America's baby chick population each year. And now every visitor to Purina Mills can see with his own eyes the story laid bare by the chemist—a story that proves 21,500 times the need of proper feeding.

It is because of such scientific experiments that two Purina-fed baby chicks live and grow where only one average chick



survives. It is because Purina Poultry Chows are mixed by men who know that you can save at least 90 per cent of all your chicks this spring by feeding from the checkerboard bag.

PURINA MILLS, 966 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.
Sold at the stores with the checkerboard sign in the United States and Canada

PURINA

poultry — cows
calves — hogs



CHOWS

steers — sheep
horses

Vivian V. Drenckhahn has been appointed nutrition worker with the Onondaga Health Association in Syracuse, New York.

Kenneth H. Fisher is in the commercial department of the New York Telephone Company at 44 Church Street, Buffalo. He lives at 462 Pleasant Avenue, Hamburg, New York.

Enrique E. Lefevre is professor of chemistry in the National College of Pharmacy in Panama, and is also man-

aging his own farms. He is engaged to Miss Raquel Chiari. His address is Apartado 175, Panama, Panama.

In the extension field are 'Hank' Page, assistant county agent of Oswego County, with headquarters at Oswego; and "Sahs" Salisbury, at present assistant county agent at Kingston, Ulster County.

James D. Pond writes that he and Laurence E. Stotz are working in the Dominion Office of Aerial Topography studying aerial mapping and sketching

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Washing with
"Wyandotte"
thoroughly cleans

A quick rinse and all foreign matter and the cleaner itself are gone—leaving a washed surface that is sanitarly clean and sweet smelling.

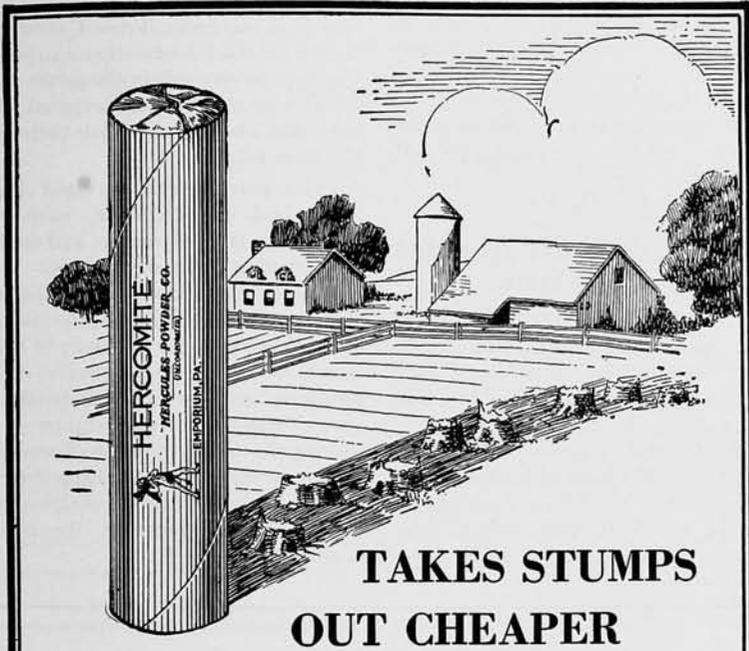
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HERCOMITE

A HERCULES POWDER

while compiling a map for the Canadian International Paper Company. Pond's address is 18 Arlington Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario.

Boy's Life—Rural and City

(Continued from page 138)

school the first day the season opened in order to go hunting. I never could shoot very well nor had a great amount of luck trapping, but both are healthy, outdoor sports that have many exciting moments, and will always work up a good appetite.

We never had to fear the police if we wanted to fish. There were lakes and ponds within easy walking distance, and we did a lot of fishing and frog hunting. It is good sport on a moonlight night to go along the shore, locate a frog by his croaking, and shoot him with a small calibre rifle or pistol. The legs are a table delicacy too. The same ponds were used for ice skating and swimming. Every day in the summer, my brother and I would go down to the pond at about one-thirty and stay until six, diving, swimming or playing water polo. So much water would leave us languid and sleepy, but ravenously hungry. Winter sports of all kinds were available—skating, skiing, or coasting, and parties were formed for all of them. On nights when there was no skating we went coasting, and when there was no coasting we went skating, and if there was neither we could always

go to the "Y" for recreation. So you see, that contrary to common opinion that a small town is dead, it is very much alive. There is always something to take one's time after studies are prepared. Unlike those of the city, they are not artificial diversions but natural ones, and it makes the contact between persons also more natural and less superficial.

The country bred boy has the advantage of seeing most things in their natural form, of having every opportunity for outdoor recreation and of being unhampered by law in all his moves. These outweigh all the superficial advantages he would have if living in a city. Then, too, there is the advantage of healthy, clean air, in fact each part of a boy's life in the country is an advantage. Therein is the field of service and opportunity for 4-H development.

Fitting the Short Courses to the Farm

(Continued from page 136)

and a knowledge of facts is as important for the farmer as for anybody else.

In China, farming is done just as it was a thousand years B. C. Farming in New York State, seventy-five years ago, was more like farming in China than like the highly specialized farming industry in New York State today. The vast changes that have taken place in our

farming methods are due to the application of brains to the industry.

Numerous investigations have been made by the United States Department of Agriculture, the state agricultural colleges and other educational institutions to determine the value of education to a farmer. Naturally the value of schooling to the individual farmer varies greatly according to other circumstances, but all the investigations show that the man has from fifty to one hundred per cent better chance of success in farming if he has a good education. We have come to recognize that the great demand upon every farmer for exact information is so pressing that he who succeeds in the future will be a man who is thoroughly prepared for his work and who knows his job better than the other fellow.

Every year brings more rapid changes in methods of production, methods of carrying on farm operations, and methods of marketing what we produce. Every new insect that comes to our shores, every new plant or animal disease, the invention of new machines, the discovery of hidden secrets of nature, the invention of new fertilizers and new spray materials, improved means of transportation or refrigeration, the organization of new laws; all these bring definite changes in the business of any farmer who keeps abreast of the times. Nowadays, the head is mightier than the hoe.

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 a liberal monthly 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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H. W. Halverson '29
Manager



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L. A. Marcussen '30
Ass't Mgr.

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DEPOSITS JAN. 1, 1929
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OLDER THAN CORNELL UNIVERSITY

The First National Bank of Ithaca, N. Y.

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J. R. Robinson	R. B. Williams

*You've got to feed
a hen if you want to get an egg*



At any rate—that's what they tell.

And by the same token if a man wants a good suit he's got to get one that goodness was put into.

Reed Clothes are good, they're well fed on goodness, have lots of it in them—and it stays in them until the last thread's worn out.

They're not cheap clothes either, yet they cost but \$34.50, \$39.50 or \$44.50 with two pairs of trousers. But you do get an awful lot of satisfaction for your money.

W. J. REED

THE PUBLIC MARKET

When — Know what you buy!

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meat*

GOOD MEAT . . . how important it is to the health of your house. Whether you buy the most expensive cuts of a carcass or the less expensive ones you are always sure the meat you buy here is A No. 1.

WE BUY the choicest of meats, keep it and handle it under the most sanitary conditions . . . and because we sell such large quantities it is always fresh.

WE WILL GLADLY GIVE YOU ANY INFORMATION YOU MAY WISH ABOUT CUTS — AND INVITE YOU TO COME IN AND SEE US AT ANY TIME.

WILLIAM KNIGHT

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CORNELL POULTRY TEAM WINS FOR FOURTH TIME

Hen Choosers Pick the Best in Eastern Inter-collegiate Contest

THE CORNELL Poultry Team won the Grand Sweepstakes Cup for the fourth consecutive time at the annual Eastern Inter-Collegiate Poultry Judging Contest at Madison Square Garden on Friday, January 18. The team made a total score of 2111 points out of a possible 2400, defeating the nearest competitor, Penn State, who had a score of 2022. The third Cup was won by Connecticut Agricultural College.

The Cornell team, coached by Professor G. O. Hall of the Poultry Department, consisted of N. C. Babcock '30, R. D. Morgan '29, A. T. Ringrose '30 and A. LaFrance '30, alternate. This team successfully competed against teams from Connecticut, Massachusetts, Penn State, New Jersey, North Carolina, and West Virginia.

N. C. Babcock Wins Honors

Individual honors in judging went to N. C. Babcock who won the Grand Champion Medal with a score of 746 out of a possible 800 in judging and the Standard Gold Medal for a score of 712 in the judging of standard-bred poultry. G. C. Cathey of North Carolina won the Gold Medal for a perfect score on the written examination based upon the *American Standard of Perfection* and the silver medal for second best exhibition judge.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(From the Countryman, 1904.)

Hereafter the Agricultural Association will meet in Morrill Hall in the recitation room. This room has been provided with new seats and generally improved, so that it makes a pleasant meeting place.

H. H. Whetzel, A.B., who has acted as assistant pathologist in the extension department, has been advanced to the full position of assistant botanist of the Experiment Station.

F. W. Furie of North Carolina took the bronze medal for third place in exhibition judging. Furie took work at Cornell last year.

In the utility or production judging division of the contest, Babcock again proved his ability by capturing first with a score of 390 points of a possible 400. Honors for second place were divided among four men with a tied score at 370. The tie which could not be broken by any of the ordinary rules of the contest, was finally decided by placing the numbers of the contestants in a hat and placing the awards in the order the numbers were drawn from the hat. Second prize in this division of the contest went to R. R. Minish of Penn State, and third to G. A. Latten of Connecticut.

STUDENT COMMITTEES FORMED FOR 22ND FARM AND HOME WEEK

Classes To Be Suspended In The College of Agriculture

CLASSES have been suspended during Farm and Home Week in order to give the students and the faculty more time to properly entertain our guests. The following committees have been appointed by Professor R. H. Wheeler of the extension department:

General Committee: "Jerry" Stiles '29, general chairman; "Doug" Roy '30, Alice Mone '30, "Ray" Mapes '30, assistant chairmen.

Registration: Merle Kelly '29, chairman; "Win" Hamilton '29, assistant chairman.

Information: "Bob" Foote '29, chairman; Miss "Betty" Irish '30, assistant chairman.

Guides and Ventilation: R. J. Smith '29, chairman; Miss Kate Seager '29, assistant chairman.

Arrangements: J. Jordan '29, chairman, Miss E. M. Cuervo '30, assistant chairman.

Attendance: Miss M. A. Noble '31, chairman; "Art" Nichols '31, assistant chairman.

Rooming: "Jidge" Hedden '29, chairman.

News: Miss Jean Warren '29, chairman; "Pill" Bullock '29, assistant chairman.

Checking: Miss "Dot" Dietzen '30, chairman; Willard De Camp '31, assistant chairman.

HEB-SA AND HELIOS ENTERTAIN WINTER COURSE STUDENTS

On Tuesday, January 15, Hebsa and Helios, senior honorary societies, entertained the short course students in Roberts Assembly. This entertainment is an annual affair.

H. H. Benson Master of Ceremonies

Professor Eric Peabody gave a short address to the crowd which numbered about 150, and introduced H. H. Benson '29, as master of ceremonies. "Howie" Beers '29 welcomed the short course students on behalf of Hebsa and Helios.

Entertainers Galore

Two members of the Savage Club performed with tap dances and piano selections. "Johnny" Larco '29 and P. P. Pirrone '29, gave exhibitions of fencing with the foils and sabres. "Marv" Smith '29, "Art" Butler '29, and "Ivy" Olsen '29 rendered some touching vocal selections all of which were greatly appreciated by the crowd.

Then Professor Everett of the extension department, in his inimitable way read stories of French Canadian life with a real "Canuck" accent.

"Art" Butler clogged his way to fame and "Marv" Smith aided the pedal gyrations of "Art" with his "ole" accordion.

Last, but not least by a long shot, came the refreshments. Punch, cake, and apples and with them the end of a perfect evening.



POULTRY JUDGING TEAM

FACULTY HOLDS TRIALS IN ANNUAL SAGE FROLIC

THE department of agricultural economics and farm management held their annual whoopee in Sage gymnasium, Saturday night, January 19th, when about eighty of the professors, statisticians, stenographers, wives and attaches, forgot their figures for a while. The first part of the evening was spent in getting acquainted, with games of guessing advertisements, peanut hunts, hunter-gun-rabbit, and intelligence tests.

The big event of the evening was the trial of Drs. Pearson and Myers. Judge Hart presided, J. F. Harriott was the able State's Attorney, Miss Bush the capable clerk of the court, and K. A. H. Murray the 'gun totin' sheriff. The jury consisted of twelve very beautiful young women; Miss Harriott, Mrs. Scoville, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Rasmussen, Mrs. Beasley, Mrs. Genung, Mrs. Cavert, Mrs. House, Mrs. Myers, Mrs. Bond, and Mrs. Spencer. Everything was furnished for their comfort, including cigarettes, matches, and a cuspidor.

Dr. Pearson On Trial

The first case was the State vs. Dr. Pearson, alias "Happy," alias "Nick," alias "Cycles," alias "Figures." The charge was killing stories in *Farm Economics*. He was tried under the Baumes law, this being his fourth offense. Previous charges were: First, stealing horses in Illinois. This case was suspended because of mental incapacity (he stole only one horse out of ten). Second, he was arrested with Dr. Warren in Berlin for public intoxication, for which he was fined 762,000 marks. Third, he was arrested for trying to get into the Cornell-Dartmouth game as child under 15. He was acquitted because so many of the other men in the department got in the same way. Attorney for the defendant was Dr. Spencer. Witnesses for the State were: Messrs. Boyd, Catherwood, Short, and Paulus, who were sworn in by all the tables in farm economics.

After the jury had heard the case on both sides and had examined all the evidence, they returned a verdict of "guilty." Dr. Pearson was sentenced to refrain from smoking until he had cut all the pictures from a Sears & Roebuck catalog and put them on the walls of his office.

Dr. Myers Gets Grilled

The second case before the court was that of the State vs. Dr. W. I. Myers, alias "Bill," alias "W. I.," alias "Irve." He was charged with smoking in the farm management building. This was also his fourth offense, the others being: one, truancy from school in 1907; this case was dismissed because he was a minor; two, taking part in a log drivers' jamboree in Canada, for which he was deported to the United States; three, for stealing all the Herbert Tareyton cigarettes in the country. He was acquitted, because at the same time he also stole a package of Sweet Caporals. His lawyer was Dr. Pearson.

The witnesses for the State were: Mrs. Froman, Mrs. Lyons, Mr. T. E. Lamont, and Mr. F. A. Harper. Witnesses called by the attorney for the defendant were: Mr. E. C. Hope, Miss Driscoll, and Mr. Storm. Evidence was plentiful and the case was well presented by both sides. After the defendant had pointed out the excellent qualities of the jury, they returned the verdict of "not guilty," and presented Dr. Myers with a beautiful china cuspidor and a package of chewing tobacco.

PI ALPHA XI

Charles F. Doney '29
Bernard Harkness '29

Professors Disport Themselves

Professor M. L. Holmes then entertained very efficiently at the piano with some very fine numbers. There surely was no red ink on the ledger when he got through.

From ten till twelve, the program was "as you like it," with intermission for diversified ice cream and wafers. Volume and quantity were the outstanding factors having to do with the success of the refreshments. Dancing to the synopated strains of "Tim Butt's Four-some" was very popular.

At twelve o'clock, the correlation between those present and those wishing to go home was .99999, but since Saturday night ends at twelve or soon after, it was necessary to disregard these correlations. The law of diminishing returns in no way entered into the conclusions.

Those who did their stuff, and to whom credit was due for providing the entertainment were: Professors J. F. Harriott, H. Bart Boyd, L. M. Vaughan, and R. G. Foster. Miss Anna Mapes arranged the stunts, M. C. Bond the dancing, and T. E. Lamont, refreshments. Those taking part in the program deserved special attention, and most of them got it.

PROFS' PRANKS

Professor C. L. Worthen of the department of soil technology was one of the five judges who awarded gold medals to county agricultural agents who developed a county plan of soil improvement.

Professor Chester Hunn and Mr. L. C. Chadwick of the department of Ornamental Horticulture attended the Nurserymen's Convention held at the Seneca Hotel January 9-10. Mr. Chadwick showed exhibits of cuttings demonstrating the use of peat moss and chemicals in the propagation of evergreen and softwood cuttings.

Professor E. A. White of the department of floriculture has almost completed a book on the culture of chrysanthemums. It will be printed shortly by the Orange-Judd Publishing Company. Professor White is in California now on sabbatic leave.

N. G. BUDD WINS IN ANNUAL ROCHESTER STAGE CONTEST

Norval G. Budd '29 won the Rochester Stage contest Friday afternoon at the seventy-fourth annual meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society held in Edgerton Park, Rochester, January 16-18. "Norv's" prize was \$25 for his speech entitled "We must all hang together or we shall hang separately." He showed in his speech the absolute necessity for co-operation among fruit farmers. He stated that a successful cooperative depended upon successful management and loyal and interested membership. Budd illustrated how these factors worked for success in the Hudson Valley Fruit Exchange and intimated the necessity for like cooperatives in other parts of the state.

Orlo Maughan '31, won the second prize of \$15 for his speech entitled "What the retailer thinks." He stated that the consumer wants definite things in the way of apples. Consequently the retailer must buy for quality and for appearance.

Russell E. Dudley '29, spoke on "Facing the Facts." He stated that a great deal of trouble in the fruit industry in western New York is due to many orchards being planted on soil where the drainage of the subsoil is inadequate. Dudley explained that the situation is complicated, because soils often appear to be the best quality on the surface yet the subsoil is not suited to the fruits grown. The fruit grower must face the facts. The best thing to do then, is to cut down on fruit and produce crops that pay.

Samuel R. Levering '30, chose as the subject for his speech: "Is the Barrel Pack Defunct?" He outlined the situation of the apple industry in Virginia. He explained that people buy apples and not a pack. Virginia then, he said, has built up a great reputation by sticking to fewer varieties and maintaining uniform quality.

The judges of the contest were: Mr. H. B. Knapp, head of the Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, Mr. Hincer, president of the Monroe County Farm Bureau, and Mr. Frank Salisbury of the Ontario County Farm Bureau.

Professors Speak to Society

Several professors attended the meetings in Rochester and spoke on various topics. Professor G. F. Warren spoke on the outlook for the fruit growers in the western part of the State; Professor A. J. Heinicke, on rejuvenating cherry orchards; and G. W. Herrick on insect troubles of the fruit grower. Among the others who spoke were Professors L. H. MacDaniels, Joseph Oskamp, G. W. Peck, and W. D. Mills.



Levering

ROCHESTER STAGE

Budd

Dudley

Beers

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a Good
Show
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A new line of Haberdashery
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LANGROCK
Fine Clothes by

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The Au Bon Marché will be located in the rear of this store, and will continue to do tailor work of all kinds, including the fitting of every garment sold by The Cornell Shop.

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Genuine Orange Blossom Engagement and Wedding Rings, beautiful, significant and of the very highest quality, moderately priced.

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HITTING THE HIGH SPOTS AT CORNELL FARM AND HOME WEEK

THE twenty-third Annual Farm and Home Week will be on February 11 to 16 inclusive. The program promises to be one of the best ever presented and includes many speakers of note from other institutions and their states, in addition to members of the university staff.

Special arrangements have been made for nationally known speakers to appear at two o'clock each day. Among these speakers will be Dean A. R. Mann, who will give the address of welcome on Monday; Mr. George W. Sisson, Jr. of Potsdam, speaking on reforestation problems on Tuesday; Mark Graves of Albany whose topic is "taxation," on Wednesday; Dr. Alice Hamilton of New Haven, Connecticut, speaking on problems relating to home life, on Thursday; and Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt who will give an address on Friday.

Prominent Persons to Speak

In addition to these there will be several other nationally prominent speakers on the program. Mrs. Oliver Hyde Foster, Garden Editor of *The New York Herald Tribune*, and Carl Stanton, landscape architect of Peterboro, New Hampshire, will speak on the floriculture and ornamental horticulture program. H. W. Norton, superintendent of the Advance Registry of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, from Delevan, Wisconsin; Dr. T. E. Munce, Director of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Arthur Danks of Wintertur Farms; W. H. Pew of Pine Plains, and Frank H. Hayden of Wyoming, New York, will speak on the animal husbandry program.

Dr. Paul B. Brooks, Deputy Commissioner of Health, Albany; Berne A. Pyrke, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, Albany; Leslie C. Frank of the U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Lewis I. Harris, General Director of the Public Health Service of the National Dairy Products Corporation; Dr. Shirley Wynne, Commissioner of Health, New York City; and H. H. Rathbun of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, are to discuss subjects of great significance to the dairy farmers. M. C. Burritt, formerly Director of Extension and now president of the New York State Horticulture Association; H. E. Babcock, Manager of the G. L. F.; Fred Sexauer, President of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association; and Jared Van Wagenen, agricultural lecturer are scheduled on the agriculture economics program. On the poultry program are F. A. Buechel of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.; M. C. Herner of the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada; F. A. Jones of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany; and W. R. Hinshaw of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station. Several of the staff of the Geneva Experiment Station will appear on the programs of the different departments.

These programs of subject matter have been arranged so that the fruit man will find a complete program devoted to his interest and vegetable producer a continuous program discussing his interest. The dairyman and poultryman each will find a complete program. For the persons interested in agricultural economics one will find a splendid program with Dr. Warren speaking each day at eleven on "Present Agricultural Conditions," "Trends in Agriculture," and "Prices." Persons who are interested in floriculture and ornamental horticulture will have a

continuous program while at the same time opportunity is given for a wide selection of subjects by those who do not care to follow a single subject through its entire program.

Grangers Have Special Feature

On Wednesday and Thursday a special program is being provided for the grangers of the state. Of special importance to all members of the grange are the lectures to be given by Charles M. Gardner, High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange. The program for the grange conferences has been prepared in cooperation with the State Lecturer, Miss Elizabeth Arthur and the State Master, Mr. Fred J. Freestone.

Among the special state conferences which have been arranged are included a potato conference with a very complete program covering production and marketing. This will occur on Wednesday and Thursday. There will be conferences of beef cattle producers on Thursday and a conference of the New York State Swine Growers Association on Tuesday, a meeting of the New York State Cooperative Official Poultry Breeders Incorporated, on Wednesday. Other conferences are arranged for seed and feed dealers, on Monday and Tuesday; for the New York State Seed Improvement Cooperative Association, on Tuesday and Wednesday; and a meeting of the Young Farmers' Clubs on Friday. In connection with the latter, a special program on agricultural leadership is being provided on Thursday and Friday for delegates of the Young Farmers' Clubs. This conference is new this year and is being held in connection with the several judging contests for teams from high schools and state schools in livestock, milk, poultry, potato, fruit and plant disease identification. These judging contests proved very successful last year, when teams from over 60 high schools were entered with over 300 contestants. It is anticipated that there will be an even larger number this year.

Home Makers Confer

A very complete program for home makers has been prepared on the many phases of family life with discussion on problems that are ever before the housewife. The program this year has been arranged to eliminate some of the difficulties of former years when the crowded conditions made it impossible for all to attend the lectures.

Not only does the general program cover the many agricultural and home-making topics but there will be several entertaining events. On Monday evening the Farm Life Challenge Contest will occur. This is to be a debating contest on the subject "Should the General Property Tax in New York State be Abolished?" On Tuesday evening the University Orchestra will give a concert in Bailey Hall. On Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock a concert will be given by the Conway Military Band with Patrick Conway conducting. On Wednesday evening, the final state-wide dramatic contest will be held in the University Theatre with communities from the four sections of the state competing. On Thursday evening, the Eastman Stage speaking contest and on Friday evening the Kermis plays presented by students in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics will be highly entertaining.

Uncle Ab says if all the New Year's resolutions were kept, it would be a dull, drab world.

SHORT COURSE STUDENTS HOLD FORTH AT VARIOUS MEETINGS

STUDENTS in the various short courses on the hill have held regular meetings each Tuesday night during their stay at Cornell. These meetings have been sponsored by the forestry, rural engineering, and farm management departments. Professor G. F. Warren of farm management addressed the group at one of these meetings and spoke on farming conditions in Europe.

A banquet was held in the rural engineering laboratory on December 14. "Bob" Adams, as he is affectionately called, of the vegetable gardening department, entertained with recitals of his rude rural rhymes in his characteristic way. Professor Robb of rural engineering was toastmaster.

Active in Athletics

The thirst for athletic competition led the winter course men to form a basketball team. The players were: Alvin Hilfiker, Rochester; Roswell Horner, Syracuse; Harold Britt, Holcomb; Gordon Cairns, Syracuse; Charley Thurston, Cornwall; "Ben" Siegal, Newburgh; Ralph Johnson, Caledonia; and John Hampton, Maine. They played the Ithaca High School squad on January 26.

ROUND-UP CLUB TO SHOW CATTLE IN ANNUAL CONTEST

A large proportion of the income of the farmers of the State of New York is derived from dairying, and quite a large number of us in this College are dependent upon the old Holstein to keep us here. The department of animal husbandry therefore plays an important part in portraying to our Farm and Home Week guests the work of the College.

The Round-Up Club which is associated with the an hus department is working toward the same goals: better cows, more profits, and a more widespread knowledge of the best methods to follow in the dairy industry. In the interest of a better Farm and Home Week, the Round-Up Club is sponsoring a student livestock show to be held in the judging pavilion Thursday afternoon, February 14. This year the awards are to be made on a new basis; the training of the animals is to be considered most important in awarding prizes, and the way a man handles his animal will largely determine his placing. This prevents the students who happens to be lucky enough to draw an especially good animal from getting an undeserved prize.

Prizes To Be Awarded

Ribbons and medals will be awarded, and a grand prize presented. A large number of students of animal husbandry are interested and with the enthusiastic co-operation of the faculty are working hard to get their animals in good condition and trained to toe the mark. Dairy and beef cattle, horses, and sheep will be shown.

The Club will also operate a cafeteria in an hus where one can get a good meal as cheaply as any place on the campus, and an information booth in the hallway will be on deck with advice, candy, and cigars at any time of day. The Club intends to continue its policy of helping our Farm and Home Week guests to make the most of the opportunity for instruction presented by the College, and to make their stay in Ithaca as pleasant as possible.

Each year the annual cattle show has proven a great attraction to the visiting farmers and it is expected that this year will be no exception.

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HIGH POINTS INDICATE VALUE OF FARM AND HOME WEEK

MRS. Mary Swartz Rose, who is one of the best known authorities on nutrition in this country, will give two lectures; one Tuesday morning, "What to Feed Children"; and the second Tuesday afternoon, "Food and Health." Mrs. Rose has been for many years professor of nutrition at Teachers' College, Columbia University; and her two books, *Feeding the Family* and *Foundations of Nutrition* are stand-bys in homes and classes in nutrition all over the country.

Mr. L. J. Schlink will speak in Bailey Auditorium on Friday at 11:00 on the consumer and the market. He is one of the authors of *Your Money's Worth*, a best seller which caused a stir by its description of how the buyer is being fooled today by adulteries, misbranding, advertising and lack of standardization. Mr. Schlink is an engineer physicist and was for many years with the Bureau of Standards in Washington. He is now with the American Engineering Standards Committee.

Dr. Alice Hamilton, one of the most distinguished women in the medical profession today, will give an address on "Wise Spending—The Consumers' Purchase Problem" in Bailey Hall on Thursday, February 14 at 2:00 p. m. Dr. Hamilton is a member of the health organization of the League of Nations and professor of industrial medicine in the Harvard Medical School. She is a well-known authority on occupational diseases and in this connection served as medical investigator in Illinois for common occupational diseases, and later investigated industrial poisons for the United States ards Department of Labor.

Tourists' Homes Will Be New Feature

Among the special features of the program will be three talks on running tourist homes. Because so many New York State home makers have engaged in this new occupation in recent years, competition has arisen and the successful manager will profit by every up-to-the-minute suggestion. Mrs. Nancy Masterman, crafts specialist, who has been making a study of especially successful tourist homes in the state will speak on Tuesday, February 12, at 10:00 a. m. At 11:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Miss Lucy Kimball, of the foods department, will give a demonstration and talk on meals and service for tourists; and on Thursday at 9:00 a. m. Miss Beulah Blackmore and Miss Grace Morin will discuss household textiles and furnishings for the tourist home.

At 3:00 p. m. Miss Brewer will demonstrate a day's meals for the family showing how a meal may be arranged to suit the needs of different ages.

To help the modern homemaker with her budget, three members of the clothing department will speak on a plan for spending the clothing money at 2:00 p. m. on Tuesday, and Miss Mary Henry of the foods and nutrition department will speak at 9:00 a. m. Thursday on how to spend the food money.

EDITORIAL

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we welcome so many friends and former classmates who have returned to Ithaca for the twenty-second annual Farm and Home Week. We are always glad to see new faces and greet new people, too. There is something inspiring in your keen interest and anxiety that makes us undergraduates "prick up" our enthusiasm and work harder. We certainly hope that you will find this Farm and Home Week just as helpful and just as enjoyable as formerly.

We also welcome the entering home economics girls. You are entering at a busy time, but this confusion lasts only a week and then we will be with you in classes and have an opportunity to really become acquainted.

GIRLS GO TO MERRILL-PALMER

Lydia Kitt '29 and Irene Meyer '29 have been chosen by the College of Home Economics to go to the Merrill-Palmer School in Detroit, Michigan, for study there during this second term of the school year. Each term one or two seniors are appointed by the College and sent to Merrill-Palmer during that term.

While there the girls will concentrate on courses in child guidance, child nutrition, and child psychology. They will live in a practice house similar to the Lodge here, except there will be no baby at the house to care for. However, the girls will have actual contact with the children in the nursery school.

The courses they take there will replace those which they would ordinarily be carrying here, and will give them equal credit hours. The girls will both return to Cornell for graduation in June.

STUDENTS WILL SERVE GUESTS

Lunchrooms certainly have an appeal on our campus, especially during Farm and Home Week. This year the lunchroom in the basement of Roberts Hall is being managed jointly by the Home Economics Club and Ye Hosts, the latter an honorary organization of hotel managers. Another lunch counter in the animal husbandry building is being conducted by the Round-Up Club and Sedowa, an honorary society in home economics. Helene Minor '29 will have charge.

The Home Economics Alumnae Association is holding a luncheon in the College building in room 100 at 12 o'clock, Wednesday, February 13. Omicron Nu, another honorary society in home economics, will serve the luncheon, with Dolly Brause '29 managing it. This society will also sponsor the candy booth on the first floor of the domecon building. Esther Young '29 will have charge of it throughout the week.

Teas are announced for every afternoon, beginning Tuesday and continuing through Friday, in the home economics department. The sophomore and senior students will prepare and serve the teas.

HOMEMAKERS' PROGRAM OFFERS INTEREST IN EVERY LINE

NUMEROUS events of interest have been planned by the College of Home Economics for the twenty-second annual Farm and Home Week. Several noted persons will be here to conduct lectures, among these are: Doctor Alice Hamilton, of the medical profession and an authority on disease, Mary Swartz Rose from Columbia, well known in the field of nutrition, and Nancy Masterman, a crafts specialist who has made an extensive study of the tourist home.

The different departments in domecon are each planning special features, such as novel lectures, exhibits of various types, discussions, and conferences given by the members of the teaching staff. A social hour for everyone will also be held from 6:00-7:00 p. m. each day.

The foods department will hold discussions, lectures, and conferences concerning table service, food and its relationship to health, weight and digestion, saving time in preparation, and special discussions on nutrition. There will be an exhibit in the foods laboratory of simple table service and an exhibit in the Nursery School of the food needs of children.

Clothing Staff Will Give Exhibits

The clothing staff has a number of interesting topics to discuss,—among these are plans for spending your clothing money, choosing a wardrobe, what clothes do to us, securing a professional finish on dresses, details in construction for this season, children's clothes and their problems, and various lectures on millinery. The students' work on dresses and hats will be displayed in the clothing labs, and children's clothing will be shown in the Nursery School.

In the household arts department lectures on design in everything and how it leads toward efficiency and beauty, design in home crafts, home furnishings with arrangement and background, will be given.

The household management department has arranged special exhibits in household equipment. Lectures and discussions will be held concerning the management of the home, the contribution of children to the work of the home, planning the use of time, the use of electricity and electrical appliances.

There will also be lectures in the child training department with lectures on child guidance and similar subjects. Special emphasis will be placed on the tourist home and its problems; plans for running it more efficiently will be discussed. These lectures, discussions and conferences all aim to do the thing for which the Farm and Home Week is held, namely; to help the farmer and his wife make their problems lighter and more efficient and their living happier.

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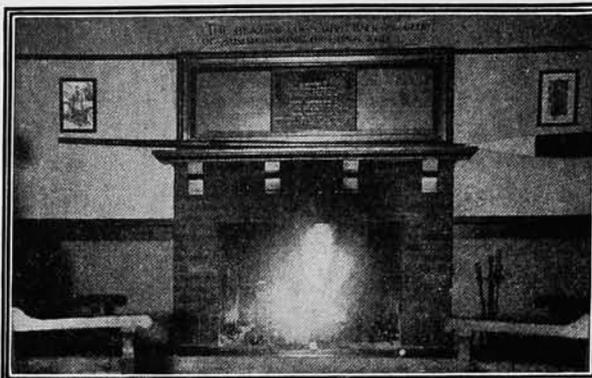
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FENCE POST PLANTING AND PRESERVATION FEATURED

THE FORESTRY department in its Farm and Home Week exhibit will feature the fence post situation, particularly as regards future supply. Dairying is the most important industry in New York State and it is estimated that 12 million fenceposts and one million grape stakes are annually needed to keep the farms and vineyards well posted. Unfortunately the vanishing supplies of chestnut have removed this valuable species from commercial consideration in the future.

Offers Two Alternatives

"Charlie" Redwood, the well known artist of the ag college, is drawing charts and signs to graphically present the present post situation and to suggest remedies. The forestry extension department is offering two alternatives; for an immediate solution—to creosote non-durable species, and for a solution in the future—to plant durable species. The non-durable species recommended for treatment are soft maple, white ash, and basswood, and there will be an exhibit of peeled popple posts in an open creosote tank already for treatment. Posts treated ten years ago and untreated posts all dug up from the Slim Jim woodlot will constitute an exhibit to show by contrast the value of creosoting. Professor "Josh" Cope, extension forester, has worked out costs of creosoting and will have the figures ready for the queries of the visitors.

On one afternoon, Professor "Ced" Guise will give an actual demonstration of fence post treating in the creosoting tank in the basement of Fernow Hall. This is the first fence post demonstration ever held in New York State, and the extension department is hoping for future requests from farmers for repetition of this demonstration.

Planting of Durable Trees Preferable

The second or future alternative is to plant durable species such as eastern larch, white cedar and black locust. Seedlings and fence posts of these species will be brought in from the Cornell University woodlots to indicate the fine quality of posts obtainable from these species.

The statistics show that home treated posts cost from 18 to 20 cents, market bought durable posts 25 cents (locust), and that durable posts can be grown for from 10 to 15 cents. Locust appears to be a good planting proposition, but a good soil is necessary for satisfactory post production in 20 years.

In addition the forestry department will give a series of lectures and round table discussions. Professor "Sammy" Spring will speak on grazing on the farm

woodlot, Professor "Ced" Guise on wood preservation and treatment, and Professor "Josh" Cope on what the extension department offers to the farmers. "Sammy" will also lead one of the round table discussions on reforestation and "Reck" the other on woodlot management.



ATHLETICS

With the exception of a setback (Oh so slight!) by the ag aggregation, the forestry basketball team has a string of victories to its credit. At present, Forestry, Veterinary and Electrical Engineering are tied for first place, each having four victories and one defeat. Theoretically, Forestry is in a good position for we have already defeated E.E., although we have not played Vet. But after the negative fulfillment of our soccer prophecies, we have become cautious about forecasting University championships! However, we will admit that the outlook is exceptionally bright. "Bill" Cushman is manager of this aggregation which includes, "Pooch" Ericson, "Jim" Cruikshank, "Hal" Mitchell, Paul Rudolph, "Jerry" Welch, "Hal" Schultz, and "Bob" Hallock. As manager "Bill" once said, "It's a darned fast team, no stars, but plenty of teamwork." With the temperature hovering pretty low, it's not a propitious time to speak about crew and rowing on the inlet. But intercollegiate crew registration will open in a few months, and rowing technique is not developed in a few days. Early and continuous practice on the machines helps considerably. As for baseball, our courage fails us. It is, indeed, too early to mention it.

DANCE IS A SUCCESS

The sadly depleted treasury of the Cornell Foresters is at last seeing better days. The dance held in the Old Armory on Saturday, January 26, helped to wipe out the original debt sustained by last year's dance. Almost two hundred couples enjoyed the music of Wes Thomas' orchestra at this informal frolic. To "Marv" Smith and his committee is due considerable gratitude for the financial rejuvenation of the club treasury brought on by this dance.

Carl Crane '28, has a job "skinning trees" with the M. L. Condon Company, a tree surgery and landscape artists' outfit at White Plains, N. Y.

PROF. "RECK" DESCRIBES

FORESTRY PROGRESS

PROFESSOR A. B. Recknagel, in the January 22 and 23 issues of the Cornell Daily Sun gave an interesting resumé of the salient points in forestry progress, together with a description of a few of the outstanding features and problems of today.

The work of the U. S. Forest Service has been of paramount importance both in the development of a public attitude of being "forest minded" and in the actual practice of forestry. Federal forestry work has been incalculably aided by the type of men attracted to the forest service, not only such capable leaders as Gifford Pinchot, Henry Graves, William Greeley, and Robert Stuart, but even the rank and file of the personnel upon whom so much of the execution of field work depends. The progress of state forestry has been hindered by a too close association with conservation. Forests must be conserved, it is true, but they should be widely used on a sustained yield basis, rather than being withheld from use.

Among the private interests intense competition has knocked the bottom out of the lumber business. The immediate and organized curtailment of production is necessary to stabilize the lumber market. While a sustained yield basis should be the ultimate aim in forest practice, timber is still too abundant and too cheap to make private forestry practice financially attractive.

FORESTERS HEAR ZON

The faculty forecasted the value of hearing Raphael Zon, director of the Lake States Forest Experiment Station, speak, and accordingly on January 10 the student foresters and faculty convoked in the club room. This speaker was a member of the second class graduating from the former New York State College of Forestry at Cornell, and has during his entire professional career been an outstanding leader in forestry in the United States. In one hour Zon gave a popular lecture broadly covering the field of silviculture. He described particularly the growth struggle wherein the fittest survive, and compare the sociology of the forests with that of the human race. Numerous slides graphically emphasized his verbally made points.

"Fossil" Powell '28 has been working for Jackson and Perkins Company, reputed to be the largest private nursery company in the U. S. This company is located at Newark, N. Y. "Fossil" and "Matty" Mattison are going to organize a nursery business as soon as "Matty" and his wife have located an apartment in town.

VETERINARIANS ATTEND ANNUAL CONFERENCE

On Thursday and Friday, January 17 and 18, over 200 veterinarians, members of the faculty, and others in allied lines attended the 21st Annual Conference for Veterinarians at the Veterinary College. A large group of these men are Cornell alumni. Many papers of a scientific nature were read.

Friday evening a dinner was given in honor of Dean V. A. Moore who retires at the end of the year. Dean W. A. Hammond of the University faculty, spoke on behalf of the faculty. Dean Moore talked on the progress in veterinary education and service at Cornell University from 1896 to 1929.

PROFESSORS READ PAPERS AT DAIRY CONVENTIONS

Nearly 100 attended the Dairy Inspectors' Convention, January 15-18, at Cornell University. This convention was sponsored by the Dairymen's League Co-Operative Association, co-operating with the ag college. The New York City Board of Health was represented by about 85 men. Other representatives were from the Borden's Milk Company and the Dairymen's League plants. The program covered a wide scope of subjects, dealing not only with the control of milk at the plants, but also topics relative to the diseases and management of dairy herds. The economic side of the dairy industry question was also considered. Those of our faculty presenting papers were: Dr. C. E. Ladd, Professors J. M. Sherman, J. M. Brew, H. W. Riley, R. R. Birch, V. A. Moore, C. L. Allen, and W. I. Meyers; and by Assistant Professor H. J. Metzger, and Instructor C. N. Stark.

To the Editor of the Campus Countryman:

From recent outbursts in the COUNTRYMAN we may infer that certain of our fair classroom rivals 'choose to run' rather than marry farmers. Their attitude indicates that they think they could pick off a nice healthy Ag graduate without half trying and with one hand tied behind their back.

We disagree to the extent of saying that few farmers regardless of the extent and quality of their education would want to marry a girl who had been subjected to the influence of a course in domestic economy. One reason is the superior attitude as hereinbefore evidenced. This attitude would scare away any matrimonially minded swain even tho he had the best of intentions, leaving him feeling like a worm who has accidentally crawled into the presence of a queen. Since they don't expect much in the way of accomplishment from farmers their expectations would probably be fulfilled, because the kind of man who does things will not remain long with people who do not expect him to amount to anything.

What intelligent male wishes to present himself as a subject for an experiment in dietetics? Any man who married a domecon girl would find himself a proving ground where the correlation between theory and practice might be determined with appalling accuracy. The government maintains proving grounds where various dangerous compounds are tried out; so why should a man become a laboratory where the effects of various supposedly nourishing concoctions are observed without consideration of the damage inflicted. Probably the students of domestic science will say that they have fooled us; that they expect to bring mother

along to do the cooking anyway. Well, we suspected as much, and in spite of the mother-in-law stories, think that she would furnish quite as agreeable nourishment as her more experimentally minded daughter. If we're marrying the mother however why specify the mother of a domeconist? Probably she never had any of this most desirable training.

We don't want to marry a girl who has learned enough about making clothes to insist on making our overalls from discarded grain sacks without regard to the number of barley beards in them or the consequent effects on one's anatomy, and we foresee disastrous results from what she has learned of efficiency. Picture the restfulness of her modern house: with a loudspeaker attached to the telephone so the party line conversations may be heard all over the house without interfering with her work, a chute to convey the children down to breakfast when she pulls a cord which upsets their beds, and a reversible living room rug which automatically turns clean side up when visitors step on a hidden button in the front steps. Think of one's ease of mind as he watches her clean his suit with the vacuum cleaner, while the washing machine devotes itself to clothes, then dishes.

You see there are many dangers that we should consider before we are led blindly to the altar, and a man of the sagacity and intelligence of a graduate of the New York State College of Agriculture is sure to carefully weigh the evidence before he selects his better half.

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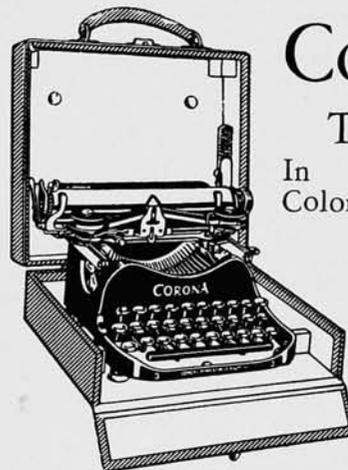
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CAMPUS CHATS

AG ASSOCIATION

The Ag Association, or any similar organization, is necessarily dependent for its success upon the spirit and enthusiasm of its members. Often this spirit seems to be more spontaneous if there is no strain on the pocket book to interfere.

Ag Association membership is now at low ebb, and we have the problem of reviving enthusiasm and making the Association larger and more influential. It is suggested that the Ag Association be reorganized to include members from ag, domecon, forestry, and hotel management; and operated for social purposes only, the present membership fee being dropped. The social enterprises of the organization will then necessarily be self-supporting, and the money to support ag athletics will have to be obtained from some other source; a voluntary seventy-five cent tax among ag students has been suggested.

The success of such a plan will be dependent largely upon the spirit and enthusiasm with which the students support it. This means that the students on the upper campus will have to co-operate for their mutual advantage and turn out at any social functions sponsored by the organization to insure their success. The upper-classmen of the ag college will have to show their mettle both in subscribing to the ag athletics tax and in promoting a spirit among the under-classmen which will influence them to help.

The problem all boils down to this: in order to succeed with such a project co-operation and enthusiasm are necessary from all, not from a few, and if any plan is to succeed better than the present one it must be so designated as to produce these results. It must have a psychological appeal which will bring out the best of the old ag spirit. We need an organization founded on a spirit of co-operation which will be useful in promoting our interests and which will yield a maximum of enjoyment to all.

WANTED—AG ATHLETES

Come on out you aggies and show some of that latent ability. There is plenty of room on all the ag teams for any of you who are athletically inclined.

Last fall ag won the intercollege soccer championship. This was due mainly to the steller performance of the following men: "Don" Aymar '29, "Del" Rosario '29, T. Hsu '29, "Art" Ringrose '29, "Jack" Thorne '30, T. B. Anderson, grad., W. J. McEnery '29, H. W. Lee, grad., T. C. Loh '29, J. B. Short grad., "Milt" Hall '29, "Russ" Dudley '29, "Boon" Indrambarya '30, and "Ted" Willis '30.

That same cold Saturday in November, while the ag booters were kicking the ball to a victory saw the ag hill and dalers running away with the intercollege cross country trophy. Those who wore the spiked shoe for ag were: Paul Jones '30, Earl Pattison '30, "Al" Hostek '29, J. R. Emerson '31, and W. J. Losel '29.

Not to be outdone by the soccer and the cross country teams the basketball team is fast rounding into a smoothly working combination, and with a normal number of breaks it should add another trophy to our collection. Those finding the basket most often are H. H. Fuller grad., "Russ" Dudley '29, "Don" Armstrong '29, "Leon" Lasher '29, Ralph Higley '29, L. B. Andrews '31, L. M. Handleman '32, and L. L. Falkey '31.

You swimmers come out now for the ag swimming team and earn your shingle. The ag natatorial squad has always been handicapped by the lack of members. The squad practices any day in the pool in the old armory. Those trying for the team at present are: "Don" Aymar '29 mgr., "Stan" Bates, '30 "Stan" Brooke, John Larco '29 and W. C. Ritter.

It is not too late to sign up for crew. If you can't be a stroke try out for the coxswain's job. But come on out. Practice at the old armory any day and every day.

Don't forget that the indoor track season will soon open. The time to get into condition is now. We want ag to capture those races in the Drill Hall, and how!

There are sports for all of you, one and all, and don't forget the ag college is behind you, so lets go!

AN AGE OF CHANGE

We are living in an age of change, of innovation. One of the most interesting experiments, to our campus life at least, is that being tried by the arts college during block week. Formal classes for the most part have been abolished; no advanced work is being given. In their stead there are informal conferences for review of the term's work. This plan is being tried to meet the pleas of those who desire the week before examinations for systematic review, uninterrupted by classes and new work. The success or failure of this plan depends almost entirely upon the student body. Will they take advantage of these conferences? Will they devote a reasonable portion of this week to study?

This plan has one condition that may arouse objections on the part of a few. No exemptions from examinations are to be made. Students whose grades may merit these exemptions may find this condition objectionable. But then, such students should have no dread of examinations. In addition, we doubt if systematic review of a term's work will

THIS 'ERE AND THAT 'AIR

harm anyone. To be brought face to face, as it were, with a course presented as an entity; to view it, not bit by bit, but united and interlocked with its various parts should be invaluable to all.

Let us on the ag campus, then, follow this plan with interest. Perhaps we can gather to ourselves the benefits of this plan, avoiding its errors and its failures.

AINT IT THE TRUTH

If your nose is close to the grindstone, rough,
And you hold it down there long enough,
In time you'll say there's no such thing
As brooks that babble and birds that sing;
These three things will your world compose
Just you, the stone and your darned old nose.

THE VILLAGE SMITHY

Beneath the spreading chesnut tree
The smith works like the deuce
For now he's selling gasoline,
Hot dogs and orange juice!

"Jack" Caldwell '28 has been working in Chicago for the Chrysler Motor Car Company. He has given up that job and has returned to Ithaca with his wife and baby boy.

"Rudy" Spalteholtz spends most of his time correcting papers and acting as faculty messenger boy. But for next year "Rudy" has great ambitions—he is going into the lumber business or set up a nursery.

"Forestry" by Professors A. B. Recknagel and S. N. Spring is on the list of A. A. Kopf's books for publication in the spring of 1929. Primarily a textbook, the volume surveys public policy toward forests in general and makes a comprehensive and illuminating study of the field of professional forestry.

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Lincoln on the Length of Legs

WHEN Lincoln, in answer to a ribald question as to the proper length of a man's legs, said they should be long enough to reach the ground he also stated in homely fashion the engineering principle of simplicity—that "enough is plenty."

In the use of material it means a sound sense of proportion, striking the happy mean between clumsy weight and needless cost on the one hand, and scanty margin of safety on the other. More especially it means designing in such fashion that each part, each pound of material, renders a maximum of performance. Such simplicity is a fundamental in John Deere engineering.

* * *

To see and feel this highly engineered simplicity get behind the wheel of a John Deere tractor. Notice how conveniently a single hand lever engages the clutch or applies the brake, for either belt or traction, whether you be seated, standing on the platform, or on the ground holding the hitch for coupling. Drop the plows into the ground, find a steep grade or a tough spot and feel the reserve of power, the abundant capacity for a tractor of its size and rating. Watch the drive-wheels in a soft spot and see how the scientifically shaped lugs guard against slippage. Turn into

hard ground and see how easily those lugs penetrate and how little power they and the lightly loaded wheels spend in rolling resistance. Hitch to a dynamometer and see every pound of properly distributed weight produce almost a pound of drawbar pull.

Back it into the belt and see how exact is the control of its eager power; how alert is its bark of defiance to the challenge of a tough bundle; how prompt and perfect its restraint when the machine runs empty. Notice how the steady running belt reveals smooth torque; how excellent is engine balance with a minimum of moving parts.

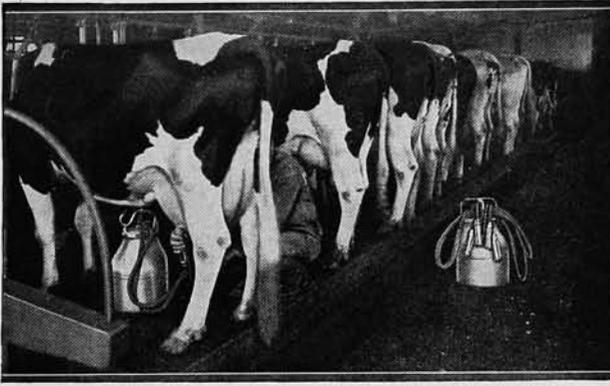
Count how few are the nuts to remove to uncover bearings or valves; how few are these parts to take care of. See how comfortably you stand to work at them, with room for your hands and light to see. Notice how the magneto breaker box looks you right in the face for inspection or adjustment, how accessible and how few the plugs.

* * *

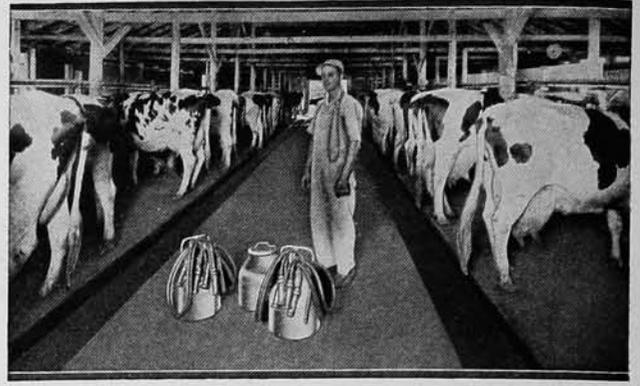
Three generations of service to farming have made John Deere engineers proficient in leaving out what is needless and giving gospel measure of what is useful—one reason why John Deere quality is so moderate in cost.

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Twelve world records have been made with the De Laval Milker by the purebred Holsteins kept at Highfield Farm, owned by Mr. John G. Ellis at Lee, Mass. The De Laval also succeeded in keeping bacteria counts at an average of 1600 to 2400 per c.c.



Miss Stadacona Homestead, purebred Holstein owned by Stadacona Farms, Spokane, Wash., recently made a record of 13,778.2 lbs. of milk and 651.25 lbs. of butter in 268 days as a Junior 3-year-old.

Statements Like These from Users Explain the Success of the De Laval Milker

THE most accurate gauge by which to measure the success and popularity of the De Laval Milker is the universal enthusiasm of De Laval Milker users and the excellent results that they are obtaining.

Located at Lee, Mass., is Highfield Farm, the home of a leading herd of purebred Holsteins. Mr. John G. Ellis, owner and De Laval Milker user, writes as follows:

"We are producing Grade A milk for the New York market, and by the use of the De Laval Milker and the De Laval Solution Rack we are keeping the bacteria count of our milk at an average of 1600 to 2400 per c.c.

"That the milker is a success from the point of view of production is proved by the fact that my cow Highfield Colantha Sylvia has just completed in 365 days, at 3½ years, Class B, three milkings a day, a record of 1013.6 lbs. of butter from 21,719.3 lbs. of milk, and in 305 days at the same age and class made 910.1 lbs. of butter from 19,744.4 lbs. of milk. Both butter records are world records for age and class. During the entire period of the making of these records Highfield Colantha Sylvia was milked by the De Laval Milker.

"In the past five years we have made at the farm 12 world records for milk and butter. These cows were bred and raised on the farm, and with but few exceptions all were milked throughout their tests by the De Laval Milker. We have never found that the machine has injured a cow."



The noted Holstein herd of Mr. Archie Allison, Cheyenne, Wyo., is quartered and cared for in the modern dairy buildings shown above. This herd, which is considered one of the leading Holstein herds in the country, is milked entirely with the De Laval Milker.

Clear across the continent just outside of Spokane, Wash., is the Stadacona Farms, where purebred Holstein and Guernsey cattle are bred and raised. The De Laval Milker is also used at this farm and they write as follows:

"The following is a record of Miss Stadacona Homestead No. 888013. In 268 days as a Junior 3-year-old she produced 13,778.2 lbs. of milk and 651.25 lbs. of butter. She started her test a month after she was fresh, ran with the rest of the herd and was milked three times a day with the De Laval Milker. The same man that operated the milker in connection with her milked 15 other test cows three times a day and 26 cows twice a day.

"Miss Stadacona Homestead was dry about a month and started off as a 4-year-old with 548.1 lbs. of milk and 32.11 lbs. of butter in 7 days.

"We have used the De Laval Milker for about four years with most satisfactory results, and have had less udder trouble than when milking by hand."

Mr. Archie Allison, Cheyenne, Wyo., owns the finest Holstein herd in that section of the country and one of the leading Holstein herds in the United States. The De Laval Milker is used there and Mr. Allison writes:

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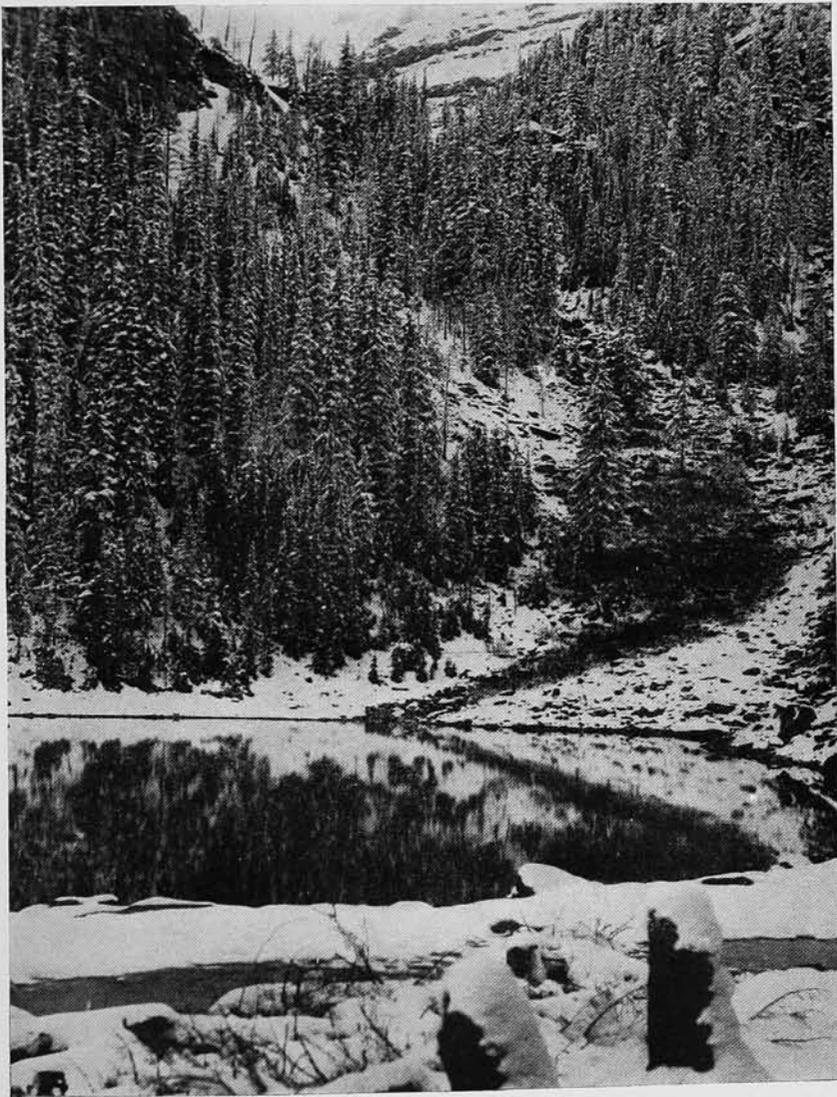
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The Cornell Countryman



FORESTRY NUMBER

Volume XXVI

MARCH
1929

Number 6



The School of Hard Knocks

Aids the Laboratories of Science

THE truck of quality cannot be built on a drawing board. Neither the laboratory nor the shop alone can produce it. The task is accomplished only by sound experience, ripe engineering, and practical skill—a combination that comes of years of truck making.

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Experimental models of stock construction must be tried and punished to prove out designs and materials. International Har-

vester Truck manufacture has always embraced a strenuous policy of test and trial. A constant succession of trucks go to the testing fields to devote themselves to a life of violence in a school of hard knocks.

The trucks in this service are sent at high speed headlong into embankments, plunging across railroad tracks, over hurdles and

barriers, through ditches and up hills. They suffer tortures in axle, engine, clutch, and gears, brakes, bearings, wheels, and frame. Their drivers have learned precisely how to submit every chassis member to hammer-like blows and to racking stresses and strains. Hours here mean more than years of ordinary service.

The findings of this endless program of test and trial go back into the engineering laboratories and the shop, and so new and sturdier Internationals are born. Every owner of an International Truck owns greater transportation value because of the high standards set for *performance* at the International plants.



The new Heavy-Duty models, sizes from 2½ to 5-ton, and the new line of Speed Trucks, ranging from ¾ to 2-ton, are now on view at 170 Company-owned branches in the United States and Canada.

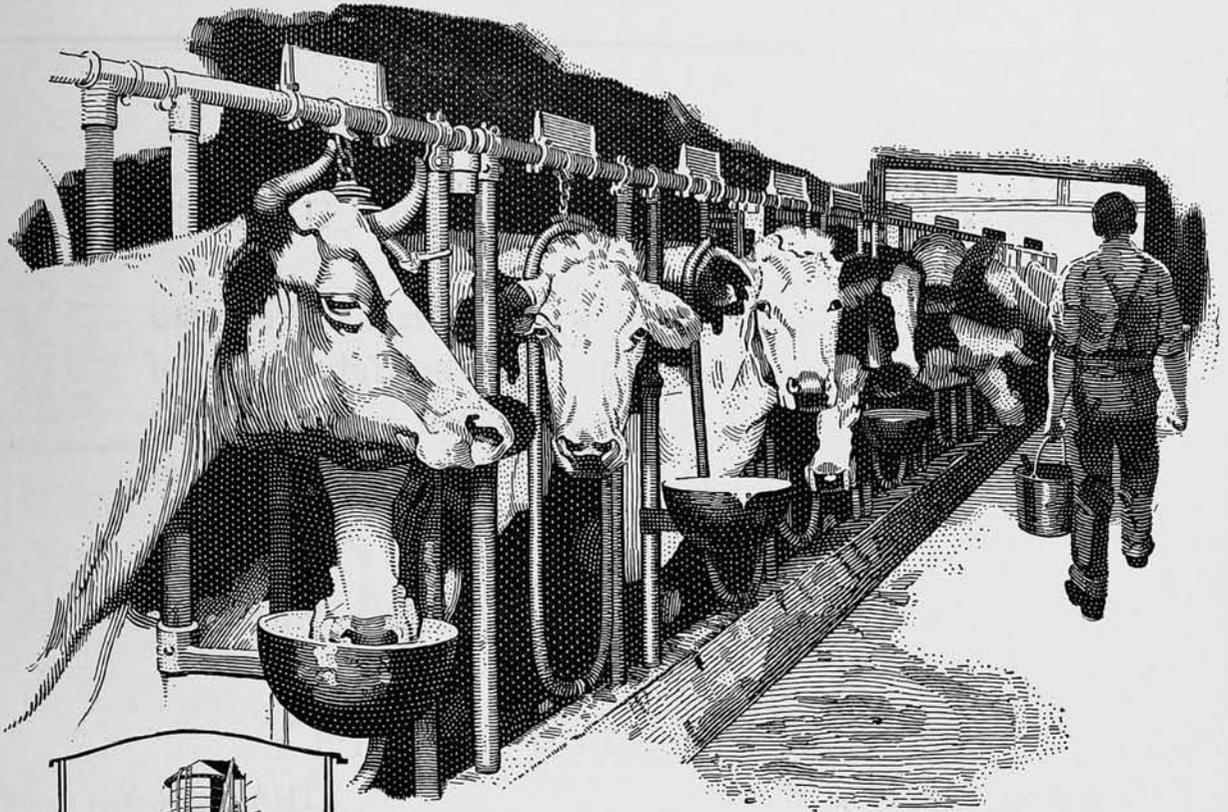
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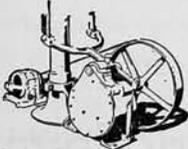




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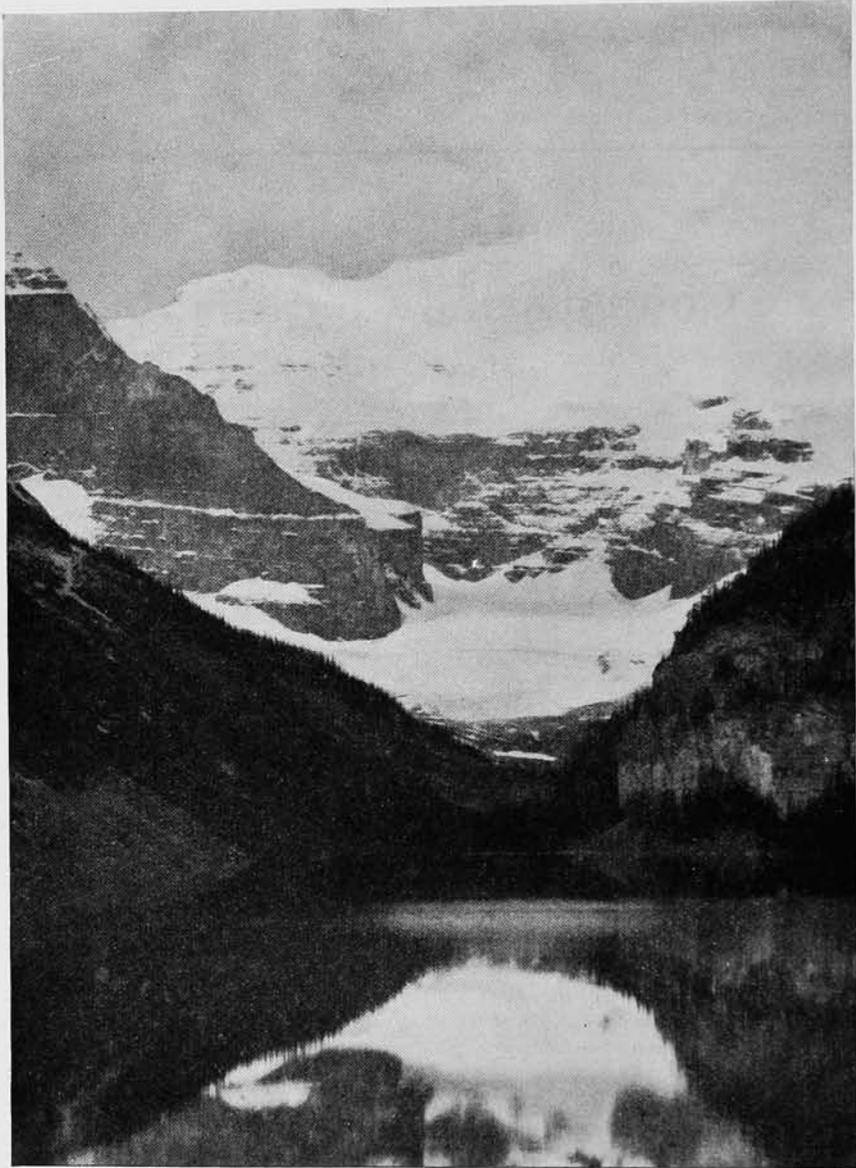
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The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXVI

March, 1929

Number 6

A Forester in the Orient

By John Bentley, Jr.

EVER since the professional forestry course was established at Cornell, my interest has been centered in the general subject of forest regions. The influence of climate on the distribution of forests and of individual species of trees; the relation of soil and topography to the composition of forest types; and the geographical limits of tree species, whether altitudinal or latitudinal, have always been matters of absorbing interest to me. At every opportunity, I have travelled to see for myself, rather than to read about them in books or reports, the forests and forest types that are the very foundation of all work in silviculture, utilization and management. So, after a number of trips that have taken me to six Canadian provinces and all but one of the 48 states of the Union, it was a great satisfaction, during the latter half of 1927, to have the opportunity to visit the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, and the Philippine Islands,—all regions about which I had heard some, and read enough to stimulate my interest in the forests to be found there.

The Hawaiian and Philippine Islands lie within the tropics and being United States possessions, were naturally of especial interest; but Japan, because of its varied climate and topography, and because forestry has been brought to a high degree of practical value, has fully as much of interest to the forester, although not lying within the tropics.

The first impression a forester gets in Japan is that there is a vast area, rough and mountainous, which is better fitted to the production of forests than of agricultural crops. When it is remembered that the total area of the Japanese Empire is about equal to the combined area of New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, or, a little more than that of California, and that it supports a population of over sixty million people, it is all the more astonishing to discover that forests, or potential forest lands, cover one-half the area. The Japanese people have utilized every available tract of agricultural land, and have pushed

their farms up into narrow valleys between steep mountains; but there are so many rough, steep mountains in their country that it will be impracticable ever to utilize more than approximately one-half the area for industrial or agricultural purposes. The other half will always be most economically devoted to the production of forests. And the Japanese foresters, many of them having taken



post graduate work in European and American schools after a very thorough course in their own excellent schools, are attacking the problems presented in forest management with the greatest skill and success. I visited two of the foremost schools of forestry, one located at Komaba, near Tokyo, and the other at Kyoto; and found both institutions extremely well fitted, both with teachers and equipment, to train professional foresters who could handle the problems of the country.

A VISIT to a logging and milling operation in the mountains of Japan is to discover a combination of the familiar and the unfamiliar. For example, on the slopes of Mt. Yatzugatake, located about 100 miles to the northwest of Tokyo, the forests and the country remind one immediately of the White Mountains in New Hampshire. The higher peaks of the mountain range here are rough, rugged,

and without trees; but the slopes are timbered with species of hemlock, balsam fir, tamarack, birch, maple, and beech, which make it hard for one to believe he is not in Northern New England. But the houses, the logging camps, the methods of work, the systems of transportation, and the form of the forest products themselves, are all so utterly different as to make a strange contrast. The Japanese people use much more material "in the round" than we do; they can utilize poles to small diameters in this way; and combining them, as they do, with bamboo for constructing their houses, there is relatively a smaller demand for sawed lumber. In the markets of the larger cities, such as Tokyo, Nikko, Kobe, Osaka, and Kyoto, one can of course, find sawed lumber; but if one discovers some large dimension stuff displayed for sale, it will usually be found to be Douglas fir from the Puget Sound country.

The mountains are many of them very steep, and every precaution must be taken to prevent erosion following logging operations. Areas that are cut clear are immediately replanted and in some cases elaborate systems of terraces are built (sometimes by masonry walls) to aid in the prompt reforestation of the slopes.

Being a mountainous, well watered country, there are many streams which afford splendid opportunities for the development of hydro-electric power. The Japanese have been quick to utilize these opportunities, especially in the last two decades, and the use of electricity is practically universal. Notwithstanding this, the labor problem is acute and to furnish employment for such a large and growing population, a great deal of the work about a sawmill is done by hand, such as loading the logs on the carriage, and pushing it, by man-power, against the saw, which is electrically driven.

Among the most impressive of the forests are the groves of *Cryptomeria* surrounding the temples and shrines, of which there are many in Japan. *Cryptomeria* is closely related to our *Sequoia*,

and grows to a large size; it resembles the California redwood, and is one of the most valuable of the Japanese forest trees, being planted extensively for commercial forests, as well as in temple groves.

Taking it all in all, then, the travelling forester in Japan is impressed with the large area of the forests, the intensity of the forest management, the close utilization of all forest products, and the efficiency of the administrative officers. Fire damage is small, because the climate is rather more rainy than ours, and because practically all of the timber is readily accessible; it is therefore, more adequately protected. Every facility and courtesy was extended to me by the Imperial Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry, and I shall always recall with great pleasure my associations with the Japanese foresters who escorted me on my tour.

TURNING now to the Philippine Islands, the combination of strange and familiar was just as striking, but in a different way; for in the Islands, one feels immediately that amongst the people and the cultural features, he is at home. The broad, well-paved streets of the newer parts of Manila, the parks, the libraries, the schools, and the public buildings, all give ample evidence of the American influence, although to visit the old portion of the city is to be transported immediately to a combination of Oriental and Spanish influences. Some of the smaller towns are decidedly Spanish in appearance and customs, while in the villages and country districts, the sights and scenes are distinctly unique. To travel away from the cities towards mountains and forests, is to travel into a land of unfamiliar sights. Through miles and miles of cocoa-nut groves, past large acres of sugar-cane plantations, along highways where banana trees are as common as our elms, into the depths of a tropical forest,—is just a series of new experiences, and one has to think twice before he can realize he is still under the American flag.

The groups of natives at the railroad stations, dressed in their picturesque attire, the men some of them carrying a pet fighting cock in their arms; the two-wheeled carts drawn by the carabao or water buffalo; the family laundry work being done in the streams along the highways,—all these reminded one that he was in a country of strange scenes and customs.

The richness and variety of the forest flora would indeed be bewildering to any but a native, or one of long experience. On the tally-sheets for timber surveys, it is necessary to allow space for scores of species to our one; and the luxuriant tropical growths including palms, tree ferns, lianas, and the like, make travel in the forest difficult, when off the trails and roads.

The dipterocarp forests are amongst the most valuable commercial forests of the Islands, and are found generally at moderate elevations above sea-level, and on the lower slopes of the mountains; they are composed of many species, often of great height and splendid form, so that large logging operations using modern machinery and equipment find here profitable employment. The methods of logging and saw-milling show the influence of American foresters.

While there are comparatively few coniferous forests in the Islands, the stands of Benguet Pine in Mountain Province are noteworthy and attract a great deal of attention because the city of Baguio (the summer capital of the Islands) is built among the pines. While the city has its market-place and business streets as in most towns, many of the residences are to be found along winding roads which penetrate the forest of Benguet Pine which entirely surrounds the town, so that the visitor seems to be driving through a beautiful park. It is one of the most picturesque cities anywhere in the world.

THE logging operations in the stands of Benguet Pine are conducted under great difficulty, for the mountains are

precipitous, with deep, narrow canyons running up into them. Aerial cables are used extensively by the larger operators in getting the logs out to the mill.

There is an excellent Agricultural College and Forest School located at Los Banos, some 40 miles from Manila, where a number of Cornell graduates are taking a leading part in the educational work. Mrs. Bentley and I were royally entertained at a dinner and reception, at Los Banos, when some 16 Cornell graduates honored us at the time of our visit there.

The possibilities for forestry in the Philippine Islands are almost unlimited. Much of the area is forested with species of great commercial value, and the fact that the climate is extremely favorable for forest growth (although a little too warm and humid for a resident of Ithaca!) makes the region one of exceptional value.

On the return trip, two weeks more were spent in the Hawaiian Islands, and here again the profusion of tropical vegetation is almost bewildering. The forests, however, are of value chiefly for protective purposes, rather than for the production of lumber. The mountains are extremely rough and steep, and erosion would proceed very rapidly and destructively, if it were not for the protection afforded by the dense tropical growth. Extensive plantations of sugar and pineapples would more than likely be ruined, if the steep mountain slopes were denuded. Many exotic species are being tried out with the idea of combining adequate protection and a merchantable stand of timber.

Wherever we travelled last year, we found Cornell men helping to shape the educational policies and the industrial development of their country. In Japan, in the Philippine Islands, in China, and in the Hawaiian Islands, many important engineering and industrial projects are being carried forward to successful completion by men who get their training "above Cayuga's waters," and it is a matter in which all of us, associated with Cornell, can justly take pride.



The Arnot Forest

By C. H. Guise

THE Arnot Forest was conveyed to Cornell University in March, 1927, by a deed dated November 4, 1926, through the generosity of the heirs of the Matthias H. Arnot Estate of Elmira, New York.

Since its acquisition nearly two years have passed, and during that period opportunity has been afforded, first, to examine somewhat critically and to take stock of the existing forest conditions, and second, to complete a number of the important initial administrative projects requiring immediate attention.

The Arnot Forest lies in territory included in the Watkins and Flint Purchase of 1794. In 1791 John W. Watkins, a lawyer in New York City, Royal W. Flint, and certain associates, applied to the Commissioners of the Land Office for certain ungranted lands in the southeastern part of New York State. The area was estimated to be some 363,000 acres. The proposition was accepted and a patent issued, June 25, 1794, to John W. Watkins who subsequently conveyed it to his associates as their interests indicated.

The Watkins and Flint Purchase was divided into 12 townships. Each township was subdivided into 4 quarters, north-east, northwest, southeast, and southwest. Each quarter was called a section, the lines dividing them were called section lines, and are referred to as such in deeds describing the property. The methods of interior subdivision of each section varied. That of the southeast section of township 6 in which is included most of the Arnot Forest was divided into 100 acre lots or parts thereof. As a matter of fact, the survey of 1806 by Joseph W. Cane divided the area of the Arnot Forest into lots that range from 89 acres to 118 acres. The attempt was made apparently, to have each lot 40 chains in a north and south

direction and 25 chains in an east and west direction. One lot in the southwest corner of the tract is included in the southwest section of township 6.

Robert C. Livingston was one of the associates of Watkins and Flint and was apparently given a large section of the property in the southern part of Tompkins County and the northern part of Schuyler County. From available rec-

ords, it appears that Livingston placed his property in the hands of the Pumpelly Real Estate Office of Owego, N. Y. in order that this office might dispose of it as advantageously as possible. The main body of land now constituting the Arnot Forest was secured by Joseph Rodbourn, in 1876, though its purchase in all extended over a period of 14 years starting in 1871 and continuing until 1884. Rodbourn started cutting timber in 1873 and continued 14 years. In 1893, Rodbourn mortgaged his property with the Chemung Canal Bank of Elmira, New York, and the mortgage was foreclosed in 1910, conveying the property to that bank. The land passed from this

bank to the Matthias H. Arnot Estate by a quit claim deed dated July 1, 1914, and in March 1927, as previously stated, this property was conveyed to Cornell University.

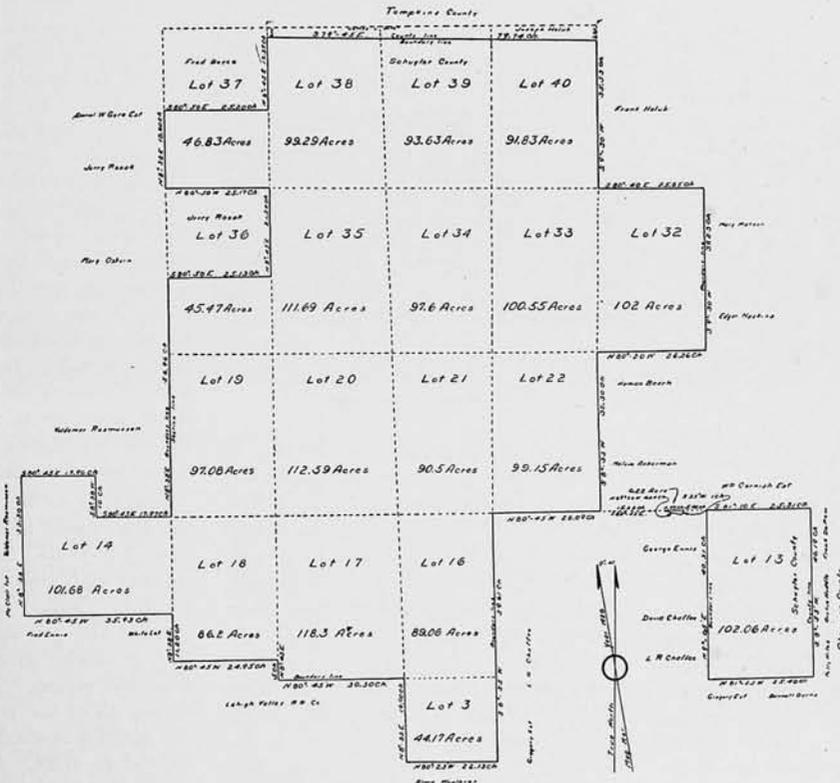
THE original forest cover was of the type recognized as the beech-birch-maple-hemlock, or northern hardwoods-hemlock type. A considerable quantity of white pine was present and in addition, smaller amounts of white ash, basswood, red oak, and black cherry. From the existing growth on the forest today, ample proof of this is in evidence. In addition there were undoubtedly small amounts of tulip poplar, cucumber, and chestnut, in the more favorable situations. A limited amount of white oak and chestnut (blight killed) are found today on southern and western exposures. Red maple, elm, ironwood, and blue beech were also present in the original forest, as they are today.

When the results of silvicultural management are in evidence the entire forest cover will probably once again be of the northern hardwoods-hemlock type. Proportions of species will no doubt differ from those which originally existed. New species may be encouraged, but basically, the Arnot Forest belongs to the type mentioned, and will ultimately revert to beech-birch, maple-hemlock, and associated species. The percentage of the most valuable species will be as large as economic and silvicultural practice will make possible.

For purposes of description and management, three types are recognized at the present time, also four size classes. The types are those originally described by Brown and Wright in their excellent study of the forest some years ago. These types are:—

ARNOT FOREST

Property of Cornell University
TOWN OF CAYUTA, COUNTY OF SCHUYLER, STATE OF NEW YORK
Scale—1"=10 Ch.
1729.9 Acres



1. Second growth hardwoods
2. Mature hemlock-hardwoods
3. Burn

The types as recognized at present can be traced to two causes. First, the type of cutting by the Rodbourns, and second, the damage resulting from severe forest fires. The Rodbourns started logging in 1873, and continued for 14 years. During this period a large part of the property was cut clear, all trees except a possible cull here and there being removed. On this area an excellent second growth of northern hardwoods and associated species has appeared. Hemlock is present to a limited extent only in the upper story. This is called the second growth hardwoods type and is, on an acre basis, the most valuable type of forest on the property today. It is composed of even aged stands approximately 40 to 45 years old, and covers 558 acres, approximately 32 percent of the forest. Not only is this type of forest one of even age but it is also of uniform density and composed of species that are not only of considerable value, but of individual trees that have suffered little from previous forest fires. The individual trees are too small at the present time to be economically marketed. They are, however, growing at a highly satisfactory rate, and it is from this type that the first important cuttings will be made. The majority of the trees are straight, sound, and healthy. By number, 53 per cent of the trees are four inches or less in diameter. The greater part of the remaining trees are between five and eight inches in diameter, though a few reach diameters of 10 and 12 inches. This type of forest is found in the northern half of the property.

THE second type recognized is the mature hemlock-hardwoods. When the Rodbourns were logging 40 to 45 years ago, certain areas were not cut clear. On these areas considerable quantities of hemlock, beech, and maple were left standing, the poor condition of the individual trees being the probable reason for this type of cutting. Many of these trees, 12 to 18 inches in diameter, are standing today, but with few exceptions are culls, and have very little commercial value. The area of this type is 243 acres, slightly over 14 per cent of the area of the property. Where local areas were cut clear, a growth of timber was developed which is similar to that described as second growth hardwoods. Ultimately the large culls must be eliminated and this type will then become, over its entire area, a northern hardwoods-hemlock type precisely the same as that into which the second growth hardwoods will develop. There will probably be a higher proportion of hemlock in mixture in the areas now occupied by mature hemlock-hardwoods, inasmuch as hemlock reproduction is abundant everywhere throughout the

type. Beech, birch, maple and hemlock make up 67 per cent of the trees by number and 88 per cent by volume. Beech alone accounts for 37 per cent of the number of trees and 55 per cent of the total volume. Over 50 per cent of the volume is included in the cull material 13 inches and over in diameter.

Within the last 30 years there have been several severe forest fires on the property. So severe have been these fires that a



FOREST REPRODUCTION
New Growth such as this is found on every well managed woodlot.

burn type covering over half the area of the property, 924 acres or over 53 per cent must be recognized. Had these fires never occurred, the area now designated as burn would be covered over the greater part of its area by second growth hardwoods. Inasmuch as fires have been directly responsible for the present composition and character of the tree growth that followed, the presence of large toothed aspen, quaking aspen, pin cherry, and red maple in large numbers is not surprising. These species occupy the dominant and codominant places throughout the burn type. A survey of this type indicates that almost 89 per cent of the trees are in the one and two inch classes, and that but 2.5 per cent of the trees are over four inches in diameter. Certain areas have been so severely damaged that the problem of securing a second crop of valuable trees will be difficult. On the other hand there are considerable stretches of burned land where an understory of beech, sugar maple, black birch, yellow birch, basswood, white ash, red oak, and black cherry are coming in, and it is in these species that some encouragement is found. In the southwestern exposures there are a few areas of white pine and Norway pine. The practical

conversion of species in this type presents a difficult but interesting silvicultural problem.

THE Arnot Forest has received no care of any kind for over 40 years. The last survey and the last efforts in building and maintaining roads were made at the time the Rodbourns were logging. As a result, when the Arnot Forest was conveyed to Cornell the immediate need of boundary surveys and the opening up of roads to all parts of the property were apparent. An accurate boundary survey was therefore started in the late fall of 1927, and completed some months later. As a result of this survey all property lines have been located on the ground by brushing out the lines, blazing and painting the line trees, then posting with metal signs. All corners are monumented so that orientation on any part of the exterior boundaries is relatively simple. The line trees have not only been blazed, but spotted with bright yellow paint. During the fall of 1928, the writer with his class of seniors in forest management made the initial efforts in subdividing the property into the original 100 acre lots. This work was highly successful in that over two-thirds of the interior property lines were rerun. These lines were first run by trial and then rerun, blazing trees, and cutting out the lines so that the interior of the property is now subdivided by straight lines separating the individual lots. It might be mentioned that all interior corners are located by stake and stone monuments and that where the exterior boundaries are painted in yellow, the interior boundaries are spotted in red.

Inasmuch as the roads constructed by the Rodbourns had received no care for over 40 years they were completely covered with tree growth of one kind or another. Many of the streams which parallel the principal roads had cut in and otherwise eroded them to a considerable extent. By hiring local labor almost all of the seven or eight miles of the interior roads have been completely cleared of trees. Further, the streams, where threatening to do the most harm, have been diverted by means of grading, culverts, and rock fill. There is still a considerable amount of work that could be done to make these roads passable, but this is something for the future.

In connection with the grading of roads, bridges were constructed at all points at stream crossings. These bridges are, with two exceptions, temporary. On the main road at the first two stream crossings, permanent bridges have been built. Each of these consist of steel I-beams mounted on concrete abutments. The bridges are 12 feet wide. One has a throat of 12 feet, the other a throat of 10 feet. It is hoped that it will be possible to ultimately bridge every important stream crossing (Continued on page 183)

The Problem of Land Utilization

By G. W. Sisson

AGRICULTURE is not merely a way of making money by raising crops. The farmer's unique privilege is to combine a "way of living" with the chance,—sometimes small—of making a material profit. That he should succeed in both is essential, but he should never surrender the former; for our calling guarantees a self-direction of the aims and joys of life that is denied to most other occupations, and this privilege exacts its price. This will be confirmed in the experience of those of you who have passed a lifetime on your own farms

Fundamentally the "agricultural problem" so-called, whether in state or nation, is a problem of the best utilization of the land. Many other problems grow out of this it is true, but they will ultimately find their solution when this major

problem is solved. A balanced agricultural production, the highest efficiency of the agricultural industry, sustained prosperity for the farmer, and the permanent interest of the state in the preservation of its natural resources can be secured only through a carefully planned policy for the utilization of the land. A permanent, productive, and profitable agriculture in the hands of a superior people, trained and efficient in their calling, is the goal which we must seek in state and nation.

There is a wide appreciation among men of affairs today of the fact that agricultural development is primarily a great public movement, and must be considered in terms of the general welfare. Hence we find springing up on every hand new agencies, movements, and activities, a veritable chaos of ideas and suggestions, some nostrums, some ideal but visionary, some practical and promising. The proper use of our soils has great public significance, whether from the standpoint of forestry or any other phase of agriculture. Is our heritage to be handed on to future generations unimpaired? Shall we use the land conservatively, or waste it as foolish heirs to a fortune, to the use of which we have not been properly reared?

"God has lent us the earth for our life. It is a great entail. It belongs as much to those who are to come after us as to us, and we have no right by anything we do or neglect to involve them in any unnecessary penalties or to deprive them of the benefit which is in our power to bequeath."



A SAWLOG OPERATION

A scene common to the Adirondacks some years ago was the floating of sawlogs down almost every stream.

Thus Ruskin voice the attitude which should be ours today as to our natural resources in field and forest. Thus the private management of any natural resource takes on a public significance and becomes more or less charged with a public interest that may and should affect the methods of private management. The trend of forest legislation indicates recognition of this public interest, and this may ultimately be extended to other phases of land use.

Public interest implies also a public obligation, and here we find ample warrant for all that the State and Federal Governments have done in the way of research and education for agriculture. So too in the field of Forestry the establishment of many regional Federal Forest Experiment Stations and the Forest Products Laboratory, each devoted to intensive research, further emphasizes this recognition of public interest and obligation.

These activities are very properly under the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and if any argument were needed to prove the propriety of having the Forest Service there, it might be found in the fact that the great business of the Forest Service is the protection, management, utiliza-

tion, and reproduction of trees rooted in the soil. Every tree is a living, growing entity, in whose God-given synthesis has been built up the fibre and other valuable materials which it is our privilege to transform through scientific research and the practice of our arts, into a myriad of products of usefulness, beauty and profit. So in this great question of land use (the

really fundamental question in our agricultural problem) the logic of special study and service and assistance by public agencies is unquestioned. How can it best be done and in what practical and effective manner?

WE should have an accurate survey in each county leading to proper classification of the land resources, done under the auspices of the state and at state

expense (with possible Federal aid), but working through such county agencies as the farm bureau and county forester. This survey and classification should be brought to the individual farm with the ultimate result of giving the farmer, who would participate in the survey and classification of his own holdings, the facts on which to base his treatment of the various parts of his farm. Great interest can be aroused in this work through enthusiastic and informed farm bureau managers or county foresters, and this method will do more to induce practical action by land owners than any general survey covering larger areas; which, while useful and necessary will not challenge the individual owner's interest in an equal manner.

Such a survey will reveal millions of acres of marginal lands unfit for profitable cultivation for farm crops. Thousands of farmers continue to work land which is much better fitted for forest or for recreational purposes than the growing of field crops, while other good farm lands are not being worked to their profitable capacity. These poor areas should be put to growing trees under public or private auspices just as rapidly as determination of their adapt- (Continued on page 185)

A Study of Wood Using Industries

By C. A. Gillett

THE following report by Mr. C. A. Gillett, assistant extension forester at Cornell, was presented by him at the meeting of the New York Wood Utilization Committee in New York City on February 19. The report met with hearty approval and it was voted by the Committee to give its aid in the conduct of similar studies in other counties of the state, even though it could not financially support additional work of this kind. Particularly it was felt that a major part of the county forester's work is the ascertaining of information such as that obtained by Mr. Gillett and that the Farm Bureaus of the various counties can be of material assistance in this respect.

The New York Utilization Committee, which began its work in 1925, co-operated with the College of Agriculture in the project and will continue to be active in its support of similar work through its sub-committee on woodlots.

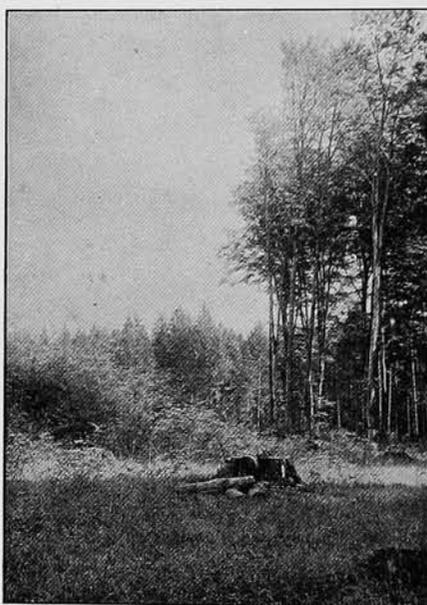
The National Committee on Wood Utilization, of which President-Elect Hoover is chairman, has recently completed a study of non-utilized wood material in the states of Virginia and North Carolina. The committee is contemplating a similar study in New York State. Obviously such work as Mr. Gillett has done is directly tributary to giving the farmer the information which he needs to make a profit from his woodlot operations, at the same time enabling him to improve its composition and growth.

THE field study in connection with the survey of the wood using industries of three southern tier counties has been completed and the data collected are now being worked up into a final report. Thirty-two days were required to complete the field study at a cost of \$192.23 for field expense. \$100.00 of this amount was paid from funds of the department of forestry at Cornell University and \$92.23 from the appropriation of \$100.00 made by the New York State Committee on Wood Utilization for stimulating interest in such studies in connection with their woodlot project.

Professor Hoyle of Syracuse University furnished the basic list of 26 names of wood using industries operating in these three southern tier counties. By cooperation with the business organizations, such as commercial clubs, of the various cities and villages, an additional list of 40 wood using industries was secured. With this complete list at hand a systematic schedule was made whereby each industry could be visited in as few miles as possible.

Officers of every wood using industry were more than pleased to co-operate in such a worthy project.

A utilization study could not be complete without taking into account the material shipped out of the counties. Officers of all railroads made this part of the study very easy by writing letters of introduction to their station agents. Since the owner of any sawmill of size



CUTTING A WOODLOT

Every woodlot yields a good profit when properly cut and marketed.

would ship lumber or railroad ties, a list of the sawmill men was secured. Operations of a number of these sawmill men were visited to determine their angle of the utilization study as well as to get data in connection with manufacture and marketing costs. Several woods operations were visited to get information concerning the woodlot owner and methods of stumpage sale and costs connected therewith.

The 66 wood using industries used a total of 90,204,000 board feet of lumber in 1927 of which 10,330,000 board feet came from the woodlots in the counties

concerned. One of the most significant facts of the study is that these wood using industries have signified their willingness to use 20,360,000 board feet of local woods in 1929. This is a 100 per cent increase over that used in 1927. Table I shows the annual consumption of the industries by groups and Table II shows the annual consumption by counties giving for each county the total local woods used and the amount of wood which the industries have expressed their willingness to use.

TABLE I
ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF WOOD USING INDUSTRIES BY GROUPS
Year 1927

	Industries
Less than 100 M Bd. Ft. per year.....	13
100M-500 M Bd. Ft. per year.....	14
500 M-1000 M Bd. Ft. per year.....	10
1000 M-2000 M Bd. Ft. per year.....	16
2000 M-3000 M Bd. Ft. per year.....	7
3000 M-5000 M Bd. Ft. per year.....	3
Over 5000 M Bd. Ft. per year.....	3
TOTAL 90,204,000 Board Feet.....	66

The wood using industries were asked their objections to using local woods. Some of their objections are as follows: poor sawing, improper seasoning, local wood cannot compete in price with western and southern woods, poor quality, stain and warp as a result of poor sticking, must buy dressed lumber as they have no wood working plant, costs too much to re-handle and re-manufacture, lumber not graded, have markets already established, and a few other minor objections.

These objections will serve as a base for developing an educational program with the sawmill men so that wood waste will be decreased. By decreasing wood waste the farmer should receive a larger remuneration for his woodlot products.

1,627 carloads of forest products were shipped from the various points in Broome, Chemung and Tioga Counties in 1927. This represents a drain of about 30,000,000 board feet from the woodlot resources of these counties. To this should be added the 10,000,000 board feet used by the wood using industries. These

TABLE II
WOOD CONSUMPTION BY COUNTIES
(Wood Using Industries only)
Year 1927

County	Number of Industries	Total Annual Cons.	Total Local Wood Used	Willingness to Use Local Wood in the Future
Broome	34	53,728,000 B.F.	4,875,000 B.F.	12,321,000 B.F.
Chemung	20	24,377,000 B.F.	2,252,000 B.F.	4,640,000 B.F.
Tioga	12	12,099,000 B.F.	3,203,000 B.F.	3,400,000 B.F.
TOTAL	66	90,104,000 B.F.	10,330,000 B.F.	20,361,000 B.F.

figures do not take into consideration the lumber sold by the sawmill men direct to the farmer nor does it take into consideration some 325,000 face cords of fuel wood used annually. These figures are amazing when one learns from the 1925 Agricultural Census that there are only 186,240 acres of woodlands in the three counties many acres of which are not in a producing capacity. Woodlot management must be practiced if these counties are to continue to furnish yearly the equivalent to the 1927 figures.

INFORMATION such as has been collected would not be worth the time nor money spent in obtaining it were it not for its application through educational measures. A demonstration has already been established using the information obtained through this survey as a basis. The Farm Bureau is the best organization through which this information can be brought to the farmer and the demonstration was established in co-operation with them. Briefly, the example of appli-

cation is as follows: A 50 acre woodlot was selected at a strategic point in Broome County. A reconnaissance trip was made to this woodlot to determine the advisability of using it as a demonstration. Three days were spent in marking only the timber to come out. The best forestry practices were put into operation in marketing. Two men and all expenses were furnished by the owner of the woodlot. A letter was prepared and sent out to a list of wood using industries who, in the survey expressed a willingness to buy the species represented. This letter showed the number of trees for sale by their diameter classes as well as giving other necessary information concerning the location of the woodlot. A valuation sheet was then prepared for the use of the woodlot owner. The sheet showed the estimated board foot content and the stumpage value of each species. This stumpage value was determined through basis information secured in the survey. The sale price at the

mill was used as a basis for determining stumpage. All costs and a 25 per cent profit for the operator was deducted giving the value on the stump. A sample timber sales contract was also furnished.

This demonstration area will furnish an excellent place for the Broome County Farm Bureau to hold meetings in connection with woodlot management. A goal should be at least two such demonstrations in every county of the State. These demonstrations can only be established as units of proper forest management when utilization and marketing studies similar to the one conducted in Broome, Tioga and Chemung Counties have been made in the other counties of the State.

Since a wood utilization survey is a prerequisite for education in proper forestry practice in the woodlot, it is recommended that the New York State Committee on Wood Utilization stimulate and, if possible, undertake similar studies in other counties and make such information available to the existing extension agencies.

Taking Care of the Forests We Have

By J. A. Cope

NEW YORK State has four million acres of idle farm land." This statement has been made so frequently that in the mind of the general public there has grown up the idea that tree planting is about all there is to forestry, and that once we get these idle acres planted our forestry problems will all be solved. In the meantime, for all our publicity and talking, these idle acres aren't getting planted up very fast, and still further, in the meantime, there are another four million acres on the farms of New York State where nature has already done the reforestation—these are the farm woodlots. To keep these four million acres in a state of productivity is quite as important as to make idle acres productive.

That the farm woodlots of the state are not producing the maximum yield for their owners must be obvious to anyone who rides through the state with an observing eye. The same lack of appreciation of the forest which in the pioneer days caused large areas of rough steep land to be cleared for annual crop production of doubtful value, finds expression today in relation to the woodlot. It's a mine from which some value may be taken and that's the end of it.

Take for instance the matter of grazing the woodlots. It is just as impossible to have a woodlot if grazing is permitted continuously as it is to have a nation if all the children are killed off. And yet this practice is being permitted on about one-half of the farm woodlots of the state.

A GAIN in the fuel wood cutting is an opportunity to put the woodlot on an annual income basis, but too often the cutting is not discriminating. Thrifty young trees are cut because they are easier to handle, while some limby defective veteran is allowed to stand, holding back by its dense shade a number of vigorous saplings beneath.

Most any kind of tree growing in our woodlots can be used for fuel, but that

doesn't mean that they all should. In many a wood pile will be found white ash, hickory, and hard maple obviously taken from six inch to eight inch rapidly growing saplings, while weed trees such as ironwood, soft maple and beech are left to clutter up the forest.

Fortunately the entire picture is not as black as has just been outlined. On two million acres a couple of strands of barb wire keep (Continued on page 184)



CORD WOOD FROM A WOODLOT

This average woodlot yielded ten cords of wood and a profit of ten dollars per quarter acre.



Through Our Wide Windows

Forestry and the Farmer

FORESTRY in the United States is gradually becoming what it should have become many years ago, that is a sane use of land which cannot be used for the raising of cash crops. This makes it a vital part of New York State agriculture because we have so much land which is marginal or submarginal, that is, it cannot be used profitably to grow crops.

There are two factors which distinctly contribute to making forestry on such areas pay. First, and primarily, because competition from other states has made it necessary that every acre of good land in our State must be made to pay to the very limit and all land which does not come under the head of good land be used for some other purpose. Secondly, we in New York State are paying the price of forest depletion by excessive freight charges on lumber which we are forced to import from the far western states. We see, then, that forestry is economically possible in this State, in fact it is the most profitable way to use the idle acres that exist on so many of the farms here.

The forests of our State, as the forests of all other states, may be classified into two broad types, those owned by large timber land owners, including the State, and those owned by small owners or the farm woodlots. Sooner or later the large timber land owners will be forced to practice forestry, as many states have already done, to maintain the land which is suitable only for the raising of timber crops. The farmer then can practice the same principles of forestry in a smaller way than the large owners and to the same advantage that the large owner can. The difficulty seems to be the proper and adequate marketing of such timber from the woodlots. The markets are present but the woodlot owner has difficulty in discovering these users.

A second problem enters into the profit in timber growing for the farmer and that is getting a fair price for his timber. The farmer can do this by holding out for a fair stumpage price rather than selling at a cash price such as are commonly offered by portable sawmill owners. It has been found that the cash offer is often between one hundred and two hundred per cent lower than can be secured when the timber is sold as stumpage.

The third problem for the woodlot owner is the proper method of cutting so that the timber crop will be in a condition to cut again within a reasonable period of years. Comparing this with the ordinary crop it is similar to planting and weeding though it takes no effort or expense on the part of the owner providing it is done scientifically. The woodlot is one area which will reproduce itself if properly handled, consequently is important in profitable management.

These facts should be clearly brought before every farmer of the State so that he may clearly understand the situation. The Wood Utilization Committee of New York State has made a vital step forward in this respect and, if the other State agencies and farmers will co-operate, then we will have made a great step forward in solving our future timber supply problem.

Country Schools

ENTIRELY too much has been said about the little red country school. In the first place it is no longer red. Most of us in college are far from attaining the age and experience of a methuselah it is true, but few of us ever saw a red school house. Like everything else the country school is passing through a period of change, and when most of us who attended one at some earlier date return to the scene of our struggles we find that the aspect of rural education is changing quite rapidly. The small, dirty, inadequate, poorly heated and ventilated school has nearly disappeared, and we find in its stead a school of only one room, it is true; but this school is clean, warm, and built with the comfort and health of the students as the first consideration.

In our opinion the, main argument against the small country school is the lack of teachers who possess the qualities of wisdom, tact, fairness, and foresight necessary for a successful ruler of one of these miniature kingdoms. These individuals are scarce, but it is possible to find teachers who are capable of supervizing instruction, directing play, and maintaining discipline, and some people think that the advantages of the country school outweigh this admitted difficulty.

The most obvious advantage is the elimination of the necessity of carrying small children to and from a central school. Our commendation of the rural school is not based on this fact however, because we think that the effect of the school on the child is the important consideration. Under the capable management of a good teacher a country school may be the environment affording the child the greatest possible physical and mental development. Under the rural school system an alert teacher may afford advantages of advancement to the brighter students that the centralized and more mechanically centralized system never could. There are students in this college who under the watchful eye of a competent teacher were able to complete the work of the eight grades in four or five years.

So we conclude that in spite of the difficulty of getting suitable teachers the country school is often worth while; because human beings never will be machines, and the mass production and specialization of industry is not often the best method of control of human affairs. But, if the school district is too poor to be able to hire a good teacher, the only solution to the problem is the consolidated school. It is for these districts that we need state money and legislation.

Changes in the Countryman Staff

IT IS with pleasure that we announce the election of several new members to the staff of the COUNTRYMAN as the result of the recent editorial and business competitions. Miss E. R. Lewis '30, S. C. Bates '30, G. A. Earl, Jr. '31, W. F. Pease '31, Miss N. M. Stevens '31, Miss J. O. Frederick '32, and Montague Howard, Jr. '32 were elected to the editorial board as associate editors while Miss J. A. Karl '32, F. D. Norton '31, and R. A. Ransley '32 were selected as associate business managers.



Former Student Notes

Cornellians in Genesee County

A recent letter from G. F. 'Gid' Britt '27 contains quite a number of notes on former students on the hill who are now in Genesee County, and an idea of what they are doing. Gid himself is manager of the Genesee County Farm Bureau at Batavia. His work brings him in contact with a great many Cornellians, news of whom follows.

Wilbur D. Chase '16 started as assistant county agent in Otsego County, then as county agent in Seneca County and finally settled down on a farm near Batavia. He raises certified seed potatoes, cabbage, alfalfa, canning vegetables, and poultry. In cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture he is carrying on a five year experiment involving over 50 different treatments of seed potatoes.

Roy Shepard '10 is farming near Batavia raising potatoes, cabbage, beans, lambs, and about 500 hens. Roy was president of the Farm Bureau in 1921-22.

Elmer Mereness '26 is with the Genesee County Farm Bureau conducting the first and only farm cost accounting association in the United States. This association keeps detailed cost account figures on all enterprises on 42 farms. Elmer has been in Batavia since September 1927 and may be reached care of the Farm Bureau Office at Batavia.

Glenn Grinnell '05 is working on his father's farm on Creek Road, Batavia. They have 48 acres of apples, raise 10 or 12 acres of potatoes, and feed 1 or 2 carloads of western lambs each year.

Ethel Ware '21 is doing clothing work as assistant home bureau manager at Batavia. She is living on Endicott Street Road, Batavia.

Gilbert A. Prole W. C. '05 is running a 200 acre farm with beans, cabbage, potatoes, and western lambs.

Clarice Cookingham '27 teaches home economics in the Batavia High School. She is living on Porter Avenue, Batavia.

Albert C. Bower W. C. '00 was first vice-president of Genesee County Farm Bureau in 1917, appraiser for Genesee

County Federal Land Bank Association, and field man for Atlas Milk Company at Elba. He now owns a farm in Byron township, on Tracy Avenue, Batavia.

Ansen Forsyth W. C. '15 is specializing in fruit and potatoes on his farm on the Batavia-Oakfield Town Line Road. His address is Oakfield.

Charles Thornell '14 is busy on his father's farm near Batavia, raising potatoes and western lambs.

Charles White W. C. '07 has a farm at Byron, specializing in potatoes and White Leghorn hens. He was president of the Genesee County Farm Bureau in 1927. In cooperation with the Farm Bureau he organized and became chairman of what proved to be the most successful spray ring in the country. The cost of spray service was reduced to \$11.28 per acre for six applications.

Ralph W. Brundage '22 is running a dairy and poultry farm at Oakfield. Besides his dairy and 1500 hens he raises cabbage, beans, wheat, and potatoes. Mrs. Brundage, who was Ethel M. Morris, graduated from Cornell in 1918.

Harold S. Keyes '19 is with the United States Gypsum Company managing a large farm, specializing in dairy, potatoes, cabbage, and lamb feeding.

Warren Hawley '11 is specializing in poultry raising and lamb feeding. He is a past president of the Genesee County Farm Bureau in 1925-26, also president of the Batavia Rotary Club in 1926. He is now director of the Poultry Certification Association and owns the largest certified flock in the state.

John Pope '22 is with the United States Gypsum Company at Oakfield. He is general manager of all the company's farms in the U. S.

Dennis Phelps W. C. '07 has a farm near Basom where he is specializing in poultry, potatoes, dairy, and lamb feeding. Last year he remodeled the end of his barn into a three storied poultry house with a capacity of 2000 birds.

Clark Walker '01 is raising cabbage, potatoes and cows on a farm near Linwood.

Charles Arnold, Sp '08-09 is farming at Bergen. He is one of cooperators in the Genesee County Cost Account Association.

Ward Crofoot W. C. '26 is farming with his father at Pavilion. The chief enterprises on the farm are fruit, Guernsey cows, and sheep.

I. C. H. Cook W. C. '94 is working his old home farmstead at South Byron, raising hogs, feeder lambs, potatoes, and alfalfa.

Leonard Feitshans, W. C. '24 is working on his father's fruit farm near Linden.

Elbert G. H. Torrey W. C. '20 operates his father's farm at Stafford raising potatoes, cabbage, beans, and feeder lambs. He is also a member of the Genesee County Cost Accounting Association.

Charles Powers W. C. '10 is working his father's farm at East Pembroke. His chief enterprises are potatoes, beans, and cabbage.

William Artman '15 is specializing in poultry near LeRoy. "Bill" was formerly secretary-treasurer of the Genesee County Farm Bureau. He is a member of the Poultry Certification Association.

James McGuire W. C. '10 is specializing in pure bred Tunis and Hampshire sheep on his farm at Oakfield.

Roy McPherson W. C. '08 has a fruit farm at LeRoy. Roy is secretary of the New York State Horticultural Society.

Tracey White W. C. '15 is farming it on "Lone Farm" at Byron.

Otto Welker W. C. '19 is operating a large dairy farm at Darien Center.

H. B. "Hi" Munger '12 is working his home farm at Byron in his spare time while not working with the Federal Land Bank of Springfield.

Ralph Call W. C. '06 specializes in beans, cabbage and potatoes on his farm near Stafford. Ralph rates as the best horseshoe pitcher in Genesee County.

Irving J. Call '22 Ph.D. '27 is farming at Stafford, specializing in cabbage, potatoes and winter lambs.

'07

Benjamin Turner is manager of the Grange League Federation store in Horseheads, New York. He is also keeping a flock of 1300 White Leghorn layers on his farm.

'12

J. C. Faure is now professor of entomology in the Transvaal University College at Pretoria, South Africa.

'15

Aaron Bodansky is in charge of a biochemical research laboratory at the Hospital for Joint Diseases, in New York.

D. P. Crandall is teaching agriculture in the Holley High School and also running his fruit farm at Kendall, New York.

Charles H. Reader is living at 1365 Cornell Street, Brooklyn, New York. He says "THE COUNTRYMAN is newsy, cheerful, and free from the banter of many school periodicals." Many thanks.

'16

William S. Chater and Mrs. Vera Spencer French were married at Brunswick, Maine, November 13. They are living at Camden, Maine.

'17

Harold S. Mills on February 1 joined the D. Landreth Seed Company of Bris-

tol, Pennsylvania, where he will continue work on the development of improved strains of sweet corn, tomatoes, and other vegetables, similar to his research at the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm and previously at the College of Agriculture.

'21

Freeman Howlett attended the scientific meetings in New York City and then stopped off at Ithaca. He is at the Experiment Station at Wooster, Ohio.

'22

C. Edmund P. Sanger is married and has one daughter. He is farming at Falls Village, Connecticut.

Louis A. Zehner on January 1 became assistant secretary of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts. He has been field representative. His headquarters for the present will remain in Syracuse, where he is doing organization and extension work. His address is 304 Waverly Avenue.

'26

Charles B. Howe '93 and Mrs. Howe have announced the engagement of their daughter, Margaret, to Edwin T. Bardwell '26. Miss Howe is a senior at Oberlin. Bardwell is with the State Bureau of Markets in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Benedicks of New York have announced the marriage of the daughter, Beatrice Benedicks to

John J. Wille '26 on December 27. He is an economist and statistician for the Botany Worsted Mills of New York and Passaic, New Jersey, and she is an instructor in classics at Hunter College. They are living at 38 Downing Street, Brooklyn.

Arvine C. Bowdish is chief clerk at the Coquina Hotel in Ormond Beach, Fla. He writes that Walter T. Bovard '26 is manager of the Hotel, and Howard Dayton '28 is auditor.

Johanna T. Buecking is director of girls' club work and dramatics at the Harlem Branch of the Y. W. C. A. and is living at 29 Hamilton Terrace, New York.

L. Jane Burnett is working for the Eastman Kodak Company, and is living in Webster, New York.

Elisabeth H. Doren '26 was married last July to William O'Kane. They are living at 617 Steiner Street, San Francisco. She was for two years a junior extension agent in New Hampshire.

'27

William Allen is teaching and head of the department of farm management at the University of Saskatchewan. He visited Ithaca recently.

Ruth E. Brown '27 was married last May to Alan Palmer of Syracuse, New York. They are living in Cincinnati, New York.

Ethel A. Hawley was married in Elmira Heights, New York, on December 15 to Philip Townsend Smelzer, radio manager for Treman, King and Company. They are living at the Badger Cottage, McKinney's Point, Ithaca.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Miller have announced the marriage of their niece, Elizabeth P. Stow '27, to Dr. Martin Norgore, in Rochester, N. Y., on June 26. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Marcellus H. Stow '25, Alexandra M. Hobart '27 was maid of honor, and among the bridesmaids were Muriel Lamb '27 and Virginia Carr '27. Dr. and Mrs. Nagore are living at 3403 West Seventy-first Street, Seattle, Washington.

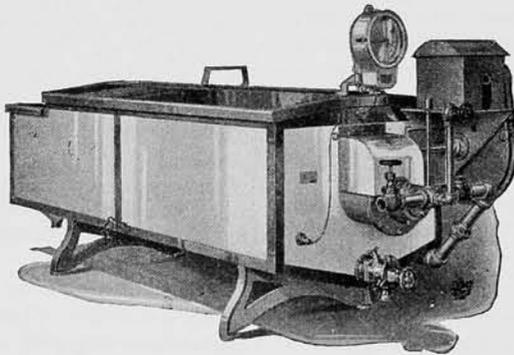
Robert E. Zautner is assistant to the general publicity manager of the New York Telephone Company in Albany, New York. He lives at 8 South Dove Street. He writes that John G. Weir '26, who lost part of his foot after freezing it last winter in the North Canadian woods, has returned there to do statistical and map work for the company he was with, the Wayagamack Paper and Pulp Company at Flamend, Quebec.

'28

Gladys A. Adams is home demonstration agent for Chenango County, New York. Her address is 38 Cortland Street, Norwich.

Winifred E. Hart is a nutrition worker at the Onondaga General Hospital in Syracuse, New York.

Robert Harwood is teaching in the University of California.



Dairy Students—

—With their studies and practical experience in the production and manufacture of dairy products, should not fail to investigate thoroughly the different types of equipment suited to each operation. Such a study is equally as important as the process itself.

CP equipment for dairy products plants needs no introduction. Many of these machines have lead their field for 25 years and more.

Catalogs and Bulletins describing particular items sent upon request.

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Elinor A. Irish is working in Funnell's Flower Shop in Huntington, New York, of which A. Martin Funnell '25 is manager. She lives at 43 Dewey Avenue.

Richard H. Kramer is with the Standard Statistics Company, Inc., at 200 Varick Street, New York.

Charles W. Mattison '28 and Elizabeth R. Towne '30 were married last February. Mattison is with the California State Department of Forestry working on fire control methods.

E. F. "Ernie" Nohle and Miss Marjorie Thomas were married December 30. "Ernie" is teaching ag in the high school at Wolcott, New York.

Arthur B. Quencer is with the Dairymen's League at Mansfield, Pennsylvania.

Carl O. R. Spalteholz is an assistant in silviculture and is taking graduate work in the Forestry Department at Cornell. He lives at 426 East Seneca Street.

John A. Woerz is an assistant in bacteriology at the Johns Hopkins Medical School. His address is 809 North Broadway, Baltimore.

'30

Ruth Burnside and Louis Burns '27 E.E. were married December 22. They are living in Cleveland, Ohio.

The Arnot Forest

(Continued from page 175)

on the forest with permanent structures of this character. It has, fortunately, been possible to secure at very low cost, a sufficient number of steel beams to carry out this plan. The plan of building a few permanent bridges, even though the initial cost is higher, is far better than reconstructing bridges all over the forest every decade or thereabouts.

At the present time no steps have been taken with regard to a permanent camp building on the Arnot Forest, but it is a plan which is in mind, providing some interested party makes this possible. At the present time nothing exists except a temporary cabin erected by some of the forestry students.

THE ideal in forest management is sustained yield, and the time is coming when a continuous supply of forest products can be cut from the Arnot Forest. At the present time, however, the management of this property must be directed toward the development of a more even distribution of size classes of timber, and the building up of a proper growing stock. From such data as is at hand, it must be recognized that the distribution of the size classes is entirely unsatisfactory, in view of the fact that over 53 per cent of the area is occupied by trees under four inches in diameter. The medium size classes are well represented, but the disproportionate extent of the land now covered with young material means that a considerable period of time must elapse before sustained yield is practicable. It is questionable if any of

the second growth hardwoods will be producing tie material for another 10 or 20 years. Saw logs will not be available for at least 20 years or more. Intensive growth studies must be completed before definite statements can be made in this connection. Small sales may be possible from time to time, but the main problem for the immediate future of the Arnot Forest is to build up size and age classes in their proper proportions and to direct

every effort to this end. Any sales that may be made in the meantime will, of course, be undertaken.

Market and transportation conditions with their reflection on stumpage prices will play a large part in the way that the management of the property develops. Trees will grow only so fast even with the best of silvicultural treatment, and silvicultural treatment will depend, from the practical standpoint, on the existing mar-



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ket and economic conditions. The Arnot Forest has already shown itself to be of the greatest use for instruction and research, and as the years go on, its value for demonstration purposes will be increasingly apparent. When a forest property has been badly overcut, a period of time is required to bring it back to a desirable state. This is the situation on the Arnot Forest. It is not, in its immediate condition, suitable for a demonstration of sustained yield management. This is, however, a matter of but little

moment. The conditions of the Arnot Forest are those which exist in a large measure with all the wooded lands of southern New York. To protect the forest from fire, and to develop the timber so far as economic conditions permit, are the principal aims today.

As the years progress, the Arnot Forest should develop and ultimately show in a concrete way, the solution of many of the forest problems that exist in the hill country of southwestern New York.

Taking Care of the Forests We Have

(Continued from page 179)

the forest as nature intended it. As one sugar maker, who hangs over a thousand buckets, puts it, "Maybe it does take a little more time to collect my sap in the spring because I have to cut a path through the under-growth to my sugar maples, but I more than make up this cost in the increased sap flow which the well protected forest floor brings about. You couldn't hire me to let cattle run in my sugar bush."

There are other owners in New York State who in addition to excluding grazing are putting their woodlots on an annual income producing basis, and by an intelligent use of the axe are improving growing conditions all the time.

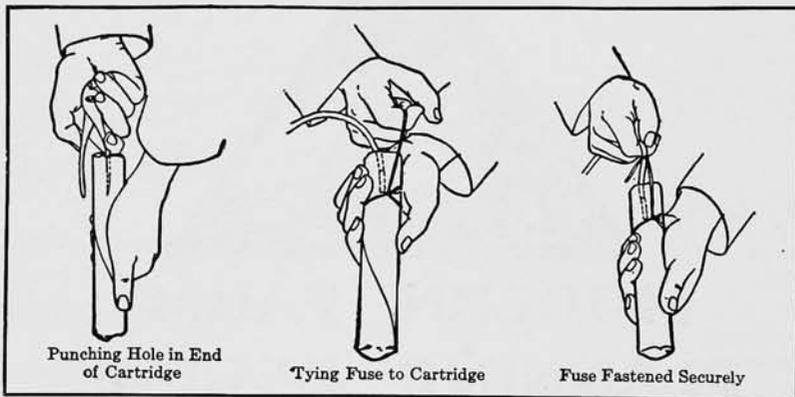
DURING the last three years, through the instrumentality of the county farm bureaus, demonstrations of woodlot management have been established in 20 counties in the state, in which it has been shown beyond question that inferior material for fuel wood can be cut from the woodlot at a decided profit and leave the best trees for future growth.

The Mills' woodlot in the Town of Champion, Jefferson County, is an excellent example of such woodlot possibilities. Mr. E. L. Mills has a 10 acre sugar bush about 60 years old. The stand was pure hard maple running about 300 trees to the acre and ranging in diameter from five to 14 inches. As was to be expected in such a crowded stand, the trees showed excellent height (60 feet). Each year, Mr. Mills has gone over the sugar bush and removed all dead and dying trees, but the crowns were so crowded that a thinning was badly needed. On an acre basis, the number of trees was reduced from three to two hundred, and the material removed was cut and sold as fuel wood, netting the owner above all costs at the rate of \$180.00 per acre.

Not every woodlot will show such handsome profit in improvement work, but in the 50 woodlots in which this work has been undertaken by the college in cooperation with the farm bureaus during the past three years, a profit has been shown above all costs in every case. Even if no profit were shown and the work just paid for itself, it is still worth while because of the improved conditions in the woodlot. Weed trees such as ironwood, soft maple, and beech are just as harmful in competition with white ash and basswood as quack grass is in competition with corn. And when they can be removed at a profit, there is every reason for action.

As opportunity presents, it is planned to establish such demonstration woodlots in every farm community in the state.

PRIMING



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The Problem of Land Utilization

(Continued from page 177)

ability is made and sound plans are developed for financing and carrying.

The tentative suggestions of the Re-forestation Commission providing for the acquisition and use of the larger areas of these marginal lands for state and county forests will receive general commendation if plans can be evolved to provide for continuity under annual appropriations for acquisition and planting; and if these state and county forests be managed on sound and practical forestry lines where production, utilization and reproduction are fully recognized, a most significant step will have been taken in bringing into profitable use lands now a burden rather than an asset.

That New York State should be amply justified in the somewhat ambitious program now under consideration for State and County forests is apparent from the fact that while she consumes eight per cent of the Nation's annual cut of lumber, she furnishes less than one-half of one per cent of it. She draws on forty-one sister states for her lumber needs under a penalty for freight charges of around thirteen dollars per thousand feet.

The transformation of the lumber situation in New York State over the past sixty years, is truly startling. As late as 1896, thirty three years ago, we were selling carloads of dressed spruce boards into Central New York at \$12.50 per M feet freight paid. In fact the farm buildings of all this region were largely constructed of state lumber. During the past year we have brought about one thousand carloads of British Columbia spruce into the New York market on an average cost for freight alone of nearly \$18.00 per M feet and a delivered price of \$40.00 to \$45.00 per M feet. Russian spruce from the White Sea to the extent of seventy million also reached the New York market and some fifty million came from the Black Sea region through the Dardanelles and the Mediteranean. Just a few weeks ago a representative of Soviet Russia came to this country endeavoring to sell spruce pulp wood for paper mills in Northern New York to be shipped from Archangel, and indeed, we have received a trial shipment which has given good results.

LAUDABLE as is the program for state and county forests on the larger areas of poor and abandoned lands, there are still some two million acres of idle land scattered in small blocks through the farmsteads of New York. These areas are on your farm and mine—scattered plots perhaps, a piece of poor rough pasture or worn leachy tillage. These lands present a challenge and a problem to us, and to every individual owner,

which he must have assistance to solve. Most owners can be reached only through the excellent program of education and inspiration being carried on through the extension departments and the farm bureaus. The proper treatment and planting of these areas, with due attention to soil conditions and species best adapted to them, as well as suitable to possible local markets present and future, must be worked out in each case with care and on a practical basis. This will

not be so difficult in view of the rapidly expanding interest in our counties and the organizations being set up for such work. Already in forty counties a forestry committee of the Farm Bureau is set up and is developing a forestry program adapted to its locality; in six counties a Forestry Council has been formed to bring under one head all the public and private interests in reforestation in the county, and in two counties, Erie and Chautauqua, the most desirable and logi-



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CASE thresher owners saved their grain crops in the general floods of 1926, while their less fortunate neighbors suffered great losses. Ask C. W. Demling, Joseph Wurth, or Ben Pfeifer of Lincoln, Ill.

Harry Hubbard of Greenfield, Ark. had to haul his rice to his Case thresher on mud boats, but he saved the whole crop.

Ownership of a Case thresher enabled L. Baker, of Woodstock, Ill., to save his own 200 acres of grain before the floods damaged it. Then he turned in to save what he could of his neighbor's weather-damaged grain.

A grain grower never knows when he is going to run into difficulties at threshing time. Somewhere there are always untimely rains, floods or early snows, and the profit from the grain crop is gone unless his thresher can handle wet, tough grain.

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CASE

QUALITY MACHINES FOR PROFITABLE FARMING

cal step has been taken in the appointment of County Extension Foresters.

A farm woman, realizing it did not pay to cultivate much of their soil, consulted the local banker, who by the way had been a practical farmer and was one of her old schoolmates, and he said to her, "Mary, plant trees." So the first lot of seedlings was set and Mary entered the number and date in a little memorandum book which she showed me, and in which

each succeeding planting with number and date was recorded. She could even tell the number (and it was very few) that failed to live from each planting. Since that time the planting was increased to 114,000 trees on about 100 acres. The farm consists of 203 acres, assessed before planting at just \$5.00 per acre and not raised since.

In quite different circumstances and far across the sea in Southern Sweden I

found another example of farm planting. My first impressions were received on the delightful trip from Gothenburg to Stockholm via the Göta Canal. This two and one-half day sail through the Canal and lake system of Southern Sweden revealed a rich and smiling landscape—splendid farm land with great barns and fine estates, forests and cultivated fields delightfully intermingled, and all uncultivated portions in tree planting. For nearly a week I enjoyed the hospitality of Baron J. Mannerheim on his 4000 acre estate at Norsholm. He is an enthusiast in agriculture and forestry, and a leader in the forest products industries of Sweden. The choicest parts of his holdings are under intense and very productive crop cultivation; there are areas of valuable forests all under scientific management, and much new planting has been done on the rougher and poorer parts of the land. These planted areas and the growing forests are carefully fenced against grazing. With him and neighboring proprietors we visited many similar though larger estates—some embracing as much as 50,000 acres—with villages and factories as well as farms and wood lands, and in each case there was the same enthusiastic and intelligent interest with detailed information as to age and methods of plantings—rate of growth, thinning, etc. And this was in no inaccessible wild forest region, but close at home and a part of their daily life and contacts, and reached by good automobile roads. New York State might easily present just such a charming picture were she, with all her wonderful natural advantages, to bring to fruition plans to clothe again her denuded or abandoned areas.

IMPORTANT as is this planting program in the problem of land utilization we must not emphasize it at the expense of the four million acres of farm wood lots scattered over the state—a great potential asset—abused, neglected, unappreciated, and why? Just because you farmers have been asleep as to its value and possibilities. Why, when the New York Wood Utilization Committee was organized in 1925 to cooperate with the National Committee on Wood Utilization of which Herbert Hoover was chairman, our first project Committee named was a Farm Wood Lot Committee, and do you know that a leader of one of our state farmer's organizations who was asked to take the chairmanship replied that he had only fifteen acres of woodland and was not much interested in the subject.

But ignorance is no longer excusable and interest is being aroused through information and publicity resulting from statewide conferences at Ithaca in 1926 and Syracuse in 1927, and the splendid work in demonstration by the Extension Service. The damage from grazing (over half the area is being grazed) and from



Guessing or Knowing about Feed



A CERTAIN grain dealer determined to find out why Purina Mills had rejected his car of grain—even when he offered to shave the price. He knew plenty of buyers who'd agree with him that his grain looked good. But he didn't know "looking good" isn't enough for Purina—that Purina won't accept grain on sight. Purina welcomed his visit. He learned every ingredient that goes into a checkerboard bag is accepted or rejected only after a thorough

chemical analysis. No guesswork is permitted. All products testing below the high Purina standard are rejected. For Purina takes no chances that might mean uncertain results from feeding Purina Chows.

Today there's a checkerboard sign on his place of business. Today he's a big Purina dealer. He wanted to tie up with a company that refused to compromise about quality.

Purina knew. That has meant protection in feeding operations on thousands of farms for 36 years. PURINA MILLS, 966 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.

PURINA CHOWS

poultry—cows
calves—hogs



steers—sheep
horses

indiscriminate cutting, without thought of distinguishing weed trees and crop trees, and without plan for management assuring future supply, has had dire results.

This farm wood lot proposition has a particular fascination for me. I have three separate areas on my farms, and it has been a pleasure to me and a check on my men to go through and mark the trees to be taken for fuel and other special uses. I believe that no more effective method can be found to make our farmers "forest minded" than to concentrate on this project of farm wood lots through intensive demonstration of their asset value by survey and appraisal, evolving plans of management and operation for continuous production, together with a marketing plan wisely thought out, that will coordinate all these activities into a financially successful economic unit.

While the extension service has held a large number of practical woodlot demonstrations in various counties, and in which the net returns were nearly sixty dollars per acre for the material removed, thus giving some suggestion as to the real values in these wood lots, we should have a complete appraisal and set up of the stumpage value of every farm wood lot in the state.

Timberland owners and operators of sawmills or paper mills, or any forest products industries were obliged by the Internal revenue Bureau of the Federal Government to file close estimates, as of March 1, 1913, of all standing timber with unit values of the merchantable timber agreed upon as fair for each species in the various localities, as well as a value on the land itself with the young growth below merchantable size, the object being, in income tax matters, to not only set up invested capital, on which excess profits taxes would be based, but to set figures for depletion as the timber was cut. Of course the set up was in most cases much more than original cost and revealed hitherto unrecognized assets. The annual cut of timber was charged to mill operations at the appraised rate and a reserve for depletion of timberlands thus created, the appraised values being recovered and in many cases a profit in addition.

What a changed attitude toward the farm wood lot would result if there were set up on the "asset" side of our farm balance sheet such appraised value of the wood lot, and, if higher than cost, there would appear on the other side an item reading "Surplus due to appreciation of wood lot,"—unrealized, 'tis true, until operations bring return to capital and "earned surplus" accounts.

Why not apply such business methods of accounting to our farm timberland? The receipts from sale of timber or any other capital asset from our farms is not income and no income tax can accrue except in so far as the net price received represents a profit above the fair capital



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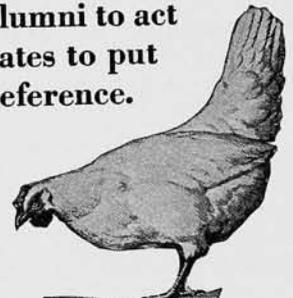
As Good for Poultry as for Cows

Many a poultryman—and many a dairyman who keeps chickens as a sideline—is realizing a worth-while saving on his feed bill by the proper use of

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

in the laying mash. Diamond contains nearly as much protein as the 50% grade of meat scraps, less fibre and more total digestible nutrients, at substantially less cost. Replace half the meat scraps in the mash with Diamond, and save \$1 to \$1.25 on every 100 lbs. so replaced. No loss of eggs—the mash with Diamond is just as productive if not more so... This is a good tip for alumni to act on now and for undergraduates to put under their hats for future reference.

As good for poultry as for cows—and if you milk cows you know how good that is.



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Extension Service

The HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois

set up. In view of the growing interest and probable greater activity in farm timberland management and operation these facts deserve mention.

WHERE shall the farmer turn for the help and guidance needed in making these cruises and appraisals? Naturally to our colleges of forestry, their extension department and wood utilization services, the county farm bureaus and county foresters. The work must be carried to the individual farm—preferably first to one or two most representative situations in each county as demonstrations leading to surveys covering the entire county as rapidly as is practicable.

It is granted that no final unit values can be set up without taking into consideration market possibilities, so it would appear that a preliminary survey of wood-using industries within reasonable distance should be made—their raw material needs classified as to quantity, species and values, from which information a “back to the stump” value, as we call it, can be worked out and set up. Nowhere can the county extension forester (and we need an enthusiastic and well-equipped one in every county), more clearly demonstrate his value than in formulating with the wood lot owners a somewhat detailed plan of management and marketing covering a series of years—a program based on recovery of original capital with a profit, and its renewal through natural increment and planting during the process.

I desire to emphasize that these suggestions for appraisal and market surveys are not with the purpose of hastening the harvesting of our wood lots, but rather that accurate knowledge should be available to guide and control their treatment. I am convinced, however, by the results of such surveys and demonstrations as have been made, that these areas can be restored to a better condition of production and future promise, and that they will pay a profit during the process.

A most valuable and informative contribution as to the wood using industries of New York State and their lumber requirements is that of Professor Hoyle of Syracuse, and it can well be used as a basis for even more intensive study of local market possibilities. The sales service information sent out by the New York College of Forestry at Syracuse, designed to bring producer and consumer together, has been of real practical benefit.

A most significant study of the wood using industries of the counties of Broome, Chemung, and Tioga has just been completed by Chas. A. Gillette, under the auspices of the Cornell Department of Forestry and aided by funds appropriated by the New York Wood Utilization Committee for stimulating interest in such studies in connection with their wood lot project.

ASK your fertilizer dealer

these
three
questions



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The objections and criticisms of the manufacturers to local wood had to do with "poor sawing," "poor quality," "improper seasoning," "lack of grading," etc., all of which will serve as a basis for an educational program with the producer so that wood waste will be decreased.

It is remarkable to note that in addition to the 10 million feet used by the industries in the counties, there were over 1600 car loads of forest products shipped out of the area. These amazing figures indi-

cate that wood lot management must be practiced if these counties are to continue furnishing such amounts.

It is my feeling that co-operative marketing of wood lot products under some plan of organization fostered and aided by the farm bureaus will be the ultimate solution where individual production is small. This will make for better grading, more uniform manufacture, and a better price; helping to guarantee the farmer a return for his foresight.

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328 College Ave.

TWENTIETH EASTMAN STAGE CONTEST GOES TO H. F. DORN

Dean Mann Introduces Speakers to Farm
and Home Week Audience

THE twentieth annual Eastman Stage contest was held in Bailey Hall, Thursday evening, February 14. The prizes, provided for by A. R. Eastman, a banker of Waterville, New York, are given for the purpose of developing leadership in rural affairs.

H. F. "Hal" Dorn '29 won the first prize of 100 dollars, his second such prize in a week. "Hal" gave an exceptionally fine talk on the subject of, "A Farmer's Aim in Life." He took for the text of his speech former Dean L. H. Bailey's statement of the four requirements for a good farmer. "First, ability to make a full and comfortable living from the land, second, to leave the farm more productive than when he took it; third, to be of good service to the community; fourth, to rear a family carefully and well." He elaborated on the points, showing the necessity for a farmer to educate himself so as to fulfill these four requirements.

"Why I Am Going To Farm" Wins Second

Second prize of 25 dollars was awarded to R. E. "Russ" Dudley '29, for his speech, "Why I Am Going to Farm." His speech was an argument for farming as a life occupation for a young college man. In the course of his speech he stated that in the course of a few years rural education will be so developed that it will be equal to the high standard maintained in the large cities. His children will then be able to attain a thorough education while enjoying the benefits of a country life. One of the reasons for returning to the farm Dudley maintained, was to repay his debt to the state. Dudley's frank and personal treatment of his topic was well received by the audience.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

The appointment of James E. Rice as assistant professor of Poultry Husbandry, gives Cornell the honor of being the first university to establish such a chair.

H. W. "Howie" Beers '29 spoke on the topic, "The Farmer Finds His Voice." He called to the attention of his audience the fact that the farmer is at last being heard; he is getting publicity from newspapers and magazines, concerning his difficulties. The prospect, he said, is bright for the calling of a special session of Congress to consider farm relief. If this occurs it will be the first time in history that Congress has been called in special session to consider the needs of the farmer.

"The Country Theatre" was R. F. Mapes '30 subject. He explained the importance of dramatics in the rural life of our people.

J. F. Skiff '29 spoke on the topic, "Getting Your Money's Worth." He explained the value of the knowledge to be gained for the asking from the bulletins and other publications distributed by the College.

R. L. "Bob" Beers '32 recounted his experience with a county library. He pointed out the needs for books and the pleasure to be attained from them, and showed how the county library was meeting these needs in rural sections.

The judges were L. C. Kirkland, State Senator from Cattaraugus county; Dean V. A. Moore, of the Veterinary College; and Dean R. L. Nye of the College of Agriculture, Syracuse University.

Dean A. R. Mann '04 in introducing the program alluded to the large number of contestants who have received their training in these competitions, and are now engaged in useful public careers in countries all over the globe.

H. F. DORN WINS SECOND FARM LIFE CHALLENGE CONTEST

Pros and Cons of the General Property
Tax in New York State Debated

THE second annual Farm Life Challenge contest was held in Roberts Assembly, Monday evening, February 11. The Assembly was comfortably filled in spite of the competing attraction of the Alpha Delta Phi fire. This year the contest was in the form of a debate, instead of an essay contest such as last year.

The subject of the debate this year was one of the utmost interest to all farmers in New York State. The question was, "Resolved That The General Property Tax in New York State be Abolished." H. F. "Hal" Dorn '29, who took the

affirmative side of question, won the first prize of \$100, and C. C. Beebe '31, also on the affirmative side, won the second prize of \$50. Both of these speakers suggested the substitution of an income tax in place of the general property tax. They claimed that the present tax is in reality an income tax in disguise which is especially unjust to the farmer. The farmer who pays a large tax on his farm, in many cases earns much less than many men in other professions, who are exempt from the income tax.

O. H. Maughan '31 and F. W. Ruzicka '29, who spoke on the negative side of the question, were faced with the insurmountable difficulty of overcoming the conviction of the audience, of the decided unfairness of the present system, which they tried courageously but unsuccessfully to uphold.

Prominent Men Judge Contest

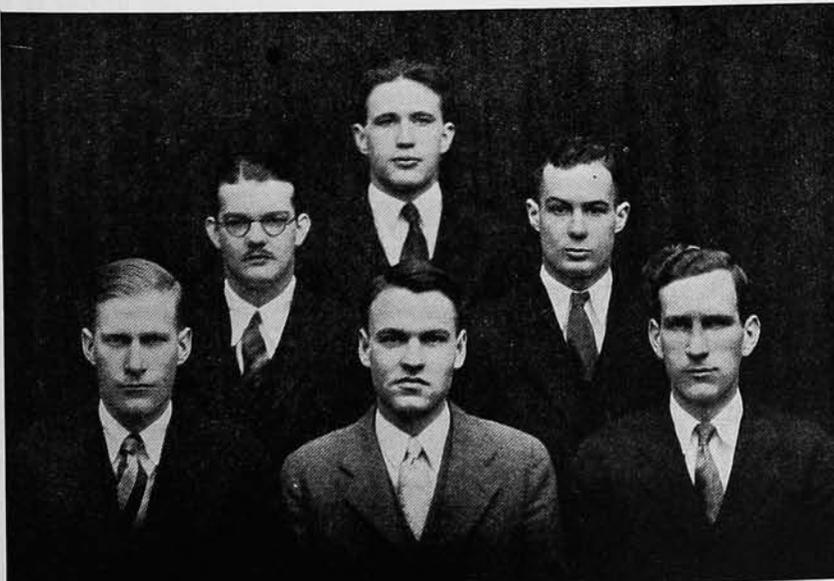
George Butts '25, was scheduled to entertain with violin selections between the speeches, but he was caught in a traffic jam on Stewart Avenue as a result of the fire. He finally arrived in time to give the audience satisfactory entertainment while waiting for the report of the judges.

The judges were H. E. Babcock, manager of the G.L.F., Professor S. S. Garrett, World War Memorial professor of mechanics, and Jared Van Wagenen, author and farmer of Lawyersville, New York.

The donor of the prizes, who wishes to remain anonymous, was present at the contest and expressed his satisfaction in the change of form of the contest, from that of an essay to that of a debate. Next year it is hoped to have the contest take the form of an intercollegiate debate with Ohio State University. If these plans are successful one team will compete at Ohio State, and another will compete with a team from that University, here at Cornell.



H. F. DORN



THE EASTMAN STAGE
Upper Row: J. V. Skiff R. E. Dudley R. F. Mapes
Lower Row: H. W. Beers H. F. Dorn R. L. Beers

APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCE GREETINGS SIXTEENTH KERMIS PRODUCTION

Three One-Act Plays Performed by Students in Ag and Domecon

THE sixteenth annual Kermis program was presented at Bailey Hall, Friday evening, February 15. The audience was greatly enlarged by many Farm and Home Week guests whose applause showed that they were well pleased with the program.

The first play was George Kelly's one act play, "Poor Aubrey." The boastful and conceited Aubrey played by W. E. Fleischer '29, amused the audience with his acting and the trouble he had with his toupee. Mrs. Piper, Aubrey's wife for the past four years, who had a hard time putting up with his vanity, was played by Miss M. E. Gilchrist '32. Miss A. B. Dewey '30 made a good mother-in-law, who took delight in showing Aubrey to be a falsifier, to his wife's friend, played by Miss E. G. Kuney '31.

Pa Shows Stock, Ma Talks in Blue Teapot

Miss B. C. Fehr '30 capably took the part of Ma in "The Blue Teapot" written by Miss J. L. Latham. Cynthia and Jimmy McNabe who have a quarrel over how they will furnish their house were played by Miss E. J. Barker '30 and R. E. Dudley '29. Pa, A. W. Hostek '29, took first one and then the other of the young folks out to see the stock, while Ma talked to the other and finally fixed things up between the two lovers.

"The Dear Departed," written by Stanley Houghton, was the story of people who weep dutifully when a relative dies and then rush for the will. Mrs. Slater and her husband who traded the furniture around before her sister and brother-in-law arrived, were played by Miss E. Krusa '31, R. F. Mapes '30, Miss E. Hopper '31, and N. S. Edelman '32 respectively. When little Victoria, Miss M. V. Page '30, goes to her grandfather's room he arises from the dead and scares the whole family. The part of the grandfather, who discovered the meanness of his daughters and announced his intention of getting married and making a new will which will leave them nothing, was effectively played by B. E. Harkness '29.

Quartet Entertains Between Plays

The male quartet, James Neary '31, George Dacks '30, Truman Powers '30, and Randall Allen, '30, gave several excellent vocal selections between the enacting of the plays.

The coaching of the plays was under the personal direction of Dean R. A. Tallcott, of the Williams School of Dramatic Art, assisted by Miss J. L. Latham, author of "The Blue Teapot." The manager of the plays this year was H. F. Dorn '29, assisted by Alfred Van Wageningen '30. The stage manager was A. G. Bedell '29, assisted by W. H. Schait '30.

THE COUNTRYMAN NEEDS YOU

THE COUNTRYMAN will open an editorial competition for all freshmen and sophomores in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, during the week of March 11. Watch the bulletin boards and the Sun for further notices.

STATE DRAMATIC CONTEST

WON BY CANTON HOME BUREAU

The second annual state dramatic contest held in connection with Farm and Home Week was won by the home bureau of Canton, St. Lawrence County. This is the second year that the contest has been won by a northern county, the Redfield grange of Oswego County having gained the honor at the 1928 contest. All of the competing plays had been winners in contests in their respective sections of the State, communities from sixteen counties having taken part in the preliminary contests.

The winning play, "Cabbages," by Edward Stradt, depicted the situations which arose in the home of a Pennsylvania-Dutch family after oil had been discovered on the home farm. The play was exceptionally well presented, the actors showing a great deal of talent in their interpretations of the characters.

"Between the Soup and the Savoury," by Gertrude Jenning, presented by the Williamsville home bureau of Erie County, was a close second and deserved much credit. The setting of this play was the kitchen of an English home showing the result of the aspirations of the cook, the waitress, and the maid.

The play, "Our Minister's Bride," as presented by the Wilton Village home bureau of Saratoga County was almost as good as the other two plays, and even exceeded them in costuming and stage grouping.

The other two plays presented were "The Teeth of the Gift Horse" by Otis Waldo, given by the Prattsburg home bureau of Steuben County, and "Too Busy" by Bertha E. Wallace, presented by the Elmira home bureau of Chemung County.

The judges of the plays were Mrs. G. W. Hockett of the *American Agriculturist*, which donated the prizes, and Professors A. M. Drummond, of the department of public speaking, and Bristow Adams, editor of publications.

PROFS' PRANKS

Professor T. J. McInerney of the dairy industry department was recently elected a member of the advisory committee on milk sanitation. Professor McInerney is secretary of the state association of dairy and milk inspectors and is in charge of milk inspection in Ithaca.

STUDENTS SHOW ABILITY IN DISPLAYING LIVESTOCK

Medals and Other Prizes Are Awarded to Individual Winners

THE annual student livestock show was held at the judging pavilion, Thursday afternoon, February 14. R. Merrell '31 was declared grand champion showman of all livestock and was awarded the cup offered by Professor F. B. Morrison, head of the animal husbandry department, for the best demonstration of showmanship. All placings were decided entirely on the basis of showmanship.

Merrell showed Glista Iberis, an aged Holstein cow, to win first place in his class and then champion of all dairy animals and finally the grand championship of the show. Merrell won the grand championship in competition with M. M. Fuerst '30 who had won the championship cup for beef animals with his Hereford calf, and Miss G. A. Petersen '26 who had won the cup for sheep with her grade lamb.

Many Prizes Awarded

Medals were awarded to the winners of the individual classes. Those who received medals in the classes for dairy cattle were S. K. Nielson, W. C., R. Merrell '31, and A. L. Hilficker, W. C. in the three classes for aged Holstein cows; E. E. Foster '29 in the class for Holstein heifer calves; E. W. Oellrich, W. C. in the class for aged Jersey cows; L. B. Carney '30 in the class for aged bulls; H. B. Jones, W. C. in the class for yearling bulls; and G. M. Cairns, W. C. in the class for Holstein bull calves. The medal winners in the classes for beef cattle were John "Johnny" Larco '29 in the class for Aberdeen-Angus steers; M. M. Fuerst '30 and L. R. James, Jr. '30 in two classes for Hereford calves. The medal winners in the classes for sheep were R. M. Peck, Sp., L. V. Webb, W. C., and Miss G. A. Petersen '26 in the three classes for grade lambs.

PORTRAIT OF PROFESSOR RICE

PRESENTED TO UNIVERSITY

A portrait of Professor J. E. Rice '90 was presented to the University by alumni and friends during Farm and Home Week. The portrait was painted by Professor Brauner of the College of Architecture. It was presented to the University by Professor G. F. Heuser '15, and accepted by Dean W. A. Hammond in behalf of the University.

Dean A. R. Mann '04 presented Professor Rice with a scroll bearing the names of more than three hundred contributors, and their testimonial as to the work he has accomplished for the University and the poultry industry, during his 25 years of service in the poultry department here. Professor Rice has the honor of being the first to hold a university chair in poultry in this country.

REGISTRATION

The Farm and Home Week registration this year totaled 4,546 visitors who took advantage of the exceptionally fine program of lectures, demonstrations, exhibits, and entertainments offered by the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. Although the registration this year did not reach the total of 5,100 of last year, it is still higher than any recorded previous to that of 1927. The fact that a large number of regularly enrolled students were erroneously registered as Farm and Home Week visitors last year, while greater care in this matter was taken this year, is partly responsible for the decreased registration for 1929.



THE CAST OF THE KERMIS PLAYS FOR 1929

Gordon Bell (stage manager), Harold Dorn (manager), Dean Tallcott (coach), Elizabeth Hopper, Ellen Kuney, Margaret Gilchrist, Mary Page, Bernard Harkness, Jane Barker, Jeanne Latham (assistant coach), Russell Dudley, Beatrice Fehr, Alma Dewey, Elsa Krusa, Ray Mapes, Walter Fleischer, Albert Hostek, Nathaniel Edelman.



Domecon Doings



HOMEMAKERS BENEFITED GREATLY BY WEEK'S PROGRAM

THE homemaker's program for Farm and Home Week is always an amazing example of what can be put into five days, for it includes not only an intensive course in the many phases of modern home-making, but also dinners, concerts, recreation hours, and club meetings as well. Each year, however, certain homemaking problems have special consideration. The family purse—problems of spending and saving, were outstanding features this year.

Economizing in food was discussed by Miss Mary Henry of the foods department who showed that the family's meals may be planned so that they are not only low in cost but also contain the proper food elements for health and are digestible and appetizing. Miss Lucile Brewer demonstrated how three simple inexpensive meals might be prepared to save time, fuel and labor. At the Nursery School an exhibit of meals for little children showed simple dishes that would easily fit in with the food preparation for the rest of the family.

Probably no subject created more interest among visitors than the tourist home—a new and increasingly popular occupation for rural women. Mrs. Nancy Masterman, crafts specialist, gave a general talk on management and some special pointers making for success. Miss Grace Morin talked on choosing practical and attractive furnishings, and Miss Blackmore on beds and fabrics. Meals and service were discussed by Miss Lucy Kimball.

Children this year, as always, had an important place on the homemaker's program. The Nursery School opened its doors each afternoon to visiting mothers who wanted to see books, pictures, food, clothing, toys, and other play equipment recommended for the pre-school child. The large light wooden blocks, the equipment for indoor sand and water play, the small closets, drawers and towel racks arranged for each child and labelled for him by a bright picture of an animal or a toy attracted particular notice from visitors.

Dr. Rose Discusses Food Problems

Because up-to-date homemakers everywhere know her name and use her books as family stand-bys, the lectures by Dr. Mary Swartz Rose attracted great attention.

In her talk on feeding children, Dr. Rose stressed the point that every meal every day is tremendously important to the health of the small child and that a wise diet is as necessary on holidays and birthdays as on any other day. The feeding of a child is a process of education, of forming the food habits which are to last through life, so there must be no slips nor exceptions. The best foundation for the child's diet is an adequate supply of milk. With a quart of milk a day as a foundation, other necessary foods, such

as vegetables, fruits, egg yolk, cereals, may be added to make a wholesome diet.

Food and our health was the subject of Dr. Rose's second talk in which she contrasted the old-fashioned attitude toward feeding the family with that of the present day. Our grandmother's aim was to prepare meals which would fill their families up with food they liked. The result of a diet containing a large proportion of pies, meat, and pancakes was often chronic dyspepsia but such an ailment was considered one of the things that had to be. Having plenty of food is no longer considered enough since too much of a bad diet is much worse than too little of a good diet.

Dr. Rose pointed out that though the life span today is fifty-five years, the health span is still only ten years and that many people could lengthen the time of optimum health by changing their food habits. Bad diets usually show definite results only after years, but long before deficiency diseases actually develop such symptoms as fatigue, nervousness, indigestion and nausea appear.

EDITORIAL

The new Agriculture-Home Economics Association carries with it none of the implications of the former ag-domecon council. This new association is more comprehensive,—it includes all students on the upper campus except the hotel managers. Membership is automatic and no dues are to be paid. The Home Economics Club will function as it has been, entirely separate from the new association.

Domecon will be represented on the executive committee of the association by the president of the Home Economics Club, a representative of Omicron Nu, and a representative of Sedowa. We shall lend our support by gladly co-operating with the rest of the upper campus in furthering all social affairs.

SEDOWA REDECORATES CLUBROOM

At a meeting of Sedowa on February 20 Ferne Griffith '29 was elected president to replace Lydia Kitt who is at the Merrill-Palmer School in Detroit this term.

Sedowa is furthering the project of redecorating and refurbishing the Home Economics Club room on the third floor of the College building. The College of Home Economics will take care of the financial side of the project, and Miss Van Rensselaer urges all the students in the College to take an active interest in the project by offering suggestions. Actual plans will be drawn up during the second week in March, so all students wishing to propose changes which would help them individually to enjoy the room more, or which, from an artistic standpoint, they think the room needs, or who wish to actually participate in the refurbishing, should talk with Miss Brasie, Miss Warner or Kate Seager before that time.

DOMECON IS HOPEFULLY

AWAITING A NEW HOME

WE ARE to have a new Domecon building! At least we will have if the item in Governor Roosevelt's budget appropriating \$475,000 for a new Home Economics building passes through the State Legislature. And the signs are everywhere favorable, if the following excerpts from an editorial in the *New York Times* are any indication:

"The need of this new College of Home Economics is due to the success of the work it has been doing in recent years. The demands for admission to its courses are so great that it is impossible to meet them. Furthermore, the progress of experimental work which the college has been carrying on has been so encouraging that it is desirable to enlarge it. The Cornell authorities, the State Board of Regents and the Commissioner of Education have all recognized the need for more space and for more funds.

"The New York State College of Home Economics has filled a great need in New York. In the rural regions, especially, many families until recently were unable to keep up with changing social and living conditions.

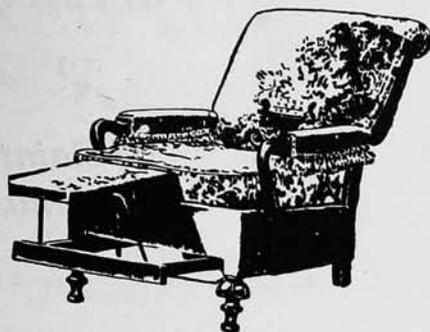
"Under the leadership of Miss Martha Van Rensselaer this work attracted attention from the beginning. She saw that it filled a need that was not alone economic. Her intimate knowledge of thousands of homes throughout the State had convinced her that there were deeper things at stake—that the discontent, the restlessness, the maladjustments between the generations were in part due to unsatisfactory home conditions. These, in turn, she felt were the result of ignorance and prejudice.

"Today the work of the College of Home Economics and of the Home Bureau is effective throughout the State. Hundreds of former students have gone out to help spread the new gospel of better living. But the work is still in its infancy. Before it can expand and meet the steadily growing demands from all parts of the State it must have further support."

DOMECON GIRLS DISPLAY TALENT

The Kermis Plays were presented in Bailey Hall at 8:15 o'clock, Friday evening, February 16. An unusual number of Domecon girls were included in casts and committees. Those in the cast of "Poor Aubrey" were Ellen G. Kuney '31, Margaret Gilchrist '32, and Alma Dewey '30. The cast for the "Dear Departed" included Mary Page '30, and Elizabeth Hopper '31. In the "Blue Teapot" were Jane Barker '30 and Beatrice Fehr '30.

The members of Omicron Nu and Sedowa acted as ushers. Lydia Kitt '29 was in charge of publicity with Edith Nash '30 assisting; Irene Myers '29 and Beatrice Foster '30 managed properties; Esther Young '29, Christine Talmadge '29, and Mildred Eagan '30 took charge of costumes; Jane Barker '30 of tickets; Ferne Griffith '29, and Frances Leonard '30 of programs.



Faculty and Students

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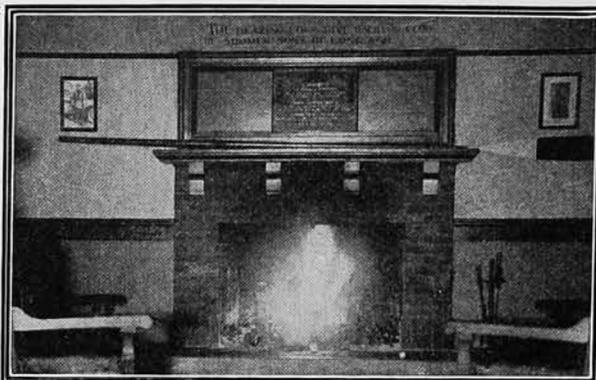
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Cornell



For the Disciples



Foresters



Of Saint Murphius

FOREST SERVICE OFFICIAL

GIVES SERIES OF LECTURES

IN AN effort to interest college graduates in government work, as well as to give correct information and proper publicity about its operations, the U. S. Forest Service annually sends a forest supervisor on a tour to forest schools and colleges in the United States. At each school the supervisor gives a series of lectures covering his own particular forest. He is also available for information on government work. Last year the supervisor of the Plumas National Forest of California spoke at Cornell and this year P. H. Roberts, supervisor of the Sitgreaves National Forest of Arizona, was our guest.

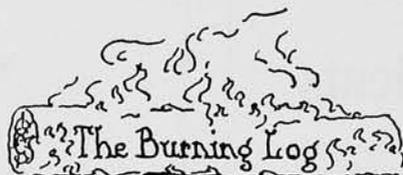
Describes Sitgreaves Forest

In his series of lectures, Mr. Roberts described the administration and communication, fire control, the grazing problem, and management of the Sitgreaves forest. This region has a rolling and more or less level topography, with the exception of an abrupt fault or drop in elevation of from 1,000 to 2,000 feet along the southern edge of the forest. This fault or rim of the Colorado Plateau, has been used as a background for several of Zane Grey's stories and a motion picture based thereon. This fault has prevented complete development of transportation facilities. Today the only railroad running in a north and south direction is a branch line joining the Santa Fe on the north and the Southern Pacific on the south. Motor transportation is likewise hindered, there being but five main auto routes running north and south.

Within the forest itself better communication exists. In the past five years the Forest Service has built a total of 160 miles of minor roads for travel and protection, and 250 miles of telephone line for communication and administrative control. Although there is extensive grazing permitted, by comparison, this is not an important forest from the grazing viewpoint. Western yellow pine is the main forest type, comprising 95% or about 4,257,775,000 board feet of commercial timber. In addition the pinion-juniper type contains about 2,000,000 cords suitable for little other than fuel wood.

Fire System Highly Efficient

The fire detection and control organization is well developed. A series of lookout towers averaging 30 to 50 feet in height with one 110 foot tower, the highest in the Forest Service, enable fires to be quickly spotted. In early April all roads are cleared out in preparation for the fire season which usually lasts from May 15 to July 15. Mr. Roberts illustrated most of his descriptions with personal stories of events that had happened while he was supervisor.



Foresters' Rights

We demand a place in the Ag College student affairs. We deserve it and we should have it. We foresters are under the same rules and regulations as the other departments in the Ag College; we have to have the same number of hours for graduation; we are forced to take the same prerequisites; we are ruled by the same honor committee, and still, in many instances, we are left out in other College affairs.

It is true that we have our own club, and a darn good one; we support our own athletics; and we have our own clique. Still, so do the an hus folks have their own club, the floriculture department have their own club, the veg gardeners have theirs, still they are all included as general Ags. Why should we be different? Can it be that the Ags are jealous of our prestige?

There is an undercurrent on the campus that talks of a reorganization of student affairs, if this materializes then we have a right to expect that we should be given an equal standing with the other departments.

FACULTY ATTEND MEETINGS

At the meeting of the New York State Section of the Society of American Foresters held in Albany on January 30, Professor S. N. "Sammy" Spring was re-elected chairman and Professor J. Nelson Spaeth was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Of the 43 members present, six were forestry staff members from Cornell, and five were former students, namely Carl Oswald Rudolph Spalteholz '28, "Jim" Davis '24, David B. Cook '24, Roy G. Bird '16, and T. F. Luther '14-'18 sp. The program included five technical papers dealing with forestry practice in New York State and reports of various committees charged with furthering the aims of forestry in the Empire State. In the evening a dinner was held at Keeler's restaurant, where this group of foresters has dined for many years.

The feminine sex has at last invaded the sacred precincts of a senior forestry course. And as if that were not bold enough, she has dared to give some excellent reports in this seminar group!

"Pooch" Ericson, the utilization assistant, has departed for parts unknown. "Dave" Beatty is now holding down the chair that "Pooch" so nobly occupied.

FORESTERS PRESENT "CHIEF"

HOSMER WITH FAREWELL GIFT

AT THE last forestry club meeting, "Chuck" McConnell on behalf of the senior class presented a leather cigarette case to Professor R. S. "Chief" Hosmer in appreciation of the help and assistance he has given to these embryo foresters. The "Chief" thanked the fellow for the gift and expressed the hope that during his sabbatic leave he would be able to gather a store of valuable knowledge to pass on. Professor Hosmer intends to publish this material in book form as he did with the material gathered on his last sabbatic leave in 1922.

P. H. Roberts, the visiting supervisor from the Sitgreaves National Forest in Arizona, showed a series of slides illustrating the numerous things that he had described in previous lectures. These slides helped considerably in visualizing conditions in the forest, particularly of the grazing situation. Where there has been lack of regulation the stock have completely ruined the reproduction.

At the short business meeting held, Franz Beyer '29 reported that for the first time this year there was a surplus in the treasury, resulting from the dance. At the end of the evening Franz Beyer served cookies and coffee to the largest group of foresters that have attended a meeting in some time.

SENIORS COMPLIMENTED ON

PRACTICAL FORESTRY WORK

A name, long famous in the field of wood utilization in New York State, became a living reality when George W. Sisson, president of the Racquet River Lumber Company and chairman of the New York State Committee on Wood Utilization, spoke to the senior class in the clubroom on February 12. Mr. Sisson complimented the seniors on the practical application of the courses they were studying and emphasized the necessity for well trained men in the very intensive application of forestry in the near future. In spite of the many substitutes for wood, he believes that there is probably a limitless future for wood fiber and cellulose.

In Canada the newsprint industry was greatly over expanded during the past four years. The ensuing depression has so lowered the price of Canadian pulpwood that it is cheaper for pulp and paper mill operators to buy and transport Canadian pulpwood to the United States than to log the timber of their own lands. After describing the Canadian situation, Mr. Sisson gave his personal views on some of the legislative battles dealing with forestry measures. His son, Cornell '17, is now driving a tractor hauling pulpwood on his father's operations in the Adirondacks.

NEW YORK LIFE

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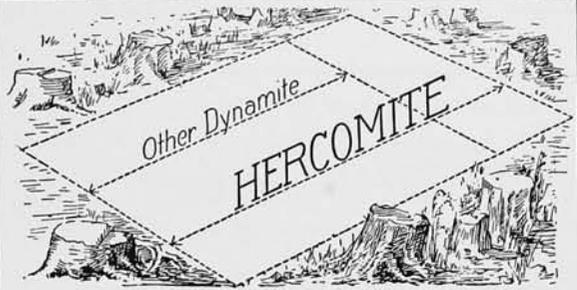
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THIS 'ERE AND THAT 'AIR

'Tis well advertised—from Beersheba to Dan:
That "Wouldn't" and that "Might" in a late Countryman.
Now Miss Wouldn't—it's a great pity, Ma'am,
That you don't find a paper called the Cityman.
You've risen in your dignity with an emphatic fiat
Against the hen and the hog and the "Calico cat."
And against the aggie or he—another stern spiel
Who hops in from the barnyard just before a meal.
Perhaps she'll feel different—be changing her song—
If Cupid is around when "Prince Charming" comes along.
If they are not legion, they number by dozens:
Those who go to the country to visit their cousins.
They go in the spring, the summer and fall.
They eat of the chicken yet they pity us all.
A city man of like calibre,—I'd have her know
Looks a d—sight worse than "the man with the hoe."
But my heart is soft toward that sensible colleen
Who would hitch that engine to her washing machine.
For Farm Engineering she has much to thank;
She can hitch that engine, too, to a good pressure tank.
Then from Montgomery Roebuck she can soon have a-coming
The parts and "fixins" for some modern plumbing.

Then instead of a wash tub—so rough and so dark,
One that plainly shows "Bob's high-water mark."
It will round out his life—barring previous "pro and con"
If the Aggie gets for his wife a nice Dome-con.
We trust both will be lucky, both find their affinity.
And travel pleasantly together to the gates of eternity.

To the Editor of the Campus Countryman:

I've been readin' them articles by boys and girls in the Countryman about the subject of marry'n a farmer. Now let a guy whose sight may be short but memory long take a hand. That first gal is alright: she don't want to marry a farmer and says so. She's the kind that'll back up and head 'tother near faster'n blazes. When her kind says *No*, take it from a feller who knows, she means she will, and it don't make any difference whether her Boob smells narcissy-us or barnyard. Golly! what a chanst for a prize. Halter broke now, but with a little more breakin' and she'll trot down the primrose path so fast any guy will hafta have his second wind to anywhere near keep his whiffletree even. I just got through twelve weeks of studin' what they call An Hus. I've learned a lot of things about crooked veins, wedge shape, big nose and jaw, loose skin, and a rough back-bone. Believe me, I know something about evolution too, because my Prof. told me to read two chapters from a book wrote by a chap named Darwin. As I said in the beginning, I can put 2&2 together and if we're hooked to animals 'way back, then them pointers I learned how to pick 'em is going to be my guide when I begin to trim around the matrimony tree. According to my note

book 'tother kind of gal likes who wrote last month might or might not take a man with boots—she's no good—she wants all the trimmin's just the sam'ee. She ain't worth looking over because this kind only works 3 months a year and will starve any man to death for lack of food and kisses. All the time gazin' through the fence where the grass looks greener.

Yes, sir! I learned a *whoopee* lot standin' in line over in Domy Kon about domy kon girls, an' I'm going to hitch to one of 'em some of these days. But believe me I'm going to stick to them An Hus principles when I do, for they sure do test them out over there and Prof. knows. As to the bird who writes with such a long face this month as regards the subject on page 164, he's got the ear marks of an old back who would rather digest printer's ink with his toast and coffee, rather than lean across the manger and watch a likely filly chew her oats. If I am any judge he hasn't read Darwin's "Variety in the Species" or hasn't been to college or hasn't studied An Hus.

T. SODDINGTON

P.S. Mr. Editor if you dare print this I want your readers to be sure and know that I'm standin' up for the domey-kon girl whether she marries a man with mud on his overalls or whether she don't, because I saw one kiss (me) one night on Beebe Lake and believe me she surely has learned in some course just where and how to place 'em, and how long to hold 'em to get the most kick.

T. S.

Editor's Note: The above letter contains the philosophizings and the moralizings of a former short course student and is his slant on this marrying situation. Editorially, we are impartial on this vital subject.

Don't Act Cocky But Strut Your Stuff

at the

Third Annual

BARNYARD BALL

April 12

9:30-1:00

Gingham and Overalls

Approved
Patronesses

Yes—

**We Do Rebuild
Shoes**

**with the best
material that
money can
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SEASON**

AS Spring approaches and we begin to think of the outdoors, the Portable Phonograph comes into its own.

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New Records every week keep you in touch with the newest things in Popular Music.

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STRAND THEATRE
CRESCENT THEATRE**



Cornell Theatres, Inc.

DEAN MAKES ANNUAL REPORT

The forty-first annual report of the New York State College of Agriculture and the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station contains many items of interest to everyone in any way connected with the College of Agriculture. Dean A. R. Mann '04 states in his report that agricultural conditions are in constant state of change. He declares that it is the duty of agricultural institutions to keep abreast of these rapidly changing conditions so it may inform and advise the farmers as to how to meet them.

He pointed out the fact that agriculture in this country has changed from a state of self-sufficiency to that of a commercial enterprise. This has brought about the specialization, by the farmer, in groups of crops for which his land and his markets are best fitted. This has been brought about by a number of factors including, the rapid growth of cities, the increasing use of farm machinery to save labor, and the improvement of the transportation facilities.

The Dean called attention to the need of the carrying out by the state, of a systematic building program, to be extended over a term of years. The program should include such buildings as an adequate and fireproof library, a new building to house the department of farm management and farm economics, a new, adequate building for the rural engineering department, a tool shed to house the farm machinery now being left out in the weather to be ruined, additions to the barns to provide the proper facilities for the care of sheep, swine, and fat cattle.

LECTURERS TO HOLD SCHOOL

New York State grange lecturers will meet at Cornell University for a six-day school April 8 to 13. This school is an annual meeting held under the joint auspices of the New York State grange, and the department of rural social organization of the College of Agriculture.

Mr. J. C. Farmer, lecturer of the national grange, will lecture daily on the subject of "The Grange Lecture." R. B. Tom, of the rural sociology extension of the University of Ohio, will speak on grange meetings and recreation programs. Other speakers are Mr. F. J. Freestone, master of the New York State grange, and Miss E. L. Arthur, lecturer of the New York State grange.

Each evening there will be a special program. A reception will be held Monday evening to visiting lecturers. A demonstration lecturer's hour will be given Tuesday evening by Miss Arthur. On "Neighbors Night," Wednesday, they will go in groups to the granges in the county. The annual banquet is planned for Thursday evening, and Friday night an interesting dramatic program is scheduled.

NEW COURSE GIVEN IN HOTEL MANAGEMENT

A new course, personnel management, is being given for students in hotel management this term. The course is designed to give the students an outline of personnel adjustment in the hotel industry as it is today. The course is in charge of Professor R. S. Uhrbrock, assistant professor of rural education.

ANNUAL BARNYARD BALL TO BE HELD AT OLD ARMORY

The time for fourth annual Barnyard Ball is fast approaching. The affair is to be held at the Old Armory on the evening of April 12, from 9:30 to 1:00 o'clock. Those who have attended previous Balls are looking forward to this one with the expectation of enjoying an evening of fine music, good company, tempting refreshments, and unusual stunts.

This year, as in other years, the Ball will be a costume affair, so don't forget to shine up your shoes, dig up the overalls and straw hat, and get the old gray mare ready for the long journey to the Old Armory.

A. T. "Art" Ringrose '29, as general chairman, has chosen the following assistants; in charge of decorations, D. "Denny" Hall '29; of refreshments, K. W. Baker '29; of publicity, W. A. Ranney '29 and assistant, D. M. Roy '30; of orchestra and stunts, W. H. Gurney '29; of finance, R. W. Foote '29; and of chaperones, J. W. Stiles '29.

PUBLICATIONS RANK HIGH

Ohio State University ranks 23 Cornell publications as especially valuable to persons interested in flower growing. Besides these Cornell publications, Ohio, New Jersey, Michigan, and Illinois were given credit for helpful bulletins.

This list of bulletins is intended to be of aid to those wishing to start a gardening library.

WATCH the advertising that is done for Quaker Feeds. It is honest advertising, that extends the public's interest and belief in scientific feeding. Honest advertising, honest feeds! Perhaps these are reasons why the good will, and the patronage, accorded Quaker Feeds increase day by day.

**THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY
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**Quaker
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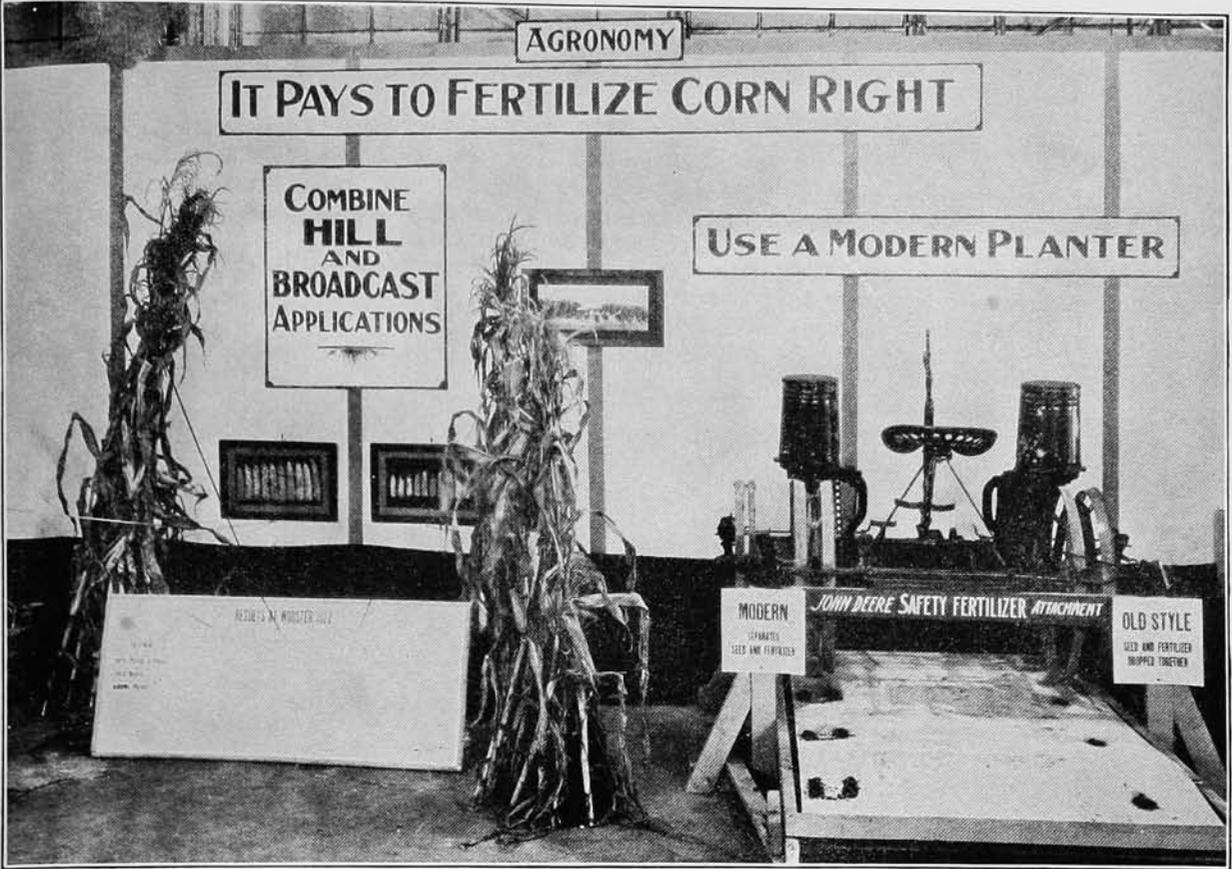
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AGRONOMY

IT PAYS TO FERTILIZE CORN RIGHT

COMBINE
HILL
AND
BROADCAST
APPLICATIONS

USE A MODERN PLANTER



The Road from Research to Results

JUST as it often is a long trail from the glass-ware of the research chemist to the building and operation of a huge industry by the chemical engineer, so there often arises a problem of economic application between the findings of research agronomists and the profitable embodiment of those findings in every-day farming. To keep in step with research workers, to devise methods and machines for applying their discoveries in farm practice, is a vital part of John Deere engineering.

Consider the situation when the fertilizer industry found ways to furnish more concentrated and more soluble plant food, at lower farm cost. Agronomists then found ways for greater crop profits by using the new fertilizers in the hill or drill to supplement and make better use of the soil supply of plant food. But they also found that the older ways of fertilizing the hill or row would not do.

Ask an agronomist how fatal it is for concentrated fertilizer to touch the seed, yet how valuable to have it in reach of the first tiny roots; how

important is every detail of distance, position and degree of mixing with soil. Imagine the difficulty of meeting these exacting demands with a simple, sturdy mechanical distributor. Then examine the drop and housing of a John Deere Safety Fertilizer Attachment and see how precise shape and proportion make a few simple parts fulfill the many demands.

Take it into the field, and see the uncanny accuracy whereby it disposes the fertilizer just as the agronomists specify. Follow the crop through the season; notice its prompt get-away after germination, its early occupation of soil and sunlight. Finally see its prompt and complete maturity, its enhanced yield.

* * *

It was to unlock the virgin fertility of the prairie that John Deere in 1837 made the world's first successful steel plow. Today John Deere engineers work steadily not only to provide ever better means for utilizing, conserving, and augmenting our heritage of fertility, but in general to create implements for applying the discoveries of agricultural science.

JOHN DEERE FARM EQUIPMENT

Leader in Quality for Nearly a Century

Announcing New De Laval Milkers

No matter if your herd be large or small, or your cows the world's finest, regardless of the quality of milk you produce, there is now a De Laval Milker to meet your milking needs more satisfactorily, efficiently and economically than can be done in any other way. Save time, milk your cows better and faster, produce cleaner milk, get more profit and pleasure from your work with a De Laval Milker. Sold on such easy terms they pay for themselves.



**Less Power
Simplified Installation
Easier Handling
Perfect Milking**

New De Laval Magnetic Milker — the World's Best Milker

THIS milker combines all the good features ever developed in De Laval Milkers, plus a simplicity of construction and installation, minimum power requirements, uniformity and perfection of milking, with reliability and dependability of operation never before approached. Once again De Laval is first.

Extensive trials during the past three years in various parts of the country prove the Magnetic to be the world's best milker. Users are delighted with it—cows respond to it with fullest production.

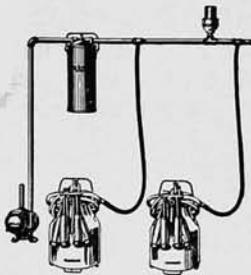
In the De Laval Magnetic, pulsations are controlled by means of a simple, efficient and patented application of electro-

magnetic force, which is created at the pulso-pump and transmitted by wire to the units. Not only is the famous De Laval principle of controlled and uniform pulsations retained, but it is accomplished with less power, less expense, less installation and greater reliability than was ever before possible. In the Magnetic, pulsation control is instantaneously uniform, simultaneous and perfectly balanced.

This means that with a De Laval Magnetic Milker every cow will be milked in the best possible way and in exactly the same manner at every milking, which is most essential if cows are to produce to the fullest extent of their abilities.

Made in a variety of sizes for milking one to 1000 or more cows. Can be operated with gas engines or electric motors.

New De Laval Utility Milker — For the Low Price Field



THE De Laval Utility Milker Unit was developed in response to a demand from users of single pipe line milkers for De Laval Units to work with their outfits. A new and ingenious type of pulsator was developed which enables the Utility Units to work on such installations in a very satisfactory manner.

Many of these Utility Units were put into operation and have proved so successful that it was decided to offer for sale a complete Utility Outfit in one and two unit sizes.

Tests have shown that the De Laval Utility will give better results than can be obtained from any other milker in its class. It is a quality milker and reaches a lower price field so that more users can enjoy the advantages of De Laval milking.

Send coupon for full information

Two Lines of De Laval Separators

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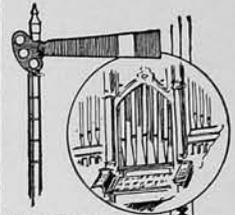
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Alpha Dairy Power Plant	<input type="checkbox"/>		
I milk.....cows.		Key C-32	
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Town.....R. F. D.....State.....			



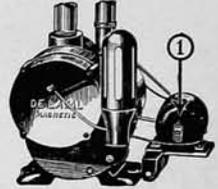
THE De Laval Golden Series is the world's best separator and will continue to be the choice of all who want the best. The De Laval Utility Series for a lower price field are ideal separators for all those who have always wanted De Laval's but have thought they were beyond their means.



**Magnetic Force
Lightning fast
reliable, efficient.**



Through the use of the electro magnet railroads operate the complicated signal systems that assure the safe and swift operation of trains. In the wonderful pipe organs, electro magnets control the hundreds of valves. In the telegraph, the telephone, the steel and ore cranes — wherever positive control, lightning speed and dependability are needed—the electro magnet is used.



In the De Laval Magnetic Milker the use of magnetic force provides the simplest, most dependable and most effective pulsation control ever devised. The generator shown at (1) creates the magnetic force. When contact is made by a revolving cam in the pulso-pump, instantaneous contact is made



with a magnet in the pail top, which immediately exerts its force and lifts the metal disc shown at (2). This causes the front teat-cups to massage the cow's teats, while the two rear teat-cups are opened and milk is withdrawn. When contact of the revolving cam is broken the action is instantly reversed.

New Alpha Dairy Power Plant

For operating De Laval Milkers and Separators. Built like an automobile engine. Has mechanically operated overhead valves, splash oiling system, roller bearing crankshaft.

Heats water
while engine is being run, for washing milker.



The Cornell Countryman



W. J. Lamoureux,
Agr. Library,
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Volume XXVI

APRIL
1929

Number 7



Breaking Through the Barriers

TO many people power farming means the tractor. It means that, but it means more—much more. It means more than replacing muscle with metal, feed with fuel. It means pace governed not by the gait of an animal but by the nature of the job. It means continuous operation limited not by the fatigue of muscles but by the hours of day and night combined. It means man-capacity unhampered by unwieldiness of a team.

Power farming means plowing depth controlled by soil science, not sore shoulders. It means double disking instead of single disking. It means profit from prompt planting and pleasure in days set free. It means crops saved by shaft-driven machines when bull-wheels are mired down. It means combine economy instead of binder twine, shocking crews and bundle wagons. It means more feed available to make milk and meat. It means belt power to make that feed more palatable and digestible.

* * * * *

Power farming did not begin with the tractor, but in that dim age when first our forbears set the wind to lifting water, or made the brook grind grain to meal. It was power farming when steam began to drive the thresher and liberated horse-flesh from the killing circle of the sweep power.

It was power farming when gasoline took from man's hand the pump handle and the bucksaw.

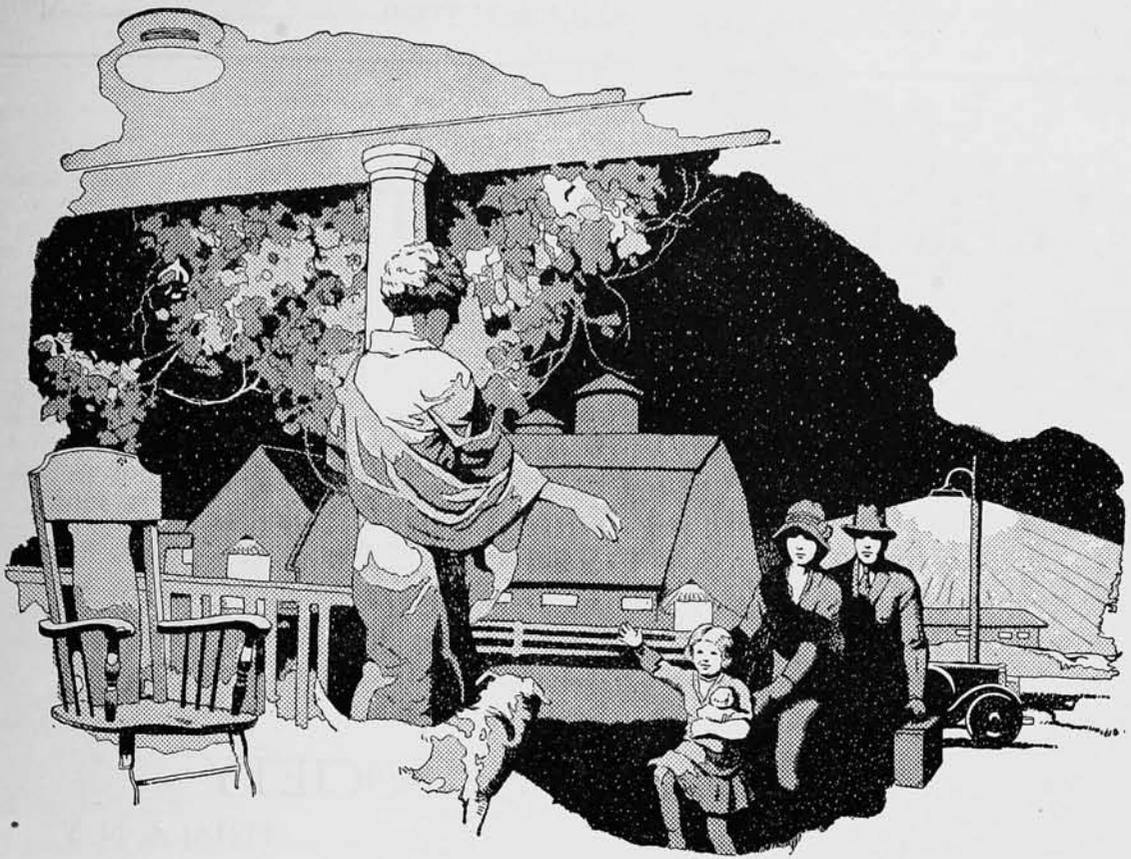
Nor is the tractor the end of the march of power farming. But it is the greatest step thus far—a momentous step because it has brought to tillage the iron hitch and broken the monopoly of the leathern trace.

* * * * *

Power farming equipment by John Deere means more than good tractors, more than good tractor implements and machines. It means tractor and implement engineered each to the other, a harmony of design achieving efficiency that can come only by team-work. It means short-cuts to simplicity and special features for convenient and economical operation that can come only by cooperation of tractor specialists with specialists in tillage, in planting, in cultivation, in harvesting—all backed by the resources of a great institution.

Nearly a century in serving agriculture has given the John Deere organization perspective to judge just where and how power will prove profitable on the farm. To maintain that record, to uphold that tradition as power farming progresses, is the John Deere purpose.

JOHN DEERE FARM EQUIPMENT
Leader in Quality for Nearly a Century



When Twilight Comes

When twilight comes, thousands of farm homes and buildings are lighted—lighted at the touch of a button—lighted by electricity, which is cleaner, cheaper, safer, and infinitely more convenient than the old methods. ¶ To be certain of the most economical and trouble-free electric service, install the G-E Wiring System and use G-E MAZDA lamps on your farm. ¶ Electricity is

bringing new profit to farms. The application of G-E motors does swiftly and cheaply hundreds of the old, slow, and tiring farm jobs. And in the farm home, electricity cooks, cleans, washes, irons, and refrigerates. ¶ If you are located on or near an electric power line, ask the power company for complete information concerning the possible uses of electricity on your farm.

Tune in on the General Electric Special Weekly Farm Program over G-E Stations WGY (Schenectady), KOA (Denver), KGO (Oakland). In addition, every Saturday evening at 9 P.M. Eastern Standard Time the "General Electric Hour" is broadcast over a nation-wide chain.



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Yard lighting makes your going easy and discourages marauders



A path of friendly light between house and barn



Farm tasks are more quickly and easily done under good light

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\$60⁰⁰

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Incorporated 1914

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A SPRING DAY

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXVI

April, 1929

Number 7

Use and Abuse of Protein Feeds

By F. B. Morrison

EVERY farmer naturally wishes to secure as much profit as possible from his farming operations. Yet, many fail to appreciate the basic facts which make profits possible.

No fact has been more clearly proved by the many experiments carried on at the various agricultural colleges and experiment Stations than the fact that balanced rations are absolutely necessary for maximum profits in stock farming. This fact has been clearly recognized by scientists ever since the first feeding standard was worked out by a European chemist in 1864.

Since then we have adopted into our every day lives the triumphs of modern scientific inventions. Many of us have failed to adopt in a similar manner the discoveries of the scientists regarding efficient stock feeding.

In pioneer days, with land low in price, pasturage abundant, and feed and labor cheap, it was relatively easy to make a profit from stock farming. This was true, though one knew little about the principles which govern the feeding and care of live stock and though he did not understand the value of the different stock feeds.

Conditions have now changed radically. It is less easy for the inefficient man to make profits in farming. Nevertheless, I believe that the future will hold out fully as great opportunities as the past for the farmer who is a master of his profession.

However, we must all realize that to make a good profit from stock farming or any other type of farming in the present and in the future, it will require a much more intelligent and scientific kind of farming than in the past.

We call a ration or daily feed which furnishes an animal with the correct kind and the right amount of the various food materials for its particular needs a balanced ration. Many farmers seem to be afraid of this term "balanced ration." Though they have heard about balanced rations, they have a very hazy idea as to whether the feeds they are supplying their stock provide balanced rations or not. In other words, they do not know whether

they are furnishing their live stock with the right kind or the proper amount of the various food nutrients to permit them to make profits.



FRANK BARON MORRISON

Protein is the food material most apt to be lacking in ordinary rations, and protein in abundance is needed by animals to furnish the raw material for the manufacture of meat, muscle, wool, and the protein part of milk. Therefore, the most important part of balancing a ration for live stock is to provide a proper amount of protein in the ration.

Recent investigations show that vitamins and mineral matter are also necessary for efficient rations. Fortunately, however, as is pointed out later in this discussion, these needs can generally be fully supplied by providing stock with good pasture in the summer and with plenty of well cured legume hay in the winter, perhaps with the addition of relatively cheap mineral supplements to furnish plenty of calcium and phosphorus.

It is important for stockmen to realize that the proper "balancing" of a ration often makes the difference between profit and loss.

In an experiment carried on some years ago by the Illinois Experiment Station one lot of cows was fed a ration which was palatable and sufficient in amount, but which was not balanced. These cows were fed all the corn silage they would eat—all the ground corn they wanted, three pounds of clover hay, and all the timothy hay they desired. The chief defect of this ration was that it was very low in protein.

These cows gave twenty pounds of milk a day, a yield which under present conditions is too low to be profitable. This was in spite of the fact that they had good productive capacity.

Later their ration was balanced by feeding sufficient protein-rich feed to meet the requirements of the feeding standards. These same cows then gave over thirty pounds of milk a day, an increase of about fifty per cent.

Numerous other examples might be given which show that an unbalanced ration is inefficient and unprofitable. Any farmer who is feeding his cows, his pigs or any other class of stock such a ration has no license to kick if he does not make any money. He might as well face these facts squarely.

To show how much protein and other food materials the various classes of animals need, scientists have carefully prepared feeding standards. By the use of these tables, together with other tables showing the food materials (digestible nutrients) furnished by the different feeds, one can, after a little practice, work out efficient balanced rations for his animals.

NO ONE expects to get a good mileage from the gasoline he buys unless he has the carburetor on his automobile adjusted correctly. Yet many men pay large sums for feed without knowing whether their purchases will correctly adjust the carburetors of their live stock. In other words, they do not know whether the feeds they supply will provide their stock

with a correct mixture of the various food nutrients, just as the correctly adjusted carburetor provides the gasoline engine with the right mixture of gas and air.

Every stock farmer who looks upon farming as a profession rather than merely as an occupation will take pride in mastering the methods of working out balanced rations. These are no more difficult than the problems of arithmetic he solved in the district school when a boy.

The high quality of the protein in milk is one of the reasons why it is such a good food for the human family. Milk is not only rich in protein, but the protein is of the very sort that supplements the deficiencies of the proteins in the common grains. Therefore, it is important that children receive an ample amount of it.

JUST A few words with reference to some of the practical applications of these discoveries, to show that these new truths do make a difference in practical stock feeding. I will mention briefly some of the trials we carried on in swine feeding at the University of Wisconsin.

In some of these experiments we fed corn and linseed meal to pigs on good pasture. Maybe some of you think this would make a good, well-balanced ration, for the pigs had plenty of protein. However, they always made much poorer gains than other pigs which were fed corn and tankage.

I am not speaking now from one experiment, but from the results of several experiments. On the average, pigs, fed corn and linseed meal have gained only about 1.1 pounds a day, while those fed corn and tankage gained about 1.4 pounds. Reduced to a money basis, linseed meal fed as the only supplement to corn for pigs on pasture, was only worth about \$19 a ton, compared to tankage at \$60 a ton. In other words, though the pigs made fairly good gains, the ration was not an efficient or economical one.

The supply of tankage would not be large enough to meet the demand if all those swine raisers used it who do not have skim milk or other dairy by-products for their pigs. Therefore, we began experiments to see whether we could not dilute the tankage, in order to make it go further.

What we did was to mix linseed meal and tankage in equal parts. To our surprise, these pigs did even better than those that were fed corn and tankage. Reducing the results to a money basis, although linseed meal fed as the only supplement to corn was worth only \$19 a ton, it was worth \$76 a ton when added to a ration of corn and tankage. A surprising difference, indeed.

This simply shows that, as we learn more about feeds, we are able to dovetail them together so as to make much more efficient rations, at least for certain classes of stock.

We have been carrying on experiments for several years to find efficient rations for fall pigs. Farmers in the northern states

who have dairy by-products, such as skim milk, available for feeding fall pigs, usually secure quite good results, if they are good hog men. On the other hand, where no dairy by-products are available, often pigs born in the fall fail to thrive and become unprofitable runts.

The ration of corn and tankage has for many years been taken as a standard by the various experiment stations. This ration gives good satisfaction with pigs on pasture, or even for pigs fed in the winter time in dry lot, without pasture, providing they are quite well grown when they are started on the ration.

However, if young fall pigs are fed this ration of only corn and tankage, often several will fail to thrive. This is true, even though the corn which is fed is yellow corn. We have been trying to develop efficient rations which can be used for feeding fall pigs by men who do not have dairy by-products available.

We have tried many different rations, with varying degrees of success. We have finally secured one which is remarkably efficient. This ration is simply corn—it may be either yellow corn or white corn, so far as I know—and, in addition, tankage, linseed meal, and chopped alfalfa hay. In this ration, linseed meal and alfalfa both appear to be necessary. If either of these ingredients are left out, the results are not so satisfactory.

We can recommend this ration to farmers as the best combination which we have thus far developed, and one which will ordinarily give them just as good results with fall pigs as though they had dairy by-products available. We are continuing these experiments still further, in the hope that we will find out other rations which are just as efficient, or perhaps even more efficient.

IN CONCLUSION, let us consider what all of these recent discoveries mean in terms of practical stock feeding. To me, all of these recent experiments conclusively show the high value of legume hay for stock feeding, and the great importance of dairy products in the human diet.

Let us briefly review the merits of legume hay for stock feeding. First of all, you will recall that I discussed the necessity of livestock getting a sufficient amount of protein—in other words, a balanced ration. One of the primary reasons why you should grow an abundance of legumes is because they are rich in protein, alfalfa hay being nearly as rich in protein as is wheat bran.

Next, I discussed the importance of the quality of proteins, and pointed out that legume hay contains protein of the right kind or quality to supplement the deficiencies of the cereal grains.

Other great advantages of legume hay are the richness in lime and in vitamin A and vitamin D, the two vitamins that are apt to be lacking in the rations fed live-

stock. Legume hay is rich in both of these vitamins, if it is well-cured and green in color.

There are, therefore, all of these important reasons for growing plenty of legume hay on every stock farm. In other words, these recent discoveries in stock feeding, reduced to their simplest terms, emphasize anew the importance of large acreages of legumes in any well-planned system of agriculture.

At the University of Wisconsin the agricultural chemistry department carried on experiments which show these facts plainly. They took young pigs and confined them in cages so that they could analyze all the food eaten by the animals and also all the excrements. Thus, they could tell just what went on within the pig. If a young pig is fed corn grain as the only kind of protein, it will be able to retain or use only about 23 per cent of the protein in the corn grain—less than one-quarter.

About the same result will be secured if the pig is fed wheat, barley, oats, or rye. It does not make much difference which one of the cereal grains is fed as the only source of protein.

If the same pig is fed milk protein, it will be able to use for growth 55 to 60 per cent of the entire protein in the milk. In other words, it can actually turn into flesh more than one-half of the protein on its feed.

LINSEED meal is an excellent feed for livestock, is it not? However, surprising results are secured when linseed meal is fed as the only protein-rich feed to young pigs. They will be able to use only about 17 per cent of the protein in the linseed meal for growth, or even less than when corn or other grain is fed.

If linseed meal is mixed with corn, a trifle better results will be secured than with linseed meal as the only kind of protein. Even with such a combination the results will not be very good, however, for the pigs will be able to use only about one-third of the protein in the mixture.

However, if corn and milk are mixed together in the right proportion to make a balanced ration, then the pigs will use for growth over 60 per cent of the proteins in the milk and corn combination. In other words, we can take this poor corn protein and mix it with the right proportion of good milk protein and make an exceedingly efficient mixture—a mixture which will be just as good as pure milk protein.

These results are due to the fact that milk protein is richer than linseed meal in some of the building stones or amino acids which corn lacks. Therefore, the rich supply of these amino acids makes good the deficiency in the corn grain. This is an exceedingly important matter in feeding certain classes of stock. In feeding pigs, especially those not on pasture, it is of vital importance.

I have never yet seen good results in pig feeding where a man has fed young pigs not on pasture such a ration as corn and middlings or corn and linseed meal.

Why is this? One of the primary reasons is that the protein in such a ration is not of the right kind or quality.

If some of you have a flock of chickens from which you are not getting many eggs, the fault may be in the ration the chickens are receiving. If they are getting corn, oats, linseed meal, wheat middlings, and wheat bran, do not blame the chickens at all. Blame the quality of the protein in the ration. If you would put some meat scraps or plenty of skim milk in the ration, and be sure that the chickens are provided with enough mineral matter, they would be able to manufacture more eggs, because they would have the right kind of raw material.

In all stock feeding operations, look at your animals simply as machines which convert the product of your fields into finished products, like meat, eggs, etc. You must have the right kind of raw material and in the proper amount.

This is a matter of vital importance in swine feeding. For instance, in one experiment we have carried on, pigs that were fed barley and linseed meal gained only about a pound a day. On the other hand, pigs which were fed barley and whey gained over two and one-half pounds a day. These were well-grown feeder pigs, and, therefore, were capable of making large gains under favorable conditions. This is an exceedingly interesting result, because whey is not very rich in protein, but yet the pigs produced remarkably efficient results.

As you of course know, most of the protein in the milk goes into the cheese, leaving only eight-tenths of one pound of protein in every 100 pounds of whey. Yet it so happens that this small amount of protein is of the very kind that is necessary to supplement barley protein. Therefore, the combination of barley and whey makes an exceedingly good ration for pigs.

Very young pigs need a larger amount of protein than is furnished by barley and whey; therefore, they should be fed some protein-rich feed in addition. On the other hand, for well-grown pigs weighing 150 pounds, barley and whey alone make an efficient ration.

In feeding dairy cattle and also beef cattle, the quality of the protein is not of so much importance, providing you have such good roughages as legume hay and corn silage. This is because the proteins in legume hay and in corn forage are of quite good quality. Therefore, if dairy cows are fed alfalfa or clover hay, with corn silage and farm grains, there is no necessity of worrying about the quality of the proteins in the ration. You can buy whichever protein-rich feed is the cheapest for you to use.

On the other hand, in pig feeding, as I shall mention later, the quality of the protein may make all the difference between profit and loss.

What about feeding boys and girls? Here again, the quality of the protein is of

tremendous importance. I have seen children come to a district school bringing lunches which were decidedly unsuitable. What did they bring for lunch? Bread (sometimes bread spread with butter, but sometimes with oleomargarine), jam, coffee (sometimes without cream), and pickles, pie, or cake. This is an exceedingly poor diet for a young, growing child. The proteins in such a diet are about as unsatisfactory as in the inefficient ration I mentioned that the pigs on barley and linseed meal received. Also, there was not enough protein in such a diet. Furthermore, there were other deficiencies.

SINCE it is a matter of much practical importance to determine whether dairymen can provide a simple, cheap home ration which will maintain high dairy production, extensive experiments were carried on at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture to study this matter.

During two winters we fed cows in our pure bred dairy herd a ration consisting of alfalfa hay, corn silage, and a mixture of half corn and half oats (all home grown feeds) in comparison with a ration made up of the same feeds plus a mixture of linseed and cottonseed meal.

In the first experiment each group of cows was continued on the same ration throughout the entire winter period. This was done as it seemed possible that the home-grown ration might maintain a high production for a brief period, but that the amount of protein in the ration might be too low to keep up the production throughout the winter. In the second trial the double reversal method was used so as to eliminate the effects of the individuality of the cows.

In each trial of home-grown ration containing no purchased concentrates maintained the yield of milk and of butter fat as well as the ration to which linseed meal and cottonseed meal had been added.

These trials, together with the results of nutrition experiments previously carried on by the agricultural chemistry department at Wisconsin, show that when cows have plenty of choice alfalfa hay, there is no need of purchasing expensive protein-rich concentrates to keep up good production. This means that alfalfa hay is sufficiently rich in protein to balance the ration when combined with corn silage and a mixture of such farm grains as corn and oats or silage and oats. In these trials the nutritive ration of the home-grown alfalfa hay ration was 1:6.8 to 1:7.1. These are approximately the nutritive ratios recommended for general dairy production.

For cows forced to maximum production on official tests, it is undoubtedly desirable to increase the amount of protein in the ration by the use of purchased protein-rich concentrates, even when plenty of choice alfalfa hay is available. With such animals the desired object is the largest possible yield of milk without much regard for the economy of production.

Even where dairymen purchase all or nearly all of the concentrates they feed their cows, it is exceedingly important for them to realize that the amount of protein they should have in the concentrate mixture they feed should depend on the kind of roughage the cows are receiving.

For example, with all the good alfalfa hay the cows will clean up twice a day, plus corn silage, the concentrate mixture for cows producing as high as 1 pound to 1.25 pounds butter fat a day need not contain more than 16 per cent protein. On the other hand, if there is available only protein-poor roughages, such as timothy hay with corn silage, a concentrate mixture containing 22 to 24 per cent protein is necessary for cows of the same productive capacity.

In determining the amount of protein-rich feeds to use, the dairymen should not forget to take into consideration the manurial value of different concentrates. While the manure resulting from feeding a ton of farm grain has a value of only five dollars to six dollars, the high-protein concentrates have a much higher manurial value.

The question is often asked, "Is it dangerous to feed dairy cows a much larger amount of protein than recommended by the feeding standards?" This depends, first of all, on the kind of protein-rich feeds which are fed in large quantities. Without question, the feeding of too much cottonseed meal may be injurious to dairy cows and other livestock. This is due primarily to the fact that cottonseed meal contains more or less of a poisonous compound known as gossypol.

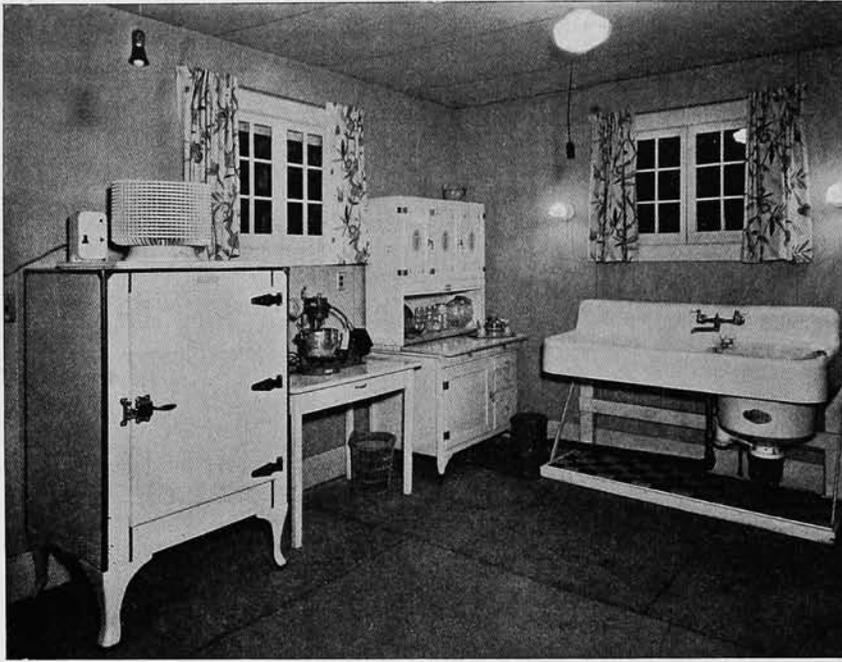
There should, however, be no fear in using a reasonable amount of cottonseed meal for dairy cows. When fed in a suitable ration, along with silage in the winter and pasture in the summer, as much as 2 to 2.5 pounds per head daily may be fed with entire safety. In the South as much as 3 to 4 pounds a head daily has been safely fed for long periods as part of a suitable ration.

In general, the feeding of excessive amounts of protein throws a heavier load than usual on the liver and kidneys in getting rid of the superfluous nitrogenous material. This is perhaps the reason why bad results may follow when cows on official tests are fed an unusually large allowance of protein-rich feeds, unless extreme care is taken in feeding such rations.

Proteins are exceedingly complicated compounds, made up of many different building stones, which the chemist calls "amino acids". Scientists have recently discovered that some proteins contain all the different kinds of amino acids, while others are incomplete, and do not contain certain of these "building stones."

They have furthermore found that animals need for growth and even life itself all of these (Continued on page 219)

Rural Electricity and the Home



THE KITCHEN OF A WELL EQUIPPED HOME
Electric Fixtures Throughout Characterize the Model Home of Today.

AS ELECTRICITY reaches the rural sections more and more, the farmers and homemakers will need to know about how to use it. This last Farm and Home Week, there were lectures and demonstrations by the rural engineering department and Home Economics College showing proper housewiring and lighting. The department also had a large number of electrical appliances and house furnishings.

The demonstrations and lectures were in charge of F. B. Wright of the rural engineering department. He was assisted by G. E. Morin, Alma Scidmore, and M. J. Robinson of the Home Economics College. Miss Morin and Mrs. Scidmore selected the furnishings and decorations. Miss Robinson helped select the equipment.

The exhibits included a completely furnished kitchen, dining room, and living room. They were all completely equipped with electrical appliances and properly furnished. The furnishings were selected to show how new furniture could be blended with old. Expense was considered too, and the curtains and draperies were inexpensive but harmonious. The rooms showed how a few simple things could make a room attractive and liveable.

In the kitchen, part of which is shown here, everything was arranged to give the housewife a convenient, pleasant work room. The electrical apparatus included a refrigerator, a range, a dish washer, and a food mixer. It had that great boon to the farm woman, a complete water system. The water was heated by an electric water heater. The range was one of the kind in whose oven you put the supper and go to town for the groceries and forget about

it. The clock turns the heat on and the heat is regulated so that when you come in it is all done. The central light eliminates shadow. The switch for it also had an outlet in the bottom for a flat iron. There were local lights at the sink so you would not be working in your own shadow. There was a power outlet by the table for the food mixer, toaster, or grill, and one by the refrigerator. Every farm woman who saw it probably desired a kitchen like it, so spotlessly white and convenient with all the labor saving devices that are so needed on a farm.

Each room had an electric clock which was designed for the room it was used in. You never have to wind one of these clocks, just plug it into an outlet and it runs.

When wash day comes around, there were electric washing machines and ironers and then, to help with the mending, an electric sewing machine.

During the spring house cleaning, the electric paint sprayer would be handy, and every week the electric vacuum cleaner would be useful. There was a handy pick-up motor for the cleaner in place of the usual lot of attachments that soon find their way to the attic. A wax attachment for the cleaner was also shown. This would be a good investment for homes with hardwood floors.

In the dining room, the only new pieces of furniture were the chiffonier, buffet, and the chair at the left. The four straight back chairs were so old they once belonged to President McKinley. The dish rack at the right was made at home.

In the living room was an all electric radio and a victrola.

EVERYWHERE there were lights and plenty of them. They were bright or softly shaded as need be, from the brilliant one in the center of the kitchen to the softly shaded one by the sewing machine. They were in all shapes too. There were the candelabra in the dining room and reading light that could be clamped on any where.

In case the power line does not reach the farm, home lighting plants were demonstrated, for electricity is practical on most all farms now.

The rural engineering department will be glad to be of any service in helping solve your electrical problems.



A MODEL DINING ROOM
A Good Dining Room Must Combine Ease of Service, Comfort, and Convenience.

Eggs and the State

By A. Van Wagenen

EGGS are one of the most complete foods of the present day. Who could ask for more than a pair of fresh eggs, fried, soft-boiled, poached,—how do you like them? Eggs are just as tasty and beneficial when mixed in cakes and other foods, but a fresh egg can be consumed with pleasure and delight alone, unmixed with other substances to disguise its taste. How can one tell when one gets a fresh egg before he eats it? The average consumer has no knowledge of the methods of testing the quality and freshness of an egg before he actually eats it and furthermore does not care to bother with such an operation each time he buys eggs. Therefore he must trust to the retailer to give him that quality of egg which he asks and pays for. Before March, 1927, when the "Better Egg Bill" became a law, the buying of egg was a sort of hit and miss operation, the customer relied upon his confidence in the retailer and luck. To quote Chief Inspector F. A. Jones of the New York State Department of Agriculture:

"Until recently, buying eggs was something like buying a cat in a bag. If the eggs on display had all white or brown shells, were clean and decorated with signs reading—*JUST FROM THE FARM, NEW LAID, JUST RECEIVED*, and the like, and the price high, the consumers took it for granted that they were getting fresh eggs. Many cold storage eggs were sold under such captions without detection."

Who of us, before the passage of this law, has not bought eggs labeled *STRICTLY FRESH* or some such similar impressive title and taken them home, only to find several of each dozen in a decided state of purefaction. No redress could be had except as could be obtained by threatening the dealer to discontinue trade if it happened again. But even this threat could accomplish little in the way of definite results and better eggs.

Of course, at this time there was in force a cold storage law that required eggs all stored and sold in the State to have marked on the case the dates on which they were placed in and removed from storage and also when retailed that they should be labeled storage eggs. The difference in price between fresh and storage eggs led many dishonest dealers to seek methods of evading the law. Many clever dodges were devised and put into operation. It was a simple matter to store the eggs in another state and then ship them to the New York State markets without being labeled or in anyway identified as storage eggs. Eggs not held in storage in the State could not be acted upon by the cold storage law. Another very simple method of evasion

was the transferring of eggs from the marked cases to new cases and so obliterating all traces of their existence in storage. This practice of evading the law became so general and could be practiced in so many different and undetectable ways that even the honest dealers were forced to practice evasion to meet the competition of the dishonest. The retailers began to call eggs that looked well and could pass muster on external appearance fresh, and those that did not, storage, whether the eggs had been in storage or were fresh. The eggs were graded on purely external appearances and not upon quality. The net result was that the consumer, getting the poorer quality eggs labeled "storage" acquired a sense of distrust for storage eggs that clings to them to the present day. Oftentimes even the supposedly better grade of eggs, called fresh, were of a decidedly questionable quality. The final result was that the customer became distrustful, not only of the storage eggs, but all eggs in general and consequently consumption decreased due to the gamble the customer had to take each time he bought eggs. The State Legislature recognized this situation in the egg industry and passed in March 1927, the Better Egg Bill. It was signed by the governor and became a law. This law made it a misdemeanor to offer for sale or sell any egg unfit for human consumption, placed certain restrictions on the use of the term 'fresh' as applied to eggs and removed the former restrictions on the sale of cold storage eggs. It provided, instead of the former external appearance, hit or miss quality method of sales, a basis of specified grades and standards for the sale of eggs. The commissioner of agriculture and markets was to establish and enforce these grades. The commissioner established a set of grades and they became effective on September 12, 1927.

THESE grades were five in number, based upon those all ready established by the United States Government as standard of quality for individual eggs on a basis of interior quality, shell texture, and uniformity of size. The grading to be done by candling and in case of any dispute, the candling test for interior quality should be used to determine the grade in which an egg belonged. The tremendous change that would be brought about in the retail trade by the immediate enforcing of these requirements was realized and so, as a temporary measure the fifth grade of unclassified eggs was inserted in the standards. This grade was made to give the dealer who had not learned the grades and method of grading an opportunity to do so and sell his eggs without grading pro-

vided they did not contain any that were unfit for human consumption.

The fact that the measure was passed but with no provision for funds for enforcement made it necessary for the department of agriculture and markets to remove men from other activities and train them in egg candling and grading. As a result the work of enforcement was slow and largely of an educational nature for the first year. The retailers had to be taught the grades before they could be expected to grade their eggs. The unclassified grade was a means provided to tide over the interim while they could learn the grades. The dealers apparently took little or no interest in grading and immediately began to abuse the privilege granted them by placing all their eggs in the unclassified grade without making any attempt to learn to grade them. The result of this action was that quality grades did not appear in general and when they did a great many of the eggs did not meet the quality of the grade in which they were placed. The good quality eggs and the poor were mixed together, and the consumer was no better off then before in the matter of buying quality and getting what he paid for.

The abuse of the grading law hurt other people as well as the consumer. The producer who raised a quality product, graded, and handled them as such saw his eggs placed in the same class with those of his neighbor who gathered his eggs when the mood urged and shipped them when he thought he had held onto them long enough, as well as with eggs that had been held in storage. Consequently the good producer was penalized and failed to get the additional profit his product deserved. Under the spirit of the law the eggs thus produced as good quality would be placed in a suitable grade and would receive a suitable price and the poorer quality product would receive only what it was worth. The producer antagonism thus aroused was further increased by the misinformation given by dealers that the low prices were caused by the law which enabled storage eggs to compete actively with the fresh as produced by the farmers by removing the cold storage restrictions and pooling all the eggs in the same grade.

It is interesting to note in this connection that according to good authority, of all the cold storage eggs found in the retail trade and tested, only five to ten per cent could meet the grade of a reasonably fresh egg. Can such a small percentage of cold storage eggs, which must be of good quality to meet the grade in the first place, affect to any great degree the price of fresh good quality eggs? Apparently not, because in spite of the reported decrease in price by

dealers due to the removal of eggs from cold storage law, the average price of eggs for 1928 was above that for 1927, before the law became effective. This is also in spite of receipts at the larger markets being heavier and the imports greater in 1928 than in 1927.

The problem of removing the possibility of the abuse of the privilege granted by the inclusion of the unclassified grades has become of greater and greater proportions and has attracted sufficient attention so that there are at present several proposed amendments to the "Better Egg Bill" up

for hearing an possible enactment. The first of these is the removal of the unclassified grade from the law and the selling of all ungraded eggs as grade "C," the lowest of the present grades that are considered edible. This amendment will force the retailers (Continued on page 218)

Transformation of Living Energy During Incubation

By Alexis L. Romanoff

A FRESH egg contains a large amount of highly nutritious food materials. Among these are: proteins, fats, carbohydrates, and minerals. They constitute a complete and well-balanced ration provided by nature for the development of the embryo. The yolk and the white (albumen) of the egg contain the food materials in a form ready to be consumed by the growing organism. Their completeness and availability cause the growth of the embryo to proceed so rapidly that at the end of three weeks of incubation the fully-developed chick appears.

The accompanying chart illustrates the composition of an egg weighing 60 grams before incubation and the proportions of chick, unused yolk, and shell with other waste matter when the process is complete. The loss of 10 grams during incubation may be accounted for by the chick's exertion of living energy in transforming the food materials by the metabolic process. Building up and breaking down in the organism go hand in hand, and they manifest themselves in four measureable factors, as follows:

1. Evaporation of water..... 11 grams
 2. Excretion of carbon dioxide.... 2 grams
-
- Total loss..... 13 grams
3. Consumption of oxygen..... 3 grams
-
- Total gain..... 3 grams
-
- Difference..... 10 grams
4. Heat elimination..... 20 Calories

During these processes every part of the egg is properly utilized, and but little of the waste matter is left. The proteins are used for the building of tissue, the fats for energy and heat production; and the minerals, including those of the shell, primarily lime (calcium), are used for the formation of the bony structure of the chick.

THE FOREGOING discussion suggests that the process of the incubation is not a simple one. Though the embryo is hidden within the egg, it obeys, just the same, all the laws of nature governing living organisms. It grows and maintains life through the same processes as other animals do; namely, respiration, nutrition, assimilation of food, and excretion of the waste matter.

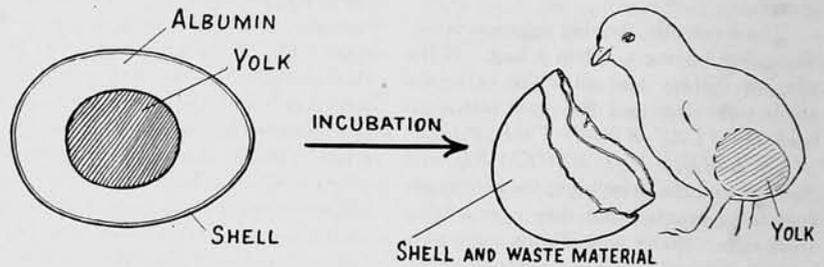
On the other hand, the embryo, unlike other animals, depends upon the quality of food materials already stored in the egg and also upon the surrounding environment. The proper environmental conditions of incubation are:

1. Heat—to promote growth.
2. Ventilation—to supply oxygen and remove carbon dioxide.
3. Moisture—to prevent excessive evaporation.

4. Exercise (turning)—to stimulate growth.

Since the quality of eggs and the environmental conditions vary, we should expect variation in the efficiency of transformation of living energy from the egg to the chick. Therefore, in practice, the strong, vigorous, healthy chicks may be produced only from good eggs and under the right kind of environmental conditions of incubation.

TRANSFORMATION OF LIVING ENERGY FROM THE EGG TO THE CHICK



BEFORE INCUBATION			AFTER INCUBATION		
	WEIGHT (GRAMS)	HEAT VALUE (CALORIES)		WEIGHT (GRAMS)	HEAT VALUE (CALORIES)
YOLK	20	60	BODY OF CHICK	30	40
ALBUMEN	30	30	UNUSED YOLK	10	30
SHELL	10	TRACE	SHELL, ETC.	10	TRACE
TOTAL	60	90	TOTAL	50	70

ANALYSES:					
EGG CONTENTS (50 GR.)			CHICK (30 GR.)		
	GRAMS	PER CENT		GRAMS	PER CENT
TOTAL SOLIDS	12.5	100.0	TOTAL SOLIDS	6.0	100.0
ORGANIC MATTER	12.1	96.8	ORGANIC MATTER	5.5	91.7
PROTEIN	6.8	54.4	PROTEIN	3.5	58.4
FAT	5.0	40.0	FAT	2.0	33.3
CARBOHYDRATE	.3	2.4	CARBOHYDRATE	TRACE	TRACE
INORGANIC MATTER	.4	3.2	INORGANIC MATTER	.5	8.3
CALCIUM	.05	.4	CALCIUM	.2	3.3
PHOSPHORUS	.2	1.6	PHOSPHORUS	.15	2.5
OTHERS	.15	1.2	OTHERS	.15	2.5

The 4-H Poultry Club Projects

A Resume of Some Outstanding Boy Poultry Leaders

PICTURE—a boy of 13, living in the rural districts of one of the hill sections of New York State. As one of his many farm chores, he has had wished on him the job of caring for the chickens, which consist of a flock of 50 scrub hens, all breeds, all sizes, all colors, and all ages; feed is high and scarce, during the winter very little is fed, the strongest survive, and spring finds a sorry looking bunch. The lad enrolls as a member of the 4-H poultry club in his neighborhood, rears a flock of late-hatched chicks, and at the county fair exhibits his best cockerel and pullet.

A second picture—but a few miles away in an up-to-date community of the same county lives a lad of about the same age. He also enrolls in 4-H club work and with the advice and assistance of his neighbor, a successful poultryman, rears a flock of choice well-bred chicks from high-producing stock exhibiting his best cockerel and pullet at this same county fair.

Both boys listen while the judge gives his decision, the blue ribbon is placed on the pen belonging to lad number 2. Boy number 1, sportsman like, congratulates the winner, bags his chickens, throwing the gunny sack over his shoulder, returns home making a solemn resolution to win the coming year. With the advice and assistance of the county club agent, the following year he comes back to the county fair, with the best that money can buy. This pair is not brought in a gunny sack but in a neat home-made coop.

He gets the biggest kick of his life, to date, when he sees the judge pin the blue

SOME 4-H POULTRYMEN

The names and achievements of some 4-H boys who have developed excellent poultry flocks follow.

Leo Chamberlain, whose picture appears on this page, has been a 4-H club member for several years and has developed an excellent flock of purebred White Leghorn and Rhode Island Red poultry. He represented New York 4-H club members at the poultry judging contest, Madison Square Garden, in 1927. Leo has trap-nested his flock and developed a strain of exceptionally high producers. During the last year he won high honors in the New York State egg laying contest for both 4-H club members and adult poultry farmers. His hen won a Grand Championship prize in the 4-H club exhibit at the New York State fair, last fall.

John Lummuka, Newfield, has the largest 4-H flock in Tompkins County. He has over 300 White Leghorns.

Howard Harrison, East Masonville, Delaware County, is 19 years old and has a flock of 425 White Leghorn hens.

Dean Fisher, Warsaw, Wyoming County, keeps a flock of 300 White Wyandottes and 100 Black Jersey Giants. He is 15 years old.

Thomas Healy, Honeoye Falls, owns a home farm flock of 100 birds.

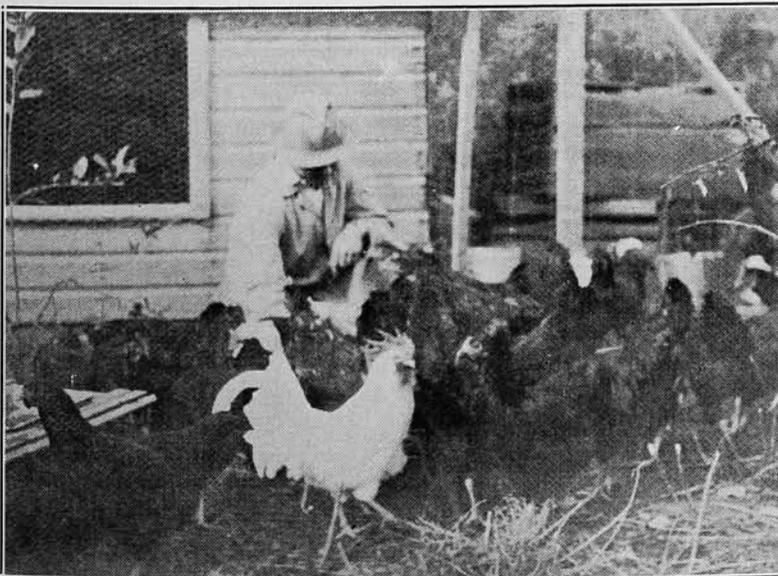
ribbon on his coop. No more scrub chickens for him. He asks questions, reads bulletins and articles on the subject of rearing and keeping better poultry, and does not stop there but puts into practice what he has read.

A FEW years later, proud of the boys success, the parents have turned over the care of the farm flock, giving him full charge. Gradually he has increased the size and improved the quality of his poultry until, by using good methods, keeping records as a member of the Home Egg Laying Contest, together with the study of marketing, he now owns a flock of money-makers which are laying eggs the year round.

One year, as a member of the winning agricultural demonstration team in the county, he won the trip to the State fair, living at Camp Pyrke, with 300 4-H Club members from different counties of New York State. Another year, high man at the county 4-H poultry judging contest—he won the trip to the State 4-H poultry judging contest at Ithaca, New York—there he was one of the three highest scoring individuals, which comprise the team to represent New York State at the National 4-H poultry judging contest held at the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show, New York City. Making these trips throughout the country, he comes in contact with a worth-while class of men and women, boys and girls from north, south, east and west—an education in itself. He is no longer the backward diffident country lad of a few years ago. Giving demonstrations before the public, and conducting club meetings he has acquired self-confidence and is able to express himself in an intelligent manner.

As a result of his club work and club play, he is interested and takes a prominent part in all activities for the betterment of his community. In New York State, there are 2300 4-H poultry club members—many of whom are of the above type. Because of their liking for poultry keeping, together with their affiliation with the 4-H club in the community, these boys and girls have developed the 4-H's—Head, Heart, Hands and Health—and are citizens of whom we are proud.

The requirements for poultry club members this year are, in chicken growing, set at least 60 eggs or buy 30 day old chicks. Project includes rearing and management of the chicks until pullets are matured in October. Whenever possible it is recommended that the project include the entire number of chicks to be raised on the farm.



LEO CHAMBERLAIN

He Has Developed an Excellent Flock of White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds which Have Proven Excellent Layers.



Through Our Wide Windows

A New Creation

OUR campus, particularly the Ag campus, is overly organized, which is quite often common to university campuses everywhere. The list of organizations to which we are all eligible may include some seven or eight clubs, sororities, fraternities, associations, and what not each of which fulfills certain definite, though limited, purposes. Each has its own organization, its own officers, its own committees, and specializes, to a certain degree, in certain fields. They are individual, quite often small, and in many instances competitive. We then have a picture of our upper campus student organizations, a group of small interests without any real connecting link or unifying influence.

A second attempt is being made to supply this link in the newly formed Ag Home Ec Association. The purpose of the Association is primarily that of unifying and solidifying the upper campus in those activities in which each group is interested. Every member of either the College of Home Economics or Agriculture will automatically be a member of the Association, though the control will be in the hands of an executive committee made up of representatives of every one of the upper campus groups. Thus we would have a typically representative body, the only type which could possibly be effective for a body as large as the Association would be.

The experience with the failure of the Ag-Domecon Council should be a good lesson in the placing of responsibility. It is apparent that its failure was imminent because there was little or no responsibility placed on any particular individual of the council; consequently little or nothing was done and it died a natural death. This should be borne in mind by the organizers of the new Association, so that when it functions, it will function smoothly and quickly, and carry the weight that it should.

The new Association is indeed worthy of our whole hearted support, and though its functions are few, they necessitate a strong, representative organization which it is hoped that the new Association will supply.

Corn Borer

IN the Post Office downtown hangs a poster which proclaims to all who chance to look that way that we are quarantined against the European Corn Borer. It tells the conditions under which corn may be shipped, necessary inspection, and other details, but the most significant thing it tells is the area quarantined. The spread of the pest is appalling. Practically all of the North Eastern states are under quarantine and the restrictions apply as far west as Indiana.

We have the borer with us; now how well will we work together to keep him under control? In the East where most of the corn is grown for silage it is entirely possible to keep the borer under control. By plowing stubble under deeply, and burning weeds and rubbish we destroy the borer's winter home. Careful fitting in the spring will prevent bringing this material to the surface, and we can keep the number of borers small. There is no danger of their living long in the silo. Although most farmers know these precautions, the question is, will they

carry them out? If we wait for the borer to prove his destructiveness, as was done in some parts of Canada, we will have complete crop failures before long. If even a few farmers neglect to clean up their fields, enough borers will live over to ravage a large region, for the moths which appear in late spring can fly as far as twenty miles in one night, and each female may lay eggs all along her route.

Perhaps we are selfish to consider our own problem first, when that in the corn belt is so much more serious. Even though their cropping system is not as well adapted to borer control as ours we mustn't feel too sure of our safety from loss. We may have to have laws to compel all farmers to clean up their fields in the fall, to prevent one man's negligence from injuring hundreds.

Legislating for the Farmer

OUR State legislature at Albany, with the help of the Governor, seems to have begun a series of acts which will undoubtedly have their effect on the farmers of the State. It is apparent that the executive and legislative bodies are in accord, at least in purpose, with giving all possible aid to the farmers of the State, as true as it is that their methods may be different.

The new tax on gasoline, the egg classification bill, and the appropriations bill for the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics are the most recent innovations which will have their effect on the farmers of the State. The gas tax is designed to help in the building of roads which are bound to help the farmer. It is an equitable means of supplying the necessary funds for this purpose. Under this plan the users of the highways will pay in proportion to the amount they use the roads and the benefits that will be derived from better roads, particularly to the rural population, will be immense, and have a far reaching effect on property values, market conditions, and home improvement.

The better egg bill is another bill which may be effective, at least to our poultry raisers and consumers. The consumer will be better protected from shady practices of unscrupulous merchants who are apt to take advantage of the public's inability to tell good eggs from poor eggs and at the same time it will have a tendency to stabilize the wholesale price of eggs. There seems to be a question as to what it will do to the farm price of eggs, though it seems that it will be a great help, particularly to the producer of fancy eggs, and it should not greatly reduce the price of the medium grades. It is particularly aimed at retail unfairness and should thus tend to help the farm prices and other market conditions to make a quicker sale at a greater price.

The Governor wisely vetoed the blanket appropriation bill for the College budget, and it is expected that a detailed bill will soon be forthcoming to cover the expenses for the year. It is expected that under the new bill that a great deal of red tape will be done away with which was necessitated by the wording of the vetoed bill. We may expect that the Legislature and the Governor will accomplish much for our agricultural interests with which both parties are in sympathy.



Former Student Notes

'09

C. S. "Tommie" Scoon is farming on his father's farm at Geneva. The farm has been in the family for generations, but "Tommie" is trying something new. He has given up feeding steers for a breeding herd of about twenty Aberdeen-Angus. Last year, his first in the new enterprise, he had some hard luck when three of his cows were struck by lightning, but he is still enthusiastic over the venture. He raises cabbage and a few other crops in addition to taking care of his breeding herd. He may be reached at Geneva, New York.

'12

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Andrews announce the arrival on January 24 of Roger. Mr. Andrews is foreman of the instruction plant in the poultry department.

Fred H. Cockell has a large hatchery near Milwaukie, Oregon. He has 60,000 egg capacity and has built a large and profitable business about his "husky chicks".

'14

One of the leading recent successes of former men on the hill is that of Roy T. Argood. On January 10 he was awarded one of the four gold medals annually presented by the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture for meritorious service in that state. He is now head of the poultry department at the Norfolk County Agricultural School. His success as a teacher is a prominent example of the success of some of our graduates in the educational field. Mr. Argood has had several appointments since leaving Cornell including instruction work in Michigan, Illinois, New York, and finally Massachusetts. He has also taken various courses in principles and methods of education at Harvard summer school, Cornell short courses, Boston University, Massachusetts Agricultural College and University extension. At the Norfolk County School, where he has been since 1919 he has developed a model Rhode Island Red plant with 500 laying birds and 100 breeders and other equipment that goes to maintain such a plant. By trap-nesting and pedigree hatching, in the past four years he has developed a strain of high producing birds

among which is Lady Norfolk who produced 305 eggs for the year ending October 26, 1928. She is the first 300 egg bird of any variety in Norfolk county. Gold medals for teachers in the prosaic art of making a hen lay are not common so it may be well understood that Mr. Argood has achieved an exceptional and unique success for which he has been duly rewarded. Congratulations Roy.



ROY T. ARGOOD AND LADY NORFOLK
Lady Norfolk Has Proven Herself to be an Excellent Hen and the first 300 Egg Bird in Norfolk Country.

'16

A second daughter was born on March 5 to Royal G. Bird and Mrs. Bird (nee Barbara Kephart '21). Royal is putting his forestry to practical advantage with the International Paper Company. Their home is in Pleasantville, New York.

'17

On February 17 a son Herman Andrew, Jr. was born to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Andrew Hanemann. He is assistant director of the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg. His home is at 509 Sixteenth Street, New Cumberland, Pennsylvania.

'18

'Doc' Robson was back to Farm and Home Week. He is raising seeds near Geneva.

"C. J. Morgan '21 is Scout Executive for the county of Sussex with his address at Newton, New Jersey.

'22

F. Murray Wigsten is now with the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corporation. He is working on the development of the Rural electric lines. Murray was formerly Farm Bureau agent of Ulster County.

"Roy Crissey '22 is farming his father's farm at Glenwood, New Jersey, specializing in fruit. Roy is not married."

'23

H. 'Hank' Arnold is farming near Canandaigua near Fred Henry also '23.

Horace C. Bird and Mrs. Bird (Aurelia D. Vaughn '23 A.B.) live on route 1, Medina. Bird works on their farm in the summer and is with the Merchants Dispatch in the winter.

Mabel A. Blend is teaching foods in the Frances Scott Key Industrial Demonstration School in Baltimore. She has been there most of the time since she left Cornell. Her daughter, Ruth Abbey, is a freshman at Eastern High. Her address is 2223 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Since graduation Jean D. Blue has been teaching in high schools. From 1924-1927 she taught domestic science in the South Park High School in Buffalo. She is now teaching homemaking in Hammondsport.

Edmund R. Bower has been utilizing his floricultural education in the growing of flowers and vegetables under glass. He is in business with his father where he has been since 1927. For the preceding three years he was with the Peter Henderson Seed Company of New York City. He is married and his address is 176 Coleman Avenue, Elmira.

Esther Hall Brace as yet has not been lured from the paths of teaching. For two years she taught science and homemaking in the Farmington State Normal in Maine. Now for the past three years she has been teaching in the Richmond Hill High School, Richmond Hill, New York. Her address is, 8405-112th Street.

Florence T. Broadbooks is making use of her floriculture work in Rochester. She is a landscape architect in that city and holds forth at 306 Hiram Sibley Building, Rochester.

As Sydney Brooke says, "Am trying to get rich but unable to locate the proper formula." He thinks he possibly has found it in selling plumbing supplies. He is married and has one daughter, Anne. His address is 1167 Colgate Avenue, Bronx, New York.

Arthur J. Collins, Jr. is married and has one child, Cynthia Emily. His wife graduated from Bryn Mawr in 1923. Arthur is a nurseryman and fruit grower, and is in business with his father in Morristown, New Jersey.

Roger DeBaun is editor at the New Jersey Experiment Station and College of Agriculture. He writes, "I've been editing bulletins and writing news stories ever since I left Cornell, five and a half years ago." He can be found at 574 George Street, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Irene D. Dobrosky has been assistant entomologist and plant pathologist at the Boyce Thompson Institute, 1086 North Broadway, Yonkers, New York for four years. She took her Ph.D. at Cornell in September, 1928. She is living at 114 Palmer Road, Yonkers, New York.

Rodney C. Eaton, 77 Auburn Street, Auburndale, Massachusetts, is married and has two children, Rodney Chapin Eaton, Jr. and Elizabeth Burnham Eaton. At present he is in the general sales department of the Charles H. Tenney Company, managing directors of gas and electric companies.

He says: "From the salesmanship of the Rockland Light and Power Company, Nyack, New York, I graduated to the executive offices on special work. Have been 'scout-mastering'; helped organize local oratorio society and was president of the Nyack Club."

John W. "Jack" Ford, 604 Fayette Bank Building, Lexington, Kentucky is district agent for the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, and says he is "working like the devil in a very prosaic way". He tells us that W. D. Funkhouser '16, Morris Scherago '17, and D. G. Card '19, all ag college graduates are teaching in the University of Kentucky, at Lexington.

Florence Foster is now Mrs. Albert J. Durkee, and has two children, Jane Louise and William Albert. In 1923 she was assistant manager of the Braeside Tea Room, Homer, New York, and in 1924 and 1925 Florence held a similar position in the Sunflower Tea Room in Syracuse. In 1925 she was married and now lives at 8 North Main Street.

Wilhelmina K. Foulk is secretary in the office of the School of Science and Technology at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn. Her address is 823 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, New York.

Homer L. Hurlburt is operating a Standard Oil gas station at Interlaken, New York. He is married and has two children, Beverly Jean and June Phyllis.

Arthur Carroll Mattison is assistant superintendent of the Cambridge Prest-O-Lite Works. In 1924-1925 he lived on the Island of Crete, Greece. During 1926 he worked for the Chrysler Auto Company. He started for the Prest-O-Lite Company in 1927, first as student engineer in Detroit. His address now is 86 Buckingham Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

May Margaret Mattson is now teaching homemaking in the Girls' Part-Time School in Newburgh. She was formerly engaged in teacher-training work at Cornell and the University of Colorado, with one year in Chicago University and its environs. Her address is 61 Lilly Street, Newburgh, New York.

William Mears is working in the Statistical Department of Dow, Joves and Company, the publishers of the "Wall Street Journal."

Stephen J. Navin did graduate work in the University of Chicago in 1925. From 1926-1928 he was instructor of economics in the University of Illinois. He is now residing at 3 College Street, Hanover, New Hampshire and is economics instructor in Dartmouth College.

W. L. "Bill" Norman is now selling insurance for the New York Life Insurance Company. In September of 1928 he married Dorothy Weaver, '25. They are now living at 150 Broadway, New York. He recently returned from California via the Panama Canal where he attended the \$400,000 Club Convention of New York Life.

Kenneth E. Paine is county agricultural agent at Jamestown, New York. He has been there since his graduation and "Jim" Davis '24 is with him as county forester. "Ken" Bullock '25, who has been assistant county agent in Ontario County, will be with Kenneth in the same capacity after January seventh.

Edith Partridge (Mrs. Raymond Newell) is now librarian in charge of the Library at the Research Laboratories, Eli Lilly and Company, Pharmaceutical and Biological Products Manufacturers. Her address is Apartment 20, 1401 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Indiana. She was librarian of the poultry department at Cornell till July, 1928.

Eva Pepilnski (Mrs. Willard C. Drumm) is now living at Niverville, New York. For two years, she managed the Troy High School cafeteria. Willard took the Winter Course in 1922-1923. They have a 200-acre dairy farm. In addition two boys keep her busy, Robert W. two and a half years and Richard H. six months.

For five years Miles Pirnie taught ornithology at Cornell under Dr. Allen, and also did extension work in ornithology and mammalogy. In June 1928 he received his Ph.D. and since then has been ornithologist to the Game Division, State Department of Conservation of Michi-

gan. He married Lucy Gay, a graduate of the University of Rochester. They have one girl, Cynthia Gay, age one year and a half. Their address is 316 East Michigan Avenue, Lansing, Michigan.

Howard R. Sebold is a landscape architect in the employ of A. F. Brinckerhoff, 101 Park Avenue, New York. He graduated from the Harvard School of Landscape Architecture in 1926. Since then he has been working in landscape offices in Boston and New York. He is also teaching a course in planting design at Columbia University. He is not married. His home address is 8 Beech Tree Lane, Bronxville, New York.

'24

Henry T. Buckman has "returned to the earth" and left the investment banking business in which he was formerly engaged in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, to grow fruit on a farm in Yakima, Washington.

Marvin A. Clark is now in New Jersey with the State Agricultural Extension Service. He put in some of his time last year traveling abroad. His address is 22 Hudson Street, Freehold, New Jersey.

Cecil Daley is a "hard working engineer instead of a farmer." The Ag College seems to fit people for almost any position. Cecil is married. He is doing his engineering work for the New York Telephone Company. He is living at 113 East 167 Street, Bronx, New York City.

Kenneth "Ken" Lawrence is trying out his college education on his father's farm at Ellington, New York. He isn't married yet so there is still some chance for some of you girls.

Alfred J. Lewis, Jr. is in business with several other members of his family as Lewis Bros. at Walworth, New York. The business is growing celery, lettuce, beans, pickles, onions, carrots and selling spray materials and fertilizers, vinegar, and sauerkraut. They just recently purchased an addition to their already extensive farm. Before going into this business, 'Al' spent two years as production manager for Treat Creams of Paterson, New Jersey. He is married and has two children; Donald George and Harold Edwin. His address is Walworth.

Forrest E. "Woods" Mather has recently accepted the managership of the J. C. Penney farm at Cortland. Woods specialized in poultry while here and after graduation instructed in the department of poultry husbandry at New Hampshire State Agricultural College, following which he acted as manager of the Hollis Ridge Farm at Hollis, New Hampshire. Since then he has operated his own farm at Moravia until his recent acceptance of the position in Cortland.

I. H. "Chuck" Rodwell is selling New York Life Insurance in Rochester. He is married and has one child. His address is 9401 Winton Road, North.

Something to remember about paint—

G.L.F. PAINTS LAST

THE average life of outside paint is three years, conditions permitting. This is not long enough. The expensive part of painting is in preparing the surface and applying the paint. So the best economy demands a paint that will make frequent repainting unnecessary. Twice the life of average paint is not too much to require.

G. L. F. Super-White House Paint and G. L. F. Venetian Red Barn Paint are mixed on formulas given by Professor Robb of the Rural Engineering Department, Cornell University. After thorough investigation Professor Robb said: "The best outside paint obtainable in white, or in tints on a white base, is, in my opinion, what I shall call a '60-30-10' paint." This formula as he worked it out in detail is followed by the G. L. F. for its Super-White. These paints with G. L. F. Gray are mixed at the G. L. F. Paint Factory at Phelps, N. Y.

All colors of outside and inside paints, with varnishes, stains, and enamels, are handled by the G. L. F. Mail Order Service. Remember—paints should last, but only the very best of them do. And G. L. F. Paints are the very best.

The **G.L.F.**

THE COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N. Y.

Anna C. Rogers was married a little over a year ago to John P. William, a Pennsylvania State College graduate of '24. She is now doing extension work in home economics and her husband is an extension instructor in animal husbandry here on the hill. Their home is at 1017 East State Street, Ithaca.

'25

R. D. 'Dobbin' Reid has been occupying his time raising potatoes and dairy

farming at Argyle. Last year he made a good crop of Green Mountains—207 bushel to the acre. This winter he is working for the college, closing cost accounts on farms in eastern and central New York and Long Island. His home is R. D. 1, Argyle, N. Y.

Henry P. Sexsmith is a broker, with Chittenden Phelps and Company, Incorporated, 200 Security Mutual Building, Binghamton, New York. He lives at 26 Murray Street.

Helen E. Watkins is now secretary of the Orange County Health Association where she is directing the nutrition service. She lives at 15 South Street, Goshen, New York.

'26

H. Alexander MacLennan married to Miss Mildred Taylor of St. Catherines, just a year ago, Ontario, a graduate of the University of Toronto in '24. During the winter months Alexander is managing director of the El Conquistador Hotel at Tucson, Arizona and in the warmer summer months he is manager of the Clifton in Niagara Falls, Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Dean R. Marble announce the arrival of an eight pound baby girl on January 19. Her name is Jean Marie. Dean took the winter course here in '21-22, the regular course in '26 and his M.S. in '28. He is now instructing in the poultry department.

Dorothy A. O'Brien is connected with the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation of New York City. Her residence is at present at 159 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Arthur J. Pratt is back in Ithaca taking work in the new greenhouses in vegetable gardening.

Mr. and Mrs. George Westfall of Saratoga Springs have announced the engagement of their daughter, Rachel, to Truman A. Parish. Truman's home is in Franklinville.

F. Evelyn Greene is teaching in the Junior High School in East Otto, New York.

John Marshall Jr. visited in Ithaca during the Christmas holidays. He is traveling for the Co-operative Marketing Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

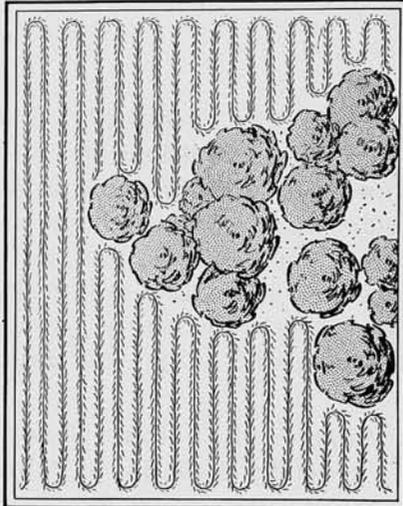
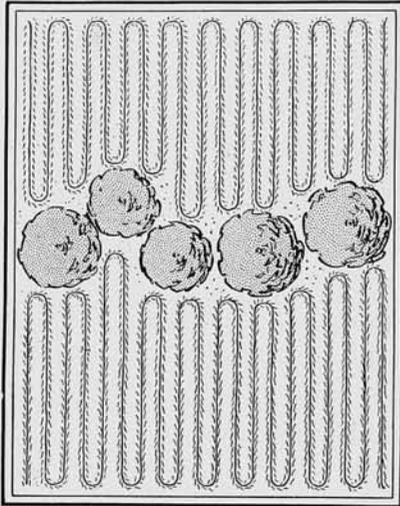
Herbert L. Nickles was married on January 2 to Miss Hilda Williams of Toledo, Ohio. He is manager of the Fort Meigs Hotel in Toledo.

R. Donald Perine is answering complaints and handling technical correspondence with the W. Atlee Burpee Seed Company. His address is 5250 Spruce Street, Philadelphia. He was married in October to Miss Helen Phelps, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Phelps of Carthage, New York.

Raymond M. Stearns is in the production department of the Frank G. Shattuck Company (Schraffts). He was married November 28 to Miss Mary Louise Singleton of Brooklyn. She is a graduate of the Packer Collegiate Institute. They are living at Apartment 6H, 6735 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn.

Lewis H. Steele is a poultryman on the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Sanatorium Farm in Wilton, New York. His address is Box 14, Wilton. He was married last July to Miss Virginia E. Walker of Niagara Falls, New York.

Charles R. Taylor is traveling for the Lathrop-Paulson Company of Chicago.



What would YOU do with these two fields?

A FARMER in Michigan had two fields that were hard to cultivate. As shown above, in one field, because of a row of trees that cut it in half, he had to make four turns instead of two turns to the furrow. The trees occupied a rod of ground. In the other field a point of wood-lot extended into the field and made plowing very difficult. This wooded point accounted for about three and one-half acres. Land lost, labor and time wasted. How would you change these two fields?

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

The correct procedures for this and many other problems in the use of explosives on the farm are contained in the "Farmers' Handbook of Explosives"—a standard text-book in many agricultural schools. Here's the actual field "dope" you need. You can secure a copy free by mailing the coupon below.



E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.
Explosives Department, Wilmington, Del.
CD-4

Gentlemen: Please send me without cost or obligation a copy of the "Farmers' Handbook of Explosives."

Name.....

Place.....

State.....

'27

G. F. 'Gid' Britt has left his position as manager of the Genessee County Farm Bureau and has gone into the business of raising potatoes. He expects to raise 100 acres this year.

Marion Race is dietitian at the Alice Foote MacDougal Shoppe on 57th Street, New York City. She is living in an attractive little apartment with Eleanor Putnam '22 and Laura Griswold '28 in the Greenwich Village vicinity.

C. I. 'Chuck' Bowman has been transferred from Orleans County and is now manager of the Genessee County farm Bureau.

The engagement of Anna M. Van Deman to John Edward Bacon of Buffalo has been announced. Anna is at present head of the biology department at the Hamburg Junior High School at Hamburg. Her address is Box 50. She says that her sister Mary E. Van Deman is also engaged. The lucky man is Archie R. Woolley of New Haven, New York.

'28

Mildred L. Augustine is managing to while away the hours teaching domestic science in the Buffalo elementary schools. Mail will reach her at 138 East Utica Street, Buffalo.

Achsah A. Brill has been assistant administrative dietitian since January first when she finished his graduate course in dietetics at the Strong Memorial Hospital, University of Rochester.

Virginia I. Carr is working in Ithaca for the Associated Gas and Electric System as assistant cashier. Her home is at 315 Dryden Road.

L. M. Freeland is traveling for Pennock and Company of Philadelphia selling florist supplies.

G. Harden Gibson dropped in one day and left a short account of himself. He is farming it with his father on the old home farmstead. They have 150 acres on which they raise Holstein cattle and Rhode Island Red hens. The farmstead is located at South Hartford in Washington County.

E. C. Masten has been promoted from assistant county agent at Mineola to county agent of Jefferson County.

J. C. "Jim Pettengill says he is a "contractor, building houses that are liveable and not artistic." He also tries to get four hours sleep a night, but now that his engagement is announced we know why, and hope he'll get more. His address is R. D. 2, Rochester, New York.

Gerald '28 and Elliot Rhodes '27 are raising ducks for the Buffalo market. They are raising other poultry and a few cash crops as a side line.

S. R. 'Rube' Shapley '28 who has been as assistant in Niagara County has been transferred to Genessee County. He is working on a legume campaign for the county.

'29

'Toby' Martino is now manager of "Four Winds Farm Nursery" at Williamsville, New York. His home address is 387 Eagle Street, Buffalo.

Eggs and The State

(Continued from page 210)

to grade their product or sell it, if at all, for the lowest price. Few people will buy a grade "C" product other than those who want them for baking or other cooking

purposes and so in order to sell the eggs for eating purposes he must grade them. Once graded the consumer benefits because he knows what he is purchasing and can be at least reasonably sure he is getting that for which he is paying. The producer benefits because, if his eggs are graded he will receive the full value for the quality that he has produced.

ANOTHER part of the proposed amendment is the addition of sub-grades on a basis of weight. This section



It wasn't Luck

THEY say Jim Lee's been lucky . . . with 240 acres of the best land around here. But I can remember just a little while back when they said he was crazy . . . paying a lot of money for purebred bulls and such before he even had his farm paid for.

"I remember when he first started feeding a balanced ration . . . about 10 years ago. People said that high

feed would break him up.

"Jim still feeds that same checkerboard feed. He told me yesterday it was one of the things that had helped him pay for his farm.

"He feeds Purina Checkerboard Chows to every head of stock on his place.

"Look at that farm. Look how it's built up. Good improvements. Good fences. It wasn't luck. Jim looked ahead 10 years ago. No wonder he still believes in Purina Checkerboard Chows."

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PURINA CHOWS

POULTRY . . . COWS
CALVES . . . HOGS

STEERS . . . SHEEP
. . . HORSES . . .



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As Good for Poultry as for Cows

Many a poultryman—and many a dairyman who keeps chickens as a sideline—is realizing a worth-while saving on his feed bill by the proper use of

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

in the laying mash. Diamond contains nearly as much protein as the 50% grade of meat scraps, less fibre and more total digestible nutrients, at substantially less cost. Replace half the meat scraps in the mash with Diamond, and save \$1 to \$1.25 on every 100 lbs. so replaced. No loss of eggs—the mash with Diamond is just as productive if not more so... This is a good tip for alumni to act on now and for undergraduates to put under their hats for future reference.

As good for poultry as for cows—and if you milk cows you know how good that is.

We can supply good mash formulas free. Write:

Ration Service Dept.
Corn Products Refining Co.
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MANUFACTURERS, ALSO, OF
BUFFALO CORN GLUTEN FEED



provides that all eggs weighing 20½ or less ounces per dozen must be labeled 'small' and all those averaging 24 or more ounces per dozen may be labeled 'large' in addition to the regular grades into which they fall. This is an attempt to repay the producer who produces a large egg at a greater cost to receive return for his additional efforts as well as to protect the consumer who buys eggs by number not weight from paying an exceptionally high price for fine quality eggs only to find that they are small peewees.

The law, if amended, will undoubtedly be a decided aid to the consumer and producer alike. But, as is the case with the present law, if it is unenforced, conditions will be unchanged. The housewife will be forced to continue her wariness and careful selection and will even then oftentimes be disappointed in the purchase of eggs.

The producer can insure himself the best returns for his eggs by candling his own product. The law does not require the producer to grade eggs he sells that have been produced by his own hens. If he does not grade his eggs he will have to accept the grading of the buyer and take what he is offered which may or may not be the true value of the eggs. Fresh eggs are easily candled and if they are graded the producer can tell the buyer what grade they are and not have to accept what may possibly be the short end of a deal. Practically all eggs ordinarily produced on the farm will easily meet the grade 'A' requirements and can safely be labeled as Grade 'A' Strictly Fresh, provided they have been candled and all blood clots, meat spots or other inedibles removed. The work itself would be found very interesting by the farm boys and girls who could very easily be trained to detect the inedibles before the candle and remove them. A little time thus spent will well repay itself in the greater returns, not entirely from better grades, but also in greater confidence established by the regular unfluctuating quality product delivered.

National Egg Week is coming May 1-7. What better way can producers celebrate the event than to initiate a candling and grading program to continue throughout the year. Once started it will more than repay for the trouble as before stated. For consumers, think of the many delightful dishes based upon eggs—the wholesome, vitamin containing, protein-rich food, that can be made if the distrust of an occasional doubtful egg is removed. To get such eggs, of good quality, insist upon standard graded eggs, and if you get them from a reliable dealer you can rest assured that they will be what you pay for. By establishing these grades and starting a policy to enforce them, the State has recognized the evils of the former hit and miss system and has attempted to remedy its faults and guarantee the consumer the quality for which he pays and the producer the pay for the quality he produces.

Use and Abuse of Protein

(Continued from page 207)

different amino acids. Furthermore, they cannot manufacture in their bodies any missing amino acids from other amino acids in their food, with the possible exception of the very simplest ones. Therefore, they must have in their feed an ample supply of all the other amino acids, or growth will be checked, production lowered, or even health destroyed.

The next important thing to remember is that the proteins of all of the cereal grains are of the same general kind or composition. All of the grains are low in some of the essential building stones, or amino acids, which an animal needs to build its body tissues, or which a cow needs to produce milk. On the other hand, milk protein contains all of the amino acids in the right proportion for the use of animals.

If a farmer does not know whether he is feeding a balanced ration or not, and he has not learned how to figure out such a ration, there is nevertheless no reason why he should remain in doubt. If he is fortunate enough to live in a county which has a county agent, he will find this man glad enough to help him. Otherwise, he can get advice from the Agricultural College or from his farm paper. In 1929 there is no excuse for feeding inefficient, unbalanced, rations.

Previous to 1915 the old German feeding standards originally prepared by Wolf in 1864 and revised slightly by Lehmann in 1896, were generally still taught to students of live stock feeding in this country and were commonly used in balancing rations for most classes of live stock. These standards were prepared before the de-

velopment of modern live stock experimentation and were naturally inaccurate and incomplete. They did not meet many American conditions. I formulated feeding standards in 1915 for the various classes of live stock, which have come into general use since that date.

These standards were based upon recent investigations conducted by various scientists at various institutions to determine the nutrient requirements for the various classes of live stock.

The recommendations for dairy cows in these standards are based mainly upon the investigations and the feeding standards of Haecker and Savage. To show the level of protein recommended, it may be stated that for a cow producing one pound of butter fat daily a nutritive ratio somewhere between 1:7 and 1:6 is advised. For higher producing cows, narrower nutritive ratios are recommended, in accordance with their actual production.

Recent investigations by Hills and associates at the Vermont Station and by Hayden and associates at the Ohio Station have shown that cows will give fair productions of milk and butter fat on lower allowances of protein than have thus far been recommended in feeding standards. However, we must bear in mind that the dairy cow that produces a large amount of milk is usually the cow that returns the greatest profit. I do not feel that it has yet been definitely shown that good dairy cows will yield as large and as profitable a production on a very low allowance of protein as they will when fed according to the recommendations of the present feeding standards. Consequently, I would not advise feeding less protein than advised in such standards, unless perhaps

ANOTHER STRIDE FORWARD

UBIKO All-Mash Starting and Growing Ration has proved ideal for the first eight or twelve weeks of a chick's life, but after brooding the pullet needs a ration that will produce rapid growth without promoting early sex development with its accompanying peewee eggs, premature moulting, and lowered vitality.

To assure a high rate of vigorous development during the crisis in the life of young

pullets, we are now supplying UBIKO All-Mash Developer, the third of the rations in the UBIKO All-Mash System. It takes the pullet from the time she leaves the brooder and brings her to the laying stage fully equipped in size, maturity and bodily vigor to take a full part in the laying house. It is relatively cheaper than the other mashes and makes a real contribution to the reduction in production costs.

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On request, we will mail, postpaid, our booklet describing the UBIKO All-Mash System.



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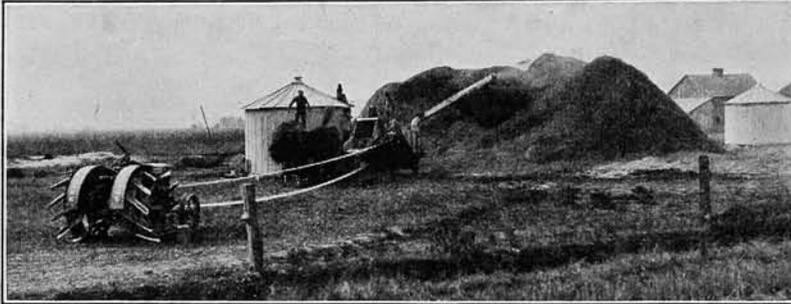
More Dollars per Cow per Year

Improve Your Herd—A Holstein bull will add production, size and ruggedness to your herd. A good Holstein bull will start you on the road to greater dairy profits. Send for literature.

Extension Service

The HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois

2



The Supreme Threshing Test

IT IS GENERALLY admitted that no work tests a threshing machine so severely as the threshing of rice.

Rice is grown on flooded ground. It is usually saturated with moisture at cutting time. Often the bundles are set up in water two to three inches deep. Sometimes the crop has to be hauled to the thresher on mud boats.

Even though the heads dry out to some extent, there are still tough, wet straw and muddy butts to contend with in threshing. Never an easy crop to thresh, rice puts a machine to the supreme test when conditions are at all bad.

Therefore it is significant that in the territories where the worst conditions obtain, the Case rice thresher is the outstanding favorite. Approximately three-fourths of the rice raised in Arkansas is threshed with Case machines.

J. H. Beck, of Stuttgart, whose outfit is shown above, is one of many successful Arkansas rice growers who testify to the excellent performance of Case threshers under difficult conditions.

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



Est. 1842

The New Case Full Line Includes--

Tractors
Threshers
Combines
Silo Fillers
Hay Balers
Grain Drills
Field Tillers
Plows
Cultivators
Harrows
Grain and Corn Binders
Haying Machinery
Cotton Machinery
Manure Spreaders
and many others

under conditions when protein-rich feeds were temporarily extraordinarily expensive in comparison with feeds low in protein content.

Recently a few men have attacked the idea of balanced rations in the public press. In particular one prominent feed manufacturer has pointed out certain well-known facts just as if they had been recently discovered and on this basis has sought to discredit the idea of balanced rations.

He has pointed out that animals fed only sufficient feed for maintenance digest their feed somewhat more thoroughly than those being fed a liberal productive ration. This is no new discovery, but has been known to scientists for many years.

Furthermore, he points out that practically all the digestion trials conducted by the various experiment stations to determine the digestibility of different feeds have been carried on with sheep or steers fed limited rations. Consequently, the figures for the digestible nutrients in a given feed, computed on the basis of such digestion trials, are higher than they should be in the case of a liberally fed animal, such as a dairy cow fed on good a ration.

This is all true, and, moreover, has been long known. This man fails to point out at the same time that *modern feeding standards have been devised so that they take these very facts into consideration.* In other words, rations balanced according to modern standards do give good results and efficient results with the various classes of live stock.

This feed manufacturer has sought to convey the idea to farmers that neither they nor their farm organizations can safely and efficiently work out balanced rations for their stock, but that they can feed their stock adequately only by purchasing certain brands of mixed feeds, such as he manufactures. This is, of course, absurd.

In this connection it should be pointed out definitely that no feeding standard can yet make recommendations with regard to such factors as quality of proteins, mineral nutrients, and vitamins. Our knowledge concerning these recent discoveries in nutrition is too recent and too fragmentary to enable us to put down these new factors in stock feeding in mathematically expressed feeding recommendations.

This does not mean that we should abandon feeding standards. They are still as necessary as ever. We must use them intelligently, however, bearing in mind that a feeding standard indicates merely the proper amounts and proportions of protein and other common nutrients in a ration. In addition to a proper "balance" of protein and total digestible nutrients, we must see that the ration furnishes the right kind of protein and that it provides the proper mineral nutrients and vitamins.

CASE

QUALITY MACHINES. FOR PROFITABLE FARMING.



Florida is a national leader in winter-grown crops. Here's a field of snap beans.

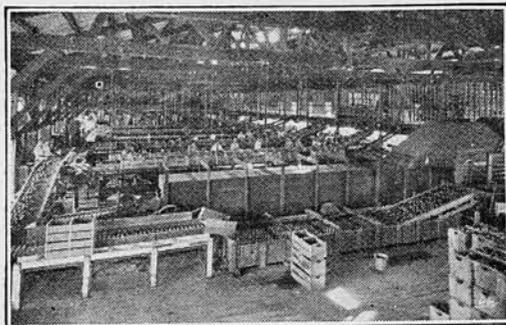
A challenge to young men who plan to make farming a business

TO the serious-minded young man, especially to the graduate or under-graduate of agricultural colleges, there's a challenge in Florida's unbounded agricultural possibilities which offers an opportunity to exercise knowledge and skill for real profit in farming. Business men, you know, expect to make money. If you are one who plans to make farming a *business*—profitable, full of joy of achievement—you need the story about Florida.

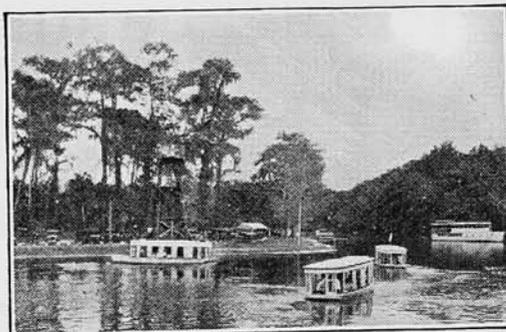
Investigate!

There's no better way of spending your summer vacation than loading up the car for a camping trip to Florida for personal investigation of this state's many agricultural opportunities. You'll enjoy a vacation unlike any you've ever had. It won't cost a lot—but it may mean much to you in planning your future. Be sure to send for facts about agricultural subjects you are most interested in. There's a handy coupon below.

Spent this Summer's vacation in



Packing part of Florida's \$50,000,000 citrus crop.



Silver Springs, the world's largest, a year-round scenic attraction. Glass bottom boats ply the crystal-clear waters.

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Department of Agriculture, Tallahassee, Florida.
Please send me information about

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Kind of farming most interested in _____

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Mail this coupon for booklets or facts

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Suits For Spring

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 Top-coats 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

Don't be among the Cornstalks

come to

**THE THIRD
BARN YARD BALL**

April 12

9:30 to 1:00

Old Armory
Gingham and Overalls

Wes Thomas
Approved Patronesses

AG BASKET TOSSERS WIN IN INTERCOLLEGE CHAMPION RACE

Simmers Lose to Arts Colege Team in Meet at Old Armory Pool

AFTER the inter-college league had ended the basket-ball season with four teams tied for first place, the ag boys finally crashed through to the championship. Thursday night, March 14, they defeated the forestry team by one point. The next Saturday afternoon they clinched the title by defeating the law team. Those to whom the success of the team is largely due are: L. B. Andrews '31, D. A. Armstrong '30, R. E. Dudley '29, C. P. Katsampes '31, L. L. Lasher '30, R. L. Higley '30, and H. H. Fuller '29. The team deserves our heartiest thanks and praise for their efforts and final victory.

With the outcome of the meet depending on the result of the final event, the ag natators finally bowed, or should we say submerged, to the arts team. And so, Wednesday afternoon, March 30, found the arts team in first place in the swimming league with the ag men second. "Stan" Brooke '31 and "Bill" Ritter '30 turned in exceptionally fine performances. The other members of the team were, "Don" Aymar '29 and "Johnny" Larco '29.

Practicing at the Old Armory the other afternoon we found 15 ag men sweating over the oars—15 husky men, determined to bring back first place in the inter-college crew races Spring Day to the ag campus. Among last year's men we noticed "Al" Van Wagenen '30, "Stan" Bates '30, "Hank" Clapp '31, H. E. Travis '30, and W. H. Hoose '30. There were also several new men who seemed to be acquiring the necessary form and stamina, and what is more, they seemed no less determined than the old crew men.

AG "C" MEN

H. H. Benson
F. K. Beyer
B. S. Cushman
D. Hall
G. F. Homan
A. La France
G. J. Olditch
P. P. Pirone
F. G. Dulaff
R. G. Eldredge
S. R. Levering
L. H. Levy
O. R. Carvalho
E. I. Madden

TRACK MEN ACTIVE

Friday afternoon and Saturday, March 22-23, the ag trackmen overwhelmed the other colleges in the annual inter college track meet, scoring 73½ points. The M.E. boys came in second with 38½ points, while the art's team was third with 25 points. Schoenfeldt '32 was easily the outstanding star of the meet, scoring five first places and one fourth for a total of 27 points. He placed first in the pole vault, the shot put, the high jump, the 25 pound weight, and the discus throw. Phillips '32 won the 70-yd high hurdles, Eckert '32 the 10 lap race, and Pattison '30 the 15 lap race. The other ag men scoring were: Michael '32, Brooke '31, Winer '32, West '29, Redington '32, Higley '32, Lambert '32, and Martinex '32.

Now that the winter sports season is over, it is up to the spring sports men to keep up the good work of the ag teams. So all you ball tossers get out and limber up your aalls for the umpire will soon be calling "Play Ball."

EZRA CORNELL TO OPEN MAY 3 IS ONLY HOTEL OF ITS TYPE

Hotel Men and Alumni to be Guests at Third Annual Practice Hotel

MEMBERS of the executive staff of the Hotel Ezra Cornell announce that the annual student hotel-for-a-day will be opened in Willard Straight Hall on Friday, May 3. This year's opening will consist of the usual formal dinner, the theatre entertainment, and the dance. In addition an exhibit of the material of both laboratory and lecture courses will be shown in Willard Straight and in the laboratories. Friday afternoon there will be a tea for the visiting ladies. There will also be golf on the Country Club course that afternoon and in the event of rain a motion picture entertainment is planned. "Although the hotel is closed officially late Friday night, festivities for the alumni and visitors will be continued until Saturday afternoon.

The luncheon of Friday will be held in Willard Straight as a get-together for alumni, visiting hotel men, parents, and the faculty and students. The men's lounge will be used for the display of the courses. Wall charts will show diagrammatically the entire curriculum of the courses in Hotel Administration, the courses by subjects, the geographical distribution of the students and alumni. In the alcoves will be placed the text-books, mimeograph material, laboratory reports and typical student note-books. From these the visitors can gain an idea of which of the laboratories they care to visit. There will be demonstrations in cooking, engineering, meat slaughtering and cutting, and a display of accounting sets in the laboratories.

Formal Dinner Planned for Guests

The formal six-course dinner is planned, prepared, and served entirely by the student body. Stephen W. Allio, Jr., son of the chef of the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, is the chef.

Three short plays will be presented in the university theatre by the Cornell Dramatic Club immediately after the dinner, the entire house being reserved for the guests of the Hotel Ezra Cornell.

"Ed" Ballatine's 10-piece orchestra from Syracuse, which gained fame on the Cornell campus during Junior week this year, will furnish the music, and is proving to be a big drawing card with the student body. This dance has been approved by the university faculty until three A. M.

The Cornell Society of Hotel Men, the alumni organization, is expected to be well represented. On Saturday morning they will hold a breakfast and business session, which will be open to visiting hotel men and seniors. Trips to Enfield and Taughannock will require the remainder of the time until the track-meet with M. I. T. and the base-ball game with Dartmouth.

Increasing numbers of hotel men, alumni, parents, faculty, and townspeople have been attending the three previous "openings." The early demand for tickets is far exceeding any previous year. The Hotel Ezra Cornell is unique, not only in that it is entirely managed by the students, but also in that it is the only hotel of its kind anywhere.



AG BASKETBALL TEAM FOR 1929

SPRING FLOWER SHOW TO BE HELD APRIL 27-28 IN MEMORIAL HALL

Unique Exhibition of Floral Arrangements
Planned for Annual Demonstration

THE ANNUAL spring flower show will be held in Willard Straight Memorial Hall on Saturday and Sunday, April 27 and 28. This show is held under the auspices of Pi Alpha Xi with the co-operation of the department of floriculture and ornamental horticulture. It will take the place of the regular Sunday evening hour in Willard Straight that week.

The four corners of the lobby are to have a rock garden, exhibits of wild flowers, a model lawn, and dwarf evergreens. The upper terrace will be a lay out of a small home demonstrating the proper way to landscape such a home. In the main hall will be an exhibit of orchids, roses and potted plants. The exhibits of orchids and roses will be exceptionally good. At the west end of the hall there will be a tropical garden and fountain. The balcony will be effectively used for the display of a hanging garden. The central part of the hall will be occupied by arrangements of flowers demonstrating their use during the different stages of life. Exceptionally interesting will be the modern exhibit showing how flowers will be used in the future. The geographical exhibit will be an educational feature.

Invitations have been sent to retail florists and nurseryman. It is expected that many of the flowers will be secured from florists.

Saturday and Sunday afternoons and evenings the Clef Club will furnish special music. The committees have been working hard to make this show surpass those of previous years. Those in charge of committees are: "Herb" Handleman '29 of publicity; P. P. Weekesser '29 of solicitation and social, "Joe" Johnston '30 in charge of Memorial Hall, J. B. Fleckenstein '30 of the hanging garden, Miss E. A. Reed '30 of sequence, G. A. Rathjen '30 of geographic display, "Zeke" Ruzcika '29 of tropical exhibit, C. D. Donoghue '30 of commercial display, Miss K. Bullock '30 of modern exhibit. L. C. Chadwick grad is general chairman of the Ornamental Horticulture exhibits, with J. A. DeFrance '29 grad in charge of the terrace, B. C. Blackburn '29 of the rock garden, B. E. Harkness '29 of the wild flower exhibit, Professor R. W. Curtis of the lawn exhibit, and Professor H. J. Hunn of the dwarf evergreens, as his assistants.

SPRAY INFORMATION SERVICE SCHOOL MEETS

The annual training school for the men engaged in conducting the spray information service in the various counties throughout the state was held from March 18-23 in the basement of Bailey Hall.

The spray information service is a method of supplying the farmers and especially fruit and vegetable growers with timely and reliable information about the best methods of protecting their crops from the ravages of insects and diseases. This service is carried on by the local Farm Bureau organizations with the co-operation of the College, and with extension workers of the departments of entomology and plant pathology. Correspondence, telephone, telegraph, and personal visits to the workers in the field furnish the "spray service men" with subject matter assistance.

At the spray service school the field assistants and county agents are given the latest information on improved methods of control of insects and disease. This information is based on the results of ex-

TWENTY YEARS AGO

The second annual Farmer's Week program was heralded as the big event of the year. The outstanding feature of the week was the Corn Congress, exhibiting 475 entries of ten ears each.

perimental work by the investigators in the experiment stations.

The first three days of the spray service school were devoted to giving the new field men a good grounding in the method of organizing and carrying on their work.

Professor H. H. Whetzel stressed the importance of the field worker being on the job early and late; the mastery of every possible detail of their work; and the need of the worker to be careful of the farmer's property. The successful field worker must be able to co-operate with and to understand the farmer.

Mr. L. R. Simons, county agent leader, showed the need of the utmost co-operation between the county agent and the spray service worker.

Among the other speakers were Dr. C. E. Ladd, Director of Extension, Professors C. R. Crosby, M. F. Barrus, and H. Glasgow. Professor F. Z. Hartzell, active in research work at the Geneva Station, gave a very helpful talk on oil spray.

EXTENSION SERVICE HOLDS ANNUAL CONFERENCE MARCH 25-29

The annual conference of all extension workers in New York State was held at Cornell the last week in March, 25-29. This conference brings together the county agricultural agents, the county club agents, home demonstration agents, subject-matter specialists, and administrators. One of the main objects of the conference is to secure better co-operation between all the county extension workers. In addition each group has there special sessions to study their individual problems.

There were three joint sessions for all the workers. Director C. E. Ladd addressed the first session on "Professional Improvement." He stressed the need of constant efforts to improve one's work. Dean A. R. Mann spoke to the second joint session on "Anticipations in Rural Progress." With the proper co-operation and effort, great advances should take place in rural communities during the next few years. Mr. H. J. Baker addressed the last joint session in the "Relative Effectiveness of certain Extension Teaching Methods. Most of the time, however, was occupied in the different problems of each individual group of workers.

FOURTH ANNUAL BARNYARD BALL TO BE HELD IN OLD ARMORY

It won't be long now until April 12 and the fourth annual Barnyard Ball. This year's affair is expected to far surpass those of previous years and the committees have worked hard toward this end. "Wes" Thomas and his orchestra will furnish the syncopations for the evening. The dance has been approved to last from 9:30 to 1:30. Dean and Mrs. A. R. Mann and Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Gibson will be the chaperones.

Now don't let Easter vacation make you forget to dig out your old straw bonnets, the overalls, the shoes, and the calico or gingham. Let's all turn out, talk our loudest, laugh our longest, dance our darndest, and make WLS wish its broadcasting station were in the old armory instead of Chicago for the Friday evening of April 12.

BATES ELECTED PRESIDENT OF ROUND-UP CLUB FOR COMING YEAR

Prof. H. A. Ross Emphasizes Seriousness
of New York Milk Situation in Talk

SPEAKING before the Round-Up club, Professor H. A. Ross emphasized the seriousness of the milk shortage in New York State. At last New York City is preparing to do what farmers have long feared, extending the milk shed of the city to include mid-western states. It is believed that, unless the New York dairymen are acquainted with the acuteness of the shortage and thus aroused, and if New York cannot have full assurance that there will be no shortage this coming winter season, the milk shed will be extended next fall. In previous years shortage was prevented by the use of storage cream, the establishment of new plants in the territory, and increased production because of increased prices. But in 1928 the shortage was severe, many dealers being forced to ration the milk to their customers.

The demand for milk has increased rapidly the last few years and production has not kept pace. This is largely due, not to an insufficient number of cows, but to too many cows of low production and improper care and feeding of the dairy. Unless the New York dairymen can increase production by 7,000 cans a day, western products must come in. Surely it seems worth the effort of every producer to avail himself of all possible means of increasing his production. The College is ready to aid by dissemination of information on feeding and caring for the dairy cow.

The club also elected officers for the coming year at this meeting. "Stan" Bates '30 as president, "Al" Van Wagenen '30 as vice-president, "Fred" Norton '31 as treasurer, and "Dick" Merrell '31 as secretary were the officials chosen. It was decided that winners of cups for excellency in displaying livestock during Farmers' Week should hold them until this coming October when they must be returned to the an hus building. A trophy case will hold these trophies and it is hoped that interest in this contest will be aroused among the students. After the business came eats (capital E, please).

Mr. Karl B. Musser, Secretary of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, spoke at the last meeting of the Round-Up club for the current season, March 21. This club was founded in 1877 for the purpose of "jealously guarding the blood of the breed." A group of breeders in Pennsylvania, New York, and New England imported some Guernseys. For many years one man, W. H. Caldwell of Farmington, Connecticut kept all records and did all publicity work for these men. From this small beginning the club has grown to an active membership of 1500, a clientele of 25,000, and employing 75 clerks. Since 1901 the club has been doing advance registry work. They also publish a magazine for Guernsey breeders.

For some years milk dealers have realized that there should be a differentiation in the price of milk on the basis of fat content. Cornell did more than any other institution to bring about this plan. And now the Guernsey Cattle Club has a trademark to be given to those of its members whose milk products rank high in fat content and cleanliness. "And the time will come", said Mr. Musser, "when milk will be paid for according to its food value. In addition, pigmentation, one of the outstanding characteristics of Guernsey milk, will always command a premium price."

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BRIGDEN SCHOLARSHIP IS AWARDED TO DOMECON SENIOR

Catherine Buckelew '29 of Holcomb, New York, was awarded the Carrie E. Brigden Home Bureau scholarship this year. The scholarship, which was founded two years ago by the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus to give aid to some exceptional student in home economics interested in becoming a home demonstration agent in this state, is supported by dimes contributed yearly by each home bureau member.

Miss Buckelew was chosen because of her high record in scholarship and activities, her knowledge of farm life and problems, and her interest in extension work. She is an active member of many student organizations, namely, the Women's Glee Club, the Agassiz Club, the Cornell 4H Club, the Home Economics Club. She is a member of the honorary societies of Pi Kappa Phi, Omicron Nu, and Sedowah.

For two summers she has been in charge of 4-H Club girls' camps in different counties in the state. During the summer of 1927 she held the position of nature study counselor and assistant director of several camps. Last year she was director of camps held in six counties.

The Bridgen scholarship was held last year by Lois Doren '28 who is now home demonstration agent in Cortland County.

DOMECON GIRLS ARE ACTIVE

At the mass meeting of all girls in the University on March 25 in Bailey Hall several home economics girls were elected to major positions in the Women's Self-Government Association for next year. Edith Nash '30 was elected president of one of the four units in the women's new dormitories, and "Pete" Talbot '30 of another one of the four units. Both girls were also chosen to be members of Mortarboard, the senior society. Frances Leonard '30 was elected president of next year's senior class; Catherine Blewer '31 is to be president of the junior class, and Edythe King '32 was elected president of the sophomore class.

SAINT PATRICK'S TEA GIVEN

A tea for all faculty and students in domecon was given by the Home Economic Club on March 20 from 3:45 to 5:00 in room 100. The dim light of the Saint Patrick's candles allured many people from their homeward path to stop for a cup of tea, a sandwich and cake. Mrs. Betten and Miss Blackmore were hostesses. Catherine Blewer '30 was in charge of refreshments for the affair.

SOCIETY INITIATES FOUR

The initiation of Omicron Nu was held in Risley Organization room at fifty-three, March 18. The initiates were: Frances Leonard '30, Beatrice Love '30, Hazel Reid '29, and Margaret Scheer '29.

The banquet was held in Risley red dining room immediately following the ceremony. Jean Warren '29 was toast-mistress, Esther Young '29 welcomed the

OMICRON NU

Frances Leonard
Beatrice Love
Hazel Reid
Margaret Scheer

initiates, and Margaret Scheer gave the response. Miss Martha Van Rensselaer talked about the plans and proposed ideas for the new domecon building. The architect's plans are now being formulated and the work is to begin very soon.

"Polly" Terwilliger '30 was elected chairman of Candle-lighting. The Candle lighting service is held annually the last part of May each year.

APPROPRIATION RECEIVED

The bill, providing for a new building for the College of Home Economics, which was recently passed by the New York State Legislature has been signed by Governor Roosevelt. The provisions of the bill are for a main central section to provide for the immediate needs of home economics work here, with the expectation of a future appropriation to complete the building. Actual construction of the building will be started very shortly.

CHANGE

We are living in an age of change, of innovation. One of the most interesting experiments, to our campus life at least, is that being tried by the arts college during block week. Formal classes for the most part have been abolished; no advance work is being given. In their stead there are informal conferences for review of the term's work. This plan is being tried to meet the pleas of those who desire the week before examinations for systematic review, uninterrupted by classes and new work. The success or failure of this plan depends almost entirely upon the student body. Will they take advantage of these conferences? Will they devote a reasonable portion of this week to study.

This plan has one condition that may arouse objections on the part of a few. No exemptions from examinations are to be made. Students whose grades may merit these exemptions may find this condition objectionable. But then, such students should have no dread of examinations. In addition, we doubt if systematic review of a term's work will harm anyone. To be brought face to face, as it were, with a course presented as an entity; to view it, not bit by bit, but united and interlocked with its various parts should be invaluable to all.

Let us on the ag campus, then, follow this plan with interest. Perhaps we can gather to ourselves the benefits of this plan, avoiding its errors and its failures.

HOME ECONOMICS CONVENTION OFFERED INTERESTING PROGRAM

The 9th annual meeting of the New York State Home Economics Association was held at the Hotel Commodore in New York on April 1 and 2. Edith Young '29, president of the Home Economics Club, was sent as the official delegate from Cornell to the convention. Other student representatives were from Russell Sage, Skidmore, Pratt, Buffalo State Teachers' College, and some other schools in the state.

They all became acquainted at the student breakfast at the Hotel Piccadilly on Monday morning, April 1. Later in the morning they met at the Hotel Commodore and discussed the activities of student clubs at the different schools. During the remainder of the day they attended talks and discussions on topics concerning the past, present, and future of home economics work. They received much value from the talks on "The Future of Home Economics for the Girl Under Fourteen, for the Girl over Fourteen, and for the Girl over Eighteen." Anna M. Cooley, president of the State Association, acted as chairman of the meetings throughout the day. In the evening the student theatre party enjoyed "Show Boat" at the Zeigfield Theatre.

Tuesday morning Miss Beulah Blackmore of Cornell conducted the meetings of the Association. Tuesday afternoon the student delegates, together with many of the leading people in home economics work in the state, journeyed to places of interest in the city. They visited the Good Housekeeping Institute, the Delinquent Institute, the Herald-Tribune Institute, the Bohack Packing Plant, the Edison Lighting Institute, and the Home-making Center of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs.

PRACTICE GROUPS CHANGE

The home practice groups in the Home Economics Lodge and Apartment changed March 17, 1929. At this time Beatrice Jackson, Maybelle Curtis, Margaret Scheer, Lillian Myers, and Marian Walbanke went into the lodge for five weeks under the supervision of Miss Sannie Callan.

Marian Brockway, Clara Medders, Alice Blostein, Marian Burton, and Mildred Strong entered the apartment on the same day; the practice will continue until April 28, 1929. Miss Faith Fenton is in charge of the apartment.

WILL JUDGE LITERARY TALENTS

At the last meeting of Omicron Nu it was decided to hold an Essay Contest for all Freshman and Sophomore women. The topic is to be, "Should Every Woman in the University be Required to take some Home Economics Work?" All essays must be in by April 12. The first prize is ten dollars and the second, five dollars. The judges have not yet been announced.

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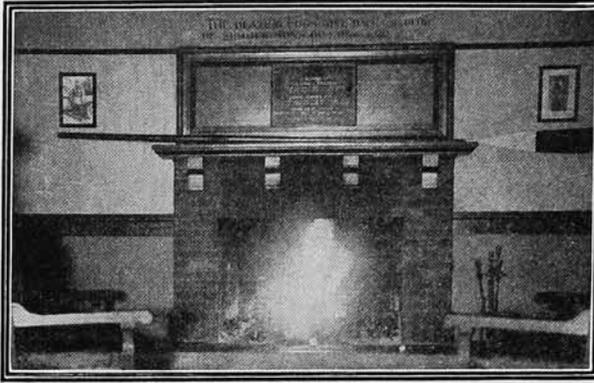
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Of Saint Murphius

SENIORS TAKE SECOND ANNUAL TRIP TO SOUTH CAROLINA

THE SECOND annual trip of the senior class into South Carolina was made during the past Easter Vacation. The seniors left Ithaca on Wednesday, of the last week in March for the sunny south, where they spent a week in the woods of South Carolina.

There was not set itinerary this year, consequently nearly everyone drove. The only requisite was to meet in Charleston on Saturday, March 30, where the group met Mr. C. J. Cherry, the president of the North State Lumber Company, whose woods operations were observed. The requisite was complied with, though the minor troubles on the trip might have turned into big ones, by "Archie" Budd and his chariot full, Franz Beyer and George Hepting in their horseless carriage, "Bob" Hallock and crew in his flying fleet, and "Joe" Slights and "Chuck" McConnell in their respective carriers.

Class Visits Charleston

The class went from Charleston about 45 miles up the Cooper River to a place near Witherbee, where Mr. Cherry had erected a building for their use and near the headquarters for his logging operations in that section. The commanding officer at Fort Moultrie detailed a cook for the camp so that good substantial loggers' food was served. The other necessary camp supplies were also furnished by the commandant for the use of foresters.

State Forester Staley, of South Carolina, Dr. Cary and Dr. Korstian, of the United States Forest Service, and President Cherry and other officers of the company were guests at the camp and the interest shown in the class was pleasing.

Before returning on April 10 the group had an opportunity of visiting the points of interest in the City of Charleston and nearby suburbs where they were cordially entertained.

The studies made by the class are expected to contribute directly to the advancement of forestry in this section of the south, particularly in the interest of forestry which is at the present time being evidenced there.

Those who made the trip under Prof. "Reck" Recknagel were "Paul Rudolf, "Max" Plice, and "Dave" Beatty, grad students, and "Frank" Beyer, "Archie" Budd, "Chet" Burnham, "Walt" Fleischer "Bob" Hallock, George Hedden, George Hepting, "Shanty" Hoffman, "Chuck" McConnell, "Joe" Slights, "Dave" Sowers, and Jim Van Natta.

Prof. Knudson in Botany 3I—What would be the first step that you take to prove that plants need organic matter? Irv Govshewitz—I'd fertilize the seed.



A LETTER FROM A SAINT

Dear Fellers:

It was a long time ago since yez has herd from me but I'd shore hate ter think that yez doesn't remember yer old pal so I'll jest write a few lines ter let yer know that even here where the smoke chasers don't come so often thar's still a freind.

It seems that them fellers that was chasing fire before has come here and are now chasin' other fellers to the fires while they sits back and laffs, playin' on ther' harps while the other fellers is doing the work. Seems like they ain't so many as used to be doin' the work.

Seems like I herd that some of the boys ain't goin' to be with yez for awhile or so. I've herd that "Reck" Recknagel is agoin' to Caliphornia to take a look at ther' proposition and that Prof Fritz is a'comin' east ter see what yez're doing in the east. 'Tis indeed a good plan ter get the other feller's idea so's ter help yer schools. I've herd that "Reck" ain't goin' to be with yez at Senior Camp ather but that some prof, Bryant ain't it, is goin' ter be thar instead, yez should have a good camp but 'twil hav' to travel mighty fur ter be better than what some of us old jacks has seen. But still the woods is the same and if yez has a good fire thet's all thet yez need but sphirit. Has this class thet sphirit? Yez'll have ter find out fer yerselves.

'Tis been a great while since I've herd of this Pack prize, thet one fer writin' the article. Seems that thar's a lot of money for some one of yez in doin' thet job. 'Tis good pay for thet kind of book larnin', hardern' buckin' a couple thousand feet still bettern' no work a'tall. Yez aren't makin' the most of chances 'thout yez take a crack at it.

What's the news on these here southern fellers? Has they got cold feet from weather thar. Shtill thar's some good loggers south of the old Mason Dixon tho' thar's lot o' room for good cold blooded fellers thar. 'Tis well to look 'em over an' improve 'em some.

I've herd thet the fellers from Syracuse has invited yez over to ther big chuck throwin' 'long bout this time. Yez don't want ter look down on them fellers too much some o' them is all right loggers, 'tis a pity though that yez don' know 'em better. Lots of good fellers go to the woods from thet town an' 'tis good yez will meet them. May hap yez could get them ter yer town some time fer a good

MEMBERS OF CLUB INVITED TO ANNUAL SYRACUSE CHOW PARTY

The Forestry Club of Syracuse has cordially invited interested members of the Cornell Forestry Club to Syracuse to participate in what they call a feed better than the regular classification of banquet. Cornell usually has one or more representatives at this affair and this year those who desire to attend are asked to see President McConnell for further details.

Our crew has begun on its campaign for victory and at present there are many huskies practicing daily for places in our boat. The prospects for this year are good, though there is a lack of coxswain material. It seems that the majority of our men are a little too husky for coxy. However, we expect another first this year.

WILL STUDY ARNOT FOREST

Professor Spaeth and his research assistant are patiently marking time until the Arnot Forest warms up and their experiments can be resumed. This season two stations will probably be set up in the two main forests types for the study of ecological factors, influencing the occurrence of certain timber types. These ecological factors will consist of atmospheric humidity, soil moisture, evaporation, air and soil temperature, and precipitation. Professor Spaeth expects that in about three years he will have sufficient data to draw conclusions concerning the occurrence of the present types.

PRACTICAL TALK GIVEN SENIORS AND FROSH COURSES 143 AND 3

Mr. James L. Crane, President of the Hope Lumber Company, Bridgeburg, Ontario gave an illustrated lecture to members of 143 and 3. Mr. Crane showed motion pictures of logging and milling operations in the white pine region of Ontario. The pictures were exceedingly interesting and instructive.

party an' have 'em see yez in action. 'Twould do yez both some good.

As ye've probably seen I've changed me language some but thar's a blinkin' Englishman wot's come here an' tho' first we was enimies he's a pretty good feller now as he saved me one day when I shlipped and nearly fell to the fire chasers below. He has been tryin' ter teach me the king's English tho' I've knowed fer a long time thet the king was English.

I've jest had a hurry call from a logger, Pat McCarty in Los Angeles on one of these her weeji boards so I'll shtop fer now.

Yer old pard,
St. Murphius.

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VISITING SPEAKER ENTERTAINS

VEGETABLE GARDENING CLUB

The Vegetable Gardening Club held two very interesting meetings during March. Professor A. L. Wilson of the Farmington, Utah, Experiment Station gave on March 5 a very interesting and vivid picture of conditions in his state. Much of the land is arid and a comparatively small proportion is suited of vegetable production. However, in an extensive belt in the neighborhood of Salt Lake City the industry has developed on a large scale. Canning tomatoes, Spanish type onions, and celery that is good to eat are among the important crops.

On March 19, three members gave very interesting accounts of their experiences of the past summer. W. O. Sellers '30 was on the farm of Mr. Harold Simonson, Glen Cove, Long Island. Mr. Simonson is able to load \$200 to \$500 worth of vegetables on a huge truck for New York market each day during the season. His principal crops are cabbage and potatoes with a variety of other items. Sellers is quite excited over the possibilities in commercial vegetable production. Roland Babcock '32 is making his vegetable gardening carry him through college. He sells on the Chautauqua market and has learned the gardening game from the ground up. "Russ" Granger '29 was with the Perishable Inspection Service of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Buffalo and learned how to be hard boiled with the receivers who always have imposing damage claims. He reports that the railroad companies are striving for absolute fairness in claim adjustment and are engaged in extensive educational work to bring about better

packing and loading with the object of reducing losses.

The activities of the Vegetable Gardening Club are in the hands of a committee of which E. L. Stock '29 is chairman, W. O. Sellers '30 is vice-chairman, with A. J. Pratt, grad student and G. A. Torruella '29 as right-hand men.

The Club is planning a number of meetings for the remainder of the year and students interested in this field are more than welcome at all sessions.

STUDENTS ATTEND OPENING OF HOTEL MARK TWAIN

Six members of the executive staff of the Hotel Ezra Cornell, the steward, the chef, the headwaiter, the manager, and the two assistant managers, attended the opening of the new Hotel Mark Twain in Elmira, Saturday, March 23, on the invitation of Mr. Horace W. Wiggans. Mr. Wiggans is the general manager of the new hotel, managing director of the Hotel Benjamin Franklin of Philadelphia, and president of the Continental Leland Hotels Corporation.

PROFS' PRANKS

Under the direction of Professor J. H. Barron, the extension workers of the Agronomy department are issuing a new bulletin based on the soil survey bulletins, but of a practical rather than of a technical nature. This bulletin will contain practical discussion of the different soil types in each county, the means of maintaining soil fertility, and other helps to the practical farmer. Instead of waiting for the farmers to send in for these bulletins, a new plan is being tried, that of carrying these bulletins to the farmers.

KERMIS ELECTS NEW MANAGERS

"Al" Van Wagenen '30 was elected production manager of Kermis for next year at the last meeting of the Kermis Committee in March. E. M. Smith '31 was elected assistant manager and "Giff" Hoag '31 assistant stage manager under "Walt" Schait '30 stage manager. The treasurer submitted the following financial report:

Assets		
Ticket Sale		\$448.00
Cash on hand January 1, 1928		232.35
		<hr/> 685.85
Liabilities		
Coaching		100.00
Advertising		72.75
Programs and tickets		55.00
Properties		49.36
Royalties		10.00
Miscellaneous		112.15
		<hr/> 398.26
Balance on hand, March 15, 1929		282.09

Professor J. E. "Jimmie" Rice has been traveling considerably around the country, notably to Washington where he has been arguing with the senators about tariff for poultry products. He has also been in Albany in conference with the state department about the establishment of the proposed new egg-laying contest plant at Horseheads in Chemung County.

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CAMPUS CHATS

THE AG HOME ECS.

We are all more or less acquainted with the misunderstanding and friction that has existed between the Colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture in the past—likewise that between the various groups in these two colleges. As yet no plan of government or organization has been adequate to prevent this. We have now a new organization, known as the Agriculture-Home Economics Association. The purpose is "to promote social understanding between students and faculty of the two Colleges." It is believed that this can be accomplished by means of social "get-together" events throughout the year.

There are several features in this new organization. Every student in each College is an active member; associate members are alumni and faculty of each college. Besides the president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, the executive committee shall consist of one delegate from the following societies: Omicron Nu, Sedowa, Helios, Heb-Sa, The Home Economics Club, The Forester's Club, The Cornell Countryman Board, the Round Up Club, and the Floriculture Club. All officers are to be elected by ballot, their nomination being secured by petition.

This new organization, no matter how far it may surpass our previous ones, cannot be successful without co-operation. They must select capable delegates to represent their interests and who will work for the welfare of the organization.

Do the students of these two colleges want a real live organization, one that will

go far in making our colleges outstanding on the campus? Don't leave it for the other person to do. Get in yourself and boost!

TIME, TIME, TIME

Time, time, time, there doesn't seem to be enough for everyone or one could hardly believe there was to hear the same cry many times a day "I can't do that, I don't have time." Yet everyone has the same amount, twenty-four hours each day and we all have the same opportunities. It is interesting to note the types of people in the University as regards time. There are those who have time to do everything and those who never have time to do anything. Why is this so, simply because some have learned the little secret of making every minute count and who know that service to others reaps a fuller, better life in the long run than having mere personal gain as a motive. Who are the most interesting to talk to? The ones, of course, with wide experience. Who will make the best citizens and reach the highest point in life? Again we have the same answer. These are the persons who will be the best farmers, lawyers, doctors, statesmen, and dietitians. We may ask why—only because they have learned other things than those which we find in books. They have varied experiences and not a narrow channel of specialized book learning. They know how to do things for others as well as themselves and are of a greater value to mankind. It is also a known fact that those who usually get the farthest in the world have the biggest handicaps. These people should be examples to us but instead, most of us go on, blindly seeking our own

THIS 'ERE AND THAT 'AIR

selfish ends and never have time to do anything for anyone.

Uncle Ab says that what some people call "loose thinking" is better than none at all.

But now listen to this thinking. A civics teacher was correcting her exam papers. One read: "The government is tightening down on bootleggers. Also measures are being taken to break up roadside "necking" parties, and in many sections dance halls are under strict observation." "Good Lord", said the teacher, "what question does this answer?" The question was: "Describe the activity of the government in the conservation of wild life."

Now that we are faced with a serious shortage of fall milk and the resulting danger of the influx of western milk, we must take immediate steps to protect ourselves. One means is to delay freshening of cows until the late summer or fall months. Feeding can't be neglected either. And don't forget the care—no cow can produce her best if uncomfortable.

Spring's just around the corner folks, reminding us of apple-blossom time. What are you doing to insure adequate cross pollination in your orchards? A colony of bees for each acre, scattered throughout the orchard, will be much more satisfactory than trusting to luck.

Oatmeal Wins Again!

*Grand Champion of all North American egg laying contests, all breeds;
Princess Gertrude, a Quaker Ful-O-Pep raised hen—335 eggs in 51 weeks*

ONCE again the value of Quaker Ful-O-Pep Feeds—the *oatmeal* feeds—is proved in competition. Princess Gertrude, winner of the Grand Championship International, all breeds, with a record of 335 eggs in 51 weeks, was raised on Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter and Quaker Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash. More and more poultry owners are turning to the famous *oatmeal* mashes.

1 Quaker FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER and **2 Quaker FUL-O-PEP GROWING MASH**

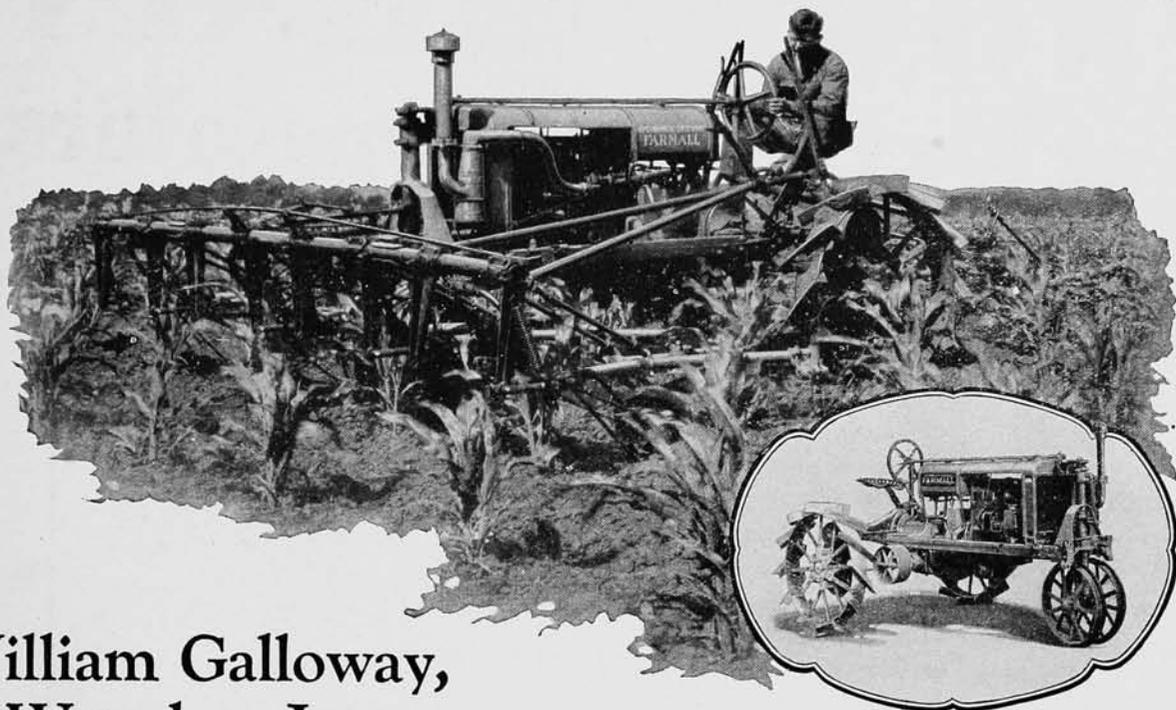
By all means, feed Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter for the first 6 weeks! This is the oatmeal feed that insures a good start. After the 6th week, feed Quaker Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash, because oatmeal is important as long as growth and development are in progress. Oatmeal builds pullets that have healthy organs and the disposition to lay. Oatmeal builds finest market fowl. Oatmeal—properly blended with the other good ingredients Quaker uses—is a most economical, most profitable feed for poultry.



Princess Gertrude, owned by Charles A. Shepard, Winterville, Ga. Record made at Georgia egg laying contest

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William Galloway, of Waterloo, Iowa

*whose name has been a household word
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has this to say about the FARMALL:

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ROBERT SOWLE
Mona, Mont.

1 1 1

"The only job for which I find the tractor not practical is gathering the eggs."

ORVIS SCHROYER
Maple Park, Ill.

1 1 1

"The Farmall is the most wonderful tractor made. I consider it the greatest machine ever brought onto this or any other farm."

F. P. LECOMPTE
Urbana, Va.

"I have followed tractors, built tractors, sold them and used them for a good many years but have never seen one which fills the bill for every job on the farm like the Farmall. I am so enthusiastic over this tractor that I really feel it is going to do more in raising farm values in Iowa than anything else that has happened in recent years.

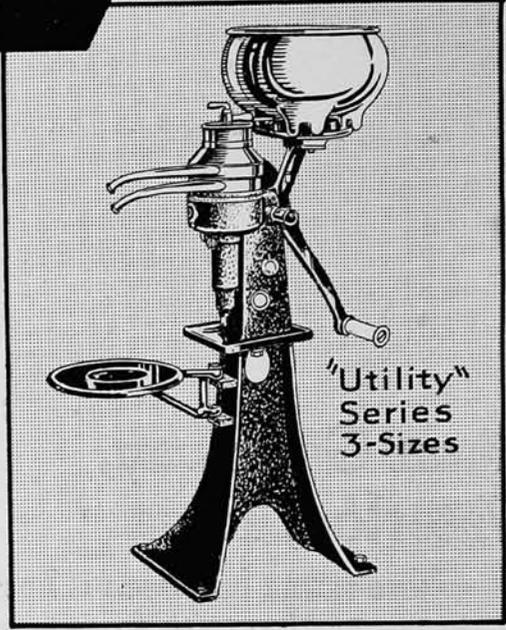
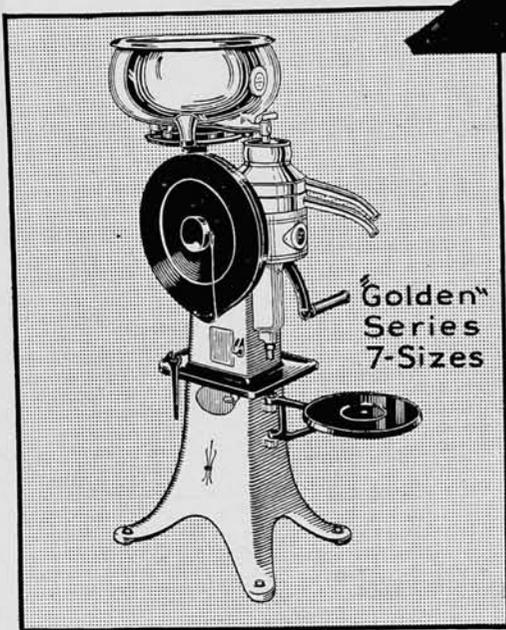
"My son, W. R., has also operated several tractors and he is simply 100% elated over its performance.

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The Cornell Countryman

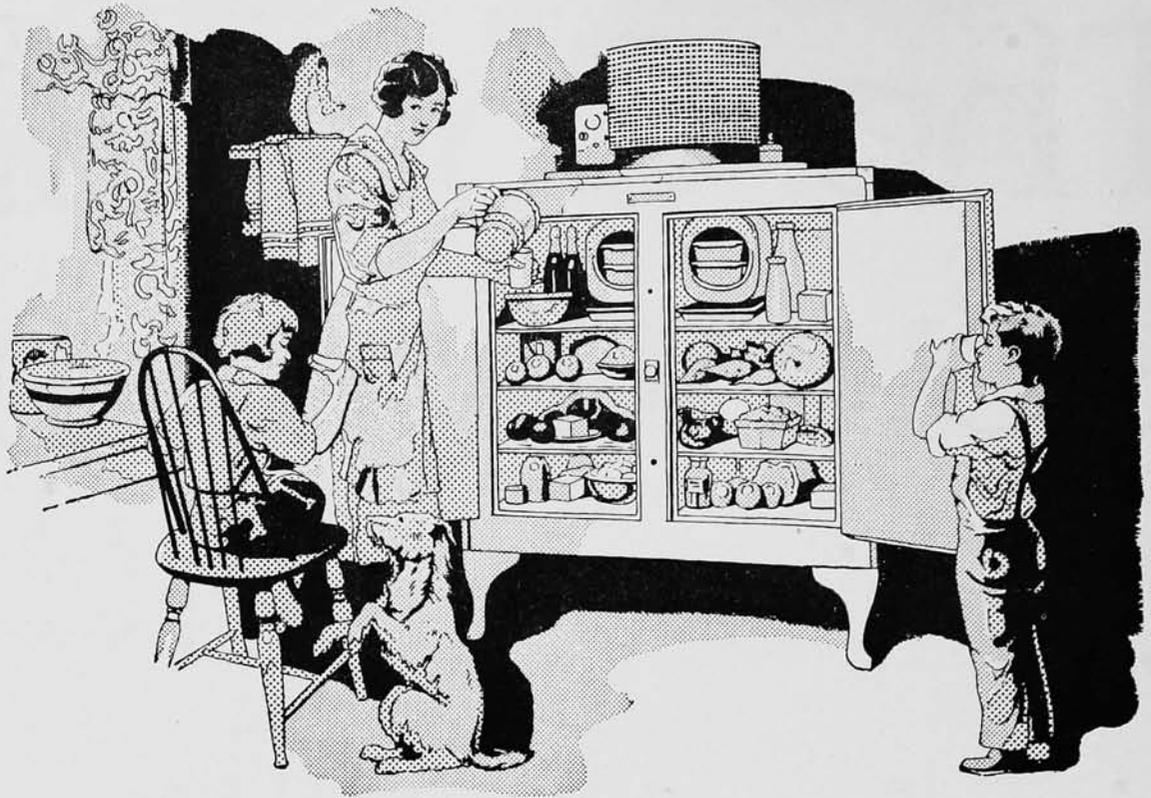


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Volume XXVI

MAY
1929

Number 8



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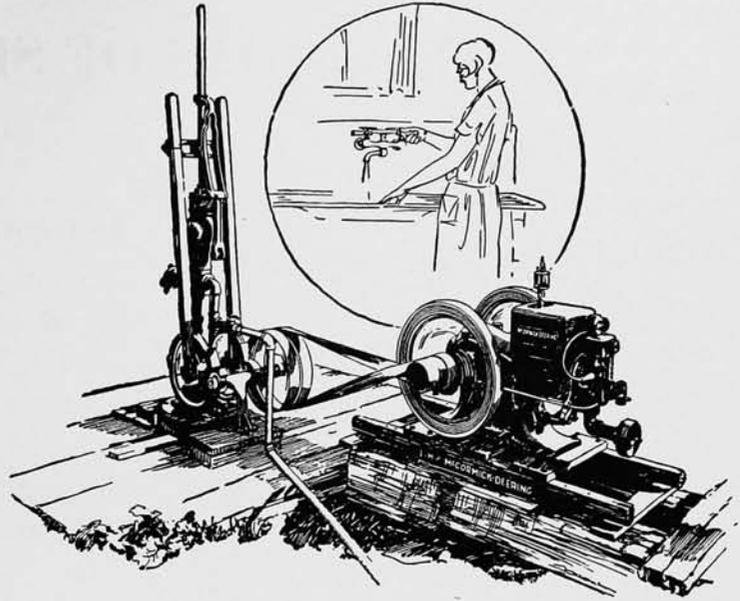


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Founded 1903

Incorporated 1914

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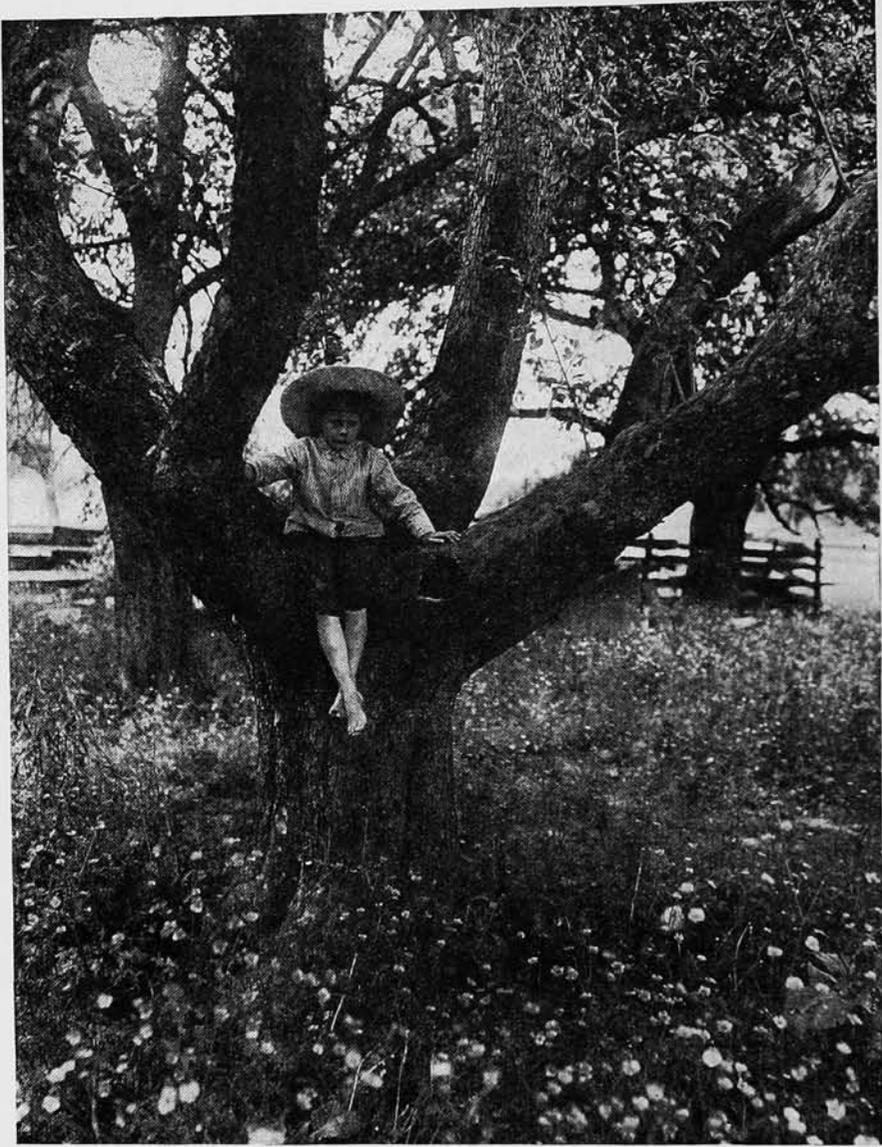
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AT HOME IN THE OLD APPLE TREE

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXVI

May, 1929

Number 8

The State College of Home Economics

By Martha Van Rensselaer

RECOGNIZING the urgent need of the College of Home Economics for a building for laboratories and classrooms which will more adequately meet the needs of qualified students asking for admission to the College, Governor Roosevelt included in his 1929 appropriation bill an item of \$475,000 for the erection of a main central section of a Home Economics Building at Cornell. Both Republican and Democratic leaders of the Legislature favored the effort to secure a Home Economics building. The organized women of the state, the students of the College, and other friends of the institution have urged the need for a larger support for the promotion of a program of a college whose work is specifically directed at the betterment of homes.

In its beginning, home economics at Cornell University reached out a helping hand to the farm homes of the state. A department of home economics was established in 1907 in the New York State College of Agriculture. In 1925 the state established a New York State College of Home Economics paralleling the other state colleges of the University. At once began the more distinct organization of six departments with definite courses of study recognized as within the curriculum of a college of home economics to be developed by means of resident teaching, research, and field teaching or extension. Each department is organized about a body of closely integrated subject matter dealing with some major problems of the individual home or the larger group home or institution. The departments are foods and nutrition; textiles and clothing; household art; family life; household man-

agement; institution management. The objective sought by the College is to provide both resident and field teaching, and research, which not only will make individual students and parents ready for more efficient home and family life, but also will prepare them for leadership in various fields of home economics education.

As an institution of New York State administered at Cornell University, the College asks itself what home economics

of its home will be returned to it over and over again in the increased efficiency of its citizens. A vital problem of the state is how well has the home prepared its members to stand the physical, mental, and social strain of the world into which it sends them and how well are its educational institutions measuring up to the fulfillment of its obligations.

THERE is ample evidence that homes need help in adjusting themselves to a modern world. Inadequacies of homes to meet their obligations are indicated by increasing numbers of delinquent children and by constantly greater demands on the public budget to meet the need for more hospitals, sanitariums, asylums, reformatories, and prisons to take care of the physically, mentally, or socially sick who have become economic burdens upon the state. The shortcomings of the family are always registered in the economic and social problem of the state.

The economic pressure which is not only centering in industrial life but in farm life, emphasizes the need of education to increase the buying power of the consumer's dollar and to stimulate the use of the state's products which are important to health and to the producer's prosperity. In addition the College of Home Economics at Cornell University recognizes its obligation to help the men and women of the state who are homemakers and who have undergone the labor and money shortage by showing ways of efficient housekeeping through labor, time and energy savers.

Important as it is to equalize taxes and improve the methods of distribution of



HOME ECONOMICS STAFF PICTURE

First Row: Blackmore, Robinson, Harris, Waring, Warner, Rose, Van Rensselaer, Monsch, Fowler, Lacey.
Second Row: Nye, Boys, Sanders, Fenton, Spohn, Brookins, Pfund, McLroy, Callan, Simpson.
Third row: Reeves, Kay, Leske, MacArthur, Crouch, Roman, Hubbell, Smith Masterman.
Fourth Row: Carney, Kimball, Brasie, Canon, Cushman, Butt.

can do for the State of New York. The state is concerned with the care of the mental, moral, and physical health of its people, or a conservation of human resources. The College of Home Economics conducts courses to furnish instruction which will reduce the cost to the state and to individuals of dependents through a larger knowledge of healthful living to the extent that the College is one of the forces on which the state must depend to check the increase in physical, mental, and moral disabilities of the people. Organized as it is to attack the problems of home and family life at their very center, it is believed that every advancement which the state can promote in the welfare

farm products in the state, it is equally important to control the expenditure of the farm income in order to build up a physical reserve, maintain a social standard, and provide for the education of the farm family, for all of which the prosperity of the farm is needed.

Home Economics affords a vocational outlet for rural young people and by the same educational program prepares them for homemaking. A field which offers abundant opportunities for earning outside the home while at the same time it prepares women specifically for family life is that which relates to some phase of homemaking. Each department in the College of Home Economics functions to prepare women for some specific vocation in which they may earn a living. With the present demand upon existing

farm incomes to maintain the farm as a business, young people in farm families have had less remunerative labor in rural communities than is required for their maintenance. As a result they have found it necessary to seek employment in towns or cities. This growing situation has increased the importance of home economics institutions to care for labor problems within the family by means of better equipment, convenient floor plan, simple but satisfying service.

THE broadening field for home Economics education has severely taxed not only the laboratory and class rooms in the College of Home Economics, but it has emphasized the need for more personal service in teaching, extension,

and research. The demand for home-making education comes not alone from rural communities but from town and city homes in all of which exist problems calling for educational accomplishment. The education of the consumer whether in town or elsewhere is for larger justice to the producer who attempts to satisfy demand whether it be intelligent or otherwise.

Instruction in the College of Home Economics centers more and more around the family. The security of society depends upon the intelligent participation of each member of the family in situations affecting the family as a group. In its broader meanings the College of Home Economics embraces the interests of both men and women as contributors to the upbuilding of homes.

Adult Education in Home Economics

By Claribel Nye

THAT learning is a life process and not limited to childhood only is a generally accepted fact today. Such expressions as "You can not teach an old dog new tricks," "The golden age of learning is childhood," or "Get an education and then settle down" express the older philosophy that human beings change little during adult years. Such expressions today are recognized only as half truths—or less.

This century is characterized by a constantly increasing interest in adult learning; studies are being made of the capacity of adults of different ages to learn, what they may profitably learn, the organization of subject matter for use with adults who can not give the major part of the day to school life, and the setting up of machinery to enable them to make progress in the field in which they recognize a need or feel an interest.

Perhaps no pioneer experiment in adult education makes a more interesting reading than the beginning of extension service in home economics. The distribution of free bulletins on home economics subjects was the first step. In New York State by 1900 such bulletins were being published regularly by the State College of Agriculture and sent to any resident if the state who requested them.

This developed into a very simple correspondence course, discussion sheets which were included with each bulletin forming the basis for correspondence between the homemaker and the teacher at the College. Study groups were logically the next step and through the necessity to organize for food conservation during the war, county-wide organizations of home makers were formed in many counties with a trained home economics gradu-

ate in charge in each county whose function was to teach and to arrange for the necessary machinery of organization to enable effective teaching to be done. These home makers' organizations known as home bureaus are still the important means for adult education in home economics.

Base the teaching upon the interests of students, teach a subject just before the individual needs to use it, begin where the individual is—these are familiar expressions in the philosophy of education today. It is difficult to find a situation in the field of teaching where the situation itself so forces the teacher to proceed upon this very modern philosophy of

education as it does in extension teaching in home economics. The teacher, called either a specialist or a home demonstration agent in extension terminology, has an audience only if the subject announced appeals to the homemaker as immediately useful. This means that the teacher must have found where the homemakers are in their knowledge, practices, and attitudes before selecting from the knowledge available in a particular field that which the homemakers will find useful at that time. If perchance the material taught does not satisfy, the teacher soon has no audience, no cooperators. It is perhaps because of this constant challenge to improve one's methods of teaching and the possibility—

EXTENSION SERVICE IN HOME ECONOMICS STATE OF NEW YORK



MAP OF NEW YORK STATE
Locating County and City Home Bureaus

the inevitability rather—of being able to know whether the content meets needs, as well as the freedom from the restraint of school organization, that causes people to stay in the extension service in spite of travel, long hours and moderately low salaries.

THIS adult extension in New York State which is a part of the function of the College of Home Economics, in 1928 reached 985 communities in 38 counties and 3 cities. The number of homemakers who actually cooperated was 26,875, the largest number for any year except one in the past ten years.

The confidence of the people in the value of adult education in the field of home economics is indicated by the financial investment made by counties to enable any homemaker, whatever her income, to continue her education if she so desires. County appropriations for 1928 totalled \$176,559, and in addition state and federal funds to the amount of \$45,600 were allocated to these counties. The entire amount provided within the counties and the amount given directly to the counties from state and federal funds totalled \$249,974, a substantial increase over the preceding year.

The staff consists of 41 home demonstration agents, 7 assistant agents, 13 specialists, four persons who give their time wholly to administration, and one person in charge of publications and information service. Specialists are on a nine months basis, agents and administrators are on an eleven months basis, following the custom in resident teaching and administration in the University. Members of the staff have at least a bachelor's degree.

The teaching program falls into eight divisions: child guidance, clothing, family life, food preparation and preservation, home crafts, housing, household management, and nutrition. Short units or courses having specific objectives in terms of changed practices are called projects in home economics extension. Much of the subject matter used by the departments is so organized.

Obviously a teaching staff of 13 specialists and 41 county home demonstration agents, the latter giving only part time to teaching would have difficulty teaching 26,815 homemakers directly. Women resident in communities who have had training or who have a special interest in a particular field of subject matter cooperate with specialist and agent and act as

local leaders. In many instances they are encouraged to teach subject matter after receiving training on specific projects. Some use their homes as demonstration centers for improvements in the fields of housing or management and are able to spread the effectiveness of the teaching. The active participation of intelligent homemakers who have time to give, makes possible the extensive program in the state.

The extension service in New York State would be greatly handicapped were it not for its publications and information service. During 1928 this office answered 5,125 requests for bulletins and sent out 7,451 service leaflets. It furnished the regular press service to the daily papers an average of 24 articles a month and prepared for each county farm and home bureau news 7 articles monthly. Sixty-four different bulletins or miscellaneous printing items passed through this office.

Professional opportunities in the field of extension are excellent. The demand for home demonstration agents always is greater than the supply. Marriage, desire to do graduate work, attractive commercial positions, competition between counties for agents already in the service, and extension positions in other states account for the (Continued on page 250).

Educate a Woman and You Educate a Family

By Jean Frederick

TRAGIC as it may seem, it is becoming fashionable for women not to prefer, or think of marriage in place of a career; indeed the fashion has so gained popularity that out of 1700 girls questioned in a woman's college, only six per cent admitted that marriage was to be their career! This deplorable figure is at odds, strangely enough, with the records in city offices and the number of wedding gowns sold each June; yet it signifies this, that women no longer look to marriage as the natural completion of their lives, or at least will not admit doing so. The other 94 per cent maintained that they would be artists, actresses, writers, business women, buyers—anything but a wife and mother. The question is whether in view of the proved fact that decidedly more than half of the ambitious 94 per cent do eventually marry, after or during their careers, they should prepare for their "job" by taking some elementary courses in home economics.

It seems very obvious that they should, and one of the chief reasons is a financial and economic one. For if a woman is to handle her own income, and if she must manage and deal wisely with her husband's also, as she probably will, she must know something more of finance than a woman's sense of bargaining has

taught her. Even though in college she may have been held to an allowance—and a fairly strict one—there was always her family to whom she could turn for an extra check if there was an emergency, or a board bill inconveniently due. But one's young husband has not yet amassed a bank balance, as father has. There is only as much money as there is, and the two ends must meet. Is it not necessary then, if there is to be any other than a hand to mouth existence, that the wife know enough about food, clothing and equipment to buy the most nutritious, the most practical and the most reliable for the very least? And this she can learn by taking some very practical courses in home economics, such as foods and nutrition, clothing and household management.

NEARLY every girl says, "Well, I will not marry until he is earning enough to save me from scrubbing floors and chasing all over town to find three Campbell soups for a quarter. I'll wait, and so will he." Let us presume that her father is about fifty, and that for about the last ten or fifteen years he has been earning enough to give his family the environment to which his daughter is now accustomed; let us presume also that he had waited until he was earning the present amount before he married her

mother: his daughter would now be but of high school age, her father and mother past the peak of their energy and strength, and the whole generation some ten years behind the present one in wisdom and vitality. Perhaps the confident assertion of "I'll wait and so will he," is only a theoretical assertion, and, if confronted with the right circumstances and individual, the girl would change her mind. While if she does not she retards the progress and vitality of the race, and if she does she will, as she sees it, retard her work and strength, it is possible by adequate knowledge and training, as we will show later, to marry young and give her prime both to her career and her children. And since she so often does change her mind, and is more than right in doing so, the problem again presents itself of learning to manoeuvre her young husband's scanty income. Why should an educated college woman risk her happiness because of ignorance—ignorance of the only too practical and ever present task of managing money?

EVEN husbands must be fed—and fed well. Though the days have passed when girls sent cakes and boxes of fudge to their beaux to assure the men that they had more than charm, yet the principle remains the same—the way to a man's

heart and health is through his stomach. There can be no more tragic picture than that of a young and presumably intelligent girl furnishing forth the festive tables with poor, badly cooked and un-nourishing food. She might be saved this mortification if, for even one brief term, she had studied nutrition and food preparation. True, there is a general patter of modern culinary wisdom to be found in advertisements and neighborly chats—about vegetables being cooked in little water, and fresh fruit included on every day's menu; but how many women know what is the true significance of the different vitamins A, B, C, D, and E, when to eat proteins and in what amount, or have a better reason for serving raisins than that some clever advertiser says she must have her iron today?

Baby feeding least of all can be left to makeshift knowledge. Here it is essential when you give a child milk, baked potato or poached egg to be able to say, "Now I am building bone, now fat, and now muscle." So much depends on a family's health—again happiness, work and doctor bills—that it is not a thing for an inexperienced woman to manage through hearsay, intuition or ingenious advertisements.

When one considers that from the present body of college women will come the next and newer generation, whose character is not yet, like ours, set, fixed, and condemned, and that it is up to these women to educate and develop this new portion of the race, then it seems imperative that each one know as thoroughly exactly what she is to do with her children, and do the best. A course in child psychology or child training will give her a good idea, though it can only be a general one, what methods are best to use during the child's earliest and most impressionable five years, and what type

of formal training, if any, she wishes to give it later. Today there are so many conflicting educational systems to choose from, so many modern, progressive schools with advanced methods that unless a mother knows by actual study of the question, something of their principles and plans she may have reason later to regret a too blind faith in a professional educator's tactics. The children who are to have the heritage of our modern life ought also to have the heritage of our modern knowledge and improved educational psychology.

SO FAR we have taken it for granted that more than the six per cent of the girls questioned in the research mentioned above will actually marry, as precedent proves they will; but we have not mentioned those women who will not marry, or who, if they do, will always consider their career and their work a greater profession than wifehood and motherhood. But even these women, whom the world needs because they may be truly gifted, should never so far forsake their position as a woman that they cannot make the most barren room a home and the barest pantry a good meal. And certainly it is not alone to maintain her position as a woman but as a woman with a career that the college girl should learn the briefest, most thorough and most scientific ways of doing small household tasks. A course in household management, a knowledge of time and labor-saving devices will leave her far freer than if she did not know the quickest way to dust up her bachelor apartment. And then, with this scientific knowledge of housecleaning and food preparation she may even marry, and still keep a career. Many American housewives have set for their daily time limit two hours of work. This leaves more

than an eight-hour day to give to her career, and her husband; but she may gain this time only if she has received a formal and adequate training on how to do it.

THUS if by means of the most simple and elementary home economics courses a college woman can save her family from financial disagreement, malnutrition, and faulty education, and a woman with personal ambition may find time for a home, a career and a husband, surely they should not seem to her a great waste of time, but rather a great blessing. And there is always this to remember, that a mother who has knowledge of the most recent and the most scientific methods of housework, food preparation and nutrition, who is capable of managing deftly an all too small family income, and of putting into practice excellent educational methods and psychology, will pass her wealth of knowledge onto her children and will accustom them in their impressionable years to the best her generation had to offer.

Truly is it said, "Educate a man and you educate an individual; educate a woman and you educate a family." It is very much woman's duty so to equip her children with the best thought of today that they will go on from this point to make the very best thought for tomorrow. And in this method of progress by education, the science of living right, eating right and maintaining the maximum of home happiness is equally as important as knowing the latest theory of atomic structure or the newest law of gravitation. Therefore, that every woman in the University should take some elementary home economics courses means more than her own and her husband's happiness, it means the happiness, health and progress of our whole race.

Bringing up Your Children

By Marie Fowler

THE Nursery School of the College of Home Economics, with Professor Marie Fowler in charge, is a comparatively new but important department of the College. The March issue of the *Child Health Bulletin* surveys the work of the school well: "It is now in its fourth year here, and is the scene of the coordinated efforts of the department of foods and nutrition and of textiles and clothing in home economics and the departments of psychology, rural education, and sociology in the College of Agriculture.

Enrollment in the nursery school is based upon the willingness and ability of the parents to participate with the nursery school staff in the guidance of the

children. Before a child is accepted for enrollment an initial conference is held by the psychologist with the parents. From the record of this conference the significant facts of the child's behavior are recognized, which record serves both staff and parents in planning guidance procedures and measuring improvement in the child from time to time. Daily conference between parent and some member of the nursery school staff promotes the maximum cooperation between home and school guidance of the child.

More detailed study of the principles of child guidance is available both to parents and to students. For a selected group of undergraduates courses are

planned to provide professional training for teaching child guidance classes in high schools, to supplement nutrition work with children, or to train for work with children in private homes and institutions.

The Nursery School is a homely place—homely as the English use the word. It is situated in The Circle, near the domecon campus. In the spring, summer and fall out on the lawn the children are provided with sand piles, climbing facilities, ladders, swings, tall pine trees to play beneath or to climb, garden space for flowers and vegetables, and pet pens for chickens, rabbits and guinea pigs. Wide screened porches provide play space when the weather conditions will not permit play

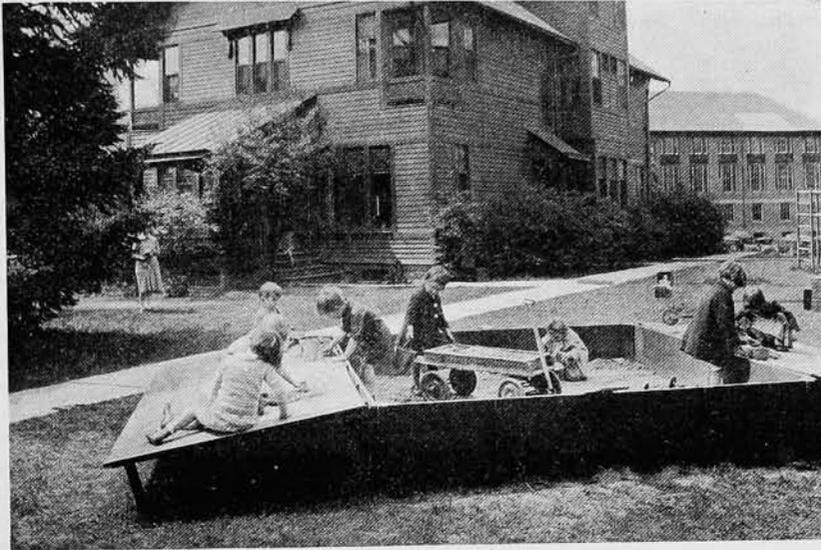
on the lawn. These porches also house the transportation toys such as sleds and wagons, tricycles and kiddy-kars, which may be guided down an incline over the porch steps for journeys over the cement walks. At nap-time—one to two o'clock in the afternoon—sixteen little beds are placed on the porch, partitioned from one another by folding screens.

Each parent arrives daily at a scheduled time with his child. This procedure provides an opportunity for informal early morning conferences between parents and staff members. Morning inspection includes examination of the hair, skin, nose, eyes, ears, and throat. In case a child is not in first class condition he is taken home by the parent without delay or exposure of other children. Frequently during the school year each child has a thorough physical examination by the pediatrician, including blood tests and X-rays.

AFTER leaving the doctor's office in the morning, the children go downstairs to the first floor. This entire lower floor is given over to the use of the children. The low cupboards for the children's play materials, their tables and chairs, their doll furniture and toys are gay with color, and are washable, of course. One room seems to be used mostly by the children for doll play—it has beds and cradles, carriages, cupboards of dishes and various families of dolls. Another room has an alcove which lends itself beautifully to play with large, hollow blocks that build up quickly into the type

of architecture a two-year-old most enjoys. In this same room is the "duck pond" which at times is filled with water for the sailing of jolly little boats. At other times it is filled with sand. In another corner is the library table covered with inviting picture and story books. Pictures that children enjoy are mounted on board and varnished and framed without glass. They are hung low and are so light in weight that the children can lift

kitchen and pantries. Especially is this true when the cook is a jolly, competent person, who understands little folk and appreciates their desire and ability to ask reasonable questions, to help make sandwiches, and set the tables. The cook is surpassed in popularity only by the colored janitor, who can saw boards just the right length to suit young carpenters, or knows just where the oil can is for taking the squeak out of tricycles.



IN THE YARD OF THE NURSERY SCHOOL
Here the Children Enjoy What Sunshine the Ithaca Weather Gives Them.

them and use them in the same way they do their picture books.

The dining room contains four low tables, each seating four children and one adult. Near the fireplace are hung the chimes which are rung by a child when dinner is ready. Here, too, is the stretch of blackboard where the joy in making marks may be fully expressed. The sunny bay window with its low seat—home of the canary and the goldfish—is a favorite play place of the children.

Perhaps no room in the house is more interesting to two-year-olds than the

prepare for dinner. A brief rest period follows from which they are free to go to picture books, crayons or other quiet activity until dinner is ready. Preparation for bed comes immediately after dinner. They remove their shoes and don a "sleeping suit"—a loose woolen cover-all garment with a hood.

Shortly after two o'clock the early sleepers waken and the hour from two to three is occupied with dressing, and preparation for going home. Before wraps are donned each child has a cup of milk, after which he is at liberty to play out of doors until his parents call for him.

AFTER arrival downstairs in the morning each one of the sixteen children, ranging in age from two to six years, goes to hang his wraps in his own respective locker. From there they go to the dining room to drink their orange juice, after which they are at liberty to choose their own activities either indoors or out until time to get ready for dinner. Staff members are constantly supervising the groups.

About eleven-thirty the children

The Hotel Ezra Cornell

By Erma R. Lewis

HOTELDOM'S unique institution, The Ezra Cornell, celebrated its fourth annual opening this year on Friday, May 3rd, at Cornell University. The Ezra Cornell has the distinction of being the only hostelry which is operated for one day each year and the only one for which the students make the plans, float the stock issue, and develop the clientele.

The social center on the Cornell campus, Willard Straight Hall, was transformed into a modern, complete hotel and was

operated by the students alone in a truly metropolitan fashion. The program of the opening offered an unequalled opportunity to gain definite information concerning the course in hotel administration here. The men's lounge or the library of the Ezra Cornell was used for the display of the courses. Wall charts were used to show diagrammatically the entire curriculum of the hotel course, the course by subjects and the geographical distribution of the alumni and students. Text-books, mimeographed material, laboratory reports and typical student note-

books were exhibited in the alcoves. Throughout the day guides were available to take the visitors to any of the many lectures and to the accounting, cooking, slaughtering, meat-cutting, and engineering laboratories.

The program itself began with a faculty-student luncheon, Friday noon in honor of the out-of-town guests. In the afternoon a tea and reception was held for the ladies and golf on the Country Club course which is adjacent to the campus was available to the men. At night a formal six-course dinner was served in

accordance with the best hotel practice. Harold Van Orman, Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, was the principal speaker at the banquet. A distinctive feature of the "opening's" evening program was the production of three original one-act plays in the private theatre which is a part of the building of the Hotel Ezra Cornell. The plays were given by the Cornell Dramatic Club and the entire house was reserved for the guests of the hotel. Immediately following the theatre party a dance was held in Memorial Hall. Ed Ballantine's ten-piece orchestra from Syracuse furnished the music.

Although the hotel was officially closed at three A. M. Saturday morning, festivities continued until Saturday afternoon. A breakfast and business meeting of the alumni association, the Cornell Society of Hotel Men, was held Saturday morning. The meeting was open to all visiting hotel men and seniors. Trips to Enfield State Park and Taughannock Falls followed. The concluding events of the program were the University track meet with Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a baseball game with Dartmouth.

The openings have won the commendation of many of the leaders of the industry, among them being L. M. Bloomer, General Kincaid, Augustus Nulle, and the late E. M. Statler. Many sections of the United States were represented by the guests who came to see the famous hotel course and to see the students on the job actually doing all the work of operating a hotel. Among those present were a number of men prominent in the hotel and allied fields, such as:—Thomas P.

Jones, manager of the Boston City Club; President Edward T. Lawless, managing director of the Ambassador, Atlantic City; and Secretary Victor Jacoby of the Riviera, at Newark, New Jersey.

New York City sent a large delegation, among whom were, General J. Leslie Kincaid, President of the American Hotels Corporation and members of his staff; August Nulle, managing director of the Waldorf-Astoria; Ernest E. Kill, manager of the new Governor Clinton; Allan Hurst, past President of the Greeters; Mark Cadwell, secretary of the New York State Hotel Association; Frank A. K. Boland, counsel for the American Hotel Association. The representatives from up-state were:—Elmore C. Green, President of the New York State Hotel Association; Edwin M. Tierney, President of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association, Roy P. Brainard, managing director of the Hotel Syracuse; Glenn R. Morton, of the Seneca at Geneva; Charles Wickes of The Rochester, Rochester; and R. J. Kief of the Buffalo Statler. From the middle west came Eugene C. Eppley, John Horgan of Cincinnati, Walter Gregory of the Palmer House, Chicago; and Malcolm Woolley of the World.

EVERY member of the Course worked in The Ezra Cornell, the underclassmen constituting the great bulk of employees, while the upper-classmen were the executive and department heads. The executive staff members, their hometowns, and some of the hotels in which they have worked are as follows:

Managing Director: Arthur C. Hunt, '29, Branchport, New York; Hotel Roosevelt, New York City.

Assistant Manager (front-of-the-house): Harry A. Smith, '30, Lakewood, Ohio; Lake Placid Club.

Assistant Manager (personnel): Kenneth W. Baker, '29, Chautauqua, New York. Hotel Athaenaeum, Chautauqua, New York.

Steward: Donald F. Savery, '29, Chicago; Medinah Country Club, Chicago.

Chef: Steven W. Allio, '29, New York City; Hotel Statler, Buffalo, New York.

Maitre d'hotel: Charles Krieger, '29, Salamanca, New York; Hotel Staler, Buffalo, New York.

Head Waiter: Frederick Groeneveld, '29, Pretoria, South Africa; Arlington Hotel, Binghamton, New York.

Entertainment Director: Frank Copp, '29, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Roosevelt Hotel, New York City.

Superintendent of Service: Frank Case, '29, Saratoga Springs, New York; The Stevens Hotel, Chicago.

Engineer: Clement Rynalski, '29, Fredonia, New York; The White Inn, Fredonia.

Housekeeper: Miss Leopoldine Hizsnay, '31, Buffalo, New York; Hotel Statler, Buffalo.

House Officer: Lawrence Levy, '30, St. Louis, Missouri; The Claridge, St. Louis.

Controller: Edgar Whiting, '29, Ithaca, New York; Touraine, Buffalo, New York.

Publicity Director: Bob Rose, '30, Martinsville, Indiana; The Severin Hotel, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Domecon Dolls

By Kate C. Seager

THE unique collection of historic dolls in the Household Arts department of the College of Home Economics represents much research and actual work by the students taking courses in household arts under the direction of Mrs. Erway. It is the only collection of its kind.

In dressing these dolls, there has been an aim not only to give a visual resumé of the history of costume by periods, starting with the time of the Egyptian, but also to represent the costume of those countries which most influenced the marked and minor details of dress. In order to accomplish this in the most effective way a thorough study of history and an extended research of many texts and books has been necessary. In many cases the costumes are an exact replica of gowns that actually were worn. Into many of the dresses have been put bits of material, years old, possessing a history all of their own. The collection is slowly

being added to and can be considered a treasure, which if lost, would almost be impossible to replace. The dolls range in height from sixteen to twenty-two inches.

The Egyptian doll represents an Egyptian woman of rank. It was inspired and reproduced from a model at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The costume is of natural colored linen to bring out the effect of the kind of linen that was used so much. Their use of gold and semi-precious stones on garments has been reproduced by employing gold colored sealing wax in a criss-cross fashion to make diamond-shaped figures. The sandals are of paper raffia simulating the wide use of papyrus. About her neck and arms are gold beads, resembling the jewelry then much in vogue. She seems to be applying some form of lipstick to her lips. The Egyptian woman, just as the woman of today, was vain, and we find cosmetics being used very freely. Their

eyelashes and eyebrows were painted with a mixture called "stibium" to make them appear longer. The early Egyptian figure was sturdy and strong. It is not surprising, therefore, that we find the Egyptian costume marked by simplicity, directness of line and the use of geometric lines.

The Grecian doll is a representation of a Grecian woman wearing the Ionic chiton from the Homeric period of Grecian history. The lines of Grecian costume were primarily simple, yet very graceful. The garment called the chiton consisted of but one large piece of soft material. The material was twice the span of the arms in width. The length, from the shoulders to the feet, was always greater than the wearer was tall. The front and back edges were caught over the shoulders and arms by means of clasps and brooches. Linen was the most popular material used for these garments. Grecian women wore their hair very simply, usually con-

fining it in a knot at the back of the head. Shoes or half-boots were worn by the women. They were laced in front and lined with cat fur. Embroidery often decorated the front part of the shoes. The shoes of this Grecian doll are of white kid lavishly embroidered with red silk braid. The whole costume is not elaborate but very beautiful in its simplicity.

THE 11th Century doll represents a Frankish woman, probably of the royalty. This doll is particularly interesting not only because of its place in the history of costume, but also because of the materials used in reproducing it. The materials of this century were woolens, velvets and the like. It was a time of lavish jewelry and embroidery. This

Frankish doll has a fitted bodice of apricot silk with long flowing sleeves of pale yellow chiffon. Around the neck is fitted a brilliant piece of beaded material, the background of which is about twenty years old. The girdle comes somewhat below the natural waistline and is fashioned of the same beaded material. The full skirt is of royal blue chiffon. The yellow brocade used for the underskirt is about thirty years old and came from Europe. About her shoulders is a robe of blue velvet. The edge of it is embroidered in dull yellow, purple and blue green, giving a brilliant but not bizarre effect. Her hair is plaited in two long braids tied at the ends with colored ribbon. The wig is made of real hair and was donated by one of the members of the class. The whole costume expresses rich-

ness and luxury not only in texture but in the choice of materials and their manipulation. It is most characteristic of that century which was an "age of adventure and romance—of noble ladies and knights in armor."

The 12th Century doll typified a Norman lady. She wears a long, flowing blue velvet gown. Around her head and chin there is draped a white piece of linen much in the fashion of Nuns today. Over this and extending to the floor is a veil of dark blue georgette.

The 14th Century doll is luxuriously dressed. The bright coloring of the Gothic period was seen alike in cathedral and in milady's emblazoned gowns. Luxury knew no bounds at that period.

The 15th Century doll is dressed like an English lady (*Continued on page 251*)

New York's 4-H Girls

By Jean Warren

NEW YORK 4-H Club members will be represented at the third national 4-H Club Camp at Washington, D. C., in June by four club members. Th winners of this trip are Virginia Phillips, East Bloomfield, Ontario County; Maude Hilliard, Rochester, Monroe County; Francis Oley, Manlius, Onondaga County; and Ralph Johnson, Caledonia, Livingston County. The alternates which were selected are: George Allen, Springfield Center, Otsego County; and Mildred Almstedt, Holmesville, Chenango County.

These delegates were chosen to represent New York State at the national camp from a list of candidates submitted by the county club agents. Each county had the privilege of submitting the names of one boy and one girl. Each candidate is required to be between the ages of 15 and 20 years, and to have successfully completed at least 3 years of club work.

This national 4-H Club Camp is held on the grounds of the United States Department of Agriculture and is purposely planned to bring prominent representatives of 4-H Club work in each state in the union together to promote national unity, to help work out national plans and policies, and to emphasize efficient club organization, leadership and citizenship. Delegates to the camp have the opportunity of hearing United States Department of Agriculture officials and are also given the opportunity to visit places of national fame and prominence in Washington and vicinity.

Maude Hilliard took elementary and advanced foods for her projects for two years. The third year she took homemaking because she acted as assistant leader for a first year class of girls. The

next year she was leader of a first year class in homemaking. Until she began leading a group she was president of her club. The club's name was "Lucky Eight."

Maude attended Junior Field Days at Cornell for the last three years. She had been a member of the State Fair 4-H Club Camp and Camp Vail, which is the 4-H camp conducted in connection with the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1927 she represented New York State at Springfield. Here she was the only New York girl to enter a judging contest and won third prize in bread judging.

She is also a good cook and has won prizes in bread making. She has participated in many demonstrations of bread-making. Maude is quite enthusiastic about the opportunities for boys and girls in 4-H work.

Virginia Phillip has been in 4-H work for six years. She says, "The first project in which I enrolled was gradening. The graden was very successful, my potatoes being even better than my father's. However, in poultry, the next thing I tried, I was not quite so fortunate, so I turned to homemaking projects, joining an organized club." For two years she worked on clothing projects and then for one year on room arrangements. Last year she did a special project of craft work under the supervision of Mrs. Roman of Cornell. She has been president and vice-president of her local club.

Virginia came to Junior Field Days in 1926. She has been to her county and the State Fair 4-H Club Camps, and also went to Camp Vail and Springfield. She has been a local leader of a 4-H Club in elementary foods and participated in numerous demonstrations.

SIX boys and six girls have been chosen to represent New York State at Camp Vail September 15-21, 1929.

Club work from 15 northeastern states is here represented. No two delegates are from the same town. Two delegates each have been chosen from Schuyler, Jefferson, and Orange counties and one each from Otsego, Monroe, Ontario, St. Lawrence, Genesee, and Chenango.

Selection of the delegates is based on outstanding achievements in 4-H Club work and their ability as leaders.

The delegates from New York State are: Lorraine McLaury, Milford; Ruth Knowles, Watkins Glen; Bernice Benham, Coldwater; Esther Kendall, Mannsville; Catherine O'Brien, New Hampton; Marion M. Munson, Holcomb; Robert Bale, Odessa; Reginald Drake, Potsdam; Harold George, Redwood; William Brew, Bergen; Isadore Damarest, Wisner; Fred Hinman, Guilford.

The alternates who were selected at the same time are: Lydia Verrill, Merrick; Elizabeth Walter, Baldwinsville; Hughes Evans, Silver Springs; Frank Pearsall, Maryland; James Harkness, South Kortright.

Recently Albany County had a 4-H exhibit sponsored by the City Club of Albany as a part of the program of its annual meeting. The club provided a room for the exhibit and gave three silver cups, five other prizes, and several ribbons. The members of the staff of the home economics department of the State College for Teachers were judges. Ten clubs in the county sent in exhibits of foods, clothing, household textiles, charts, and simple crafts.

This idea of having some active group in town sponsor 4-H work and give suitable prizes for good work is favored by the 4-H leaders.



Through Our Wide Windows

Domecon—A Science

HOME Economics, as any other subject which may be classed as a profession, may be divided into three distinct parts, research, teaching, and extension. These fields may vary in importance in different professions but in home economics, as in agriculture, each has a distinct part to play in the development of the science, as well as the practical use to which it may be put.

The College of Home Economics, in these various fields, has definite aims and purposes in furthering home economics within the State. Research for increasing the knowledge of the mental, moral, and physical health of our citizens is rapidly becoming important, though almost equally important is the knowledge of standards of livings and the means of bettering these standards that have come from such research.

Teaching of home economics has already become established in New York State. There are now over four hundred students registered in regular four year courses in the College of Home Economics, some of whom are specializing in institutional management. The majority of these students will undoubtedly use their training either in the home or vocationally and all of them receive the benefits of the research done at Cornell.

State extension activities are no less important. The membership of the State Home Bureaus is almost twenty-seven thousand meaning that twenty-seven thousand women feel that scientific home economics is of value to them when put to practical use. The value of such work is inestimable and its results are noticeable almost anywhere. In the future it will play an even more important role than it now does.

As long as home conditions play such an important part in the health and life of our citizens, home economics will be an important factor in our national life. The State Legislature realizes this, the far-thinking citizens realize it, and the increased enrollment in the College for the past few years proves that the younger folks realize its importance. Can anyone then afford to lose sight of the importance of home economics to our present day scientific civilization?

A Habit of Winning

THE consistent records turned in by our college athletes in the inter-college meets are a matter of pride to every ag student. Yet it is doubtful if very many of us realize just what sort of a mark they have been establishing through the years since the establishment of the present system of intercollegiate competitions. Competitions in soccer, cross-country, baseball, crew, track, basketball, wrestling, and tennis have been carried on under this system. Wrestling and tennis are comparatively new sports for inter-college meets.

The formal establishment of this system was in the season of '08-'09. During the nineteen years that have followed the ag men have been the all-around-champions for twelve of the years. M. E. teams held the championship for two years, the only other team to be champions for more than one year. A glance at the records show our teams most successful in cross-country and crew. Thirteen years we won the cross-country championship, and nine times our husky oarsmen came out victors.

Vacation Experience

NO MAN'S education is completed in the classroom, and one's vacations are often as important as either the gems of knowledge gotten from professors or the much talked of and valuable extra-curricular activities. Many of the things we learn during our vacations have a direct relation to our studies here because these things often influence our choice as to the course we wish to take and perhaps as to the vocation we choose.

The College needs twenty or thirty men this year to operate spray rings in various parts of the State. These so called rings are groups of farmers who have combined to buy potato spraying equipment. The operators run this equipment for the group of farmers from the first of July until early in September. The operators go from one farm to another in turn with the spray equipment, spray his potatoes and move on to the next stop. The pay is seventy-five dollars a month and board and room.

This is a chance for many students who are interested in farming to become acquainted with several successful farms, for most of the farmers who belong to such rings are of the progressive type from whom much can be learned. It is an opportunity for those who are considering buying a farm to select a region, and go there to get the information he wants about the desirability of individual enterprises. Lastly, it is a chance for those who have farm practice requirements to complete to make fairly good money, get practical experience and complete the requirements at the same time. Any one who is interested may get more complete information about the work by seeing Professor Barrus in Bailey Hall.

The New Staff

STANFORD C. Bates has been selected by the board of directors of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN to head the staff, as Editor-in-Chief, to publish Volume XXVII for the academic year 1929-1930. The board of directors at the same time elected Raymond F. Mapes '30 as business manager, Alfred Van Wageningen '30, as managing editor, Douglas M. Roy '30 as circulation manager, Erma R. Lewis '30 as senior associate editor, and Helen Griffis '30 as Domecon Doings editor. The Campus Countryman editor will be selected from the sophomore board after the results of a short competition are known.

We wish to congratulate these persons at this time and we trust that Volume XXVII will be the best and biggest that THE COUNTRYMAN has yet seen.

Election Reflections

APRIL 30 heralded the foundation of the new Ag-Home Ec Association, with the election of the officers for the class of '30 the real beginnings of a worthwhile organization have been executed. We congratulate the new officers, not only on their election, but on their opportunities for the establishment of an organization which may be permanently the greatest single organization on the campus. It is through the efforts of these officers that such an organization is possible but only so in that every student on the upper campus recognizes this fact and gives the Association his or her undivided support.



Former Student Notes

EVERY once in a while a meeting or conference is held here on the hill to which county agents come. It has often been a source of wonder to us how so many of these people happen to be Cornellians. During the last week in March a conference and school for those in the extension field was held here on the hill. The presence of so many familiar faces led us to investigate and find out just how many Cornellians were in this field. The list is so long that it would require a great deal more space than this department is allotted, so, in order to give a *small idea* of the people in the extension work we present here a list of Cornellians who are acting as county agents and where their field of activity is.

C. N. Abbey '24, Salamanca, Cattaraugus County.
 C. M. Austin '13, Fonda, Montgomery County.
 H. P. Beals '19, Cooperstown, Oswego County.
 A. R. Blanchard '26, Owego, Tioga County.
 L. O. Bond '21, Watkins, Schuyler County.
 C. I. Bowman '27, Batavia, Genesee County.
 C. G. Bradt '22, Walton, Delaware County.
 E. G. Brougham '14, Catskill, Greene County.
 G. W. Bush '05, Court House, Utica, Oneida County.
 H. H. Campbell '26, Mineola, Nassau County.
 D. M. Dalrymple '27, Romulus, Seneca County.
 C. C. Davis '22, Middletown, Orange County.
 H. B. Davis '24, Court House, Albany, Albany County.
 E. S. Foster '25, Riverhead, Suffolk County.
 R. F. Fricke '17, 70 West Chippewa Street, Buffalo, Erie County.
 R. H. Hewitt '13, 240 Lake Street, Elmira, Chemung County.
 H. L. Hoyt '27, Gloversville, Fulton County.

Clarence Johnson '20, Schenectady, Schenectady County.
 J. D. King '12, Court House, Troy, Rensselaer County.
 Albert Kurdt '26, Kingston, Ulster County.
 E. C. Masten '28, Watertown, Jefferson County.
 E. D. Merrill '21, 25 Exchange Street, Rochester, Monroe County.
 R. B. Mihalko '21, Spring Valley, Rockland County.
 H. C. Morse '15, 116 North Aurora Street, Ithaca, Tompkins County.
 L. A. Muckle '16, Lockport, Niagara County.
 T. C. Murray '12, Binghamton, Broome County.
 K. E. Paine '23, Jamestown, Chautauqua County.
 R. G. Palmer '20, Albion, Orleans County.
 R. W. Pease '20, Canandaigua, Ontario County.
 R. F. Pollard '15, Cobleskill, Schoharie County.
 C. B. Raymond '13, Penn Yan, Yates County.
 A. L. Shepherd '08, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County.
 C. M. Slack '16, Fort Edward, Washington County.
 F. R. Smith '27, Westport, Franklin County.
 William Stempfle '20, Bath, Steuben County.
 M. E. Thompson '26, Belmont, Allegany County.
 H. L. Vaughn '16, Cortland, Cortland County.
 D. D. Ward '12, Syracuse, Onondaga County.
 J. S. White '23, Herkimer, Herkimer County.
 L. H. Woodward '16, Warsaw, Wyoming County.

WHAT VEG GARDENERS DO

Edmund R. Bower '23 has taken up work with the Forrest Seed Company in Cortland, New York. He was formerly with the Peter Henderson Company.

T. M. Currence, who formerly had J. C. Miller's position in the Oklahoma College a year ago, is now an assistant professor in vegetable gardening in the University of Minnesota.

J. F. Ellison '28 is with the Joseph Harris Seed Company of Coldwater, New York. F. C. Wilbur '20 and Miss Carol Grimminger '24 are also with this same firm.

W. J. Garypie '25 is working for Stump and Walter of New York City.

Mrs. E. E. Reith Knowlton '24 is assisting in the preparation of the vegetables of New York at the Geneva Experiment Station. Frank, '19, her husband, is farming at Springville, New York.

J. C. Miller '28 received his Ph.D. here in September and is now professor of vegetable gardening at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College of Stillwater, Oklahoma.

'11

E. W. Benjamin is general manager of the Pacific Egg Producers. He had an article on "Making the Market Quotation" in a recent issue of the *Nulaid News*. He writes, "A better standardization of the method of making quotations in the various markets of the country is needed."

T. E. Elder writes, "I take this opportunity to congratulate you on the splendid quality of your periodical. It is always refreshing to read a well written magazine from one's own college. Long live the Countryman!" Thank you very much, we appreciate that sort of comment. The man who said that is dean of the Mount Hermon School at Mount Hermon, Massachusetts.

Frank S. Hahnel has a farm near Romulus, New York.

'12

A son, Peter Eric, was born on March 15 to Mr. and Mrs. John R. VanKleek. Their address is 211 Taylor Arcade, Saint Petersburg, Florida.

'13

Ralph H. Denman is with the New York Power and Light Corporation. He is an agricultural engineer, promoting the ex-

tension of electric lines in the rural sections of the Albany district, which includes most of Albany and Rensselaer Counties, New York. His address is 4 Adams Place, Delmar, New York.

Alfred Carl Hottes is now Associate Editor of *Better Homes and Gardens*. He began in January. His address is 5617 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

'14

Lewis B. Hendershot, formerly educational director of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, has joined the staff of the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau.

'15

Christine Burkhalter, now Mrs. Clair Sweetland, has a position in the bank in South Dayton, New York.

'16

J. Louis Neff and Miss Marion Hanson were married at Brookfield, Massachusetts, on March 2, 1929. "Lou" writes that he has recently opened offices directly opposite the Court House in Mineola. Although near the Court House and a friend of the district attorney, he says it's getting a little more difficult to get away with murder in Nassau County, and he cannot guarantee to be of any official assistance. Incidentally, "Lou's" address is 457 Franklin Avenue, Mineola, New York.

'17

A daughter, Lucy Carolyn, was born on February 4 to Mr. and Mrs. Alan Sparks. They live at 2724 Grand Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky.

'18

E. B. Botsford '18 and Frederick E. Kast '20 are both working with the food products inspection on fruits and vegetables with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Their office address is 53 Park Place, New York City, care U. S. Department of Agriculture. They are both married.

Alice Boynton, now Mrs. Archie O. Vaughn, has a government position as chemist of foods in New York City. She spent the summer at Cornell working on her degree examinations. Her address is Food, Drug Laboratory, 641 Washington Street, U. S. Department of Agriculture, New York City.

Girard Hammond has been appointed general sales manager of the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Company. To assume this new position he leaves the advertising organization of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, Incorporated, New York, where he has been an executive and one of the owners. Hammond was at one time sales manager of the Dairymen's League in New York.

S. Pomeranz is married and is living at 5804 Tyndall Avenue, Bronx, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Pomeranz now have a little daughter, Martha Davida.

Sidney S. Warner '18 was married on February 2 in Boston, to Miss Kate Hyde Bond, daughter of Mrs. Louis Whitford Bond.

'19

J. F. "Johnny" Lane, with Mrs. Lane, wishes to announce the arrival of a baby boy, John Frederick Lane, Jr., on February 16, 1929.

'20

Bryan M. Eagle, for the past five years in charge of the investment department of the American Southern Trust Company, in Little Rock, Arkansas, has been elected vice-president of the company.

'21

The engagement has been announced of Virginia C. Allen '21 and Charles K. Sibley '20.

M. A. McMaster has accepted the position of instructor in the department of Floriculture, which was directed by R. B. Farnham '23 and L. E. Longley, who both left the department to accept new positions. The courses, the growing of florists' crops and the marketing of these crops were formerly given by A. H. Nehrling. Mr. McMaster taught floricultural subjects for one year at the University of Missouri, and two years at the University of Maryland. For the last three years he has been a member of the sales force of McHutchison and Company, dealers and importers of bulbs and plants.

'22

Helen D. Dates is a chemist and bacteriologist with the Newark Milk Company in Groton, New York.

'23

R. B. Farnham, instructor in the department of floriculture, resigned from the department March 15, to take up a position with the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association, as travelling representative. He will make his headquarters at Detroit, Michigan.

Adriance S. Foster has returned from two years' study at the University of Leeds and is now assistant professor of botany at the University of Oklahoma.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Byron Hussey of Cliftondale, Massachusetts, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Katherine Hussey, to William Irby, 3 d.

For some time Mrs. William J. Keown taught in high schools in New York and Pennsylvania. She has now turned housewife and is aiding her husband in establishing creameries and condenseries.

A daughter, Sandra Pearl, was born on February 11 to Henry E. Luhrs '23 and Mrs. Luhrs (Pearl H. Beistle '26). They live at 32 Stewart Place, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania.

Among the former students who are now around the hill are Carolyn Slater Coffin, Mrs. John Bentley (Maria Sequire) and Marion Fish. Carolyn says she is a "housewife in nearly every sense of the

word". Since graduation she has been doing personnel work in a Los Angeles retail shop and then worked for the Cornellian Council on the Alumni Fund for women subscribers. She is married to Foster M. Coffin '12 and they have four youngsters; Priscilla Miles, Jean Barrett, John Laster and Richard Slater. Their home is at 524 Wycoff Road, Ithaca. Maria has been traveling and running a gift shop. She, too, is married and living at 330 The Parkway, Ithaca. Marion Fish is at present a research assistant in the college of Home Economics and is taking grad work on the side. Teaching homemaking and domestic science in Rochester and then summer traveling in Europe have occupied her time since graduation. While in Rochester she was president of the Cornell Women's Club of Rochester for two years after having been secretary of the same organization for the preceding two years. She also has taught a class of ministers and theological students as well as some evening school work. Her present residence is at 150 Triphammer Road, Ithaca.

Margaret W. Younglove is now Mrs. Arthur C. Merrill. Her husband is a graduate of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and they have one child, Rosalie Anne. She writes us: "I taught Home Economics for two years, then took a position in an office in New York City. I was married soon after that." Margaret lives at 21 Thorndike Street, Beverly, Massachusetts.

Albert S. Muller is assistant professor of plant pathology at the College of Agriculture, Mayaguez, Porto Rico. He is not married. Since leaving Cornell he has been doing teaching and research. He has made trips to Santo Domingo, the Virgin Islands, Panama, and plans to go to Martinique, Trinidad, and Guadeloupe to observe the agriculture of the West Indies with especial interest in plant pathology problems. His address is Mayaguez. He won the tennis championship of Porto Rico in 1929.

Josephine Metcalfe Newberry, 6 Carolina Road, Douglaston Park, Borough of Queens, Long Island, New York writes that she has one child, Raymond Robert Newberry, "Bobbie". Mrs. Newberry, who was Miss S. Josephine Metcalf says, "I was married on February 14, 1925. We came into our own home immediately and were quite busy for awhile getting our home all "dolled up". Then on June 5, 1926 along came 'Bobbie' and ever since that date I've been busy keeping track of the cutest kid in the world." Mr. Newberry graduated from Yale in 1921.

James Holden Park, a supposedly confirmed bachelor, and Marjorie Manners Leete were married March 23, at Addison, New York.

Ruth Preston is in Ithaca at the present time as dining room superintendent at Cascadilla Hall. She spent the first year after graduation in a cafeteria in Harris-

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burg and for three years worked for the University at Willard Straight and the Infirmary. Her address is just Cascadilla Hall, Ithaca, New York.

Lawrence B. Pryor is a real estate broker at 2002 Gowden Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee. Larry isn't married yet so he doesn't know whether his better half graduated from Cornell. Since graduation he has been engaged in the sale of Delta plantations in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee in the way of business.

Emma S. Roseboom married Harold J. Bentley, a graduate of Ohio University. They are now living at Worcester, New York, where her husband operates the Wudcraft Shop. They have a farm there. They have two children, Richard G. and Millcent A. After graduation she spent a year as assistant home demonstration agent in Tompkins County and then six months as home demonstration agent in Kentucky.

Raymond C. Shannon is working on the entomological end of the Rockefeller Foundation's yellow fever laboratory. His address is Caixa Postal 467, Sao Salvador, Bahia, Brazil.

Joseph Slate is doing dairy farming at Oriskany Falls, New York. He says that he is "just living the life of a regular farmer minus most of the drudgery, goes to Ithaca two or three times yearly, joined

the Grange and Knights of Pithias, also he still uses the notes and books he had in College, plus some more.—P. S. and leaves the women alone!

Malcolm E. Smith is connected with the food products inspection of fruits and vegetables of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A. He is now in Boston having been recently transferred from the New York Headquarters. He is married and has one child, Margaret Clark. His wife graduated from the University of Rochester in 1923. From 1923 to 1924 he worked at "odds and ends" to use his own expression. From 1924 until 1926 he was at Pennsylvania State College doing graduate study and research; and from 1926 to 1928 he was with the Department of Agriculture of Pennsylvania at Wilkes-Barre doing market reporting.

Kenneth B. Spear has been appointed executive of the Louis Agassiz Furtess Boy Scout Council at Ithaca. After graduating he went to Schenectady with the General Electric Company for three years. There he got interested in scouting and finally resigned from the General Electric to become assistant Scout Executive in Schenectady. He will come to Ithaca May 15. He married Vera Dobert '24 and they have two boys and a girl. This is what a forestry education may do for a Cornellian.

Martha A. Tanner is teaching home economics at the Holtville Union High School in the Imperial Valley. Her address is 4129 First Street, San Diego, California. She spent 1924-25 at the University of California at Berkeley doing graduate work. She received her M.A. in 1925 in household science. Then she taught two years near Oakland and is now finishing her second year of teaching in Imperial Valley.

'24

J. R. "Jim" Hazlit is no longer paddling his own canoe. On February 12 he signed up with Miss Elizabeth Vorhees of Lodi, New York. Another happy man!!—?

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. "Don" Wickham are to be congratulated on the arrival of a son, William, on February 6, 1929.

'25

Eugene "Gene" Borda has been recently transferred to Banes, Oriente, Cuba. By the way, "Gene" works for the "banana navy" but says he's raising "cane" now.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael A. Rofano of New York have announced the marriage of their daughter, Grace R. Rofano '26 to Henry W. Tannhauser '25.

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Wheaton of Ithaca have announced the engagement of their daughter, Gladys Louise, to Paul H. Smith '25.

Frank B. Stellwagen and Virginia H. Moran were married in Sage Chapel on February 16. Stellwagen is with the Standard Statistician Company of Brooklyn.

'26

John K. Bridgen was married on January 18 in Trappe, Md., to Miss Elizabeth Merrick, daughter of Mrs. Anna Merrick and the late William S. Merrick. Mr. and Mrs. Bridgen are living at 671 Lincoln Avenue, Orange, New York.

Emma Davis writes, "After I left Cornell in 1927 I went to Honolulu where I resumed my position in the Territorial Normal School. Last summer, I came to East Orange, New Jersey. I brought my Ford with me from Honolulu, landed at Los Angeles and drove all the way to New Jersey by way of Portland, Oregon, the Yellowstone, and the Black Hills. Not being able to find anyone whom it suited to take the trip at the time, I did it alone."

Joyce Holmes '26 was married on February 13 to Dr. Winthrop Essex McGinley, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, Maryland. She has been dietitian and laboratory technician at the Home Memorial Hospital in New London, Connecticut, where Dr. McGinley is an aesthetist. They are living at 45 Federal Street.

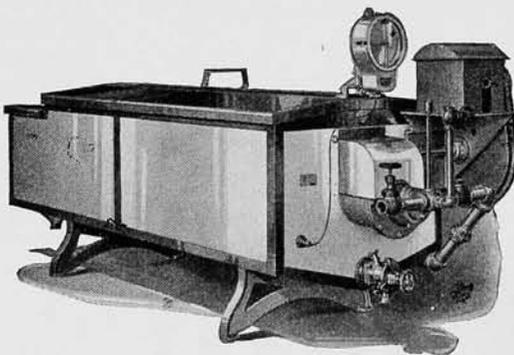
'27

A daughter, Patricia Davison, was born on March 8 to Mr. and Mrs. Frank

1904

1929

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A. Conerton, Jr. Mrs. Conerton was Mildred E. Davison '27. Mr. Conerton is a graduate of Drexel.

Lois Doren is Home Bureau agent in Cortland County. She lives in Cortland.

Harry B. Love and Miss Lillian Lembach of Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, were married April 4. They are living at the Penn-Lincoln Hotel in Wilkinsburg. She is a Syracuse graduate. Harry has a job at the Penn-Lincoln.

Henry C. Metzgar is assistant steward at the Hotel Statler in Buffalo. His address is 133 Ashland Avenue.

Annabel M. Needham married Frederick Bissell, Jr. '24, on March 30, 1929, in Sage Chapel. They will live at 107 Cayuga Heights Road, Ithaca, New York.

Esther M. Rhodes is assistant dietitian at the Genesee Hospital at 224 Alexander Street, Rochester, New York.

Laurence E. Stotz is doing timber reconnaissance work near Kachikahi Lake, Quebec. His address is care of the Canadian International Paper Company, Victoria Building, Ottawa, Ontario.

Ruel E. Tyo is in the steward department aboard the S. S. President Wilson of the Dollar Steamship Company, on a 110-day world cruise. He is making a survey of hotel conditions in the chief ports of call. His permanent address is 174 Breckenridge Street, Buffalo.

R. E. "Bob" Zautner is engaged to Miss Clara Norris of Albany. "Bob" is working with the New York Telephone Company in their advertising programs. He is a former Editor-in-Chief of THE COUNTRYMAN.

Robert L. Zentgraf has completed work for his M.S.A. at the University of Florida, and is now associated with Louis Dejonge and Company in New York, manufacturers of coated papers. His address is 400 St. Pauls Avenue, Stapleton, Staten Island, New York. He expects to be married on May 25 to Miss Betty Frazee of St. Petersburg, Florida.

'28

A. Elizabeth Booth is supervisor of home economics and is teaching clothing at the Conneautville, Pennsylvania, Vocational High School.

Roger Clapp's address is 551 Watchogue Road, Port Richmond, Staten Island, New York. "Rod" says he is a "laborer" for the Colonial Nurseries.

A. B. "Al" Dorrance, who came here last year as a transfer, has taken up his residence at the Michigan State College Sub Experiment station where he is doing experimental work on pastures.

Hazel M. Mercer since January 1 has been assistant director in the food service department of the Y.W.C.A. in Syracuse, New York. Her address is 339 East Onondaga Street.

James D. Pond, who is with the Canadian International Paper Company in Ottawa, recently cut his foot badly, spent

two nights out in the bush before a dog team could be brought in to him, and then travelled forty miles by dog team, sixty miles by sleigh, sixty-six miles by car, and eighty-four miles to the hospital in Ottawa. He expects to be back at work by April 1.

Almon D. Quick is working for a surveyor on real estate development in White Plains, New York. His address is 54 Bank Street.

Ruth L. Wallerwein is dietitian at the

New York State Colony for Epileptics at Sonyea, New York. She is also doing research on epilepsy for Dr. McQuarrie of the Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester, New York.

'29

Howard Wayland Beers and Miss Sara Bernice Van Sickle were married March 31. "Howie" is back here at Cornell doing grad work in rural social organization department.

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Adult Education in Home Economics

(Continued from page 239)

relatively short term of service in county positions in this state. Salaries range from \$1800 to \$3500, depending upon the experience of the agent and the size of the county budgets. The position calls for all the ability in every field that any human being may possess both in teaching and administration—ability to get on with other people, to see opportunities

for successful teaching, to work with other organizations, to write and speak in public effectively. It is indeed a challenging position that holds great satisfaction for the individual and is excellent training for teaching and administration in any other field.

THE specialist has done graduate work. Her headquarters are at the College of Home Economics and her function is to determine with agent and homemakers those projects or courses

which may well make up the program for the immediate future, to bring together the subject matter, to teach and to help the agent maintain a high standard of teaching in her subject in each county.

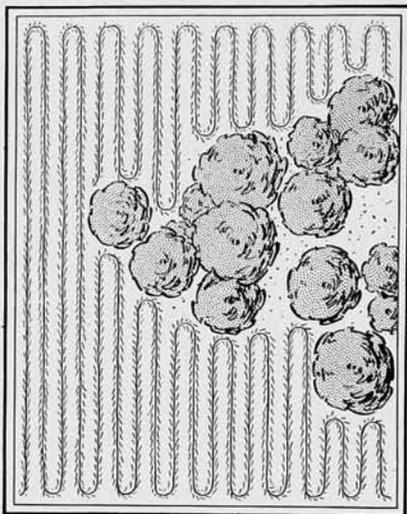
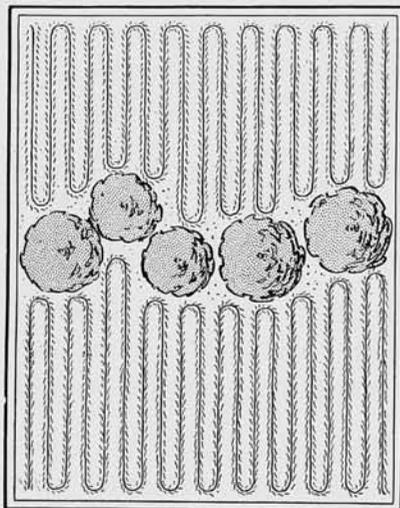
Any growing organization or enterprise has many problems to solve and this adult education movement, called extension service in home economics, is no exception. First among these is how to hold back the demand on the part of homemakers for education in certain fields of home economics until through research and training sound teaching is possible. Perhaps a more positive statement would be how to hasten research.

A second problem is how to reach a very much larger percentage of young homemakers. Many can not come to meetings because of young children, others perhaps do not join with the older homemakers in any social affairs and so do not tend to do so in an educational program.

A third series of problems lies in the field of personnel. What are the best ways of orienting candidates for extension positions? How can the disadvantages to the piece of work, caused by changes in agents and specialists, be lessened? How can longer and more effective service be recognized? A fourth series of problems lies in the field of method. What are the best methods, devices or techniques in teaching adults? What plan of organization or methods will enlist the men of the family in education in home life? A fifth group of problems is financial. Can county appropriations be increased to make it possible for teaching really to be available to every homemaker in a county? Can a sufficient amount of money be secured to employ enough specialists to maintain high standards of teaching and to meet requests from the counties?

Then there is always the intriguing subject for discussion when a group of educators in this field get together. How can improved practices be brought to the attention of that large group of marginal homemakers who could so well benefit by them but who do not attend meetings? These are homemakers who may not resist change but because of poverty, ill health, lack of means of transportation, lack of friends or acquaintances in the neighborhood, or dependents whom they can not leave, simply do not know of progress in the field of home life until possibly some member of the family is at a disadvantage in school, business, health, appearance or in other ways in which an individual is affected in his life outside his home by the life within that home.

To forecast is perhaps not a particularly useful pastime. However the temptation is too great to resist. Shortly the College of Home Economics will be faced with requests from the home makers with whom it is cooperating for courses in economics, history, government, biology, nature study, languages and every other subject through which adults are today endeavoring to live more abundantly.



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A FARMER in Michigan had two fields that were hard to cultivate. As shown above, in one field, because of a row of trees that cut it in half, he had to make four turns instead of two turns to the furrow. The trees occupied a rod of ground. In the other field a point of wood-lot extended into the field and made plowing very difficult. This wooded point accounted for about three and one-half acres. Land lost, labor and time wasted. How would you change these two fields?

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

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Place.....
State.....

Domecon Dolls

(Continued from page 243)

of rank in her richly colored velvets. The Italian manner of dress had captured and influenced the ladies of this period. So this lady is dressed in a green blue chiffon velvet gown, with a tightly fitted bodice, and a roll collar which comes to the waist. As a headdress she wears a hennin of yellow gold brocade with a dark blue velvet rim around the bottom. Over the top part is a long white chiffon veiling which reaches to the floor. Her shoes are long and pointed, and of black kid. Around her neck is a necklace of silver, sapphire and crystal stones. As a whole the doll gives a very striking appearance in her bright colors, which are so characteristic of the Middle Ages.

THE 16th Century doll represents the fashionable dress of the day worn by a lady of rank. France, from an earlier period, has been grand dictator of fashions, so a glance at the gowns of other countries would be but an echo of French vogue. This fair-haired French doll carries her gown of lovely velvet and rich brocade very well. The head covering of purple velvet is full at the top and gathered to fit the head. White silk lace falls from her forehead to her shoulders. About her neck she wears a gold chain.

The costume of the 17th Century Elizabethan doll is so well known that one merely has to see it to be reminded of Shakespearean days and the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It was obviously a period of elaborate dress. The Elizabethan doll presents a very pretty picture in her stiff white satin and red lace. A ruff of red lace over satin is very stiff and stands up nearly as high as her head. Her shoes are of white kid with red satin embroidery. High heels had not then been introduced.

Then there are also the 17th Century French and Italian dolls. A word should be said of the French gentleman doll of the 17th Century. He is dashing with his striking clothes and flashing sword. He wears a wine colored coat, yellow brocade waistcoat, purple satin trousers. On his head he has a triangular hat of wine colored velvet trimmed with gold brocade. His shoes are of black patent leather.

The Chinese Mandarin of rank and his Chinese lady are gorgeous in their typical Chinese costumes.

The 19th Century Spanish doll was inspired by a photograph taken from the National Geographic Magazine. Her dress, nearly as possible, is an actual replica of the same picture. She is an Andalusian dancer of Seville, where dancing is not only common but has become a fine art. The dress is made of light red orange radium silk. The shawl is of white silk, an exact copy of a real



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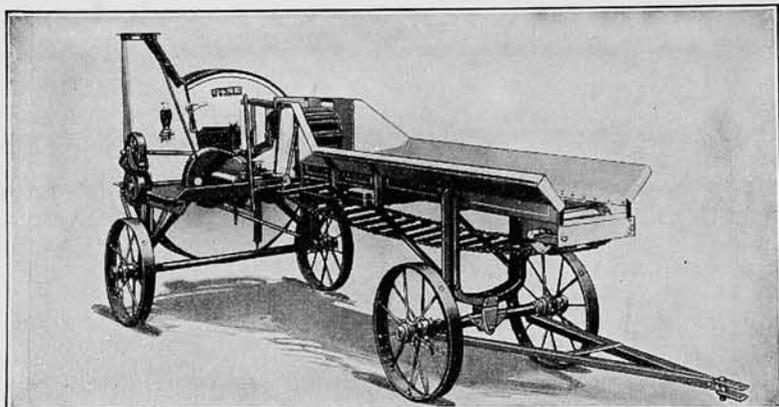


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Spanish shawl. It has embroidered in one corner a bird of paradise and in the other a butterfly. The embroidery is symbolic and of great significance to Spanish women. Her mantilla is of white silk lace. Her shoes are cut from an old brown kid glove with black enamel paint to color them. The heels are made of corks. The doll is most attractively dressed and seems only to need the addition of castanets and music to make her step off into one of the most intricate of Tango steps.

The dress of the Roumanian peasant is modern but it does not vary greatly from that worn a hundred years ago. Due to the influence of neighboring countries practically every locality has some characteristic form of dress. The costume worked out for the doll is as follows: The main garment is a robe called "camoshe." The white waist is embroidered in red and black. The amount of embroidery indicates the wealth of the wearer. The camoshe of this doll was made in Roumania and was hand woven. The apron of the doll is of heavy material similar to the rugs of the American Indian. It is striped of different colors. The hair of the Roumanian woman is parted in the middle and braided into two braids which hang down her back. The Transylvanian kerchief is black. In other provinces the young girls wear red or other colored ones. The married women wear white veils, a sign of womanhood. The doll represents a young girl. So she wears a red kerchief.

THE DUTCH doll is dressed in heavy, black woolen material. The Dutch peasants are little affected by fashion, even though the merchants and better classes of the Dutch nation all follow the French mode. This doll has her hair braided in two long braids. Upon her head is a cap of white lace with two ear-shaped pieces of lace turning up at the sides.

The Puritan doll of 1620 stands very demurely, her prayer book in her hand. She is dressed in the durable, home manufactured cloth of the period. She wears a dress of warm, dark brown granite cloth. Over this she has a long white apron of linen. Her cuffs and stiff collar are also of white linen. Her shoes are of black leather, heavy enough to stand the snows of severe winters, rather like moccasins in form, but fitting snugly about the ankles and tied with black ribbon.

The 18th Century American doll portrays the feeling of exultation which swept over the colonies in 1776. Her hair is powdered to a snowy whiteness and dressed high on her head. About her throat is a narrow band of black velvet. Her gown is low on her shoulders and is fashioned of a finely ribbed silk of a deep cream color, embroidered in a floral pattern. Soft lace falls over her shoulders.



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The material used in the gown is almost one hundred years old. Her pantalets are of alternate bands of muslin and lace insertion. Her slippers are of black patent leather with crystal and rhinestone buckles. In her hand she holds a fan fashioned of fine wood and white lace.

The American doll of the Empire period represents a typical unsophisticated American girl living about 1820 to 1825. Simplicity was the keynote of this period. The material used in the dress belonged to a great aunt of one of the girls who made the doll. It was worn about 1870. It is a finely woven printed dimity, and the skirt falls just to the ankles. The doll wears stockings of white silk and her shoes are of black leather laced about the ankles like a ballet slipper. On her brown hair is a broad brimmed hat of blue crêpe-de-chine.

The American doll of 1849 is especially interesting because she represents the costume at the time that "Godey's Lady's Book" appeared. This was the very first woman's magazine published in the United States. The material of which the dress is made is sixty years old. The style of the dress is a copy of one worn by the grandmother of one of the girls eighty years ago.

The American doll of 1871 is a Southern lady. The South at that time, struggling with its problems of reconstruction, was constructing factories and mills in which to weave its cotton into cloth. So this Southern doll is appropriately clad in a grey cotton voile gown. It is, however, of the fashion of the time, boasting a

"tournure" or bustle. Her shoes are of black cloth with steel buckles.

BECAUSE members of the faculty and the students felt that the luxury and beauty of the present time were not represented in a comparative way with the grandeur of some of the past centuries, the 20th Century being represented only by a sport girl, they decided to construct a doll to portray authentic garments such as a woman would wear for formal evening dress at the present time. The design for the wrap was taken from "Le Chic Parisien, L'hiver, 1927." The material used was imported brocade. It is lined with the same material as the dress, which was donated by the R. H. Mallison Silk Company, New York City. The color scheme was obtained by using red-purple over blue-green. The design for the dress was taken from the daily paper, "Women's Wear," giving latest Paris styles. The stockings were made from Gordon's hose after the pattern of Pointex hose. This doll is about seventeen inches high. Her hair is medium brown in color. About her neck and left wrist she wears strands of pearls. She is highly comparable with the dolls of preceding centuries.

In this brief sketch of the dolls I have omitted the description of some. However, the collection does not yet represent a complete history of costume through the ages, but as it stands even now it is a remarkably accurate portrayal of the costumes of the past and is of great educational value to anyone interested in the dress of women of preceding times.

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WILLARD STRAIGHT HALL SCENE OF ANNUAL SPRING FLOWER SHOW

Florists of the Nation Praise the Work of
the Floriculture Students and Faculty

FLOWERS have a universal appeal and this point was borne out by the crowds of students, faculty, townspeople, and visitors who filled Willard Straight Hall to capacity for the week end of April 27 and 28. The excellent work of the students in the department of floriculture and ornamental horticulture met with much praise and compliments by those who attended.

A program which numbered and explained the exhibits was distributed to all and made it easier to see all the arrangements of flowers, which otherwise might be passed unseen. Many florists contributed flowers and plants and a large number of them were present at the show.

The lobby gardens, of which there were four, attracted much comment. The wild flower garden, which as its name signifies was made of wild flowers and plants, and the rock garden were the most popular. The evergreen garden and model lawn were excellent. Together, they made an ideal lobby setting and were decidedly educational to those who were interested in having this sort of arrangement in their own home.

Flowers Shipped Hundreds of Miles

Memorial Hall was a riot of color and many were at a loss where to begin. The contributions of florists were in the main, grouped in the commercial exhibit. The reds, yellows, pinks, and blues of the different blooms were in striking contrast to the foliage plants in the hanging garden next to it. Most of the flowers were shipped from points hundreds of miles away, but due to the careful packing they were in fine shape when received.

The geographical group, composed of flowers and plants from different countries and climes received considerable interest. The tropical garden seemed a part of the jungle transported to Ithaca. The work was well done and realistic. The plants came from the University conservatory.

The "Life-long message of flowers" occupied seventy-five feet along the south wall and showed much ingenuity. Flowers for the infant, for the child, for the student, and for the wedding and honeymoon provided an interesting and beautiful exhibit. Flower arrangements for the children's party, for a sorority tea, for the wedding party, and for the dining room were shown. Bouquets and corsages for the graduate, the informal affair, the formal dance, for sport wear, and "bon voyage" were particularly interesting to the girls and women visiting the show.

The futuristic booth with its straight lines and beautiful mirrors was like a new jewel in the midst of the known ones.

Through the center of the hall were floral novelties by the class in floral arrangements. Futuristic panels separated each exhibit in the hall.

Good and Poor Plans Contrasted

The terrace gardens showed how to plan and how not to plan the back-yard

HEB-SA

H. H. Bate
G. L. Bidwell
G. C. Castleman
F. G. Dulaff
R. G. Eldredge
R. L. Higley
R. F. Mapes
P. S. Phelps
J. D. Price
D. M. Roy
D. B. Saunders
A. L. Towson
J. W. Thorne
K. W. Trousdell

HELIOS

S. C. Bates
J. E. Crouch
A. E. Deer
H. J. Gibson
P. B. Jones
S. R. Levering
R. S. Loomis
E. B. Pattison
W. C. Ritter
A. Van Wagenen
W. E. Willis
W. M. Wood

garden. The contrast of good and poor plans was a fine method of showing why the hit or miss scheme in planting yields poor results. Only those plants which thrive in this region were used. Entrance plantings at the doors leading to the reading room presented the right and the wrong way to arrange these. The stone floor of the terrace had a covering of blue-grass sod to make the setting more natural. A curbing about the gardens added much to the attractiveness.

In the reading room were table decorations for the various occasions. These included a formal dinner, a luncheon, an afternoon tea, a breakfast table, and a buffet lunch.

Music by the Clef Club added to the pleasure of the occasion. The music from the chimes was appropriate for the show.

The Cornell Flower Show compares favorably with the huge national shows that the florists have annually. However no commercial exhibits are allowed here whereas the others are comprised entirely of these.

Richard B. Farnham, instructor in the department, was head chairman of the show. Lewis C. Chadwick, assistant in ornamental horticulture, was chairman of the garden exhibits. Joseph M. Johnston '30, was chairman of Memorial Hall exhibition, and Herbert H. Handleman '29 was publicity chairman.

FLORICULTURE CLUB ELECTS

The officers of the Floriculture Club for next college year were elected at a regular meeting on April 19. The following members were elected: G. A. Rathjen '30, President; J. E. Saltford '30, Vice-president; G. H. Kern '31, Secretary; H. E. Travis '30, Treasurer.

MANY AG MEN TURN OUT FOR THE INTER-COLLEGE TEAMS

Baseball Squad Practice Delayed by Bad
Weather

THE recent victories gained by the ag teams in the inter-college leagues have been an incentive to the ag men to give ample support to the two major spring athletic contests, namely inter-college baseball and crew. Due to the prolonged inclement weather the baseball team has been able to get but little practice. Although the crew has been on the water nearly every day since vacation, it has been greatly hampered in its workouts due to the snow and rain.

"Don" Armstrong '30 is managing the baseball team this spring. He announces the following schedule of games:

April 25	Ag	vs	Hotel
May 3	Ag	vs	M E
May 16	Ag	vs	Arch
May 20	Ag	vs	Law

Ag Oarsmen Get Daily Work-out on the Inlet

The elimination races for the inter-college crews are scheduled for May 4. At this time the college crews winning first, second, and third places in the elimination trials, will be selected to enter the Spring Day inter-college crew races, May 18. Both last year's men and the new candidates are working hard to get proper form and stamina in the combination. "Al" Van Wagenen '30 is manager of the crew.

The squad has been cut to the following eleven men: A. Van Wagenen '30, stroke, L. A. Devenpeck '30, F. B. Allyn '31, F. D. Norton '31, J. E. Rose '32, A. F. Slocum '30, H. E. Travis '30, H. Forschmiedt '31, A. W. Hostek '29, T. R. Burnett '29, P. S. Phelps '30.

DANCERS ENJOY ANNUAL AG BALL

The fourth annual Barnyard Ball was held on Friday evening, April 12, at the old Armory. Everyone enjoyed the entertaining program and the fine music by Harrison's orchestra of Buffalo. At this Ball, as has been the custom of past years, the guests wore costumes suggesting farm life. Although a majority of the costumes were of a simple rustic nature, there were many others present. Prosperous gentleman farmers, college "dandies," bashful country girls wearing sunbonnets, a gypsy or two, and even some kiddies in romper suits intermingled on the dance floor.

The peppy rhythmic dance numbers and the colored lights flashing here and there over the crowd, cast a glamour over the dancers and added to their gaiety. The traditional "keg of cider" was on hand and furnished refreshments for the merry-makers between dances.

The committees in charge of the dance were as follows: A. T. Ringrose '29, general chairman; D. Hall '29, decorations; K. W. Baker '29, refreshments; W. A. Ranney '29, publicity chairman, and D. M. Roy '30, assistant; W. H. Guernsey '29, orchestra and stunts; R. W. Foote '29, finance; and J. W. Stiles '29, chap-erons.

PROF. TOM CONDUCTS COURSE AT GRANGE LECTURERS SCHOOL

Enthusiastic Group Attend the Sessions
During the Week

THE ANNUAL school for Grange lecturers was held at Cornell April 8 to 12. More than 150 grange lecturers attended the school which was under the direction of the New York State Grange and the department of rural social organization of the College of Agriculture at Cornell.

First School of Its Kind to Organize

This is the third year that this school has been held at the college. The first school was organized in 1927, and at that time it was the first school of its kind; and also was the only school of its kind until Ohio started a similar school this year. Demonstrations and practice rather than lectures were the keynotes of the program. The school was so planned that the visiting lecturers could be shown by demonstration rather than entirely by discussion group methods how to plan programs, put on plays and suppers, and how to beautify their grange halls and communities.

Professor R. B. Tom of Ohio State University conducted daily courses in grange meetings, and recreation programs for granges. Classes in dramatics, debating, and recreation; and courses in community work for honor granges, grange programs on home economics subjects, landscaping the grange grounds, and public problems of agriculture were given in the program.

Many Prominent Grangers Participate

Among the prominent grangers who were present was James C. Farmer, lecturer for the national grange. Mr. Farmer had just returned from a western trip and in his daily lectures he was able to bring observations and suggestions from other granges to those in New York State. Others were Fred J. Freestone of Interlaken, master of the New York grange; Miss Elizabeth Arthur of Lowville, lecturer of the New York State grange. Members of the college staff who took part in the program are Dean A. R. Mann, G. F. Warren, Dwight Sanderson, R. A. Felton, Mary Eva Duthie, G. E. Peabody, D. J. Bushey, Marguerite Wilker, Grace Morin, Alma Schidmore, and Helen Crouch.

Vistors Give Demonstrations in Granges

Wednesday night plans were carried out so that the visiting grangers were given an opportunity to present model programs to the local granges. The visitors were divided into four groups and went to the four granges in Tompkins County.

Friday afternoon the lecturers went to Morris Hill. Directed by D. J. Bushey, professor of landscape design the visitors planted shrubs and helped to beautify the church and parish house. After having a community supper, the grangers were entertained in the evening by a home talent play, "Oak Farm," given by the Morris Hill community.

WING PORTRAIT TO BE PRESENTED

On June 15th the Round-Up Club will present to the University a portrait of Emeritus Professor H. H. Wing '81 of the animal husbandry department. This portrait was painted by Professor O. M. Brauner of the College of Architecture.

Uncle Abe says that love and reason are the best of companions although they don't always go together.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

A new feature is being started in connection with the poultry department. A Cornell Poultry Association has been formed. It is the purpose to hold a poultry show each year. Students will choose fowls from the University flock and will fit them for the show. Awards will be made to those who present the best fowls.

NEW AG ASSOCIATION FORMED

The student body of the upper campus held elections April 30 for the officers of the newly formed Ag-Home Economics Association. The following officers were elected: D. M. Roy '30, president; Miss E. J. Barker '30, vice-president; A. Van Wagenen '30, secretary; K. B. Trousdell '30, treasurer; W. M. Schait '30, senior honor committee member; H. H. Lyman '32, sophomore honor committee member; and L. L. Lasher '30, assistant athletic director.

EGG GRADING SCHOOL MEETS

Twenty-one inspectors from the state department of farms and markets, as well as one from the bureau of markets of the state department of New Jersey, attended the second annual egg inspectors grading school at the poultry department at Cornell. The school was concerned directly with lectures and studies of eggs.

Professor J. E. Rice, H. E. Botsford, and J. C. Huttar, of the poultry department, spoke before the school. In addition to the department staff members several other speakers addressed the school. C. K. Powell of the Pacific egg producers spoke on the various properties of eggs, and on their quality. F. A. Jones, chief inspector of the New York state department of agriculture and markets, discussed grading storage eggs. Nicholas Eschenbrenner of New York City told how eggs should be handled to reach the customer in the best form.

The first egg inspectors' school met at Cornell in the fall of 1927. When the New York better egg bill was passed in that year no provision was made for the enforcement of it and this was left in the hands of the department of agriculture and markets. Few of the food inspectors who took over the duties had training as egg inspectors and for this reason the egg-grading school was organized at Cornell. Sixteen attended the first school. Ten of these were present at the second school and they had made noticeable improvement in their knowledge of grading, according to the poultry department.

NON-RESIDENT TEACHING STAFF CHOSEN FOR SUMMER SESSION

Special Unit Courses Given for High
School Principals

THE regular summer session at Cornell covering 243 courses, with a staff of 127 professors and instructors, will begin on July 6 and will extend to August 16. In the New York State summer session in agriculture, home economics, and hotel administration there will be an instructing staff of 69 conducting 104 different courses.

In addition to the regular members of the faculty of the colleges, the following non-resident professors and instructors have been appointed:

Miss M. P. Carr, State Normal School, Cortland, will give instruction in Social Studies in Elementary Schools.

A. M. Field, Professor of Agricultural Education, University of Minnesota, will give the course, "Preparation of Teachers in Agricultural Colleges and Teacher Training Departments."

Hazel Hicks, formerly of Western State Teachers' College, Kalamazoo, Michigan, will have charge of the Demonstration School at Forest Home.

M. G. Nelson, New York State Teachers College, Albany, will give special unit courses for high school principals. These courses will be conducted from August 5th to 16th. More than fifty applicants have already stated their intention of taking these courses.

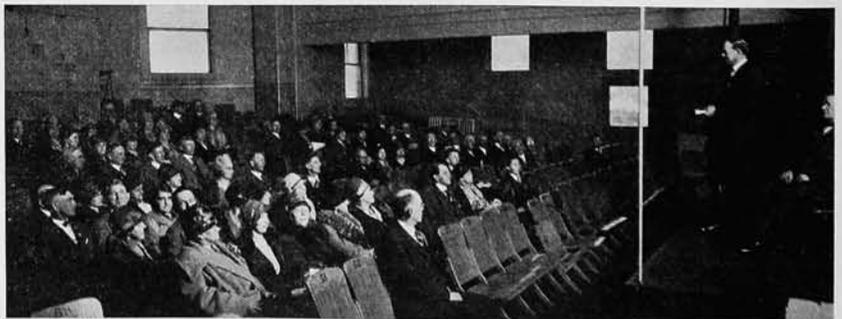
B. J. Palmer, State Normal School, Potsdam, New York, will give a course in principles of education.

E. W. Spry, Superintendent of Schools, LeRoy, New York, will have charge of the regular course for principals of high schools, and also the courses in methods of teaching in high schools.

A. K. Getman, State Department of Education, Albany, New York, and W. J. Weaver of the same department will serve as assistants to M. G. Nelson who will have charge of the special unit courses.

SPRAY PROGRAM INTERRUPTED

The unusually early spring weather has gotten the blossoms so far advanced in the fruit growing regions that the oil spray program could not be carried out. Many of the growers were caught unawares and did not have the spray materials on hand to apply before the season got too far advanced. It is now too late to apply the oil spray as it will injure the young foliage. The western New York growers are worried because of the possibilities of freezing weather following the warm period. Frosts would destroy the blossoms; however, the cold rains and late snows will hold the aphids in check.



THIRD ANNUAL GRANGE LECTURERS SCHOOL IN SESSION AT CORNELL



Domecon Doings



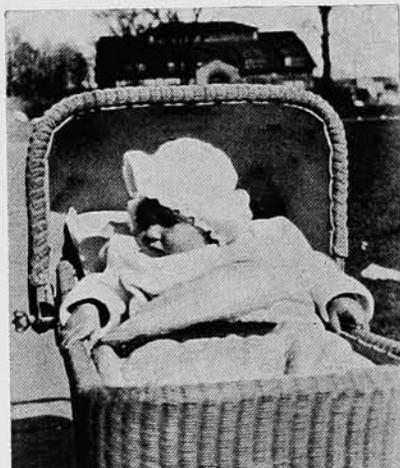
HOME ECONOMICS CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS FOR 1929-30

At a meeting of the Home Economics Club on Monday, April 29, the following officers were elected for next year: president, Helen Griffis; vice-president, Evelyn Fisher; secretary, Elizabeth Muller; treasurer, Dorothy King; historian, Pauline Terwilliger; and publicity manager, Ethel Wallace.

Miss Helen Monsch opened the meeting by telling briefly some of the general plans for the new home economics building. A site for the building has not yet been chosen.

Miss Claraible Nye talked on the origin and the significance of Candlelighting traditions. Pauline Terwilliger who is in charge of the service this year, urged that all classes, especially the junior and seniors, show an active interest.

Edith Young '29, the retiring president, announced the annual convention of the National Home Economics Association which will be held this year in Boston July 1-5.



BARBARA

SENIORS VISIT NEW YORK

Fourteen seniors in the College of Home Economics spent a week at Easter time in New York visiting and studying various cafeterias, equipment houses, wholesale markets and hospitals.

The members of the institutional management class were entertained on board the flagship, Ile de France, one of the French line steamers. They made a complete tour of the ship, including careful inspection of the kitchen. They also attended a fruit auction where they saw first hand the marketing of large quantities of fresh fruit. Dr. Albrecht, of farms and markets, gave them a talk on marketing.

Other institutions which they visited were the Washington Market, Swift and Company's packing house, a Pullman dining car, a Hebrew infants' home, Mount Sinai, a diabetic clinic for children, one of the Co-operative Cafeterias, the New York Telephone Company's cafeteria, the Young Women's Christian

SEDOWAH

Jane Barker
Evelyn Fisher
Helen Griffis
Elizabeth Irish
Edith Nash
Jean Randall
Agnes Talbot
Pauline Terwilliger

Association Cafeteria, the Presbyterian Hospital, the Commons and Residential Halls at Teachers College, Columbia University, one of Child's Restaurants, and one of Alice Foote McDougall's tea rooms, Ward's Bakery, and a large equipment house.

Miss Katherine Harris and Miss Charlotte Hopkins, instructors in the College, accompanied the following students: Charlotte Hequembourg, Viola Stephany, Beatrice Jackson, Lillian Meyers, Margaret Pontius, Sylvia Wagner, Alice Myers, Mary Quigley, Hermaine Stewart, Genevieve Coon, Marian Brockway, Clara Medders, Evangeline Kelsey, Margene Harris.

EDITORIAL

While one hundred American women coax their husbands to give them Frigidaires, there are perhaps five in Europe who have ever heard of electric refrigeration and only one who has ever used it. So many of our taken-for-granted luxuries, as vacuum cleaners, washing machines and electric ironers are just as little known and little used over there.

The low financial status of Europe may have something to do with its lack of organized domestic science work and appliances, but the public's lack of information and education on these subjects are by far the most important factor. For although it is in Europe that a league for the promotion of domestic science has been formed—a league which plans international management of home economics, projects, yet the average housewife is comparatively ignorant of a scientific way to run her home and family. There are laundresses in Europe who still beat linen on a rock by the side of a stream, and mothers who neither know nor practise child nutrition. A well-known French woman, one of the very few who have ever studied and written about scientific home management, once said, almost despairingly, "If I wished to begin a tested-devices service, there is no one in France to whom I could turn for help."

What an opportunity for young, well-trained home economics grads—a chance for fame and remarkable work far greater than that of running an American tea room or putting a well-baked potato on an invalid's tray! Any girl who can speak a foreign language and who bears no ignorant prejudice against things not 100% American will find hundreds of positions and openings full of interest and possibilities in Europe.

TOO MANY COOKS HAVE NOT SPOILED THE DOMECON BABIES

Domecon is proud of its two youngest students, Barbara and Teddy. Barbara is the thriving, brown-eyed girl in the Apartment. At present she is eleven months old and weighs twenty-two pounds. She has acquired six teeth and also the ability to stand up and walk about with some help. She has a marvelous coat of tan from her daily rides in the sunshine. Her four mothers from now until the end of the term will be: Catherine Buckelew, Evelyn Fisher, Dora Mereness and Ruth Pinckney. Miss Faith Fenton has charge of the Apartment.

At the Lodge, Teddy commands the center of attention, with his blue eyes and hair verging on the reddish shade. He is nearly ten months old and weighs twenty pounds. He has a "date" every afternoon from three to four o'clock to go out riding with Barbara and the two have become greatly attached to each other. Adeline Gulick, Laura Kamm, Jean Warren and Esther Young, with Miss Sannie Callan in charge, will take care of Teddy from now until June.



TEDDY

Arrangements are being made for Candle-Lighting service which is held annually in the latter part of May. The ceremony, which is a tradition in the College of Home Economics, was established in 1914. The lighting of a new candle each year from one used the preceding year, an emblem of an ever living light, the symbolic marching of the juniors and seniors about the altar of the candle, and the planting of the ivy, are all customs which were instituted at the first service.

The following committee has charge of the affair: chairman, Pauline Terwilliger '30; assistant chairman, Marion Wood '30; invitations, Gertrude Andrews '31; music, Dorothy Blacking '32; ceremony, Margaret McCabe '30; guests, Helen Griffis '30; food, Marion Emmons '32 and Virginia Haviland '32.

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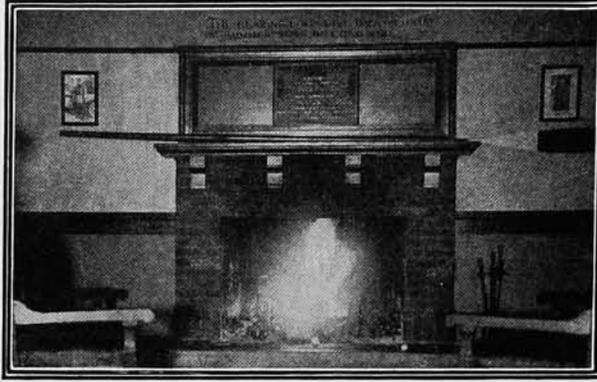
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Foresters



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Murphius

FORESTRY PROFESSORS

EXCHANGE POSITIONS

AN EXCHANGE of professors in the field of forest utilization has been approved by the University of California and by Cornell University. This is probably the first time that an exchange of professors has been effected in an American school of forestry. The principals are Professor S. Emanuel Fritz, who has been at the University of California since 1919.

Prof. "Reck" Recknagel obtained his B.S. degree from Yale in 1904 and his master's degree in 1906. Prior to teaching at Cornell, he was a member of the staff of the U.S. Forest Service, first in the southwest until 1907, then in the Washington office on timber sale work, and later as chief of the section of timber reconnaissance. In 1908 he returned to the southwest as Assistant District Forester, remaining until 1911, when he began a year of graduate study in Europe.

Professor Fritz is Cornell Graduate

Professor Fritz obtained his bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering at Cornell in 1908, after which he became an instructor in the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, and was employed variously in the engineering departments of several steel companies. He entered the Yale School of Forestry in 1912, and graduated in 1914.

Professor Recknagel goes to California for the fall semester of 1929, while Professor Fritz will be at Cornell for the spring term of 1930.

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

There has been a gratifying increase of the enrollment in 4H forestry work, according to Professor J. A. "Josh" Cope, Extension Forester. In the past year the membership has jumped from 763 to over 900. Since each member must plant 1,000 trees, it seems that a total of 900,000 trees have been planted by club members. By bringing forestry to the immediate attention of the younger generation, "Josh" believes that they will become forest minded by the time they are adult.

On April 25, Professor Cope left for western New York State to plan a forestry tour in cooperation with the county agents. The inspiration for this tour grew out of the inability of western New Yorkers, who were interested in forestry, to cross the state and participate in the Adirondack forestry tours. By planning a tour in their own home section, many more will take part than if they were forced to cross the state.

Professor Cope is lending his brains and brawn to the Girl Scouts and Campfire girls to aid them in their reforestation projects. On May 4, fifteen Campfire Girls will plant 1,000 trees on city property in the Six Mile Creek drainage, while on May 10, sixty Girl Scouts, under Mrs. P. W. Claassen, Ithaca Scout Leader, will plant two acres of their Crowbar Point property. The New York Conservation Department is furnishing the trees, the Cornell Forestry Department is lending the tools, and Prof. Cope is providing the supervision.

SENIORS JOURNEY TO

SOUTH CAROLINA

THE Charleston Y.M.C.A. was the general gathering place of the Cornell contingent on Friday, March 26. There we eradicated much dust and grime collected from South and North Carolina and points further north. The party "snakes" investigated the possibilities of Charleston night life, but soon returned to get their maximum worth from the double-deckers in the "Y." Saturday morning we congregated at the mill of the North State Lumber Company, where we were cordially welcomed by Mr. Cherry, its president, and by Mrs. Mayo, Cornell '08, our hostess, her daughter and several friends. On the way to the metropolis of Witherbee we soon discovered that Ithaca had no monopoly on rough and rutty roads. It was immediately clear that there would be few trips to Charleston for social purposes, even though that city were but 40 miles away.

Easter Sunday was the preacher's day off at Witherbee, so we put in trick at orientation on the area and entertained a group of visitors from Charleston. Among them were Mrs. Hughes Mayo, Mr. G. J. Cherry, Mr. and Mrs. Kit Smith, Captain C. P. Jamison, Dorothy Weiters, Vivian Barnhill, Virginia Mayo, Doris and Evelyn Speight, Captain and Mrs. Linn, Evelyn Winston and Miss Denelly.

Seniors Establish Sample Plots

On Monday the work started in earnest. Time and efficiency studies of cutting, bucking, bunching, skidding, and loading were made in longleaf and hardwood types. A one acre sample plot was re-established in a loblolly stand on a game preserve. Tree heights and breast-high diameters were accurately measured. The number and breast-height mark were painted on each tree with yellow paint. A second one acre sample plot was re-established in a longleaf stand that had been cut over in 1926. The identical procedure was followed, except that the trees were marked with metal tags instead of with yellow paint. Since these two plots were laid out with the requisite accuracy, the federal Forest Service was very glad to incorporate these plots into their experiments.

In addition to logging visits the seniors inspected a turpentine operation on the Tuxbury Lumber Company's land. One of the best features of the turpentine still was the sumptuous repast after the visit! Extra curricular activities included the preparation of the far-famed Reinicke sections, stump counting at frequent intervals, and lizard chasing. During our entire visit the Southern hospitality exceeded our expectations. We hope that we have not worn out the Cornell welcome, so that classes to follow may also appreciate the cordial reception that we received.



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STATION STAFF AND FACULTY ARRANGE RADIO PROGRAM

Programs consisting of fifteen minute talks on matters of interest to farmers written by the college faculty members and members of the University experiment station staff are being broadcast from station WHAM at Rochester. These talks are given at 12-45 on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday noons of each week. It is expected to continue these programs for a period of several weeks.

A talk prepared by Assistant Professor M. C. Bond of the marketing department concerning the milk situation was given on Monday, April 22. On Tuesday, April 23, two talks were given, one "The Apple Skeletonizer," by Professor Glenn W. Herrick of the entomology department, and the other "The Food Value of Eggs," by Professor J. E. Rice of the poultry department. The topic, "What Will Potatoes Bring Next Fall?" was prepared and given by Assistant Professor M. P. Rasmussen of the marketing department on Wednesday, April 24.

VEG GARDENING CLUB MEETS

"Opportunities in Vegetable Gardening," was the topic discussed by Professor H. C. Thompson and Professor Paul Work of the vegetable gardening department, at the club meeting on April 16. United States Department of Agriculture movies concerning the cantaloupe industry in the west and the beetles that destroy the bean crop were shown. It was pointed out that only twenty per cent of the applications for hiring men specialized in vegetable gardening are now able to be filled by the department. This is a promising factor as it indicates that vegetable gardening is a growing branch of specialized agriculture.

BETTER ORCHARD CROPS ASSURED

The department of pomology cooperating with the department of apiculture has been investigating the possibilities of assuring more complete pollination in apple orchards by the introduction of colonies of bees. The experiments have been carried out in orchards in western New York. Bees are much more efficient agents of pollination than the wind for our fruits.

Probably the factor most responsible for the lack of setting of fruit when a tree blooms and still does not mature a crop, is the lack of pollination. To assure successful pollination bee colonies should be scattered throughout the orchard; the minimum being one colony for each acre. Nearly all varieties of apples are self-sterile, and even varieties which are self-fertile produce more fruit when cross-pollinated with an inter-fertile variety.

Diversify Types of Pollen Producing Plants

A grower should diversify the varieties which bloom about the same time and which will inter-cross. He may rent bee colonies from a good beekeeper and place them in the orchard to do the pollination work. Pollinator bouquets should be placed fifteen feet from the hives.

Good pollen producers for New York State are: McIntosh, Oldenburg, Roxbury Russet, Maiden Blush, and Wagner among the early varieties; Wealthy, Delicious, Golden Delicious, Jonathan, Hubbardston, Fameuse, Wolf River, Red Canada, and Twenty Ounce among the mid-season varieties; and Rome and Northern Spy for later varieties. The Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Gravenstein, Stayman and possibly the King are poor pollen producers.

LEGISLATION PROVIDES ADDED FUNDS TO FINANCE RESEARCH

Dean A. R. Mann of the colleges of agriculture and home economics expressed great satisfaction because of the additional activities made possible to the colleges from the farm-aid bills signed by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt.

One bill provides \$150,532 for new activities at the state college of agriculture, which include investigations on the muck soils of the state; on the production, storage and diseases of potatoes; problems involved in regional agricultural adjustment; the operation of city markets, and cooperative marketing; aspects of rural government; and a considerable extension and development of the work in animal husbandry, including a new calf barn, extensive alterations in the existing barns, larger maintenance funds, and some additions to the staff. The bill also carries \$10,000 additional funds for printing, and provides for a new editorial assistant. Another bill provides \$5,000 for the college of home economics for research on living costs on farms.

COLLEGE ASSISTS IN SURVEY

The United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with several agricultural colleges of the country is starting an enterprise which, in the main, will consist of a study of the vegetable varieties of the whole country. It is intended to publish material stating the characteristics of the varieties as a basis for standardization by establishing knowledge of the types.

Cornell is one of three agricultural colleges that will take up the study of tomatoes under this survey.

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CAMPUS CHATS

DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

The spring activities on the ag campus are in full swing. One is at a loss to decide which of several functions to attend in order to gain the greatest benefit for the time spent. The question is often asked, "Why are there so many clubs and organization meetings at the college?" For the major part these meetings are arranged to provide a common meeting ground for faculty members and students, or a place where the students may get better acquainted with one another and thus strengthen the intangible bonds of college spirit.

One cannot hope to attend all these functions, but each can at least gain something by getting back of the departmental activities and boosting them. Go to the meetings—Here there is a chance to meet classmates and to get better acquainted with those vitally interested in the particular departmental work.

PI ALPHA XI HOLDS BANQUET

Alpha chapter of Pi Alpha Xi, Honorary Floriculture Society, held a reunion banquet and initiation ceremony at Willard Straight Hall, the first evening of the Spring Flower Show, April 27. The initiates were Mr. W. A. Saltford and Mr. D. J. Bushy.

A dinner given by the Floriculture Club for students and faculty members of the department, and visiting florists was held at Willard Straight Hall, Sunday noon, April 28.

PROF'S PRANKS

Professor H. H. Love of the plant breeding department sailed for China on March 29, to take up a six months' teaching course at the University of Nanking. He is returning to China after an absence of four years, to continue the program of plant improvement begun in 1925.

The work which is to be carried out this year is similar to that done in the various agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the United States. Cornell University and the international education board are cooperating with the University of Nanking to help them obtain better varieties of crops for use on Chinese farms. The project was started by Professor Love in 1925. Professor C. H. Myers of the same department continued the work in 1926. In 1927 a third member of the department, Professor R. G. Wiggins, also went to China, but was unable to continue the work because of the revolution.

It is expected that within a few years the Chinese will be able to take over the work entirely, but until that time Cornell professors will supervise the project.

Professor R. M. Stewart, of the rural department and director of the summer school of agriculture, will give a special three weeks' course for teachers of agriculture at the Purdue University summer school. Short period courses of this nature have proved popular at Cornell and other schools in the past few years. The course in education which professor Stewart will give is the first of its kind offered to agricultural teachers at the Indiana Institute.

HOTEL SCHOLARSHIP GIVEN

The annual awarding of scholarships in Hotel Management were made this year by Professor H. B. Meek, chairman of the committee of scholarship awards. The Horwarth and Horwarth Scholarship was given to H. A. Harrington, '29 for proficiency in hotel accounting; the Savarins Scholarship was earned by Wm. Carroll, '31 for excellence in the restaurant department; the Edward M. Tierney Memorial Scholarship was won by three men, H. A. Smith, '29, L. G. Durham, '31 and M. W. Jackson, '31. The International Stewards Association Scholarship was relinquished by R. A. Rose, '30 for assistantship to Professor Meek and was succeeded by E. K. Pope, '32; Second Steward Award was given to Miss E. W. Jones, a special student in Hotel Management. Most of these students have been engaged in practical hotel work during the past summer.

As a new point for interest and ambition the graduates of the course in Hotel Administration are combining now to establish an Alumni Scholarship, the award of which is not yet announced.

Professor E. A. White of the floriculture department expects to return about June 15 from the trip which he has been making during his sabbatic leave. He has been spending the greater part of the time visiting wholesale growers of bulbs, seed, and plants in California.

Professor D. B. Carrick, of the pomology department is spending his sabbatic leave at his home in High Point, North Carolina. He is carrying out experiments on the cold storage of apples.

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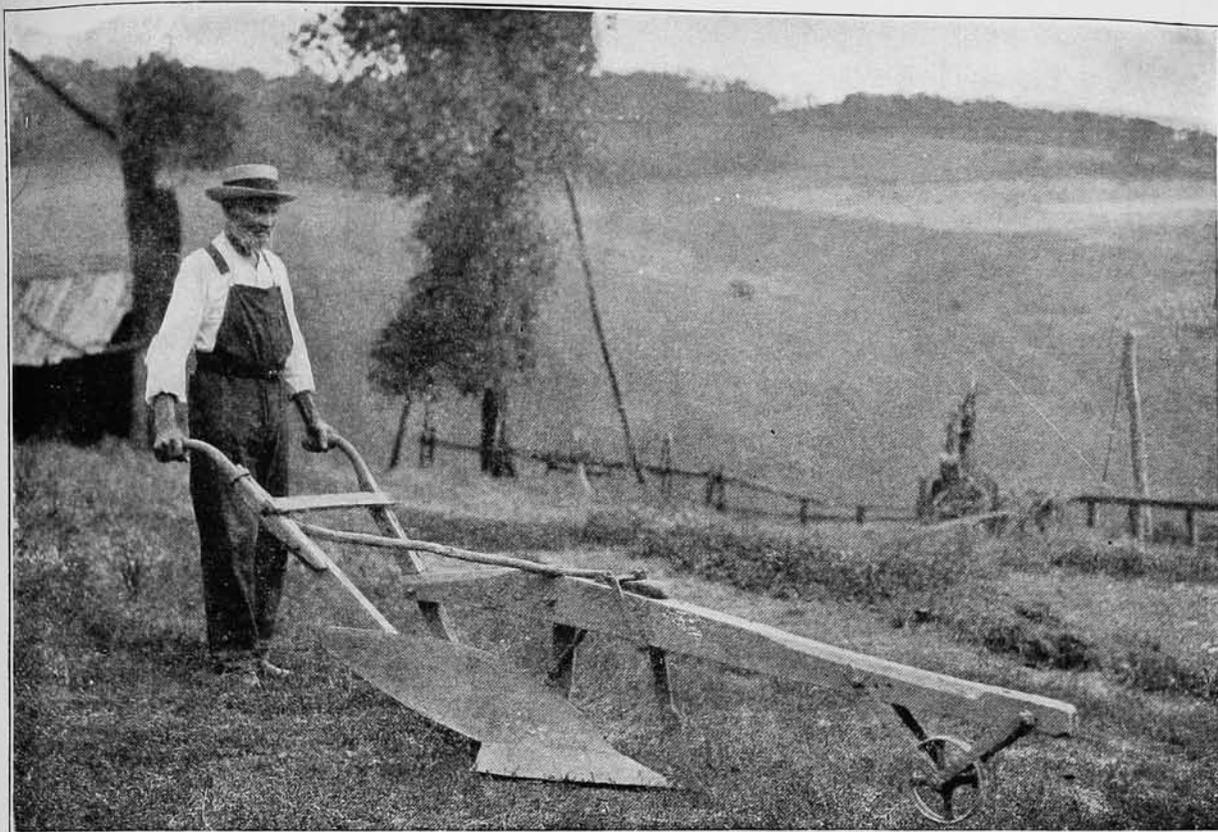
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Above all, learn how well his plow has done its work; how well it scoured in sticky soil, how well it penetrated and pulverized when the ground was hard, yet how easy on man and team. Of all the things that John Deere quality includes, perhaps the greatest is dependability under adverse conditions, the ability to get the job done when Nature seems determined to cheat the farmer of his crop, plus excellence of performance under all circumstances.

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The Cornell Countryman



Volume XXVI

JUNE
1929

Number 9



INTERNATIONAL

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in a Truck

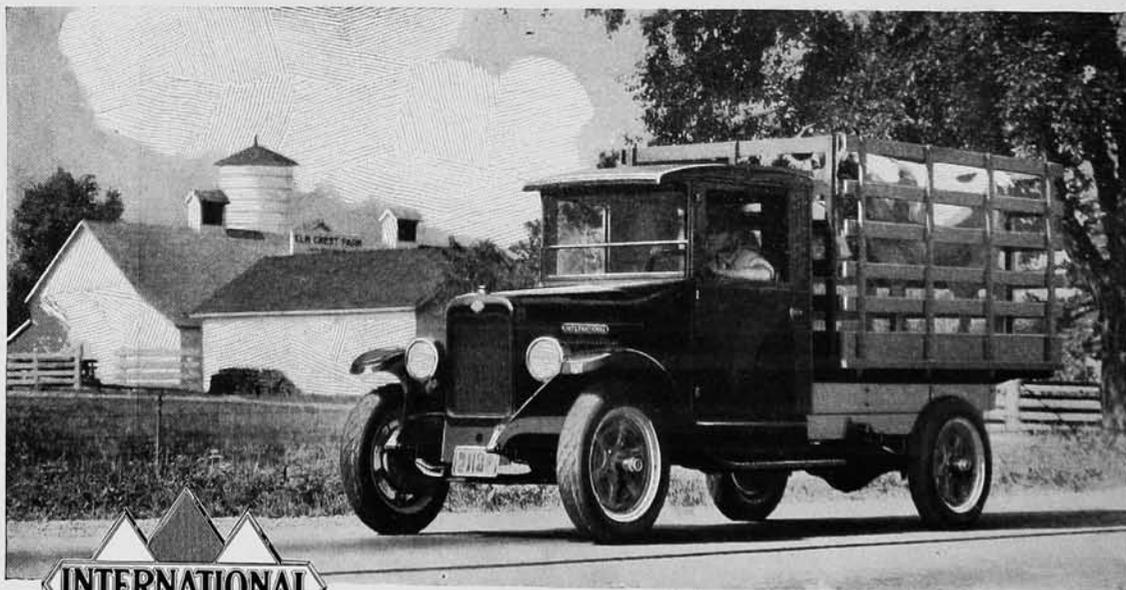
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Ithaca, N. Y.
June, 1929

To Our Subscribers:

Your number has grown constantly during the past school year as has your interest in the Countryman as evidenced by the letters and renewals of subscriptions we have received from you. We hope that this progress in recruiting and in enthusiasm will continue.

During the summer our representatives will attempt to interview personally as many as possible of our alumni. We can not possibly reach all who might be interested. Your help in stimulating these people to inquire about the Countryman will be appreciated. You know what we have to offer—former student notes, latest news from the Ag-Domecon Campus, latest happenings in each department of the Colleges. Tell others about it—show them how to keep in touch.

Goodbye now. See you next fall.

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The Cornell Countryman

Founded 1903

Incorporated 1914

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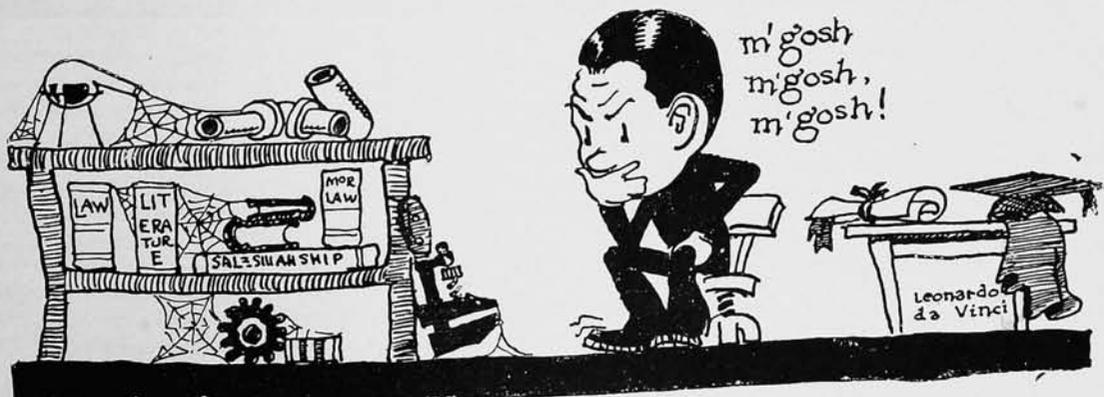
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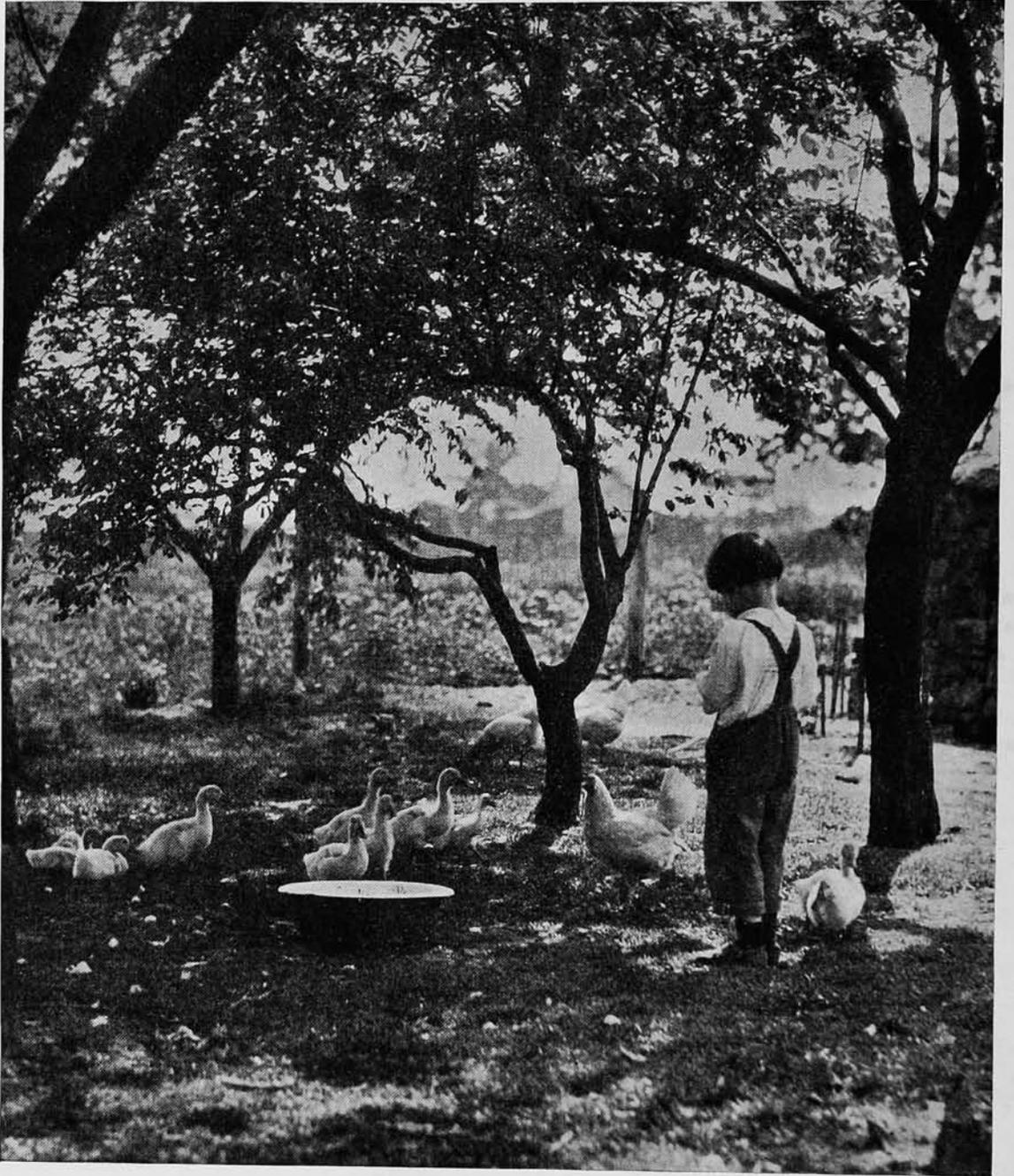
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The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

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Fruit and Vegetable

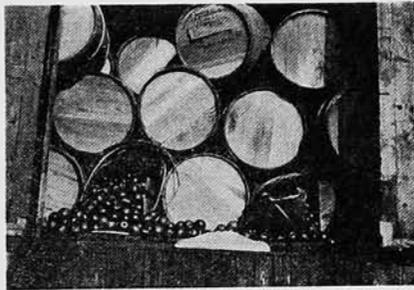
By F. L. Sapora

ON transferring from Engineering to the Agricultural College my greatest difficulty seemed to be the fulfillment of the farm practice requirement. During Farm and Home Week, each farmer interviewed, after carefully surveying my imposing physique of one hundred twenty-eight pounds seemed to smile. The best offer received for its use for the summer was \$35 per month. Of course they couldn't be blamed for this, but when considering the high cost of campus Fords and other educational expenses this offer became impossible. However, with considerable luck and much kind help from a faculty member I was able to land a job at Buffalo with the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Incorporated. This is a cooperative brokerage house maintaining shipping offices at all important producing centers, and selling offices at all large cities in the United States and Canada. After several interviews I was told to report for work the following Monday.

My first impression of the wholesale market was one never to be forgotten. Cars and trucks from every direction try their best to worm through a seething mass of humanity and materials. Men of all descriptions from the high class hotel buyer and his spats to the Latin hucksters and his rags—pushing and shoving in a hurry to get somewhere. Pandemonium reigns supreme. Yelling hucksters, cursing truck drivers, and rattling trucks all add to the din; white coated salesmen stand amidst mountainous piles of fruits and vegetables, alternately threatening and pleading with some buyer. From the gesticulation one would think that they were about ready to cut each other's throats. Added to all this is the blended odor of citrus and other fruits and vegetables, including our inevitable friends the onion and garlic. The change is quite striking from the comparatively quiet life of the campus. After a brief good morning I commented on this to the manager. He smiled, for he too had made a similar change, but he

assured me that in time I would learn to like it. I doubted him at the moment, but the future proved him to be right.

AFTER being introduced to the personnel of the trade, composed of men varying from illiterates to college graduates, and after learning office routine and policies, it was my job to act as assistant district manager. The first task was to



GOOD APPLES
Some of the Best Apples in the World are
Poorly Packed

inspect a car of potatoes from a famous Virginia section. The buyer had rejected it on the basis of short weight. Rarely was this brand of potatoes rejected; the shipper enjoying the full confidence of the trade. After lifting the several barrels the reason for the short weight was apparent, and I received my first shock as to the honesty of the farmer. Heretofore it had been my belief that it was only the middleman who resorted to sharp practices. The shipper presumably had not quite enough potatoes to fill out a car, so in order to make a few potatoes go a long way he merely placed empty nail kegs within the center of several barrels, filling in the potatoes around the keg. Later inspection of several cars of water-melons revealed the largest and choicest on the top layers near the doorways; the underweight and misshapen melons found obscure resting places in either end of the car.

While these incidents are exceptions nevertheless it is apparent that human

nature is the same throughout all levels of society and in all places. The college graduate managing a commission house is subject to the same human traits as the illiterate dealer or the manager of some shipping cooperative. Because of individual differences a great variation exists in business ethics here as in any other business, no better, no worse. In all fairness, everything seems to point to improvement.

During the height of the peach shipping season car after car of Georgia's finest peaches sold for less than freight charges. It seemed a terrible situation and it was; but what was more appalling was that when the sales account reached the shipping point office it brought no shotgun armed battalion of farmers to Buffalo seeking retaliation. The entire matter was taken as part of the day's work. Further study showed that the cars were not shipped by any individual but by organizations distributing the produce of whole regions—where risks are spread over an entire season's shipping. Producers in other highly specialized regions like California and Florida are doing the same thing. Considering the United States as a whole the vastness of the industry is appalling. Overnight one might say it has developed into a billion dollar industry, and what is more it is at present in a constant state of flux. Changes are occurring with great rapidity—centers of production shifting, methods as well as financing taking on different aspects; the whole tending toward larger and more efficient units of distribution.

FARMING is no longer an individual local industry but has been drawn into the general economic swirl of the world. Farmers no longer compete among themselves locally, but whole regions are competing with one another. Late New York cabbage comes in competition with early Southern crops, Florida citrus fruits with those of California. Soon the newly planted regions of western Texas and New Mexico will be bearing, adding

another competing region. Northwestern apples as well as those of the Shenandoah Valley, are in direct competition for markets with those of New York State, not only in Buffalo and New York, but in London and Berlin.

Furthermore, not only are like products competing for markets but also different products with each other. The sum total of per capita human consumption is fixed. If people eat bananas they will not eat oranges; if they buy oranges, fewer cantalope are consumed; and the result is that millions of dollars are spent annually advertising Sunkist Oranges, Northwestern Prunes, Skookum Apples, and Eatmor Cranberries.

Thus, unless the individual producer is very near a large consuming market, he

can not compete individually in such a market, but must join his fellow producers in forming a united front for effective and more economical distribution of an ever increasing production. Whether this distribution be through a cooperative association or through an individual enterprise the unit must be large.

The most outstanding thing learned during the whole summer's work was the unorganized method of marketing that is at present used by the New York State producers of fruits and vegetables. Most New York State products are unable to compete with like products from the distant southern and western producing sections, not because the products are inferior—compare the flavor of like varieties of apples or muskmelons—but pri-

marily because of the the methods of distribution. We are trying to use methods that outlived their usefulness thirty years ago. The same can be said for the middleman. Thirty-eight New York jobbers were shown by the Marketing department to average only 1.53 per cent profit; their costs of handling varying from fifty-one dollars to three hundred fifty dollars per one thousand dollars' worth of produce handled. The cost of waste is too high. To my mind it is a direct challenge to all those who are preparing to enter the agricultural field. The way in which we meet this challenge will determine whether the industry survives or will automatically be eliminated from this state to regions using better methods of production and distribution.

Protein Feeding Experiment at Cornell

By E. S. Savage

IN the January 1929 issue of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN under the above title I wrote up the plan of our protein feeding experiment at Cornell which is being carried on by the New York State College of Agriculture in cooperation with the G.L.F. Exchange and the Dairymen's League. The editor of the COUNTRYMAN has asked me to make a little summary of the news on the experiment to date. On Thursday, May 9, 1929, seven hundred farmers of the Dairymen's League milkshed visited the College of Agriculture at Cornell as the guests of the Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange, to see the progress of the experiment up to that time.

The group assembled in Bailey Hall at 10:30. N. F. Webb, president of the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, presided. Mr. Webb called upon Professor F. B. Morrison, Dean A. R. Mann and H. E. Babcock for short talks. The rest of the time in the morning program was given to me to explain the experiment and give the results. The entire group were entertained at luncheon by the G.L.F. Exchange.

In the afternoon the entire group of 700 persons visited the Warren farm where they inspected the roughage, looked over the grain mixtures, the quality of silage



VISITING FARMERS IN FRONT OF BAILEY HALL
Some of the Farmers who Visited the Feeding Experiment Talking over the Results

and the cows themselves. At this meeting the men were given a chance to ask any questions that might arise in their minds with respect to the experiment.

We have been feeding 36 cows in this experiment. All the cows have received the same kind of roughage. The hay is No. 2 timothy medium clover mixed, 30 per cent clover, but not over 50 per cent. The timothy in the mixture must be 30 per cent green and the clover greenish brown to brown. According to specifications there shall not be over 15 per cent foreign material in the hay. All the hay has been purchased according to these specifications and a uniform grade has been obtained to feed throughout the year.

The silage was not very good. On account of the wet season it was impossible to cultivate it as much as necessary. Consequently it was weedy. The silage was made from Cornell 111 corn and has a few ears well glazed.

The rate of feeding the roughage has been one pound of hay and three pounds of silage for every 100 pounds of live weight. The average weight of the cows is 1,250 pounds, so that the roughage part of the ration has been thirteen pounds of hay and thirty-nine pounds of silage per animal.

I have given the three grain mixtures in these columns before so that we will not take the space to copy them again. The rate of feeding the grain has been one pound of grain to three and one-half pounds of milk. Since it has been necessary to regulate the grain each week on the basis of the production of the week before necessarily the rate of feeding has been a little heavier than one pound of grain to three and one-half pounds of milk. Actually the rate of feeding has been one pound of grain to 3.39 pounds of milk.

SO far, it has been impossible to tell from the data any difference in the effectiveness of the three grain mixtures. The average production of the

cows to date has been 7,372 pounds. This is based on 27 weeks per cow. The average daily production per cow to date has been thirty-nine pounds of milk, testing a little more than 3 per cent fat. Specifically, the average production of the 16 per cent group has been 38.4 pound per day, the average production of the 20 per cent group has been 39.3 pounds daily and the average production of the 24 per cent group has been 38.1 pounds daily. On the average the cows in the 20 per cent group have not been in milk quite so long as the other two groups, which may well account for the slight difference in favor of the 20 per cent group. However, I want to emphasize very definitely that this slight difference should not be taken in any sense whatever that one of the grain mixtures has been in the least more effective than the others.

The cows have averaged to maintain their liveweight very well. The 24 per cent cows have been in milk a little longer than the others, so naturally one would expect their gain to be a little better. The average gain of the 24 per cent group up to April 30, 1929, is sixty-four pounds per cow, of the 20 per cent group, sixteen pounds per cow, and of the 16 per cent group, twenty-nine pounds per cow. While these feeds differ somewhat no decision should be made as to the effectiveness of one grain mixture over the others on the basis of these gains in liveweight. They are so close together that the only deduction one can make is that the cows have all gained slightly in liveweight. From now on as their production lessens they should gain more in liveweight. On the average, all of the cows are now in the twenty-ninth week of lactation.

On the basis of the production to date, which is already 7,372 pounds, we have a very good chance of getting a 10,000 pound average for the year. Three of the cows have already produced more than 10,000 pounds. The poorest cow in the entire lot has already given her 6,000 pounds, so that we feel that we chose a very good group of cows to work with in the fall.

It is the purpose of the college to continue the experiment in exactly the same manner for the second lactation period. Most of the cows are already bred to come in as early as possible next fall, and they will be continued the second year on the same quality of roughage and the same grain mixtures. During their dry period all the cows will be fed upon the same hay and silage and a grain mixture containing 12 per cent protein. They are allowed to run out but will receive no pasturage.

Problems in Poultry Housing

By H. E. Botsford

THE problem of keeping poultry involves many practices such as incubation, brooding, rearing, feeding, housing, breeding, marketing, selection and the like. It is perhaps a safe statement to make that the subject of housing the flock has received less attention from the research standpoint than almost any other phase of poultry keeping.

Few bulletins other than those of a very general nature have been issued by the various departments of poultry husbandry at our State Agricultural College.

Poultry houses represent the largest money value of any single inventory item in many cases, comprising 30 to 50 per cent of the average capital invested in the enterprise. This investment is fixed and once invested is there to stay. It differs from money spent for running expenses of the plant as the latter is quickly turned over or converted into eggs or meat which are then sold and cash received.

Experimental work in poultry housing is not regarded as of minor importance but requiring as it does a long period of work and a considerable outlay of money for equipment, buildings, etc. it has received less attention from research workers than many other lines. The discussion which follows is based upon the evidence now available on the subject of housing poultry.

The single story house recommended by Cornell, is very similar to that used in several states. It is the shed roof type which is very popular, gives satisfactory results and has proven to be highly practical. Figures 1 and 2 show the Cornell house constructed with a feed house at the center, the sections on either side of which will accommodate 500 birds. Plans

and bill of material for one 20 by 20 section are contained in Extension Bulletin 139, available at the College.

The Cornell house from the top of the sill to the top of the plate is $4\frac{1}{2}'$ high at the rear and $8\frac{1}{2}'$ at the front.

The floor is of concrete and is level with the top of the sill. The floor should not be constructed below this point as the roof will then be higher than desirable.

The plates are placed on edge, the studs being notched out to receive them. This gives maximum strength of plates and a low roof.

FOR the walls any tight fitting material will do. Matched boards covered on the outside with a two ply building paper is extensively used. Those desiring better insulation may use one of the composition insulation boards now on the market placed on the outside of the studs, covering that with a siding of lumber. In the light of tests that have been made a siding of one layer of good stiff composition board may in itself be sufficient and quite weather proof when sized and painted two coats both inside and out. Inside protection is necessary to prevent poultry from tearing holes in the material.

Windows are placed in the front of each 20 foot section as shown in the illustration and at the rate of about 1 sq. ft. of glass to 20 square feet of floor space. Windows are also placed in the rear wall for better floor light. Two three light 8" by 10" sash in each 20 foot section appear sufficient.

Two cloth curtains on frames arranged to slide down the outside of the house at the front are placed in the center of each section as shown. These openings with curtains down allow the direct sunlight

(unfiltered) to reach the interior. About one square foot of cloth space to 13 square feet of floor space is provided. (If the sun's rays reach the interior of the house by going thru glass the beneficial effects of the ultra violet rays are lost.)

The 4"-5" space between the rafters above the plates front and rear, is left open for ventilation. The rear ventilator is open during the summer only, but the front ventilator is left open the year around, except in localities where an occasional heavy wind might cause the air to whip and create too great air movement inside the house. In this event part of this front ventilator may be closed by raising the ventilator door provided there for that purpose. The entire front ventilator opening should never be closed. In the housing work at Cornell and on most commercial plants operating this type of house no part of the front ventilator opening has ever been closed.

THE windows are removed in April or May and stored away. About October 1 they are cleaned and placed in position where they remain closed until spring when they are again removed. This simplifies the care of the house and places less responsibility on the attendant.

The curtains are left open at all times, winter and summer, except when the outside temperature drops to 15 degrees Fahrenheit above zero or lower, or it is blowing into the house causing too great air movement or rain or snow blows in more than one third to one half the distance to the rear.

Operated in this way humidity is no problem when the house is properly located. At Cornell the house is cleaned every six weeks to two months, whenever

the litter is badly broken or dirty and never because of dampness. If it gets damp because of a slight rain or snow, it dries out as quickly if the house is left open. In a driving storm the curtains should be closed to keep out most of it, opening them as soon as the storm subsides. Dampness because of poor ventilation is not a problem in this type of house when properly operated.

The principles contained in the Cornell poultry house are simple in their interpretation and may be incorporated in almost any building, regardless of size or shape. Quoting from a Cornell bulletin now being printed and which discusses methods of lowering the costs of housing poultry, we read:

"In the poultry enterprise the costs for buildings constitute a large percentage of the total poultry inventory. Often when additional room is needed for layers or breeders, money invested in remodeling a shed, barn, or other building may result in an efficient house at a greatly reduced cost when compared with a new house of equal capacity.

"It is frequently desirable also to remodel a house which has too high a roof, which gives considerable trouble from dampness on the walls or in the litter, or which is otherwise unsatisfactory.

"The roof should be low. Its height may be adjusted according to the nature of the roof, the depth of the building, and the height of the caretaker.

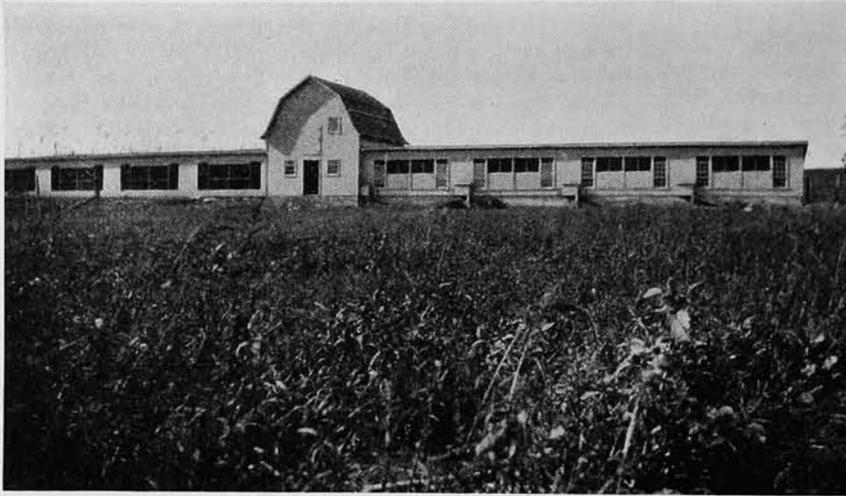
"Buildings or rooms with a high ceiling or a high roof may be corrected easily and cheaply by putting in a ceiling at the desired height. This ceiling may be of any solid material as lumber or wood substitutes which are strong. A slight upward slope toward the front (a rise of one foot in a run of 15 or 20 feet), should aid air movement.

"A straw loft may be installed from 6½ to 7 feet above the floor. Spaces from one to three inches should be left between the boards of the ceiling. Two feet of straw is then loosely placed on the boards. An opening in either end of the building above the straw must be provided to allow the air to escape.

"EVERY 20 feet in a building 20 feet wide and every 30 feet in buildings wider than 20 feet a solid partition from floor to roof and extending from the rear part way or entirely across the building is desirable. Additional partitions may

be of wire. The birds have better use of the floor on days when the wind is blowing and the curtains are not closed, as the wind will be checked by the partitions."

These are coming into use more and more and have much of a practical nature to favor them on many farms. Plans for such a building are not available at Cornell. In general a building with the following dimensions should prove satisfactory:



A MODERN POULTRY HOUSE
This is the Type of Poultry House for Laying Hens that is Advocated by the Cornell Poultry Department.

30 feet wide

First story ceiling 8 feet high

Second floor, rear 4½' front 8½'

Partitions solid every 30 feet

Front similar to present Cornell house. Glass area may remain the same but the cloth space should be increased in proportion.

MODERN ideas of poultry housing appear to be centering about warmth for poultry. This may be discussed under insulation, ventilation systems, and heat.

It is desirable to have walls that are wind tight and that prevent air from leaking through. The fact that walls should be carefully insulated in order to retain the warmth of the birds to a considerable degree has not been conclusively shown. Results at Cornell thus far lead to conclusions similar to those expressed in a recent poultry housing bulletin from the poultry department of a nearby state.

"It remains to be proven that the slightly higher temperature obtained will give sufficient gain in marketable products to justify the extra cost of double walls in such a climate as that of Indiana. Two years of experiments at the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station have not shown the extra cost to be warranted, nor have they shown any significant differences in the dryness of houses whether a single or double wall was used."

Such systems are designed to retain the animal heat from the bodies of the birds and at the same time to change

the air often enough to provide a sufficient amount of oxygen to maintain health and production. The test of such systems is not that stated amount of air is moved in a certain time or that the inside house temperature is maintained at a certain point. Rather it is whether these conditions are such that enough more eggs, meat, better fertility or hatchability, and the like are received to pay interest on the added investment and defray part of the investment as well each year.

Referring to the bulletins published in a middle western state where various systems have been tested we find results which compare closely to findings at Cornell thus far.

"So-called ventilating systems for poultry houses are still in the experimental stage, so far as their value for Indiana conditions are concerned. Several types of roof ventilators have been used at the Purdue Experimental Station, but thus far have not been found to give any better results with

the fowls than does a certain amount of opening in the front wall of the house. So-called ventilating "systems" are expensive and, until they are shown to increase egg production or yield some other economic result above that obtained from partially open fronts, they can scarcely be considered practical to install."

The use of heat in poultry houses is still in the experimental stage. It is necessary apparently for certain ventilation systems to use heat in order to move the air sufficiently to keep the house dry. This fact however, does not prove its necessity. More work is needed before the practicability of artificial heat for commercial flocks of poultry is proven. The field for such research is practically open. All experimental data to date has not shown a sufficient increased egg production to warrant the investment. Just what the future holds in this respect is unknown but the subject is one of much discussion among poultrykeepers.

Two 20 by 20 Cornell houses have been in operation at Ithaca for four years. Each has had the same number of birds. One pen is the Cornell curtain front house and the other the same type but insulated and equipped with commercial systems. The problem has been a cooperative one between the departments of poultry husbandry and rural engineering with Professor F. L. Fairbanks, Dr. J. C. Huttar and myself doing the work for the departments concerned.

Landscaping

By Joseph P. Porter

MANKIND is concerned with two great problems: How shall we increase our incomes and how shall we live better. Of the two, the problem of better living and greater contentment is the more basic. We earn in order that we may spend.

The average man desires greater financial power so that he may purchase therewith increased comforts, additional luxuries and those things that produce a deeper sense of contentment and that give a fuller measure of satisfaction. The wealthy man attempts to buy these blessings. The average man goes without. Only a few have discovered the secrets of true happiness and have applied them to their lives and habitations. These secrets do not belong to the rich, but to any one who cares to seek and to find. Knowledge paves the way to happiness.

What is the purpose of the home? Is it but a place in which to eat and to sleep? We know otherwise! Mansion or cottage; either may or may not, be a home. What then, are the essentials? A haven of rest for the weary; a place of shelter for the weak; a solace and refuge for the timid and worried; a place where one finds inspiration to better living, incentive to attain the noblest ideals, and courage to achieve the highest goal. The desirable home will be interesting, attractive, livable, and lovable. It requires suitable planting and landscaping to produce such a result.

Landscape improvement work is a sound financial investment. A little labor and money spent in properly arranging and planting the home, will, in a few years, increase the financial value of the property more than a similar amount spent in any other way. A recent survey, covering several states, conducted by a great real estate organization, indicates that properly landscaped homes sell at an advance of from 20 to 30 per cent.

So definitely have the real estate men and the land sub-division developers recognized this truth that many of them are employing trained men to do the landscape work upon the properties that they are selling. Some of these dealers buy up the old, unpainted, unplanted places that are actually a drug upon the market, clean and paint them, plant them attractively but cheaply and then easily sell them at a very large margin of profit. Whether we sell or rent, whether we desire summer boarders or overnight tourists, or whether we live in the home; it pays in dollars and cents to landscape and plant the grounds.

The money value of the home fruit trees, grape arbors, and berry bushes

should be considered. Frequently an apple tree or walnut may provide shade upon the terrace or lawn and at the same time afford a money crop. The ugly back fence or the cozy little Summer house may be clothed with a grape vine that provides both fruit and beauty. Currants, gooseberries, or other bush fruit may function as both hedge and preserve closet supply. Many fruits may be trained upon walls and fences, or upon narrow arbors. Upon the smaller lots in our cities and villages the dwarf and semi-dwarf fruit trees are most desirable. There are few shrubs more attractive than hazelnuts and quinces. They may be planted any place where medium or large shrubs are desired, yielding double returns. No property is too small to have its quota of money-saving, fruit-providing plants.

But the material value of landscape planting amounts to nothing compared to the spiritual and esthetic values.

THE function of the residence and its yard is to provide a satisfactory environment for the family life. To fulfill this purpose it must be both livable and lovable. To be lovable it must be neatly kept and beautiful. Beautiful things inspire and uplift us; they are restful and delightful to look upon. Beauty is refreshing when we are tired. It cheers and encourages us when we are ill or discouraged. It induces noble ideals and a determination to achieve the highest goal. It is, therefore, of paramount spiritual value. On the other hand, ugly surroundings depress and defeat us. These facts are particularly true in their effect upon the children. Surely, we must give to them the very best.

Beautiful residences affect not only our immediate feelings and dispositions, but also our home and civic pride. Higher ideals of citizenship are found in sections where thought and money have been invested in landscape improvement work.

Jones walks up the street to his place of abode; it is barren, devoid of color, ugly, untidy, and uninviting. It means nothing to him; he doesn't care! Possibly he does not realize that he is flaunting before the eyes of the world the true quality of his own soul and the standards of his citizenship. A little distance up the street lives Smith. He has brought a friend home to dinner with him. In front of his little place they stand and, as we watch, we see Smith, shoulders back, a twinkle in his eye, and a smile upon his face sweep his hand to include the extent of his possession. Within our view is the little house, neatly kept and neatly painted. A friendly tree shades the porch, groups of shrubs fragrant and

colorful with bloom soften the harsh architectural lines of the building's corners and cover the otherwise ugly foundation walls, blending them gently with the tiny plot of greensward that constitutes the front and side lawn. Over the door a lacy wisteria vine droops its lavender flower clusters in cheerful welcome to the visitor. In the backyard no ugliness or rubbish is evident. It has been transformed into an outdoor living room, a play yard for the children, a source of happiness and contentment for the entire family. Shrubs and vines hide and cover the fences, giving full privacy to the area, and at the same time hide from view the garage of a neighbor and afford an ideal background for a luxurious mass of flowering plants. Under a pink canopy of apple blossoms a child swings and sings. A pair of bluebirds stop to sport at the home-made bird bath, aptly reflecting the cheer and beauty of the whole place. In making gardens as in other arts, we come the nearest to being actual creators.

No wonder Smith is a smiling man! He may justly be proud of his property. Can you hear him say it, "Yes, sir, it is all mine!" The joy of possessing something truly good and beautiful is one of the keenest pleasures that we may experience. That joy is his. Smith's sense of home and civic pride is well developed. He and his place are both assets to the community and to the nation.

But the effect of Smith's work does not stop with the boundaries of his property. Neighbors have been watching and, here and there, all along the block ugly spots are being cleaned up, trees and shrubs are being planted and flowers are smiling where dirt and weeds existed before. Thus, gladness and beauty spread themselves and will continue to increase until houses become homes and backyards are transformed into gardens. The eventual outcome will be a benediction of good will and contentment. It has been said that the home is the foundation of the nation. It is safe to say that better homes, landscaped homes, are the foundation of the greater nation.

The list of benefits derived from properly landscaping the home grounds as outlined here is far from complete, but at least their extent and value have been indicated. One who has studied the situation appreciates that the very safety of civilization depends upon the establishment of permanent and satisfying homes. Proper attention to the landscaping of the home grounds will do more than any other physical thing to bring about this result.



Through Our Wide Windows

How Do We Live?

THIS heading is not copied from the circus barker who screams forth, "How can it live," but is an inquiry into the pleasure we get from living, and the benefits which others reap because of our existence. A college should produce first a good citizen, useful to his country, and secondly he should be given a training which will enable him to compete advantageously with any kind of opposition that may turn up in the business world. The first prerequisite of the type of education that helps to produce citizens of the desirable kind is dependent upon the student himself. He or she must be sure to take work in as many departments as possible, and combine with them some desirable courses in other colleges. This spring is not too early to think of next fall's courses, and to make a resolution to profit by our successes and mistakes in choosing courses this term. Let's departmentalize intelligently, but make sure that we get all the benefits which are ours if we get a well balanced education.

Now is a good time to show a little school spirit, and the way to do it is burning a wee bit of the midnight oil. After a rather warm Spring Day we should find it opportune to warm up on the studies and finish up this year's struggle with one last punch before we theorize too much about next fall. In the final analysis our classwork is the reason for our being here, so to help ourselves and to keep our College in a favorable position as compared with others let's hit the finals hard.

Views

IN spite of some accumulation of dust and grime one gets an inspirational view from the south windows of the COUNTRYMAN building. The plots of flowers on the slope toward the Vet college are an inspiration to many a student who might like to class himself as a tired business man. While we consider the beauty of the little plots surrounded by smoothly trimmed sward we think again of the hope that we may learn to enjoy life. A farmer should have time to grow a few flowers and learn to appreciate a few of the finer things of life. Just the sight of a few tulips—growing, not in a vase—often rests one; they seem so cool and unaffected by the dust and grime of everyday affairs.

If farmers can not find time to enjoy a hobby and grow things while people in other occupations do, there is something wrong with farming. These two, work and play, are inseparably linked. We must work hard here to learn how to make a living in a smaller part of the day in whatever job we may choose; so that when that job is finished for the day we may still have time to enjoy something besides work. Most people enjoy a hard job if there is a real incentive and a chance to overcome obstacles, but then let's relax. What a pity that more of us don't take some elementary work in floriculture and learn to appreciate at least the beauty we see in places such as the Flower Show. We should resolve to try to beautify enough of the world to make up for the millions who never get a chance at that sort of thing. Let's begin now to think it over before we get too engrossed in business to learn to enjoy a hobby that will please others as well as ourselves.

Cooperation

FLORISTS point with great pride and with much satisfaction to the degree of cooperation that exists in the industry today. Their pride is not unfounded, for it is remarkable that throughout a trade which day by day tends to become more keenly competitive there should flourish a spirit of friendly rivalry and reciprocity.

A few years ago when florists wrangled with one another and had to be cut throats to stay in business, there was organized by a few progressives the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association. It was hoped that this new enterprise within the trade would make for better business and foster cooperation among the members. Millions of dollars worth of flower business now goes over the wires each year. The results achieved by the F.T.D. have indeed exceeded all expectations. The boom in the trade derived through a new channel of business has increased the incomes of the members, and at the same time the new methods employed have necessarily led to better cooperation. We are told that in some cities it is not uncommon for florists to carry keys to each other's establishments. The recent Cornell Flower Show affords a still better example of the degree of good feeling among the florists. Without any designs for personal gain florists from all parts of the country made generous contributions purely out of the spirit of the affair.

Florists continue their story with a careful mention of the benefits to society, the chance for self expression through flowers, the mothers made happy, and the enjoyment brought to the sick by flowers. That's all right, but our point is this: why not apply some of the principles that the florists have used so successfully to some of the more rural lines of Agriculture. It's fine for the florists to eulogize about the joy they bring to humanity, but let's have the dairymen making all the little children of the cities happy with clean fresh milk, while at the same time they work together enough to make good money at the job. Let's have an organized group of vegetable growers advertising that they improve the health of the population but at the same time piling up a surplus through the efforts of their organization. It is very easy to justify the existence of an up and coming business, so let's have more cooperation of the type that has so helped the "Say it with Flowers" industry. When we are more successful financially we can afford to prate of our services to mankind.

Looking Ahead

WE find it difficult to believe that the year is nearly gone, and we of the incoming board are to lose some of our best friends and teachers; those board members who are graduating. We are apprehensive as we consider our job of trying to carry on with the work of the COUNTRYMAN as well as they have done, but our greatest concern is for those who are leaving. Each of them must have at times a bit of the sensation that a baby bird has when the mother pushes it out of the nest.

We hope to improve the COUNTRYMAN as much as they have during the past year, and to prove ourselves worthy of our heritage. We are glad to announce the election of W. G. Hoag as Campus COUNTRYMAN editor for next year.



Former Student Notes

'09

Kenneth C. Livermore is trying to keep up with a rapidly growing seed business featuring college bred strains and certified seeds. His farm, located near Honeoye Falls, is one of those annually visited by the farm management classes. He reports that business is excellent and he has prospects of nearly doubling his last year's business this season. His address is Honeoye Falls, New York.

'10

Hobart C. Young is vice-president of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania and the Diamond State Telephone Company. He is married and has one nine year old daughter Margaret. His address is 4 Hathaway Circle, Wynnewood, Pennsylvania.

'11

Wallace G. Stephenson is manager in New Orleans for the White Company, manufacturers of White trucks.

'12

Edward L. Bernays and his wife, Doris E. Fleischmann, announce the birth of a daughter, Doris Fleischmann Bernays, on April 8, 1929. They were married in 1924 and are living at 8 Washington Square North, New York City.

E. C. Auchter and H. B. Knapp have recently published a textbook for pomology entitled *Orchard and Small Fruit Culture*. Professor Knapp is now director of the State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island. Professor Auchter is head of the department of horticulture at the University of Maryland.

'14

Isadore R. Asen is a medical technologist conducting the clinical laboratory in Newark, N. J. His address is 33 Lincoln Park. He writes that his daughter, Betty Jeanne, hopes to be in the class of '41 if she makes the grade.

Joseph E. Godfrey has a tire and battery store at 120 South Cayuga Street, Ithaca. He lives at 114 Eddy Street. Mrs. Godfrey was Hazel W. Brown '13. They have two children, Gladys Irene, who is thirteen, and Joseph E., Jr., who is ten.

H. C. Kandel is with the poultry department at Penn State. He dropped in at the local department while making an inspection tour with the senior poultry class from Penn State.

William J. McCarty is with the Bureau of Engineering, Department of Public Works, Borough of Manhattan, New York. He lives at 4761 Richardson Avenue, Bronx, New York.

'15

Andrew D. Travis is secretary-treasurer of the J. H. Strait Milling Company of Canisteo. He is the father of four children, two girls and two boys. His address is Canisteo, New York.

'16

Birge Kinne, who has been assistant sales manager for the Eastern Division of the Chevrolet Company, has been advanced to sales promotion work with the same concern. His business address is North Tarrytown, New York.

'18

John H. Bowker is a district sales manager for Better Brushes, Inc., with offices at 811 Malley Building, New Haven, Conn. He lives at 1239 Forest Road. He is married and has a daughter and a son.

R. C. Ogle, W. C., is the proud father of twin girls. He is the third member of the poultry department staff to join the ranks of those possessing a family of six. The others in the department are Professor J. E. Rice '90, head of the department and Professor H. E. Botsford '18, extension professor. Ogle is an extension specialist in the department.

'19

Cuthbert B. Fraser has been ill since September. He was operated on in December, and is still confined to his bed. Since June, 1927, he has been research director for the Burton Bigelow Inc., advertising agency at 926 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo. He lives at 366 Richmond Avenue, Buffalo.

'20

M. H. Cubbon is assistant professor of agronomy at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. He is married and living at 14 Nutting Avenue, Amherst, Massachusetts.

L. P. Evans is district manager of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc., of 182 Ferry Street, Buffalo. He is married and has one son. They live at 37 Dakota Street, Buffalo, New York.

Edward C. Knapp is field supervisor for the Aetna Casualty and Surety Company for New England, New York, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. In 1924 he married Annabelle M. Zumkley. They have one boy, Edward C., Jr., born November 8, 1927. He lives at 880 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford, Connecticut.

'22

Nathaniel A. Talmage is farming near Riverhead on Long Island. His chief crops are potatoes and cauliflower. When he was up here for the Spring Day festivities he dropped the news that there had been an increase in the younger generation with the birth, on January 28, of Mary Ellen.

'23

Leland C. Hurd is farming at Holley, New York. He has fine orchards of peaches, cherries, and apples, and a herd of purebred Holsteins which has recently been somewhat upset by T.B. tests. Hogs and sheep are other sources of income on the farm.

Alfred P. Jahn who lives at 1240 Woodycrest Avenue, New York City, is an engineer with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Mrs. Jahn graduated from Cornell in 1919. Mr. Jahn was with the United States Forest Service for two years in Arizona and New Mexico, and has been with his present employers since then.

Wright Johnson is married and has one child, John G., who is 19 months old. Wright is vice-president and manager of the Owego Feed Mills, Incorporated, and lives at 307½ Main Street, Owego, New York.

Elsie C. Krey, who is living at 917 Sixth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., is a

teacher of home economics at the Eastern School in Washington. In the Summer of 1924 she was at the Cornell summer school. The next Summer she toured the West and Canada for six weeks. In the Summer of 1926 Elsie spent three weeks in Florida visiting Ralph and Hannah Thompson '21 and their family, and for two weeks more she traveled around seeing the rest of the State. In 1927 she spent ten weeks in Europe, and in the summer of 1928 traveled through northern New York and Canada.

E. J. Lawless was back for the Spring Day festivities. He is working in the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture Bureau of Markets. He is married and has three children. His present "home-town" is Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Arthur C. Mattison is to be superintendent of the Prest-o-lite factory now being constructed at Youngstown, Ohio.

Harvey A. Weaver has had a farm for the past four years three miles from Ithaca on the Inlet Valley Road. His address is R. D. 5, Ithaca. Mrs. Weaver was Mary G. Nichols '24. A daughter, Elizabeth Anne, was born last June.

'24

Henry Arnold is farming in Stanley, N. Y. Mrs. Arnold was G. Lillian Bay

'24. They have two children, George Henry, aged three, and Lorraine Barbara, who is two. Arnold writes that Clifford O. Henry '17 is a captain of marines, and is now in Nicaragua.

Gladys Bretsch is now Mrs. H. C. Odell, and lives at Bellair Drive, Dobbs Ferry, New York. Her husband is office manager of the sales department of the Chevrolet Motor Company at Tarrytown, New York.

A daughter, Nancy Louise, was born on November 9 to Mr. and Mrs. Donald M. Knipe. Mr. Knipe is a Cornell M.E. '23. Mrs. Knipe was formerly Hazel M. Heacock. They live at 529 Vickroy Avenue, Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

A son, John Lounsbury, was born on February 22 to Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Wallace. Mrs. Wallace was Julia E. Lounsbury. Mr. Wallace took an A.B. degree at Cornell in '21 and is now minister of the Presbyterian Church in Richmond Hill, New York. Their address is 9119 111th Street, Richmond Hill.

Mildred E. Neff has resigned as home bureau agent of Madison County to accept the position as director of the pre-school health service with the Yonkers Tuberculosis and Health Association. She makes her home at 75 St. Andrews Place, Yonkers, New York.

Leon F. Packer is still at it teaching agriculture at Albion, New York. He is married and has one two year old youngster. He rests his weary bones at 44 W. Bank Street, Albion.

James L. Sears married Miss Helen Fitzgerald last fall. Miss Fitzgerald is a graduate of Syracuse of the class of '27. Jim is operating his farm at Baldwinsville where he has been practically all of the time since graduation.

'25

Dorothy H. Brown spent three months last fall traveling in England, France, Belgium, and Holland. Since her return in November she has been at her home in Kingston, N. Y. She now has a secretarial position with the Arthur J. Harder Company in Hurley, New York.

Thomas C. Hobbie is at present taking the regular four year medical course at the University of Buffalo. He worked in a bookstore in Buffalo for a few months after graduation, following which he spent two years in the offices of the Remington Rand Company. He then took a summer course at the University of Buffalo in 1928 and that fall enrolled for the medical course. His hangout is 175 Morgan Street, Tonawanda, New York.

Joseph H. Nolin is with Horwath and Horwath, hotel accountants. He has just

What does "Commencement" commence for you?

Many of the seniors in New York State's High Schools
are asking themselves:

"What College in the Fall?"

A satisfying answer may be found in

The New York State Colleges of Agriculture
and Home Economics at
Cornell University

Where They Get Their Tuition Free.

Send to either of the Colleges for full information.

Ithaca, New York

Don't Put It Off — There May Not Be Room for All Who Wish to Enter

ended the season as resident auditor at the Hotel Presidente in Havana, Cuba, and is now on the New York field staff. He lives at 524 West 114th Street.

Donald T. Ries is "just another poor plodding entomological grad looking for a job." He is still here at Cornell where he has been working for a Ph.D. His address is 401 Thurston Avenue, Ithaca.

George B. Webber is still with the Public Service Electric and Gas Company working on the development of a plan for the training of new employees who come into the organization. He writes, "Please note that our address has been changed, in other words, we have moved. By 'we' I mean Norma Wright Webber '27 as well as myself.—The world hasn't been set afire by my efforts, as yet, in fact there is very little heat, but just as with Mr. Micawber I am continually in a state of waiting for something to turn up." We are sure "something will turn up" and the world will be conscious of the heat in the near future. The new address is 67 Linsley Place, East Orange, New Jersey.

'26

M. L. Dake is foreman for the General Chemical Company at East St. Louis works. He reports that he is happily married and has no children. He lives at 745 Bond Avenue, Collinsville, Illinois.

Lillian Mills Hall was married on March 30 to Millard W. Baldwin at Lynbrook, New York. Mr. Baldwin received the degree of E.E. here in '25 and is now working towards a Ph.D. at Columbia at the same time doing research work in the research laboratories of the Bell Telephone Company in New York. Lillian has been in the domestic science department of the Edison Electric Company in Brooklyn since her graduation.

A daughter, Charlotte Jane, was born on March 11 to Mr. and Mrs. G. Guy Owens. They live at Sunset Hill, Ossining, N. Y. Mrs. Owens was Charlotte C. Beach '26.

Kirkwood H. Savage is in the restaurant department of the New York Telephone Company. He lives at 153 Madsion Avenue, New York.

Edgar W. Van Voris is working for E. P. Smith '14 of Sherburne, New York.

'27

Muriel Guggolz, who has been assistant fencing instructor under the Yale coach at the New Haven Women Fencers' Club this year, has sailed for Belgium, where she will spend a year studying fencing at the Brussels Academy. She expects to return to teaching fencing at New Haven. Her address is care of the American Express Company in Brussels.

Mrs. Ralph Tweedale, formerly Bertie Larson, is living with her husband at 1685 Crescent Place, Washington, D. C. Mr. Tweedale is working in the United States Patent Office.



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good mixed dairy rations
containing Diamond.*

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MFRS., ALSO, OF
BUFFALO CORN GLUTEN FEED



Harry B. Love '27 was married on April 4 in Wilkesburg, Pa., to Miss Lillian Leinbach. Upon his graduation Love was appointed assistant publicity manager at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hotel in Atlantic City, and was later made assistant manager of the Hotel Necho-Allen in Pottsville, Pa. Last June he was appointed manager of the Penn-Lincoln Hotel in Wilkesburg, and in December was made a managing director of the American Hotels Chain. He and his wife are living at the Penn-Lincoln.

Maud C. Miller is teaching in the Rye Neck High School in Mamaroneck, New York.

Ruth Platt is now Mrs. Clarence Boulton, and lives at Liberty, New York. Her husband is a practicing veterinarian, and they have one son, John.

Cecile Shoemaker is at present teaching biology at Oakfield, New York. Her plans call for the continuance of her profession in Rome next year.

Isabelle Wallace is working for Macy's in New York City in the personnel de-

partment. Her home is at 2 Roman Avenue, Forest Hills, Long Island.

'28

Herman G. Agle is assistant farm manager for B. F. Shriver Company, growers and canners of vegetables. The concern owns and operates about 6000 acres of land divided among five canneries, besides handling the produce that is grown by local farmers on contract. Herm is working on a tract of 850 acres. His address is New Windsor, Maryland, and he would like to have you use it.

L. M. Freeland who is now salesman for the M. Rice Co. of Philadelphia was back for the flower show, stayed over the week end, and said 'hello' to all the old gang.

George Harden Gibson is hired man, poultry manager and general farmer on the Green Ridge Stock Farm owned by his father. Not so long ago Harden passed cigars and announced that Miss F. Barbara Neff '29 had consented to pass the weary years in company with him. His home address is Smith's Basin, New York.

George L. Godfrey was forced to give up his position with the Alleghany Forest Experiment Station and return home because of his father's severe illness. He is now manager of Godfrey's Stratfield Nurseries on Stratfield Road, Bridgeport, Conn.

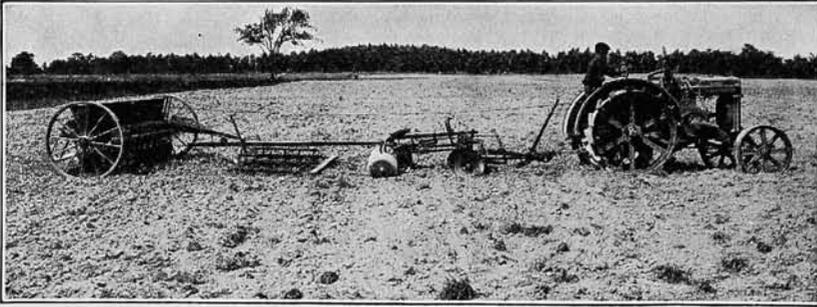
Mildred Gordon is Student dietitian at Mayo Brothers' Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. Her address is 818 First Street, Rochester, Minnesota.

Grace E. Whitwell and J. Stanley Putnam '29 have decided that there was nothing left in life without each other so they have announced their intention to take the marriage vows in the near future. 'Put' is a hard working senior and a former member of the COUNTRYMAN board. Grace is dietitian at Sage College.

Grad

C. K. Powell, recently connected with the poultry department as an assistant professor of marketing, has been placed in charge of a newly established branch office of the Pacific Eggs Producers' Association at 700 Front Street, San Francisco, California. Dr. Powell, before coming here, was formerly an instructor in Poultry husbandry at the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, Oregon. After leaving the poultry department here, he has been associated with the Pacific Egg Producers Cooperative for the past three years.

Just as we go to press we received an announcement to the effect that a boy, Paul, had been born on May 19, to Dr. and Mrs. J. Staneslow. Mrs. Staneslow is of the class of '23 and Dr. Staneslow took his A.B. in '22 and his M.D. in '26. They live at 192 Plaza Avenue, Waterbury, Connecticut.



PRODUCTION COSTS UNDER BETTER CONTROL

THERE is today an earnest and widespread movement to decrease the cost of production on individual farms. Its growth has been rapid since the publication of U. S. D. A. Bulletin No. 1348, which pointed out that 60% or more of the cost of producing crops was spent for power and labor—items directly under the farmers' control.

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Keep happy this
summer

See you next fall

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ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS MAKE IMPROVEMENTS POSSIBLE

Extension, Research, and Grounds Reap
Benefit from Added Funds

THE last session of the legislature passed many appropriations for the advancement of agriculture and home economics in addition to its regular provisions for the maintenance of the established institutions. These additional appropriations were mainly for extension work, research and new buildings.

The added funds made available for the year include \$13,000 for the State Experiment Station at Geneva for more research on insect pests; and \$5,000 for the College of Home Economics for research on living costs on the farm. Another bill provided \$150,530 for new projects on the part of the Ag College including investigation of the muck soils of the state, production, storage, and diseases of potatoes, problems involved in regional agricultural adjustment, the operations of the city markets, cooperative marketing, aspects of rural government, and a considerable development of the work in animal husbandry including a new calf barn, alterations to existing barns, larger maintenance funds, and some additions to the staff. This bill also provided \$10,000 additional funds for printing and a new editorial assistant.

Concrete Road a Future Possibility

The legislature also passed another bill carrying \$135,000 for general development and extension of existing projects. This money will be used to provide new research laboratories in animal nutrition, additional field houses in the vegetable gardens and orchards, a tool barn to house the farm implements, and a number of grounds improvements including the completion of a cement walk on Tower Road, and possibly the building of a concrete road from Roberts Hall to the Dairy Building. This last item still has to be approved by officials at Albany.

These special bills were in addition to the regular appropriation bills for the maintenances of the Colleges. These regular bills were also substantially increased. Other bills passed were the bills

QUILL AND DAGGER

H. H. Bate
G. L. Bidwell
R. G. Eldridge
W. T. Reed
H. B. Williams

SPHINX HEAD

F. G. Dulaff
S. R. Levering
L. H. Levy
R. W. Lewis
R. C. Llop
A. L. Towson
K. B. Trousdell

appropriating \$475,000 for the construction of the central section of a new Home Economics Building and \$30,000 for the establishment of a poultry improvement station in Chemung County to be under the direction of Cornell University.

The legislature also adopted a concurrent resolution accepting for this state, and assigning to the State College of Agriculture and Home Economics, the provisions of the Capper-Ketcham Bill recently passed by Congress making available a small grant of federal funds for extension service in agriculture and home economics.

FARMERS SEE FEED EXPERIMENT

About 700 of New York State's dairy farmers visited the University experiment station on Thursday, May 9 to see the protein feeding experiment being carried on by the college in cooperation with the G. L. F. Exchange and the Dairymen's League.

The morning was given over to talks by Professor E. S. Savage, who is in charge of the experiment, Dean A. R. Mann '04, and Professor F. B. Morrison, head of the animal husbandry department. The farmers were the guests of the G. L. F. for lunch. In the afternoon they visited Professor G. F. Warren's farm where the experiment is being carried on, and inspected the cows and the feed that is being used.

FORMER DEAN L. H. BAILEY GIVES LECTURE ON PALMISTRY

Tells of Adventures In Collecting Palms
In Many Countries

FORMER Dean L. H. Bailey gave a lecture on "Palmistry" in Baker Laboratory on Thursday afternoon, May 16, 1929. He told of the methods of collecting palms and the difficulties that are encountered. He also told of some of the adventures he had had in some of the countries where he collected palms.

Dean Bailey's travels have taken him all over the world. He said, "Some of the countries in which I have collected and photographed palms are Brazil, New Zealand, China, Southern Aisa, West Indies, Cuba, Florida, and southern California."

Shows Slides Taken in Jungle Region

Dean Bailey showed his audience slides of palms from all these regions but most of them were taken in the region between the Orinoco and Amazon Rivers. He said that there are known to be about approximately 200 genera and he estimates that there are about 3,000 species of palms in these regions. His daughter, Miss Ethel Bailey accompanies him on all of his trips. He said that they have often been out in the woods without food or drink, but it is only part of the day's work.

Importance of Photography Is Stressed

Dean Bailey emphasized the importance of photographic work in the work with palms. He said that it is impossible to realize the immense size of these palms from the dried specimens. To photograph the palms it is necessary to pull down the thick growth of the jungle which surrounds them. The heat of the tropics also interferes with the development of the films. He pointed out the fact that it is necessary to photograph the setting, flower, and the fruit of the palm, as well as the leaves, for use in their identification.

Dean Bailey said that the palms could supply the world with sufficient sugar without injuring the palms in any way.

PORTRAIT OF PROF. WING TO BE PRESENTED TO UNIVERSITY

The Round-Up Club will present the portrait of Professor H. H. "Hi" Wing '81 to the University on June 15. The portrait was painted by Professor O. M. Brauner of the College of Architecture. The painting of this portrait was made possible by the activity of the members of the club in raising the money from a large number of appreciative alumni who had taken courses under Professor Wing, and from his former associates on the faculty.

4-H CLUBS TO HOLD FIELD DAYS

The eighth annual Junior Field Days for New York 4-H clubs will be held at Cornell June 26 to 28. It is expected that the boys and girls from thirty counties will attend, or a total of 2,000, according to the estimates made by W. J. Wright, state club leader.

This spring rally of the 4-H clubs will have a program of lectures, demonstrations judging contests, sight-seeing trips and games. The evenings will be given over to assemblies for songs, yells and cheers campfires, and 4-H club ceremonies.



THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN BOARD FOR 1928-29

Front Row: W. E. Fleischer '29, K. C. Seager '29, A. W. Hostek '29, W. P. Bullock '29, J. W. Stiles '29
G. W. Hedden '29, Jean Warren '29, M. J. Kelly '29.
Second row: A. K. Mone '30, W. G. Hoag '31, M. T. Barvian '31, H. I. Perry '31, B. E. Foster '30, Alfred
Van Wagenen '30, Doris Brown '31.
Third row: D. A. Armstrong '30, H. E. Gulvin '30, J. B. Smith '31, D. M. Roy '33, R. F. Mapes '30.

ANNUAL POULTRY JUDGING AND BREEDING SCHOOL TO BE HELD

Will Practice Judging for Production Week of June 24 to 29

THE twelfth annual Poultry Judging and Breeding School will be held here at Cornell the week of June 24 to 29. The school has for its purpose the study, identification, and application of the characters indicating production quality in the judging and breeding of poultry for egg and meat production, and to assist in the standardization of the methods of judging poultry for production values, and to aid in the development of breeds and varieties of poultry in conformity with the natural laws of development as influenced by, and as expressed in, production.

Course to Be Comprised of Lectures and Laboratories

The work of the course will consist of lectures and laboratory work. The instruction will be carried on mainly by means of demonstrations and the handling of the fowls in the laboratory. All birds used in the school will be trapnetted so that the student's accuracy in judging will be thoroughly tested. The birds used will be Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, and single comb White Leghorns. Those who satisfactorily complete the course of study given by the school will be given certificates attesting to their ability in judging for production.

The regular staff of the poultry department will be re-enforced for the occasion by a number of non-resident instructors. The non-resident members of the staff will be J. C. Halpin of the University of Wisconsin; M. C. Herner of the Manitoba Agricultural College; H. H. Steup of the Poultry Tribune; and John Vandervort of Penn State College. Applications for admission to the school should be sent as soon as possible to the poultry department so arrangements for accommodations may be made for all those who desire to attend.

TWO GIFTS TO HOTEL COURSE ANNOUNCED AT HOTEL OPENING

F. A. McKnowne, president of the Statler Hotels Company and chairman of the educational committee of the American Hotel Association, announced on behalf of the heirs of the late E. M. Statler the gift of \$12,000 for the support of the course in hotel administration here at Cornell. This announcement was made at the annual spring meeting of the Cornell Society of Hotel Men which followed the fourth annual opening of the Hotel Ezra Cornell at Willard Straight Hall.

F. A. Dudley, president of the United Hotels Company, announced that his Company would build a new hotel in Ithaca at the cost of from \$600,000 to \$800,000. He said that the University would be offered the opportunity to take advantage of the new hotel for practice purposes. It is felt by many that the acceptance of such an offer by the trustees would fill the long felt need for more practical experience for the students taking the courses now offered.

POULTRY VITAMIN DISCOVERED

A vitamin required by poultry and hitherto unrecognized, has been discovered by Professors G. F. Heuser, L. C. Norris, and Mr. H. S. Wilgus of the poultry department. This newly discovered vitamin is essential for the growth of chicks and the prevention of a peculiar form of paralysis which may result in incurable deformities.

SIGMA XI

Faculty

Professor E. F. Hardenburg
Professor L. G. Romell

Alumni

C. F. Sarle '16

Graduate Students

W. A. Anderson
T. A. Baker
G. W. Beadle
A. J. Beyevelt
P. R. Burkholder
A. B. Burrell
W. K. Butts
Miss H. M. Chute
H. T. Cook
H. L. Crane
F. L. Drayton
J. R. Furr
C. E. F. Guterma
B. L. Herrington
E. H. Hinman
J. G. Horsefall
H. F. Lewis
K. A. H. Murray
R. L. Payne
C. S. Pederson
Sid Robinson
A. L. Romanoff
L. C. Schultz
J. W. Sinden
H. J. Sloan
Mrs. C. N. Stark
C. D. Tolle
S. W. Wentworth
Miss Cynthia Wescott

Seniors

D. G. Clark

The discovery was in part accidental and resulted from an attempt to get a chick ration low in calcium and phosphorous, which would be suitable to study the requirements of chicks for these minerals. Casein, a purified milk protein, was used as the main source of protein in the experimental ration. When it was used in place of milk the chick ration was found lacking in this vitamin which prevents paralysis.

The experiment demonstrates that the use of liberal quantities of milk is essential where chickens or mature birds are confined indoors and are not provided with succulent green feed. To conclude from this experiment that milk should invariably be used in all poultry rations would be unwise, as good chicks have been reared in the past with little or no milk and good winter egg production has also often been obtained with rations which contained no milk. It is probable, therefore, that this unknown factor is present in slight amounts in meat products, cereals and cereal by-products, and in large amounts in succulent leafy green feeds.

ERRATUM

We regret the omission of E. W. Guthrie '31 name from the list of ag "C" men in our April issue.

PI ALPHA XI

Faculty

Professor D. J. Bushey

Alumni

A. N. Pratt '21
W. A. Saltford '97

KERMIS COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES PRIZES FOR ORIGINAL PLAYS

Contest Open to Students in Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics

THE Kermis committee has announced the offering of a \$75 prize for the best play written by any student in good standing in Ag or Domecon. A second prize of \$25 is also offered by the committee for the second best play written for the contest.

The winning plays will be used as the Kermis production and shown in Bailey Hall during Farm and Home Week next winter. Plays on rural topics are preferable although those on other subjects may be used. The committee will not award the prizes unless a play fit for production is handed in. All plays should be handed in at the Secretary's office by November 10.

The tryouts for the parts in the plays will be held soon after the winning play has been chosen, so watch for the notices and try a little acting if you are unsuccessful in your efforts as a playwright.

MINISTERS TO HOLD SCHOOL

The sixth annual summer school for ministers will be held here at Cornell from July 22 to August 3. This school is primarily to teach the rural minister how to meet the many problems that are continually facing him. This school also offers the ministers of all denominations an opportunity to discuss their mutual problems with one another.

Courses in rural sociology are given by members of the staff of the college. Among those who will give courses in rural church administration are Rev. Ralph Adams of the Reformed Church in the United States and the Rev. M. A. Dawber of the Methodist church. All the courses dealing with the church are non-sectarian and are made up of material that should be helpful to all those interested in rural churches.

NEW BUILDINGS PROGRESSING

The basic data for the new Home Economics building has been completed and is now in the hands of the state architect who will start drawing the plans for the building immediately. When the plans are completed the call for bids will be the next step in the program. The plans for the complete unit are to be drawn although the money for only half of the proposed unit has as yet been appropriated. The site of the new building is to be somewhere on the plot north of the present Home Economics building, but the exact location has not been chosen up to the present time.

The construction work on the new Plant Industry building is progressing satisfactorily according to word given out by the Dean's office, this is in spite of the personal views of many of the student body. It is expected at the present time that the building will be ready for occupancy at the opening of the fall term in 1930.

Professor F. L. Fairbanks took his class in farm power machinery on an all day field trip in the region around Freeville to study water power sites. The work of the day was successfully completed in spite of the fact that R. M. Peck found that if he wanted to do stunts while suspended over Fall Creek he had better get someone else to tie the knots in the buoy. Professor Fairbanks supplied the food, and in large quantity, in fact in such large quantity that N. H. "Chad" Chadwick even had so much to eat that he could only drink three quarts of coffee after his meal instead of his accustomed six quarts. After taking time out to digest their meal the class visited some water power sites that had been successfully developed.



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Special Sunday dinners \$1.50

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Rothschild Bros.



TRADITIONAL CANDLELIGHTING SERVICE HELD ON DOMECON LAWN

The annual candle-lighting ceremony, a beloved tradition of the College of Home Economics, was held on Saturday evening, May 25, at eight-thirty o'clock. This ceremony began in 1914 and each year since then the seniors have passed on the light of knowledge to the juniors by transferring the symbolic candle from their hands to those of their young sisters.

The service took place upon the green in back of the college, and the guests stood on the terrace overlooking the green. The seniors and juniors marching around the altar of the candle symbolizes their co-operation in effort with a steady march of progress toward a common and worthy purpose. Then a candlestick of silver containing a new candle is lighted from the one used last year and is passed on to the juniors who take up the symbol and pledge their loyalty to its ideals.

Traditions do so much to endear a college in the eyes and hearts of its students that it is to be hoped that many other traditions of this fine symbolic nature will be established in our College of Home Economics.

JUNIORS RECIEVE SCHOLARSHIPS

Announcement was made recently that two juniors in home economics have been awarded scholarships for next year.

Beatrice Fehr of Newark Valley has been chosen for the Brigden Scholarship because of her high record in scholarship and college activities and her interest in extension work. This scholarship is supported by home bureau members all over New York State.

Marie Leonard of New York will receive the Home Economics Club Scholarship which is awarded on the basis of scholarship leadership and need. The holder is selected by the faculty scholarship committee and three senior members of the club, appointed by the president with the approval of the directors of the college.

PROFESSORS IN COLLEGE TO

ATTEND FOREIGN CONFERENCES

Dr. E. B. Waring, professor of child guidance at the New York State College of Home Economics and Dr. Marguerite Wilker, child guidance specialist are planning to sail June 1 for Europe to attend international educational conferences in England, Denmark and Switzerland.

Dr. Waring will be the representative of the United States and the New York State College of Home Economics at the Nursery, Kindergarten and Primary Conference in London. She will discuss with the group interested in child behavior significant contributions in this field both from her country and her institution.

From London a journey will be made to Geneva to attend the conference of the World Federation of Educational Association and to Elsinore, Denmark for the World Conference on New Education.

Domecon Doings



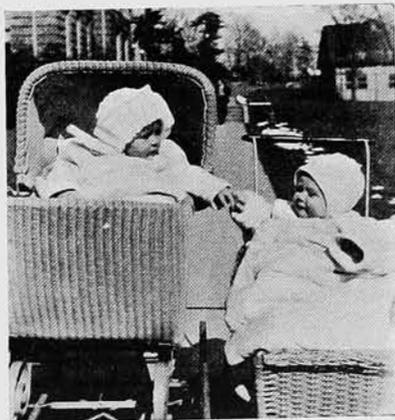
YE HOSTS

Louis Toth
E. E. Burdge
J. A. Morrison
E. M. Shanley
E. Claranback, Jr.
J. B. Smith, Jr.

MISS SPOHN SPEAKS AT OMICRON NU TEA; ESSAY CONTEST PRIZES AWARDED

Miss Adelaide Spohn spoke at a tea given by Omicron Nu on Monday afternoon, May 6 at four o'clock. She discussed the problems in research that were under study in the laboratory on the fourth floor of the Home Economics Building. Several very interesting studies are being made on the destruction of vitamins in home-canning processes, and on the relation of the hen's diet to the vitamin content of the egg.

After her talk Omicron Nu took the opportunity to announce the winners of the Essay Contest they had conducted. Gertrude Andrews, '31 and Jean Frederick, '32 were each awarded five dollars for their essays on "Why Every Woman in the University Should Take Some Domecon Courses."



BARBARA AND TEDDY

SEDOWAH ELECTS OFFICERS

The following officers for the coming year were elected at a recent meeting of Sedowah:—Evelyn Fisher, president; Jean Randall, vice-president; Pauline Terwilliger, secretary and Jane Barker, treasurer.

OMICRON NU MEETS

At the last meeting of Omicron Nu, Miss E. V. Lacey, Assistant Professor of Home Economics and Doctor A. Spohn, Professor of Home Economics were elected to honorary membership. The officers for the coming year were also chosen. They are: Hazel Reed, president; Frances Leonard, secretary; and Beatrice Love, treasurer. The program for next year was discussed.

SUMMER SESSION OFFERS

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

The College of Home Economics has broadened its summer school program this year and will offer courses in practically all fields of home economics. These are arranged especially to meet the needs of home economics teachers and extension workers.

Among the courses offered will be a general survey of recent developments in home economics. Instructors in the different departments will describe what is happening in their various fields.

Cornell's nursery school will continue to serve as child guidance laboratory this summer for students interested in elementary study, or a more advanced course in home and school environment.

A course in home management and family life will have as its theme, family problems and adjustments. A study will be made of housekeeping activities, such as food, housing and clothing as they affect the family, the development of the family through education, recreation and health and social and civic life for the family.

The Lodge, one of our two practice houses, will be open during the six weeks' session. Students electing to live in it will have an opportunity to do one of the most interesting pieces of work in the summer school.

Both elementary and advanced nutrition will be offered. A course in clothing for children is to be included.

A special announcement, just published will be sent to any of our readers upon request. Write to the Secretary, New York College of Home Economics, Ithaca, New York.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS PRESENT PLAY

A group of high school girls from Groton and Trumansburg presented an original play in Room 245 of the Domecon building, May 17, 1929. This play was written by a student in Trumansburg and was given in the Assembly in the respective schools. The theme was about a certain phase of hygiene, pointing out to the observers the effects of using other persons' toilet articles. This play was brought to Ithaca through the efforts of the student teachers from Cornell who saw the play and realized its worth.

EDITORIAL

Each year as June rolls 'round it brings its joys and its bits of sadness. What month doesn't, you ask? This is different. There are the joys of an approaching vacation—the joy of a work well done—or the joy of escape from duties and routine. Then there is the sadness of farewell to our senior friends who go out to take their own ways in life. We are especially sorry to have the seniors on the COUNTRYMAN board leave us and to them especially would we give our best wishes for their success.

As Summer Draws On

Our thoughts turn to vacation. The thoughts of beautiful lakes, spacious meadows, or enchanting moonlight nights on the ocean, are ever present.

Beautiful illustrated booklets sometimes help us to make our decisions. If we as printers have helped you to make a few hours of your life more pleasant, we are repaid. Our hopes are that you have a very enjoyable vacation this season.

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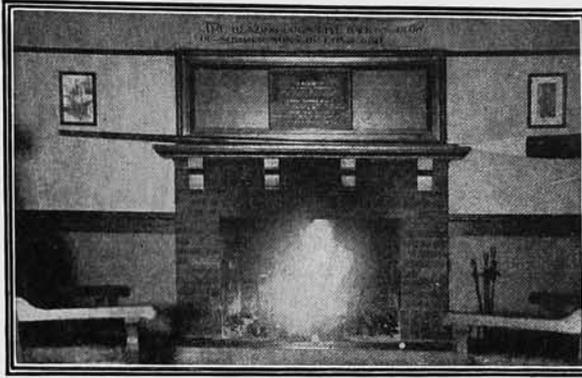
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Cornell



For the Disciples



Foresters



Of Saint Murphius

FORESTERS HOLD BANQUET AT WILLARD STRAIGHT

SIXTY Cornell Foresters established a precedent by holding a banquet May 10 at Willard Straight. Professor A. B. Recknagel was the master of ceremonies. Eight members of the Glee Club rendered several excellent selections despite the competition furnished by the fair waitresses removing the remains of the first course. "Chet" Burnham was responsible for the repast to which the hungry horde did full justice. "Chuck" McConnell representing the students expressed the hope that the banquet would become a permanent institution. It affords a social get-together for the students and faculty; furthermore it will stimulate competition for the Pack prizes if the prizes are awarded at the banquet. "Sammy" Spring sang *The Lost Sheep*, a song written by "Sammy" and "Reck." It commemorates the fact that certain members of the class of '28 got lost two years ago in the Adirondacks—er—r rather the Cornell Camp suddenly was lost.

"Reck" then decided to see who's who. The frosh and the other classes in turn were asked to stand. The grads and faculty were introduced one by one so that we could grasp the excellence of each one. Last but not least he introduced Dean Mann, who presented the Charles Lathrop Pack prizes. The committee was unable to decide who was the best all round senior so the prize was split between "Marv" Smith and George Hedden. Four themes were submitted for the Pack essay prize of \$50 "to aid in training foresters to write articles which will arouse in the public an interest in forestry and appreciation of what forestry means to the country."

"Chuck" McConnell was awarded the prize after a long consideration of the matter, for all four themes were excellent.

Old Grad Gives Potent Advice

Ernest A. Sterling '02, Manager of the New York office of James Lacey and Company was then introduced. During his student days there was a much smaller number of students and they frequently gathered at Dr. Fernow's home for entertainment. He first worked for the United States Forest Service planting trees and later for the Pennsylvania Railroad. He is now Manager of the New York office of James Lacey and Company, the largest company of its kind in this country. This company has mapped 40,000 square miles in Canada in the past five years.

The day when the forester was an ornament is passing. There is no reason why he should not make himself indispensable to his company and actually manage the business. A college training should form a very firm foundation for this. The size of a tree that can be profitably cut and those trees whose rapid incre-



CLASS OF '31 ATTENTION!

THE class of '30 being of sound mind on this day the nineteenth of May, 1929 do hereby make its final will with following bequests to the class of '31.

The solemn right to attend C.E. Camp at Cayuga Lake for five weeks. The exclusive right to all mosquitoes and their numerous progeny—may their numbers increase tenfold. We do furthermore bequeath the right to make camp and all sanitary improvements. Looking back on the hoary age of time we do advise the taking of one sheepskin coat for use during observations taken on Polaris for verily but one girl in camp will not keep thee warm. We do hereby advise the buying of one stout steel chain and padlock for the purpose of preventing good camp stools from running away. If thee desire to go in bathing, take one pair of snowshoes for the mud is slimy and deep—otherwise take a mud bath. Last but not least we give to every man the bugging constant which is to be used in all problems.

Signed in the presence of Opheela Pulse

I. M. Right
R. U. Sure

ment justifies being left are some of the things one's college training should do for a man. Forestry must be able to pay six per cent in order to attract capital. Certain lands with Savannah, Ga., as a center and with a radius of 200 miles meet that requirement. A combination of naval stores while the stand is young and lumber later on makes a very desirable combination.

Loblolly, slash and longleaf pine are fast growing trees and much can be expected from them, for they will naturally restock most areas. An area severely burned over naturally will not pay. Loblolly, slash and longleaf pine will pay returns of six percent if protected from fire and thinned at the right time.

A man to make a success in Forestry must have a good foundation, a college training. He should have zest for the work and his work should be the thing he likes to do best. Finally one should not jump at conclusions but weigh and consider his problems. The program was completed by the singing of the evening song. The class of '29 has set a precedent; let's make the banquet an annual event.

WHERE, WHAT AND HOW OF THE CLASS OF '28

CHUCK" Abell is a "Junior Forester" at the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station. "Chuck" states that the Asheville females and corn aren't too bad.

"Nick" Carter is in Florida on acquisition work and is cruising and mapping prospective National Forest areas.

"Jack" Caldwell is in the employ of the City Forester of Ithaca.

"Carl" Crane is working as tree skinner for the M. L. Conden Tree Service Company of White Plains, New York. He is now in Ithaca pursuing that work.

"Davvy" Davenport is a forester for the Long Island State Park Commission.

"Van" Desforges has a position with the methods staff of the New York Telephone Company in New York City.

"Johnny" Doris is working in the laboratory of the Oxford Miami Paper Company at West Carrolltown, Ohio.

"Pooch" Ericson is with the Bell Telephone Company at Washington, D. C.

"Bob" Ewart is forester for the Bishop Estate in Hawaii.

"Petey" Gillett is in the employ of the Lewis Nurseries at Roslyn, Long Island.

"Hi" Godfrey is a field assistant at the Alleghany Field Experiment Station at Philadelphia.

"Len" Hall is in the employ of the Collet Construction Corporation at Scarsdale, New York.

Claude Heit is with the Jackson and Perkins Nursery at Newark, New York.

"Dick" Hilary has been surveying for the State Highway Department near Buffalo.

"Matty" Mattison is cruising timber for the James D. Lacey Company in North Carolina.

"Joe" Moody has accepted a position with the F. E. Kingston Company, investment brokers at Hartford, Conn.

"Winnie" Parker has started a tree concern of his own in Buffalo—the Bison Tree and Shrub Company, Landscape Foresters.

"Froggie" Pond is working on a reconnaissance survey near the headwaters of the Ottawa River for the Canadian International Paper Company.

"Fossil" Powell is somewhere in the South cruising for the James D. Lacey Company.

"June" Shapleigh has a position in the laboratory of the Oxford Miami Paper Company at West Carrolltown, Ohio.

"Andy" Sharp has a research fellowship at the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.

"Freddie" Simmons has a job as Junior Forester with the James D. Lacey Company at Van Buren, Arkansas.

"Rudy" Spalteholz is working for his M.F. here at Cornell.

"Ted" Taylor graduated last February.

"Herm" Williams has a position with the Rockingham Marble Corporation at Harrisonburg, Virginia.

 CAMPUS CHATS

CAN YOU BLAME THEM?

We men send up a doleful moan;
 We're loved not for ourselves alone.
 The ladies, bless 'em, are too wise;
 They know mere man is not a prize,
 And so they love us for our gold,
 Our houses, land, and titles old,
 And we, strong men, in wild despair,
 Cry out aloud, "It isn't fair."
 But let us take the ladies' place
 And look the matter in the face;
 Take plain man from his wealth away
 And clothe him in a bathrobe, say,
 Without a dollar to his name,
 With neither gold nor lands or fame,
 Adornments in the background shoved,
 Pray, is he worthy to be loved?
 Unaided by the tailors art,
 Just head and body, lungs and heart,
 Corns on his feet, head minus mane,
 Nose that would flag a railway train,
 Eyes eloquent of last nights cheer,
 Breath that's a very twin to beer—
 O man, unmasked, unshaved, unglowed,
 What is there in you to be loved?
 Be glad that you possess the stuff
 To purchase things to back your bluff.
 Without the goods, oh creature vain,
 Why should they love you? Please explain.

AUTHORS, TO WORK!

The announcement of the opening of the annual Kermis playwriting contest should offer an opportunity for the authors among us to bring their light out from under the proverbial bushel. In two of the last three years there has not been a play submitted that was worthy of production. It is hoped that the offer of the prize money and the prospect of the free

publicity which would come to the winner of such a contest, will be enough of an inducement to the amateur playwrights in our midst to stir them into a summer of literary as well as physical activity. Show us what you can do!

FARMERS TO VISIT FORESTS

The county agents, club leaders, and county foresters of western New York will conduct a tour of the county forests plantations of Genesee, Wyoming, and Livingston Counties on Friday and Saturday, June 14 and 15. The purpose of this tour is to acquaint farmers with forestry conditions and to arouse interest in more county forests and also in the care of the home wood lot.

PROF'S PRANKS

Professor H. O. Buckman and Professor J. A. Bizzell will sail for Europe on June 13. They will make a four months tour, visiting Germany, Switzerland, France, Holland, Belgium, and England. Two places of special interest which they will visit are the Muck Experiment Station near Bremen, Germany, and the Rothamstead Experiment Station in England.

Professor H. E. Botsford is galloping off to the Connecticut State College at Storrs, Connecticut to attend the twentieth reunion of the class of '09.

Professor Paul Work recently made a trip to visit the Norfolk Truck Growers Association at Norfolk, Virginia. He studied the methods employed in the growing, grading and packing of vegetables in this, one of the most intensive hot-bed vegetable sections of the country. He gathered considerable material which students in the future courses in vegetable gardening and packing will be able to use in their class work.

MANY PROFESSORS TO TAKE
SABBATIC LEAVE NEXT YEAR

Dean A. R. Mann has announced the names of those professors whose applications for sabbatic leave have been approved by the trustees of the University. Those who have been granted leave for the first term are Professors P. W. Claassen of the biology department, F. O. Underwood of the vegetable gardening department, and G. F. Warren of the farm management department. Professors H. E. Thomas and H. H. Whetzel both of the plant pathology department have been granted leave for one or two terms. Professors G. P. Scoville of the farm management and A. B. Recknagel of the forestry department have been granted leave for the academic year.

The applications of the following professors for sabbatic leave have not been acted on by the trustees yet: Professors H. M. Fitzpatrick of the plant pathology department, H. P. Cooper of the agronomy department, and A. J. Eames of the botany department for the second term next year; and Professors H. E. Botsford of the poultry department and H. J. Metzger of the animal husbandry department for the entire academic year.

AG CREW WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

The ag crew won the final race for the intercollegiate championship on Saturday afternoon, May 25. They came down to the finish line about four lengths ahead of the chem crew who had a hard time beating out arts by a quarter of a length. The victory of the crew marked the closing of a highly successful season for ag teams, which once more have won the intercollegiate championship for their college.

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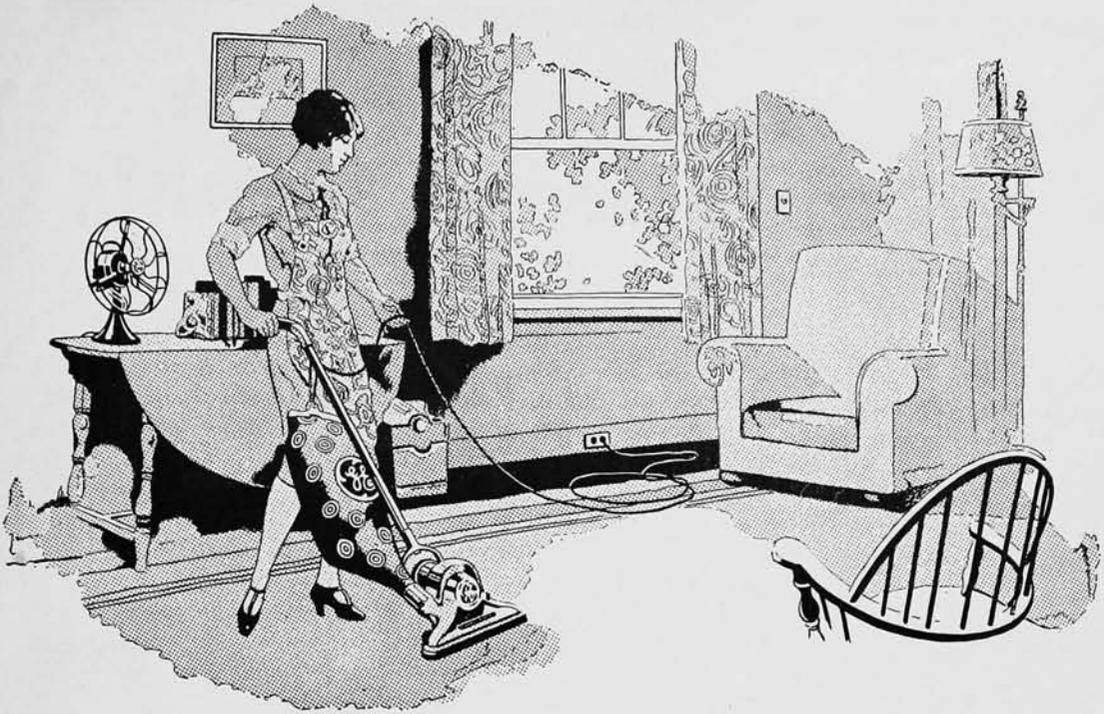
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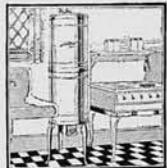
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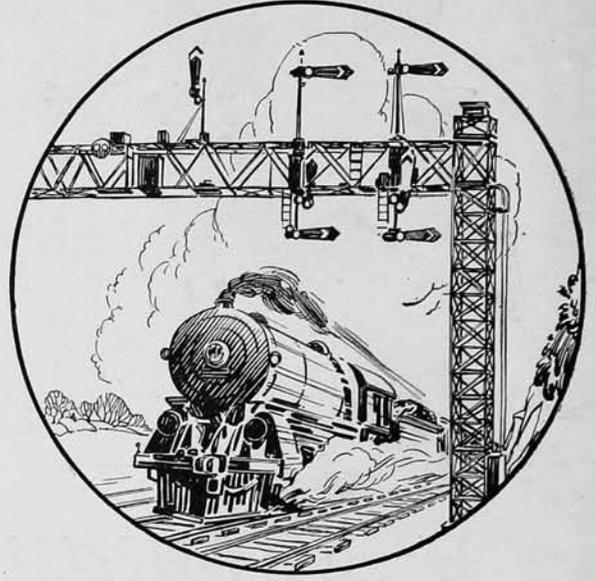
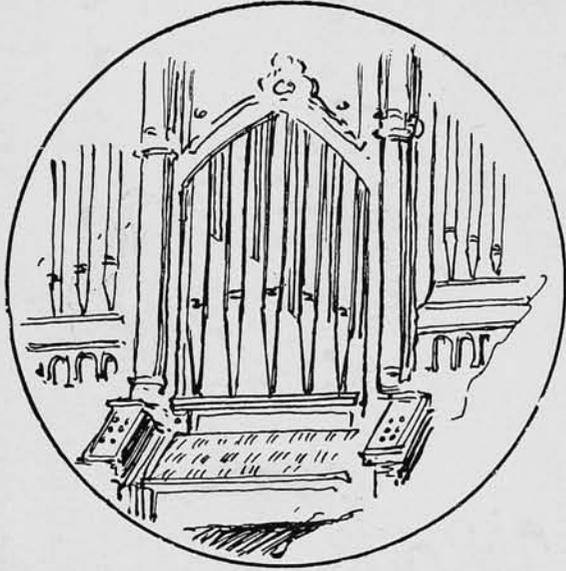


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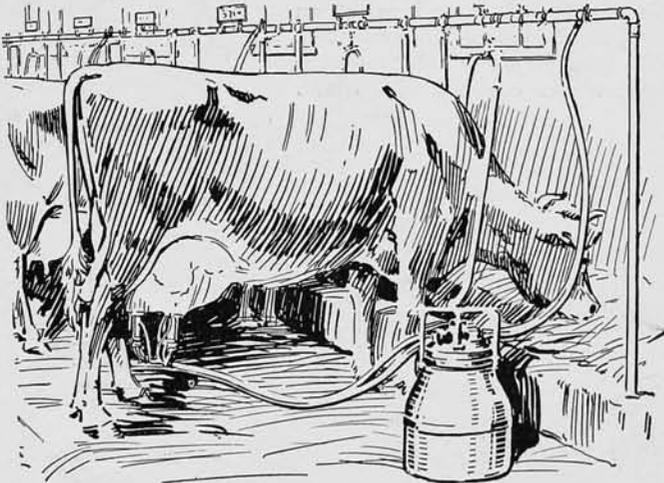
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