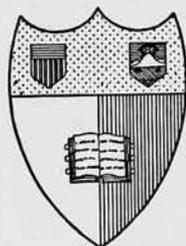


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# THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

Volume XXI

October, 1923 to June, 1924



Published by  
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Ithaca, N. Y.

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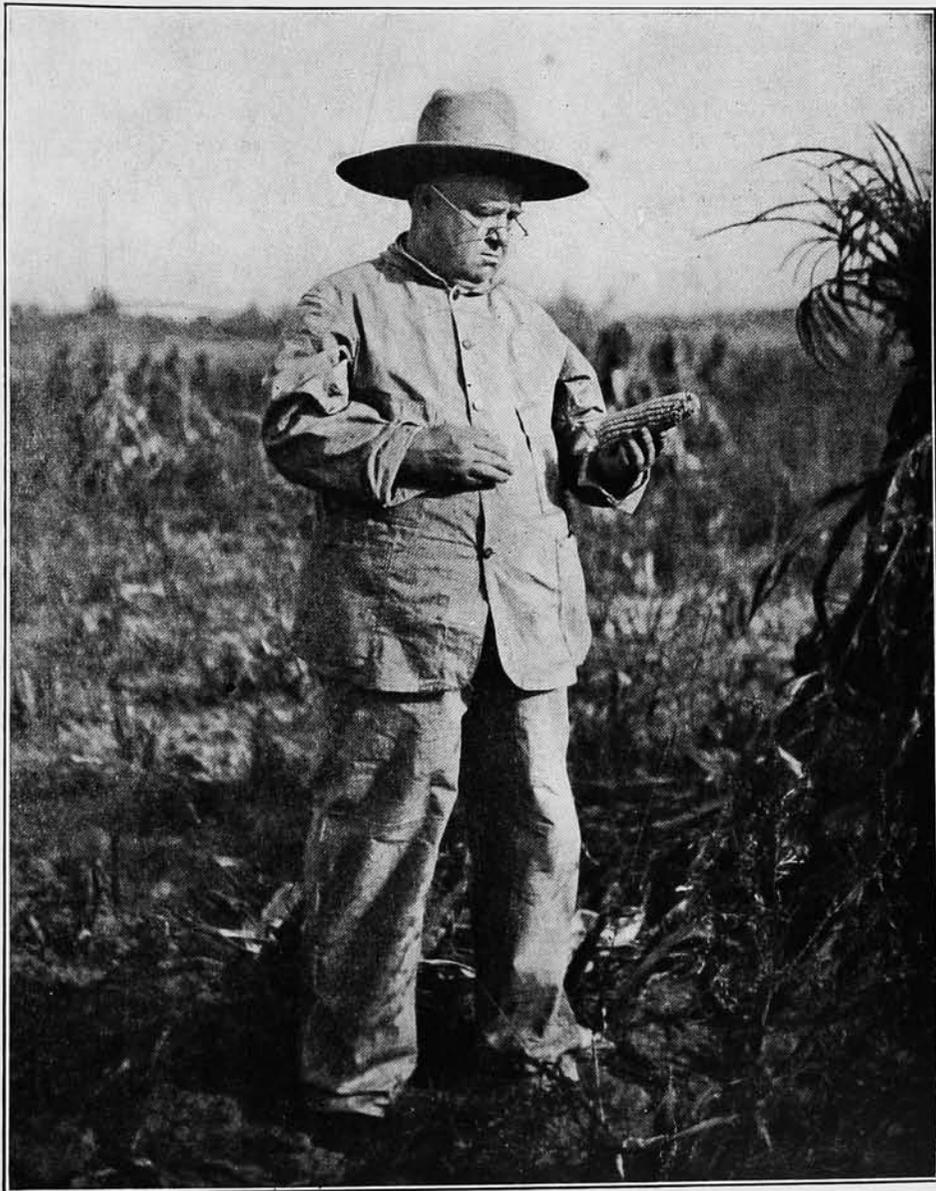
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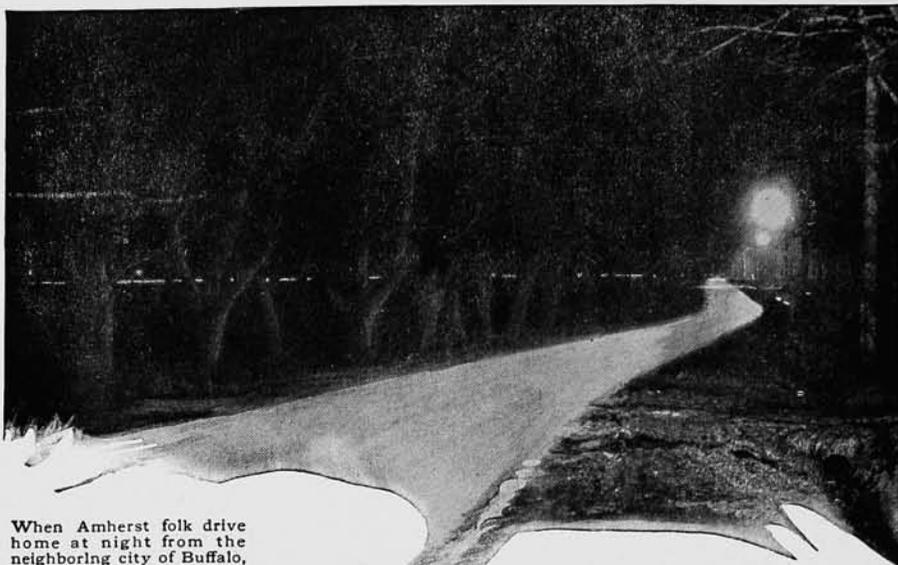


# The Cornell Countryman

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## OCTOBER



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**The Quaker Oats Company**

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By Samuel Fraser. Mr. Fraser was born in England and graduated from the Cheshire Agricultural College where he instructed previous to coming to this country. At one time an instructor in Cornell University, he took his M. S. here in 1905. He is at present a farmer and fruit grower in the Genesee Valley near Geneseo.

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Albert R. Mann, '04 B.S.A., before being appointed Dean of the College of Agriculture in 1917 was Professor of dairy industry and agricultural editing and also was secretary and registrar of the college. In 1916 he received the degree of M.S. at the University of Chicago where he had spent the year as Professor of rural social organization. Before this he was associated with the agricultural department of Oread, a school for young men and women located near Baltimore and he acted as assistant superintendent of the Farm School, a boy's private school in Boston.

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Charles R. Mellen is prominent not only as a farmer but also as the President of the First National Bank of Geneva; he is chairman of the board of control of the Geneva Experiment Station; and owns and operates the old John Johnston farm at Geneva which contains the first tile drains laid in America.

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Ann Watkins is now a state extension specialist in house furnishing and costume design in the school of Home Economics. She came to Cornell University to fill this position immediately following graduation from the New York School of Fine and Applied Art in 1922.

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Autumn has come, and the bared  
branches are readying themselves for  
the winter that will quiet the brook and  
still the birds. So pass the seasons

# The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXI

OCTOBER, 1923

Number 1

## Distribution of Fruits and Vegetables

By Samuel Fraser

**D**URING the last few years there has been a decided interest on the part of industry to acquaint the public with the facts concerning the cost of doing business. There is a recognition of the fact that the public should be informed. Legislation affecting business is passed under the whip of public opinion. The only safe thing then for each industry is to place the facts before the people that they may at least have the opportunity to make a correct decision. In 1914 the retail clothing industry began an elaborate piece of research which during the period 1914 to 1919 covered the entire cost of selling about \$80,000,000 worth of clothing. It was found that the cost of doing business varied from 22 to about 24%. During the same period the cost of retailing groceries ranged from about 14.5 to 17% returning the operator from 2½ to 3% net profit. A common turnover of these grocery stores was about \$44,000 a year. Retail jewelers show an operating cost of 35% and in 1921-22 it ran as high as 40%.

For the years 1917-22 the average gross profit made by wholesale grocers varied from 8.8% in 1920 to 12.0% in 1917-18. The average cost of doing business was about 9.2% in 1919-20 and 9.6% in 1917-18. The net profit after payment of all salaries, including executive officers was 2.4% in 1917-18; 1.9% in 1919, while in 1920 an average loss of 0.4% was sustained.

The United States Food Administration during the war period 1917-18 secured the records of the total annual business of 4,453 wholesale distributors of fresh fruits and vegetables and this concerned firms engaged exclusively in handling these commodities. The data show that the average gross profit was 9.79%; the average overhead, or cost of doing business, not including the salaries of the owners or executive officers was 7.38% leaving an average net profit of 2.42%. During 1920-21 it was the privilege of the writer to assist in gathering data in regard to the cost of doing business in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Chicago; Boston, Pittsburgh and Indianapolis were covered by others. The data show that for the period September, 1920, to July, 1921, or the period of one of the most remarkable declines in prices was 3.16%; while the cost of doing business, not including salaries of executives was 5.3%; salaries were 0.86% making a total overhead of 6.16% and a loss after payment of salaries of 3.25%. The distributors of fresh fruits and vegetables bore their share of deflation.

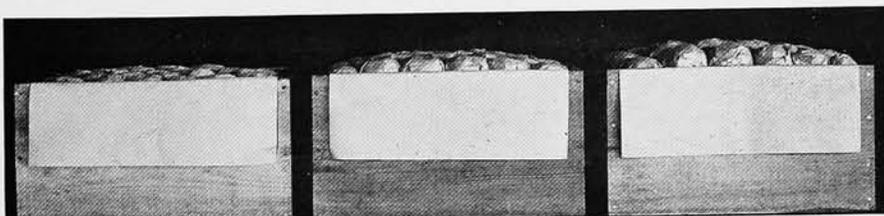
The freight and cartage on \$80,000,000.00 worth of clothing sold during 1914-19 averaged ¾ of 1% of the retail sale price. The

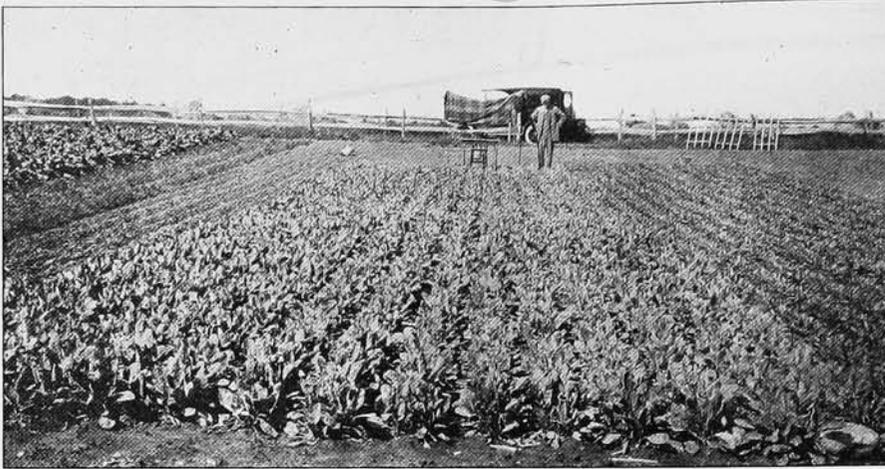
freight charges including refrigeration, where incurred, on 9,476 cars of fresh fruits and vegetables studied in 1920-21, including transportation tax of 1% was 32.79% of the wholesale selling price, and data secured on 77,212 cars moved during the same period show that 34.96% of the wholesale sale price was used in the payment of freight; this includes 1.02% paid for transportation tax, in other words about a third of the wholesale sale price is used for the payment of freight and the average haul is about 1,500 miles, which is a long haul.

About half of all fruits and vegetables originate west of the Mississippi River. The box apple crop shows an average haul of about 2,800 miles and the California citrus crop shows an average of about 2,500 miles, while the Florida crop averages about 1,100 to 1,200 miles. A haul of less than 700 miles must be regarded as short in the case of fruits and vegetables although this is about double the average of all commodities. In the case of New York crops, apples show an average haul of about 500 miles, peaches 431, cabbage about 550 miles. The grower of fruits and vegetables is keenly interested in freight rates. The average New York commercial apple orchard produces about 80 barrels of apples per acre or half a carload per acre, cabbage produces a carload; these crops are bulky and often low-priced. The freight may be much more than the grower receives. In the case of Texas cabbage moving to Chicago the freight may be five times as much as the producer receives for growing, hauling and loading the crop and freight is one of the important fixed charges which must be paid in the distribution of these commodities. It does not matter whether the consumer purchases the commodities at the farm and then transports them or whether the grower pays the freight; the charge is the same and it is fixed by law.

Why not produce these commodities near centers of consumption, then? For the reason that the American public want these foods fresh at all times, such crops as peas, spinach, tomatoes, strawberries and many others formerly had a season, now they are on the markets at all times, they are available 12 months of the year. They are produced where crops are reasonably sure. A bushel of Texas spinach is grown for five cents, it is packed in a 20-cent bushel basket with eight to ten pounds of ice and hauled by express from Texas to New York or Boston at a cost of about 50 cents and

then the problems of distribution as the public views them commence. The costs are not in production, they are in the services incurred in



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preparation to market, pack, transport and distribute.

Another illustration of the importance of the fixed charges may be given: 26,300 barrels of New York apples grown in 1920 were followed from the tree to New York. And in this instance the fixed charges incurred in harvesting, packing, and transporting a barrel of apples and the package amounted to \$3.40 per barrel and the average sale price of the apples in New York was but \$3.267. The sale price failed to refund the fixed charges by 13.8 cents per barrel. This illustrates the important bearing that fixed charges have upon the spread which is seen between the farm and the retailer's store. Under such conditions it is impossible to go to the grower with any proposition to increase production. The more he grows the worse he is off. The line of attack, if there is any, is the fixed charges incurred in distribution. If these cannot be reduced, production will be curtailed until the price received by the grower is adequate. It is worthy of note that freight rates fixed by law, and labor costs—in a large measure fixed by unions with the competitive demand there may be for the labor—are two of the big items entering into fixed charges.

The carlot distributor who purchases fruits and vegetables at production centers, by his ownership of a perishable commodity inevitably takes the risks attendant to transportation and distribution and the cooperative marketing organization which delivers its products to consuming centers before offering them for sale as the California Citrus Exchange now does, entails more risk thereby and in order to succeed must receive any gain when same occurs.

In the space allotted it is impossible to do more than give one or two examples. The report on



"Distribution of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables" by Phillips and Fraser consists of 256 pages of facts with diagrams and charts. There is no other record of like character. The facts, car records and all details were filed with the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry and were accepted by them after careful scrutiny as representative and constitute an important part of the report of this body. In all, records of 77,212 carlots of fruits and vegetables were gathered during the season 1920-21. The complete rail movement of fruits and vege-

tables by all railroads was secured for 22 years. The movement in 1919 was over four times as great as it was in 1899, although population increased but forty percent in the same time.

The American people are eating more fruits and vegetables per capita than ever before; the total consumption in large centers of population averages at least two pounds per capita per day. No other nation shows a like rail movement and no other nation is so well fed. The rail movement of these perishables is made possible by the use of the refrigerator car and in 1920 there were about 80,000 refrigerator cars in the United States engaged in this industry. No other nation owns three thousand cars fit for such work. The history of the development and the present status of the refrigerator car is briefly traced.

The different agents in use in the field of distribution are described and their particular function is outlined. It is anticipated that the work will be a basis for further study and will serve to direct attention to the factors which now enter into the distribution of these commodities and the important part each one plays.

## The Harvest Moon

It is the Harvest Moon! On gilded vanes  
And roofs of villages, on woodland crests  
And their aerial neighborhoods of nests  
Deserted, on the curtained window-panes  
Of rooms where children sleep, on country lanes  
With the last sheaves return the lumbering wains!  
And harvest-fields, its mystic splendor rests!

All things are symbols: the external shows  
Gone are the birds that were our summer guests,  
Of Nature have their image in the mind,  
As flowers and fruits and falling of the leaves;  
The song-birds leave us at the summer's close,  
Only the empty nests are left behind,  
And pipings of the quail among the sheaves.

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

# The Merger with the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station

By A. R. Mann

THE most important and far-reaching event of the past year was the passage of an act by the State Legislature by which the administration of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva is vested in Cornell University as the agent of the State. The movement was inaugurated in the Legislature by the Honorable Daniel P. Witter, of Berkshire, Tioga County, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Agriculture. It was recommended by Governor Smith in a message to the Legislature and the Governor also aided in the passage of the bill.

It may be well to point out that, in each of the states of the Nation, with six exceptions, the State Agricultural Experiment Station is located at the same place as, and is identified with, the State Agricultural College, with resulting advantages to both because of the similarity of research functions. New York is one of the six exceptions. In the other states some form of official relationship exists, and in four of them steps have been taken to consolidate the administrations of the separated institutions. With one exception, therefore, New York is the last of the states having separate stations to move toward administrative amalgamation, and it is a source of gratification that when the matter came before the New York Legislature it was fully accomplished at once, and in a manner wholly satisfactory to the staffs of the two institutions.

Under the laws of the State, the New York Agricultural Experiment Station and the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station established in connection with the State College of Agriculture, have identical functions in research. It has been entirely possible for these two stations to cover the same fields and to come into conflict or to incur wasteful duplication. That none of these evils has resulted is due to the fact that conferences have been held and agreements reached in determining lines of

tutions for many years. The first formal proposal was outlined by Director W. H. Jordan, of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, in his annual report for 1915, in which he suggested affiliation of the State Station and the State College, having in mind at the time that the two institutions would retain their autonomy under separate boards of control, but would have certain legal interrelations which would tend to promote harmonious and efficient functioning. In 1920 a form of affiliation was established without legal sanction, the trustees of the two institutions, acting within their powers, voting to approve reciprocal elections of members of the respective staffs to their institutions. Thus, the Board of Control of the State Experiment Station elected to its staff certain members of the staff of the State College of Agriculture, without salaries and without required duties, and the Board of Trustees of Cornell University took reciprocal action. Later, in the two examinations of the work of the two institutions made in 1921 and 1922 by representatives of the State Board of Estimate and Control, the similarity of functions was noted, and recommendations were made that the two should be placed under a single administration.

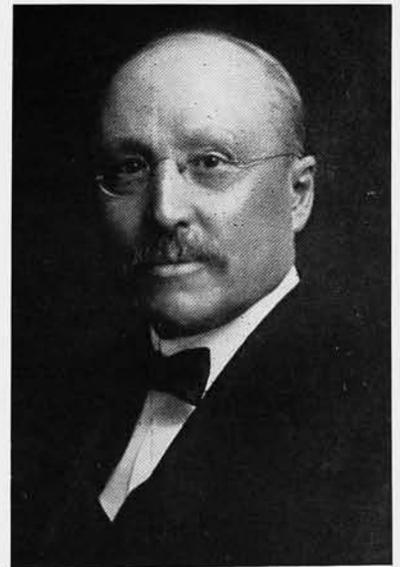
The recent action of the State Legislature is the natural outcome of the discussions and actions of the past decade and earlier, and is the logical solution of the situation caused by the creation of two institutions vested with similar powers. The new law provides for the continuance of the State Agricultural Experiment Station in its present location and with its present powers, a requirement that is altogether desirable because of its large equipment, its superior soil and climatic conditions for certain types of work (notably with fruits and vegetables), and its long and distinguished history and the place it holds in the affections of the people.



Courtesy Extension Service News  
DR. R. W. THATCHER

work, and good will and mutual respect have controlled where legal definition was both lacking and impossible. For forty years the stations have operated harmoniously and, we believe, efficiently. While this cordial relationship might have continued indefinitely, there was potential danger in the separateness, and there were frequent questionings as to whether undesirable duplications did not take place, since the public had no means of determining what lines of work might most properly be undertaken at one place or the other.

The staffs at the two institutions have long recognized that the interests of both, and the development of the agriculture of the State, would be furthered if in some way a formal administrative relationship could be established and yet the advantages growing out of the geographical separation be retained. Discussions of this possibility have been held by representatives of the two insti-



Courtesy Extension Service News  
DR. W. H. JORDAN

The Station is not combined with the College of Agriculture, but is placed under the control of Cornell University, the trustees of which have the same powers in relation to it as they have with reference to the College of Agriculture. In order to effect the desired coordination of work, however, the trustees extended the jurisdiction of the Dean of the College of Agriculture to include also the administration of the State Experiment Station. The Dean then recommended that Dr. R. W. Thatcher, the Director of the State Station, be made Director of Experiment Stations under the Dean, and to be charged with the immediate administrative supervision of all agricultural research, including the State Experiment Station, the Cornell University Experiment Station, and the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm. The trustees approved this recommendation. The members of the staff of the State Station were elected to the academic positions in Cornell University to which their equivalent status in the Station entitled them.

The merger has been accomplished with the hearty concurrence of the persons most concerned with and best informed on the services of the two institutions. The scientific staffs of the institutions were unanimous in their approval of the project, and it was formally sanctioned by the governing boards of the Station and the University. It was also strongly endorsed before the Legislature by the State Commissioner of Education, the State Commissioner of Farms and Markets, and by the heads and other officials of the larger farm organizations in the State.

The principal advantages to be gained from the administrative consolidation of the work may be summarized as follows:

(1) The consolidation is in accord with the well-tested state and national policy that public institutions having closely similar or identical functions under the law should be administered by a single authority, in the interests of economy and efficiency.

(2) Responsibility is fixed to see that undesirable duplication and waste and conflict of interest are avoided. Hitherto either institution had a legal right to preempt the entire field, and the State had no responsible agent

to see that this was not done. With a single administrative authority the responsibility is placed. Experience in certain other states clearly shows the importance of this.

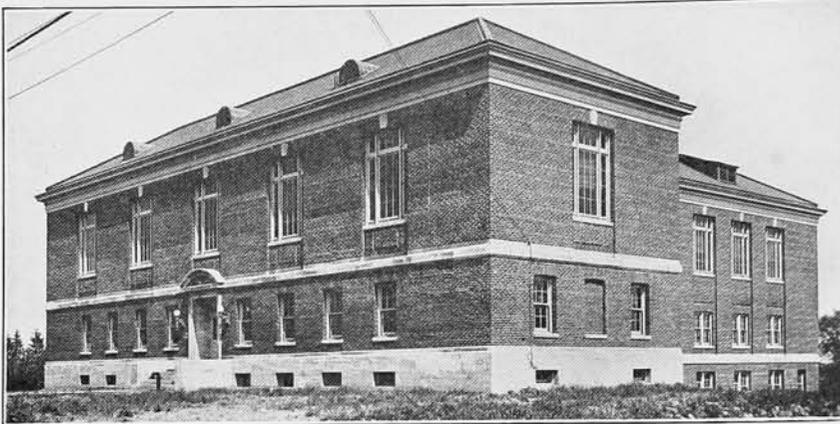
(3) Better cooperation and coordination of work will be effected.

(4) There is made available to the State Experiment Station the large agricultural extension service developed by the State College of Agriculture in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, including the county agent system. The State Station has needed machinery for getting its findings out to the people more fully.

(5) There is made available to the State Station the privileges and advantages of a great university, including its libraries, its laboratories, its equipment, and the opportunities for consultations with eminent authorities in many of the sciences fundamental to agricultural research, as well as with scientists engaged in many fields of agricultural research.

(6) There is made available to the State College of Agriculture the facilities of the State Station, and its superior soil and climatic conditions for certain lines of plant study, as well as the more intimate association with its large and able scientific staff.

The State Agricultural Experiment Station comprises a farm of approximately 218 acres of excellent land, located at Geneva. It rents at Geneva 22 acres in addition, and leases a 10-acre orchard near Rochester, a 22-acre vineyard at Urbana, and a 28-acre vineyard at Fredonia, for experimental purposes. The last Legislature provided for the lease of a tract in the Hudson River Valley for experimental work with fruit. The Station has an excellent equipment of administration, laboratory, and service buildings, and residences for the Director and for the Chiefs in Research. It is in great need of a new horticultural building. The original investment in existing buildings approximates \$300,000. The scientific staff numbers nearly fifty persons, in addition to the necessary staff for administration and operating services. Research divisions of agronomy, bacteriology, biochemistry, botany, chemistry, dairying, entomology, horticulture, and poultry husbandry, are maintained. The state appropriation for salaries and operating expenses for the year 1923-24 is \$229,735.



Courtesy Extension Service News

JORDAN HALL, GENEVA EXPERIMENT STATION



# Words from a Practical Farmer

By C. R. Mellen

WHAT Mr. Mellen has to say about farming may be taken as authoritative. He knows his business as well as a man can, and this knowledge has made him a success in his field. His farm has a wonderful location, and he says of it:

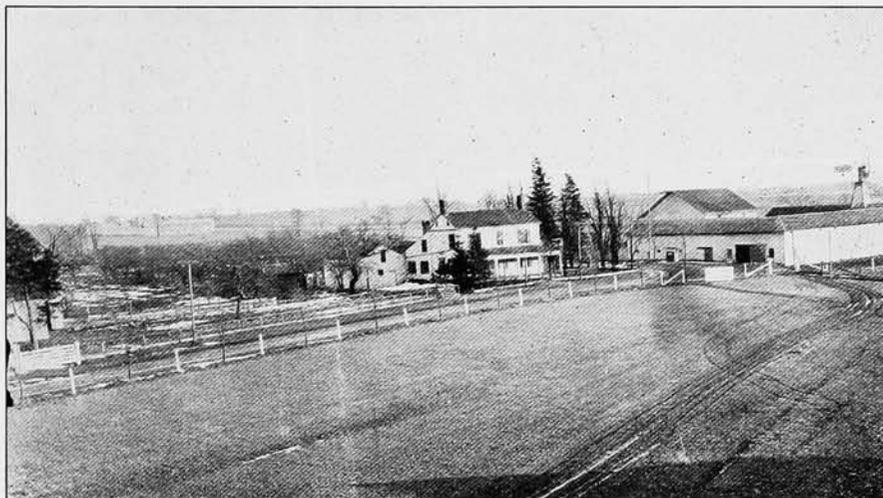
"On the east side of beautiful Seneca Lake and running down to the shore of the lake, about one mile from the outlet in Seneca County, lies my farm, about 300 acres sloping gently towards the deep blue waters of old Seneca. Made famous by the late

John Johnston, the pioneer in tile draining and having seventy-two miles of drains put in by Mr. Johnston it is visited annually by many from all states of our union and Canada.

"In order to outline some of the underlying principles of successful farming in central New York, I will set down briefly a few of our general practices and methods. At one time I grew many green peas for a local cannery often following them with wheat. I always had an excellent wheat crop, generally clean and free from fowl stuff, that I had no difficulty in disposing of for seed, shipping it often

to Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. While wheat is too low at the prevailing price it is a good crop to seed after; we need the straw, and with the 7-ft. binders, drawn by the tractor to cut it, it is not hard to harvest.

corn, oats, barley and alfalfa and this means that our barns are nearly full of the beautiful green feed so relished by horses, sheep, cattle, hogs, and even poultry. Our silos will soon be filled with rich corn silage composed of the



THE OLD JOHN JOHNSTON FARM

"Of late years, however, my fields Grimm alfalfa have taken my attention and I find it a good change, for fifty acres of really good alfalfa is a very remunerative crop in this section where we ordinarily get three cuttings of this valuable feed each year, and I have had good crops for from nine to eleven years before plowing it up. We are milking about forty cows and have learned that alfalfa with our rich corn silage makes a wonderful milk producing ration.

"The last season we have been favored with sufficient rain at just the right time to insure good crops of

succulent stalks mixed well with heavy nearly mature corn. We do not remove any of the corn but it all goes into the silo to come out next winter to feed with alfalfa. This makes milk, good milk, too, and Geneva's reputation for rich, clean, pure milk as shown by statistics from

Albany is the best in the Empire state—a reputation worth having. Our success growing alfalfa, I believe, is due largely to fertile underdrained soil and good seed. I have seeded on wheat in the spring, after oats and barley, and alone without a cover crop. Good seed is of course very essential, and a little patience, for I have had fields I was tempted to plow up when, by waiting, the alfalfa soon covered the ground and made a splendid crop.

"Grow alfalfa wherever it can be grown and you will find you have something worth growing."

## Plowing

Clear is the dawn!  
A farmer  
Throws back his blankets  
And rises  
Pink with the warmth of his sleep.

Ho the coffee!  
He takes his broad hat  
And shoves back the rain-eaten gate;  
He drives a strong team through the scattering dew.

He plows.  
A line of gray stubble has turned into dirt;  
He comes plodding deep in the earth,  
Flushed with the cool air.

A breath goes up from the fresh clods  
Where he strides through the mists of the morning;  
And the sun leaps the fence in the east,  
Burning to gain on the night.

The farmer works on and on,  
The sun hurries on,  
And when the field's plowed  
Comes the night.

—G. R. Van Allen

# The Value of a Beautiful Room

By Ann Watkins

**T**HERE is a belief that we grow to be like our surroundings and that we become, in a way, a part of our environment. If this is true, how careful a home-maker should be in planning and arranging the background for her family.

How vastly important it is for her to provide surroundings that will reflect peace, comfort and happiness through beauty; beauty in the big sense more than the mere artistic sense.

It is a recognized psychological fact that the house as a background has a vital effect upon all the occupants, especially the young children; thus it behooves us to guard as best we can, and to lead into the safest channels the ideas and inclinations of the children who are to form the world of tomorrow.

Careful considerations, a little study and perhaps a little expenditure of time will produce wonderful results and the finished effect will prove not only a benefit to the family but will bring to the makers of it a joyful sense of an achievement, and each room that blossoms forth sweeter, fresher and more harmonious will bring just that much more happiness to all the family.

The first step toward such an achievement is to realize the very great value of simplicity; comfort, cheerfulness and beauty may all be obtained in a room that is, after all, extremely simple. To get this effect, eliminate useless and undecorative objects.

With neutral walls and floors as backgrounds, well-chosen pieces of furniture advantageously placed, some few, appropriate pictures nicely framed and hung, and a cheerful lamp or two, will form the backbone of a charming room.



Courtesy Dairymen's League News

## A HARMONIOUS ARRANGEMENT

Develop this room with the aid of some personal objects, things that grow out of the thoughts of the individual mind such as one's own books, a few lovely photographs, some interesting bowls or containers for flowers that will be harmoniously a part of the room both as to color and scale, and the room will begin to take on a beauty that is first standardized and then individualized.

To be beautiful, a room should conform to certain well-established principles of arrangement, but if a room contains no personal touch, does not, in any way at all, reflect the owner or maker, it loses much charm and becomes rather lifeless, such as a model room one sees in exhibitions.

A living room must necessarily be impersonal as it is arranged for the pleasure of many people; not only an entire family but for one's friends and even strangers, yet it may be made most interesting and inviting with well-filled book shelves that, like a welcoming hand, beckon us in, with lamp shades of brilliant color that shed their golden beams of light to cheer, and especially some fresh flowers, or bright berries or even some satisfying evergreen.

A most important factor in the making of a harmonious room is the good balance preserved in the use of

plain and figured materials. Distribute them in such a way as to avoid a monotonous or restless feeling.

A room or a house grows beautiful through being lived in, and according to the beautiful thoughts of its occupants does it reflect beauty. Thus one may understand how a "house-beautiful" and a "life-beautiful" with cooperation can bring about the growth and expansion which all progressive people, are striving for.

If one owns furniture that fails to please or satisfy, study it carefully and well, to find, if possible, some way of changing it into a piece of more simple and pleasing line and proportion; many times a clumsy, ungainly piece can be changed beyond recognition by the elimination of bad parts, by being scraped and refinished, restrained or perhaps painted.

After the furniture has been carefully inspected and improvements decided upon, turn your attention to the color of your room. According to the size and location of the room choose your color; yellow, orange or rose for the small, dark or cold room; blues, grays or greens for large or very sunny rooms. Keep the background spaces very neutral, bringing out the bright colors in small areas such as lamp shades, couch cushions or perhaps a foot-stool covering. Study the color chart and arrange your color scheme accordingly. Above all things, in making a room beautiful avoid the over-crowded effect; let your room be free from things that produce a cluttered appearance, but make it an inviting spot with fresh, clean, dainty curtains and covers, pleasant arrangement of furniture and the remembrance that comfort must be indissolubly linked with beauty to make a perfect room.

# Former Dean Roberts' Acknowledgement of Greeting

Dwight Way End, East.  
Berkeley, California.  
August 1, 1923.

TO THE FACULTY AND STUDENTS OF THE COLLEGE OF  
AGRICULTURE OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY:

I was highly honored on my ninetieth birthday by receiving the beautiful parchment scroll upon which was inscribed the names of many old friends, associates and former students who are carrying on the work that I have laid down. There also I saw the names of many whom I have never known, the students of this present day, and yet I venture to say that among them are many who will, in the not far distant future, be the leaders in the great work of scientific agriculture.

In my age I look back fondly to the old days when the study of agriculture was still in the making, and I am doubly pleased that, even after an absence of twenty years, my efforts are not forgotten.

On my birthday I had the pleasure of seeing my children and grandchildren gathered about me in our home by the western sea. Many old students and friends of the Faculty of the College of Agriculture of the University of California called to offer their congratulations and others from distant places sent in letters and telegrams. When the huge scroll from the Faculty and Students at Cornell was brought in I was quite overcome with emotion.

I thank you one and all for your remembrance.

*I. P. Roberts*

Dwight Way End, East.  
Berkeley, California.  
August 1, 1923.

TO ALL THOSE WHO TOOK PART IN THE CELEBRATION OF  
THE NINETIETH BIRTHDAY OF ISAAC PHILLIPS ROBERTS:

Professor Roberts passed his ninetieth birthday on July 24, 1923, and is still able-bodied and clear-minded, his only serious disability being failing eyesight. He spends every morning in the garden, irrigating, digging, planting, and as ever, experimenting, upon the steep, rocky hillside at Dwight Way End, where in the last few years he has developed a little orchard of which he is as proud as he ever was of the Cornell Farm. In the afternoon he takes a siesta, then a walk; in the evening he listens to the reading of the papers and of such books as Jordan's Autobiography or Robert Moton's "Finding a Way Out."

During the week of his birthday, the Roberts family held a reunion at Los Altos, Santa Clara County, California, where his three children, the in-laws, and the grandchildren were present. On his return to Berkeley he was overwhelmed with letters, telegrams and parcels; and was almost overcome when the beautiful parchment scrolls of Alpha Zeta and of the Cornell Faculty and Students of the College of Agriculture containing nearly thirteen hundred names, was presented to him.

Many old students and friends of the Faculty of the College of Agriculture at the University of California called upon him to give him congratulations. And finally came the "Roberts Number" of the American Agriculturist bearing the loving tributes of his colleagues and friends of a generation in the field of scientific agriculture.

The friends who contributed to this wonderful appreciation cannot possibly realize what joy it has given him. Few men live to receive the testimony of their fellows as he has done; and his family desire to thank all those who cooperated to bring it about.

Very cordially,

MARY E. B. ROBERTS COOLIDGE (Cornell '80, '82)



AS all students in the College of Agriculture know, on the occasion of former Dean Roberts' ninetieth birthday, a scroll was presented to him from the faculty and students of the college. His reply to this was mailed to members of the faculty and interested friends, together with a statement from his daughter concerning him whom we all admire and regard so highly. That this may reach as many as possible, we are printing the letters and a likeness of the scroll which was sent him.



## The Cornell Countryman

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Incorporated 1914

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Ithaca, New York

October, 1923

LIKE humans everywhere, we are apt to apply happenings in the world at large to ourselves even when others may not think of the way in which we may be concerned. For an instance of the truth of this, let us mull over our thoughts concerning the dollar wheat about which we have heard so much this fall.

Naturally first of all our hearts go out to the man who is struggling under a mortgage and planned to buy his winter needs from the proceeds of his wheat crop. Many farmers grow wheat as their main cash crop, and in parts of our West it is the only crop on farm after farm. Men will fail this year and fail in the bitter knowledge that they have honestly given their all to a thankless world. They have made two blades of grass grow where one grew before, to feed a hungry humanity, and in return they have received for their labor the merest pittance. Of course there is some consolation in the proverb that "it is more blessed to give than to receive," but to give in backbreaking toil and to receive a grudging stipend is indeed a trial on the disposition.

When day laborers in cities are paid more than professors, ministers, and professional men, and the farmer is able only to meet his interest payments, the dollar wheat blow seems to have struck him squarely in the back.

But as we noted previously, all this concerns us only more or less. We are not in a wheat growing state, and many of our readers are not on farms. What it does

mean for us, though, is the bearing which it may have on our own futures. Many of us are studying agriculture. We expect some day to put our knowledge to practical use. Do we want to engage in an occupation which promises only such hazardous returns as the example that this year's wheat crop furnishes? Putting it up squarely, is farming worthwhile? It is a question not easily or readily answered. Many have pondered it, and have answered it to suit themselves. It seems to us that like most questions, there are two ways in which it may be answered—yes and no.

In the coming five or ten years, there seem to be no prospects of much change from the present price levels. Farmers will continue to prosper, exist, or fail as the case may be, with the balance nearly even. But with the constant emigration from the farms to the cities, and the increase in the national population, the time must come when the abandoned farms in this and other states will begin to take their toll from the annual production of food. And in that time will the farmer come into his own. And God give him grace to come into it as a man should—modestly, unassumingly, and with his sense of the justice of things still unimpaired.

ROBERTS HALL has again been threatened by fire, and this time gravely. During the fifteen minutes elapsing before the blaze was brought under control, no one at the scene was optimistic enough to hold out hope that the building could possibly be saved. Due largely to the heroic work of one or two, and the timely efforts of the city's fire department, the building still stands, as much of a fire trap as ever. And in this structure which flames could lick up like tinder were a fire to start anywhere but in the concrete lined basement hall, are stored the records and documents of the college, the priceless library and collections of the entomology department, and connected with it is our general library. If that is not plea enough for a different arrangement of things, we do not know how to put it. The records of the business office alone, of all the things which could not be replaced, are in a vault. The others, throughout the building, are criminally unprotected.

Our entomological collection, for example, is the finest in this country, and its loss would be felt by far more people than any other fire here at the college would directly affect. Some adequate storage should and must be provided for these objects of such great value, before another disastrous chance may catch us not as well-armed against the red foe as this past summer.

WE are glad to say a word concerning the monumental work on dairying, "Better Dairy Farming," recently published by our well-known Professors Maynard and Savage of animal husbandry. Favorably criticized by the agricultural press, the book will fill a big need.



## Former Student Notes

'82 B.S.—Harold B. Jones is salesman for the Callings Carriage Company at Camden. His home address is 146 East Main St., Morristown, New Jersey.

'93 W.C.—Floyd Z. White is farming at Yorktown Heights.

'00 Sp.—Arthur L. Ritchie owns and operates a 90-acre fruit and truck farm at Riverton, New Jersey. Mr. Ritchie states the "Double Barreled Best," a sugar corn, originated on his place and was introduced on the market by Stokes in 1912. In recent years the truck crops are giving way to apple, pear, peach and cherry orchards.

'02 M.S.A.—James A. Toord is head of the division of agriculture and professor of farm management at Massachusetts Agricultural College, at Amherst.

'04 B.S.—Professor G. F. Warren has been appointed one of the directors of the Federal Land Bank of the Springfield District.

'05 B.S.—Jay C. Hungerford is teaching at Westford.

'08 B.S.—Clinton J. Grant, for six years county agricultural agent in Hampton County, Massachusetts, and later manager of farmer's exchange, is now employed by the Federal Land Bank of Springfield.

'10 B.S.—C. S. Stowell, manager of The Dry Milk Company's plant at Mexico has been transferred to Columbus, Wisconsin, where a large new plant has been recently opened.

'11 B.S.—George B. Birkhohn is president of the Farmers Service Company, Inc. of Middletown. The company deals in seeds, farm implements, water systems and all labor-saving appliances for farm and home.

'11 B.S., '14 M.S.A.—Elizabeth F. Genung is assistant professor of bacteriology in the department of botany, Smith College. She lives at 2 West St., Northampton, Massachusetts.

'11 B.S.—John Lindley Koan is

LEONARD K. ELMHIRST, '21 B. S.

Included among our numerous summer visitors, was Leonard K. Elmhirst, former student and teacher in the university.

Since his graduation, Mr. Elmhirst has been in charge of the development of the Department of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction in the Tagore Institute, Bengal, India. On February 19, the degree of Desika (Spiritual Guide) was conferred upon him by that university in appreciation of his services. This is the first time in the history of Eastern Universities that such honor has been conferred on a European. The ceremony was given in the original Sanskrit form, followed by a banquet in true Indian style.

A few days following this occasion, Professor Elmhirst started on a lecture tour in China, Japan, United States and England which is his home.

The agricultural college is singularly honored in having Professor Elmhirst among its graduates.

teacher and horticulturist at the Mindo Gardens, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

'11 B.S.—Alvin K. Rothberger is running a 104-acre general farm near Norristown, Pennsylvania. His business address is Pennsylvania Trust Building.

'11 Sp.—G. U. Tiffany is located on a 700-acre Vermont farm. 160 head of well bred Jerseys, many with Register of Merit records, serve to center his chief attention with 4,000 maple sugar trees thrown in as special diversion for the springtime.

'11 M.S.A.—C. Shannon Wright is head of the department of horticulture at the State Institute of Applied

Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island.

'12 B.S., '18 M.S.—Eugene A. Auchter is professor of horticulture at the University of Maryland and horticulturist of the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

'12 B.S.—H. K. Crofoot operates a 600-acre general farm at Moravia.

'12 B.S.—F. H. Lacy has been manager of the Dutchess County Farm Bureau for the past ten years. Mr. Lacy lives on a small farm of 20 acres and works this during the moments.

'12 B.S.—F. E. Rogers visited friends in town during the summer. Mr. Rogers is in the milk business in Washington, D. C. His address is 2012 Eleventh St., N. W.

'12 B.S.—Don D. Ward is farm bureau manager for Onondaga County. His address is 407 Sherwood Avenue, Syracuse.

'13 B.S.—Ray C. Deuel is running a 200-acre dairy and alfalfa farm near Manlius. He also raises certified potato seed.

'13 B.S.—Elwyn H. Dole is manager and director of a 43,000-acre Montana ranch, 3,000 acres of which are under cultivation. Besides growing grain crops, some 9,000 sheep, 750 Herefords, 100 horses and 60 Duroc Jerseys are kept on the place.

'13 Sp.—Harry L. Page is located on the Rollwood Farm, Guilford, Connecticut. Their specialty is dairying with a fine herd of 125 purebred and grade Guernseys.

'14 Ex.—Kenneth W. Adamson has been farming for the past eight years at the Orchard Farms, Newton, New Jersey. Mr. Adamson states the first state tests of dry dusting were made in his orchards. He is also developing a splendid herd of Holsteins.

'14 B.S.—Charles A. Bacon is teaching science in the Monroe Junior High School at Rochester.

'14 B.S.—T. A. Baker is professor of animal husbandry at the University of Delaware.

'14 B.S.—Thomas J. Conway, head of the department of poultry husbandry at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, has resigned his position to enter the commercial field, in the employ of the Great Eight Milling Co. at Carlyle, Illinois. Professor Conway has been with Texas College since his graduation and has earned a splendid reputation thru his tireless efforts in the development and expansion of the poultry industry. His new work is particularly the promotion and farm work connected with poultry feeds and feeding.

'14 B.S.—Roger H. Cross owns and operates a large dairy farm at Fayetteville. Purebred Holsteins receive very prominent attention.

'14 B.S.—Arnold E. Davis is running a general dairy farm in partnership with his father at Livonia.

'14 B.S., '21 M.S.A.—Harry Hayward, for many years dean and director of the Experiment Station at Delaware and expert livestock judge, is now handling agricultural advertising in connection with the firm of H. W. Ayer and Son, Philadelphia. Former Dean Hayward was a member of the delegation which visited Cornell during the past summer as guests of the *American Agriculturist*.

'14 W.C.—Jesse J. Henry is farm manager of a dairy farm at Herdon, Virginia. Purebred Guernseys are kept and the milk is marketed in Washington, D.C.

'15 B.S.—Joseph S. Gavin is food inspector with the Health Department of the City of Buffalo, detailed to milk inspection work. In addition, Mr. Gavin conducts a dairy testing laboratory. His address is 14 East Glenwood Avenue, Buffalo.

'16 Sp.—H. F. Brooks teaches agriculture and serves as principal in the Sinclairville High School.

'16 B.S.—Ernest R. Forthoffer is conducting a retail shoe business in Middletown.

'16 B.S.—Guy L. Matter of Westchester, Pennsylvania, is salesman for the Wisner Manufacturing Company of New York City. Mr. Matter will have charge of the territory of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland.

'16 B.S.—Van C. Whittemore is teaching agriculture in the Geneva High School.

'17 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Don A. Boardman (Elizabeth Abbuhl) announce the birth of a son, Alfred Gardner, on June 9.

'17 B.S.—Nicholas G. Farber is agriculturist for the Michigan Limestone and Chemical Company. His home is at 78 Crosby Avenue, Buffalo.

'17 B.S.—Carrie J. King, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George S. King of Ithaca, and Charles L. Voss of Zeeland, Michigan, were married on June 28 at the home of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Voss will make their home at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

'17 B.S.—Melva M. Lattimore, manager of halls at Colorado College, has left her position with the expectation of taking a trip to Hawaii.

'17 B.S.—Harold Macy is assistant professor of dairy bacteriology at the University of Minnesota.

'17 B.S.—B. J. Rogers, after spending three years with the United States Department of Agriculture, is running a general dairy farm of his own at Winthrop.

'17 B.S.—Miss Fera E. Webber and Mr. Sherwood William Shear were married on June 16th in Berkeley, California.

'18 B.S.—Hugh Cosline is leaving Gouverneur High School to teach agriculture in Forestville.

'18 B.S.—Asa Davis operates his father's general dairy farm at Owego.

'18 B.S.—Esther Grimes is now community nurse at Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, and can be reached at 333 Vassar Avenue.

'18 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Martin C. Hughes (Rebecca Worster) announce the birth of a son, George Robert, on July 28th, at New Brunswick, New Jersey.

'18 Ex.—Robert E. Moody is farming at Rushville and is making a specialty of the raising of hothouse lambs.

'18 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Stevens Larrabee (Miriam Catherine Jones) announce the birth of a son, William Chester, on July 14, at Oxford.

'18 B.S.—Esther I. Royce has been doing demonstration work since graduation. She is with the Berkshire County Extension Service at the present time. Miss Royce may be addressed at Box 1013, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

'18 B.S.—Ralph H. Sawyer has purchased the "Spring Poultry Farm," Littleton, Massachusetts, where he is engaged in the development of a poultry farm of 28 acres. It will be devoted to the production of White Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Red fowls, with specialization in baby chicks, ready-to-lay pullets and brown eggs.

'19 B.S.—Harlo P. Beals is farm bureau agent for Otsego County with headquarters at Cooperstown.

'19 B.S.—Edwin W. Biederman is engaged in farm paper advertising

work with A. H. Billingslea, eastern representative for several well-known western farm papers. Biederman has been assigned the territory in the vicinity of New York City.

'19 B.S.—Russell R. Drake is cashier for the Nevada-California Power Company and is located at Tonopah, Nevada. Prior to May 1 he was employed with the Southern Sierra Power Company, an associate concern.

'19 B.S.—Art Simpson, who is in the employ of the National Surety Company of New York City, is living with Don Hoagland at 6 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn.

'19 Ex.—C. H. Schmitt is a tree surgeon working in the vicinity of Rutland, Vermont. His address is 79 Davis Street, Rutland.

'20 Ex.—R. J. Greil is in commercial banking work at 249 West 80th Street, New York City.

'20 Ex.—C. Whittlesey Hart is farming in West Cornwall, Connecticut.

'20 B.S.; '22 M.F.—On February 21 Willard R. Hine took charge of a substation of the Southern Forest Experiment Station of the United States Forest Service, located at Urania, Louisiana, on the lands of the Urania Lumber Company. It has an experimental area of fifteen hundred acres, upon which there are present a wide variety of Southern species.

'20 B.S.—Don Hoagland, one time business manager of THE COUNTRYMAN, is running down advertising for College Publications represented by Roy Barnhill Incorporated. Don says, "If any of my Cornell friends will look me up in New York City I will blow them to lunch at the Cornell Club."

'20 B.S.—R. G. Knapp is working his father's farm at Port Byron.

'20 B.S.—A. A. Krause is now registered in the New York Law School. His address is 238 Jersey Street, New Brighton.

'20 W.C.—George L. Dale is employed on the Braidablick Farm at Waddington, West Virginia.

'20 B.S.—V. M. Manoukian is farming on the United States Indian School farm at Mount Pleasant, Michigan. Diversified farming is practiced with special attention to dairying.

'20 B.S.—Evans L. Pierce conducts a fruit and produce marketing business in Buffalo. His address is 45 West Mohawk Street.

'20 B.S.—E. C. Smith has left his position as assistant county agricultural agent in Columbia County to go to Oneida County as farm bureau leader.

'20 B.S.—Miss Irene Brewster is teaching in a high school in Schenectady this year.

'20 Ex.—Holland H. Smith is manager of three farms for E. Lyman Smith near Parish.

'20 B.S., '21 M.F.—Charles W. Ten Eick reports that he has moved north from Louisiana and is now located in Wilmington, North Carolina. He is still with James D. Lacey and Company, timberland factors, of New York City. His home address is 50 Morningside Avenue, New York City.

'20 B.S.—Everett W. Line, sales manager of the North American Fruit Exchange, is now located in Bowling Green, Kentucky, and may be addressed in care of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers.

'20 B.S., '21 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. William Littlewood announce the arrival of William Jr., on May 3. Mrs. Littlewood was "Dot" Cushman of the class of '21. The Littlewood home is at Ridgewood, New Jersey.

'20 B.S., '22 M.S.—Charles H. Merchant has accepted a position in the Agricultural College of Utah. He will be assistant professor in charge of the department of agricultural economics. Mr. Merchant has done some exceptionally good work as instructor in marketing at Cornell during the past year. His new work will be similar to that he has had in charge here.

'20 Ex.—W. E. Michel is with the Deer Floriculture Company at River-ton, New Jersey.

'20-'23 Sp.—I. W. Nadler is now field representative of the Tioga Mill and Elevator Company with headquarters at Waverly.

'21 B.S.—D. S. Beam is engaged in the flour and feed milling business. The firm is called The Beam Milling Company and have stores located at Hemlock, Livonia, and Lakeville. Mr. Beam manufactures his own dairy and poultry feeds according to his own formulae.

'21 B.S.—"Bennie" Benentt, who is with the United States Tariff Commission, was selected as one of the party of a commission investigating beet sugar costs. Their investigation will take them to the states of Michigan, Iowa, Colorado and California and will extend thruout the fall and early winter.

'21 B.S., '23 M.A.—Hempstead Castle, who has been assistant in botany, has been engaged to teach biology in the New Haven High School, New Haven, Connecticut. His address is 367 Elm Street.

'21 Ex.—Mrs. L. M. Hetherington (Marion Kennedy) is in Foochow, China.



## COLGATE'S Helps You Smile Through The Years

*"I was only eighteen then, my dear."*

*"But you've the same smile now, Grandmother—it's hardly a day older."*

Beautiful teeth are treasures increasingly precious as the years slip by. To go smiling through your years, choose a dentifrice that is safe—one that preserves the natural beauty of your teeth.

Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream is safe because it "washes" and polishes; does not scratch or scour your delicate tooth enamel. It cleans teeth thoroughly and that is all any tooth paste or powder can do. *Large Tube 25c.*

COLGATE & CO.  
Established 1806



'21 B.S.—Walter F. Herr is a dealer in automatic oil-burning machinery at 409 College Avenue, Ithaca.

'21 B.S.—Mary A. Miller has been working for Shraft and Company of New York City. She expects to take

charge of one of the new stores of F. G. Shattuck and Company.

'21 W.C.—Jack Turner, who is superintendent of the H. C. Frick Estate poultry farm, at Southern Hamilton, Massachusetts, announces his marriage on April 29.



## Making Ditches With Dynamite

**D**RIVING THE HOLES: Lay out the course of the ditch according to the general slope of the land. Next, fire one or two test shots to ascertain the best depth and spacing of the holes to contain the dynamite.

For ditches up to three and a half feet deep, the holes should be about 24 to 30 inches in depth and 18 to 24 inches apart. If the ditch is to be wider than eight feet, make two parallel rows of holes, thirty inches between rows.

If the soil is swampy, use an ordinary tamping rod; if hard, use a sharp crowbar for making holes.

Now that du Pont Straight Dynamite is low freezing, successful ditching operations can be carried on with this explosive the year around. 50% or 60% strength should be used. Du Pont Dumorite is the most economical explosive for stump-blasting and tree-planting.

*We shall be glad to send any student or graduate, free upon request, a copy of the "Farmers' Handbook of Explosives" containing full information on the use of explosives for all kinds of agricultural work.*

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**DU PONT**

# DYNAMITE

for DITCHING - STUMPING - TREE PLANTING

'21 B.S.—John L. Dickinson, Jr., is in charge of the seed department of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Springfield, Massachusetts. He also assists in putting over a feed pool whereby the farmers of New England enter their season's requirements of dairy ration in the summer and the ingredients are purchased by the Exchange on the low price of summer and delivered during the winter. This gives the farmer the benefit of the usual difference of price. Last year's sales amounted to 40,000 tons. Dickinson's address is 122 Chestnut Street, Springfield, Massachusetts.

'21 B.S.—Miss Irene Zapf and Miss Florence Zapf ('24 B.S.) have had charge of the Ithaca Inventorium this summer.

'21 B.S.—"Spuds" Dumond has resigned his position as assistant extension instructor and goes to the Scientific Museum, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, on October 1. He will occupy a position of curator and will have charge of work with young people visiting the museum.

'21 B.S., '22 M.F.—Professor Paul A. Herbert was married on August 3 to Grace Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Smith of Ithaca. The couple will live in East Lansing, Michigan, where Herbert is a member of the faculty of the Michigan Agricultural College.

'21 B.S.—C. R. Keller is working for the Standard Oil Company of New York. His address is 1539 Oneida Street, Utica.

'21 B.S.—Mary Ives Morgan and Carl Wilhelm Nordgren were married August 14 at the bride's home in Ithaca. They will make their home at High Falls, where Mr. Nordgren is manager of a farmer's supply store.

'21 B.S.—Margaret W. Morrow (Mrs. J. A. Pope) died on July 31 at the Ithaca City Hospital.

'21 B.S.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Lillian Northrop to Walter W. Simonds.

'21 B.S.—C. Chandler Ross is managing a 550-acre general farm at Bristol, Pennsylvania.

'21 B.S.—Miss Marcia Schenck is cafeteria and house director in the Y. W. C. A., 50th Street, corner 10th Avenue, New York City.

'21 B.S.—Ralph Thompson and wife announce the birth of a son, born last August. "Tommy" operates an orange grove at Winter Haven, Florida.

'21 B.S.—Edward S. Treese is superintendent of the Tryon Farm, Bradford, Massachusetts.

'21 B.S., '23 B.S.—F. Allen Wickes is leaving Spencerport to teach agriculture in Livingston Manor. He will be succeeded in his former position by Stephen T. Stanton.

'22 M.F.—W. B. Apgar is doing general timber work in the employ of the United States Forest Service. His address is Du Noir, Wyoming.

'22 B.S.—Clarence G. Bradt is now

**Apollo**  
Roofing Products

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County Farm Bureau Agent in Schenectady County with headquarters at Schenectady.

'22 B.S.—Frederick H. Bond has resigned as teacher of vocational agriculture at Belfast to accept a position as spray demonstration agent in Oswego County. He may be addressed at the Farm Bureau Office, Oswego.

'22 B.S.—D. C. Brown is doing inspection work for the Western New York Fruit Growers Co-operative Packing Association, Inc.

'22 Ex.—L. A. Codner and his father are running a large poultry farm at 313 Main Street, Owego.

'22 B.S.—C. C. Davis has accepted the position of assistant county agent of Erie County.

'22 B.S.—Samuel Merrill Foster is exploring fruit regions and studying conditions in California. He may be reached at 527 Cedar Avenue, Long Beach, California.

'22 Ex.—Forde Fonda is an employee at the Hardus Manufacturing Plant at Cobleskill. His home is at Sharon Springs.

'22 B.S.—George J. Jennings is manager of a stock farm which belongs to him and his brother. His address is Garrison, Missouri.

'22 B.S.—B. H. Stapleton is northern representative for the G. L. F. in this state. Mr. Stapleton's address is Mannsville.

'22 B.S.—John Swartz is farming at Hamilton, Ohio.

'22 M.S.A.; 22 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Alven C. Thompson (Hazel E. Wright '22) announce the birth of their daughter, Mary Elizabeth, on April 12. Their address is changed to R. D. 1, Tallmadge, Ohio.

'22 M.S.—F. G. C. Troke and Tanaka Takayoshi are leaving June 1 to take positions at the Gypsy Moth laboratories at Mellows Highlands, Massachusetts.

'22 B.S.—Seymour Vaughn is teaching agriculture in the High School of Trumansburg.

'22 Ex.—Walter R. Berger has a 15-acre fruit farm at Wellgemar, West Dover, Ohio. Mr. Berger has 10 acres in tree fruits and the remainder is in small fruits and berries. He is developing poultry as a sideline.

'22 B.S.—Clifford M. Buck, former circulation manager of THE COUNTRYMAN, reports everything as going fine in his farming enterprise at Salt Point.

'22 B.S.—Elizabeth C. Cooley is working this summer as dietitian in the Deaconess Hospital, Bozeman, Montana. She lives at 503 West Cleveland Avenue.

'22 B.S.—Roy D. Gibbs is succeeding Hugh Cosline as teacher of agriculture in the Dean High School at Gouverneur.

'22 B.S.—Frances Griswold (Mrs. E. J. Hutchinson) is in training in the Presbyterian Hospital School for

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(If any old grads are reading this we apologize for boring them with facts they've known for years.)

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Nursing, 37 East 71st Street, New York City.

'22 B.S.—Clara Loveland is an assistant in the Blue Bowl Cafeteria, 68 West 39th Street, New York City.

'22 B.S.—Sara R. Merritt is now head of Research Department of Metabolism in the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City.

'22 B.S.—"Bill" Skinner writes us that he is engaged in dairy work at Mamaroneck. His address is 122 Railroad Avenue.

'22 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Alvan C. Thompson of Tallmadge, Ohio, announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, on April 12.

'22 B.S.—Sterling H. Emerson is doing graduate work in genetics at the University of Michigan and is assisting in botany. His address is 1014 Cornwall Place, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

'22 B.S.—H. A. R. Huschke, a former business manager of THE COUNTRYMAN, has recently been appointed advertising representative of the Dairymen's League News. He may be reached at 120 W. 42nd Street, New York City.

'22 B.S.—Joe Morrison is running a farm near Phelps.

'22 B.S.—Forrest Wright is instructor in the Colorado State College of Agriculture.

'23 B.S.—"Ted" Baldwin is bent on seeing a bit of the world and has embarked on a voyage as an able-bodied seaman with hopes of circumnavigating this old globe.

'23 B.S.—Mrs. Gladys F. Barkley is assistant home bureau manager with headquarters at Rochester.

'23 B.S.—Margaret Bateman is teaching home economics in Roveau, South Africa.

'23 B.S.—Maurine K. Beals is instructor in millinery and clothing in the Junior High School, Rochester.

'23 B.S.—Florence Becker is home demonstration agent in Sullivan County.

'23 B.S.—Miss Winifred Bly and Mr. Orson Rupert Robson were married on June 9th.

'23 B.S.—"Ed" Bower is located with the Starkey farms, at Morrisville, Pennsylvania. This is the second largest truck farm in the United States, so that his position as assistant superintendent covers considerable ground.

'23 B.S.—Glenn Bretch is teaching agriculture in Clymer High School.

'23 B.S.—Lela Hower is teaching foods in the Junior High School, Hazelton, Pennsylvania.

'23 B.S.—Lee Huey is assistant in agriculture at Sherburne High School.

'23 B.S.—Seth Jackson was among those who embarked on the Leviathan for her maiden voyage this summer.

'23 B.S.—A. P. Jahn is in the United States Forest Service at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

'23 B.S.—Clara Jones is teaching homemaking in Homer.

'23 B.S.—Olive Jones is a nutrition worker with the Southwestern Division of the American Red Cross, St. Louis, Missouri.

'23 B.S.—"Jack" Kilby is in the employ of the R. T. Jones Lumber Company at North Tonawanda.

'23 B.S.—Elsie A. Krey is spending the winter at her home in Washington, D. C.

'23 B.S.—Milton H. Fish is chemist and bacteriologist for the Phoenix Cheese Company. He is staying at 344 North Milwaukee Street, Plymouth, Wisconsin.

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PRESCRIPTIONS

C. W. DANIELS, *Pharmacist*  
328 College Avenue

'23 B. S.—Florence Foster has been assistant manager of the Braeside Tea Room at Homer during the past summer.

'23 B.S.—Marjorie Hannifan is teaching homemaking in the Junior High School, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

'23 B.S.—J. B. Hartnett is working for the Taylor Crate and Lumber Company in Buffalo.

'23 B.S.—Carolyn Hellar is teaching domestic science in the Parker High School at Clarence.

'23 B.S.—Gertrude Hicks is assistant to Bertha Foord in the Lincklaen House, Cazenovia.

'23 B.S.—Alice Davison is teaching foods and sewing in the graded schools of Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

'23 B.S.—Dorothy DeLany is assistant home demonstration agent in Oneida County, and may be reached at the Y. W. C. A., Utica.

'23 B.S.—Elsa Ernst is teaching sewing and clothing in the schools of Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

'23 B.S.—Marion Fish is instructor in clothing in the Jefferson Junior High School, Rochester.

'23 B.S.—Helen E. Brown is assistant in the home economics bookkeeping office, Cornell University.

'23 B.S.—R. I. Doig is teaching agriculture at Edmeston.

'23 B.S.—Evelyn G. Coe is field nutrition worker with the East Harlem Nursing and Health Demonstration, 354 East 116th Street, New York City.

'23 B.S.—Jack Curry has been appointed an assistant in the forestry department.

'23 B.S.—Frances Davis is teaching vocational homemaking in Hammondsport.

'23 B.S.—H. B. Davis very ably filled a vacancy as county agent in Wyoming County, caused by the illness of R. L. McNitt, the county agent during the summer.

'23 B.S.—"Chil" Leonard spent the summer in England and Germany and is returning this fall to do graduate study in English.

'23 B.S.—George Lumsden is with the New York Telephone Company with headquarters in New York City. He is field inspecting agent for the purchase of poles.

'23 B.S.—E. F. Martin is teaching agriculture at Hogansburg on the St. Regis Indian Reservation.

'23 B.S.—"Matty" Mattison has enlisted in the United States Marine Corps.

'23 B.S.—May Mattson is teaching homemaking and biology at Trumansburg.

'23 B.S.—William Guy Meal and Myrtle Inman of Ludlowville were married on July 25 in Buffalo. They will reside at 412 South Albany St., Ithaca. Guy is junior extension leader of Tompkins County.

'23 B.S.—Helen Mees is in training for a nurse at Syracuse.

'23 B.S.—Lillian Miller is teaching foods in the 7th and 8th grades at Newburgh.

'23 B.S.—Gertrude Munford is teaching homemaking at Fort Plain.

'23 B.S.—"Bill" Norman, who left the University before the end of the term to become assistant county agricultural agent in Niagara County, has recently been appointed agent in Tompkins County to succeed V. B. Blatchly.

'23 B.S.—Ken Paine, who left us so much of a sudden last June, is now making good at the job of assistant county manager of Chautauqua County. Probably it is because he is showing some of that same aggressiveness which won a place for him on our last year's varsity lacrosse team. Address him at Jamestown.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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'23 B.S.—F. E. Payne is assistant county agent for Monroe County.

'23 B.S.—"Polly" Peplinski, former Women's Editor of THE COUNTRYMAN, is cafeteria director and instructor in the High School at Troy.

'23 B.S.—A. J. Powers has been establishing bacteriological units for the Borden's Milk Company at their various plants during the past summer. He may be reached c/o C. H. Marchussen, Borden Farm Products Company, Hudson Street, New York City.

'23 B.S.—Ruth Preston has been assisting Mary Hersey and Hazel Kidder in their cafeteria in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the past summer.

'23 B.S.—"Pete" Righter, after spending the summer with the Gould Paper Company, has returned to study for his master's degree in forestry.

'23 B.S.—Dorothy Ronto is assistant in the Cooperative Cafeteria, 52 East 25th Street, New York City.

'23 B.S.—"Jack" Fleming is leaving his present position as city editor of the Springfield Union to assist "Russ" Lord at Ohio State University in agricultural extension service. His new position is regarded as that of an extension specialist, which pur-

poses to aid county agents and local leaders with their news enterprises. As it happens, both "Jack" and "Russ" are former editors of THE COUNTRYMAN.

'23 B.S.—Emma S. Roseboom has been in charge of home bureau work in Tompkins County thru the summer during the absence of the manager, Vera McCrea.

'23 B.S.—Elizabeth Ryckman is teaching four-year homemaking in Machias.

'23 B.S.—"Warry" Sarle is principal of a school in Iowa.

'23 B.S.—Mercedes M. Seaman is assistant in the Home Economics Cafeteria, Cornell University.

'23 B.S.—R. Slockbower is in the United States Forest Service in the Modoc National Forest in California.

'23 B.S.—Paul K. Springer is teaching at Hannibal.

'23 B.S.—"Johnny" Vandervort is extension poultry leader for Orange County. His experience on our last year's varsity track team ought to help him keep things running. He says that he expects to drive to Middletown every once in awhile (with a truck), to collect all of his mail.

'23 B.S.—Dorothy Voorhees is with

the Red Cross in Texas as a nutrition specialist.

'23 B.S.—Doris Wadsworth is field nutrition worker with the East Harlem Nursing and Health Demonstration, 354 East 116th Street, New York City.

'23 B.S.—"Bill" Wigsten is somewhere in the western hemisphere, but just where, only he knows. He started out last June on an extended "tour" of the country, to be gone for many months, but as the saying goes, "A good penny always turns up."

'23 B.S.—"Phil" Wakeley is assistant in forestry and at the same time is taking graduate work for his M. F. degree.

'23 B.S.—J. S. White is assistant county agent for Chenango County.

'23 B.S.—"Doc" White is in the United States Forest Service in the Pisjah Forest, North Carolina.

'23 B.S.—"Whit" Whittaker has been appointed assistant in the dairy department for the coming year. He will devote part time to graduate work.

'23 B.S.—Margaret Younglove is teaching foods in the 7th and 8th grades and continuation school, Hornell.

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# ROTHSCHILD BROS.

## BRISK BLAZE IN BASEMENT BURNS ROBERTS CASEMENT

### Spark from Wheel Probable Cause Windows Utilized As Exits

It was a hot day on July 24,—at least, so it seemed to a lone workman engaged in overseeing the pouring out of a drum of disinfecting fluid in the basement of Roberts Hall. He shifted the steel truck in order that the fluid flow more easily. A flash, a tiny spark, and things started happening without more ado. Curiously enough there was no audible explosion, although the blazing contents were quickly scattered about the basement. Dense clouds of black, billowy smoke quickly filled the hall ways and light tongues of flame shot here and there about the woodwork or licked eagerly at the window casings.

### Building Quickly Deserted

A generous sprinkling of curly heads, followed closely by their owners, appeared at the windows, out of which they scrambled as nimbly as long skirts and the excitement of the moment would permit, forgetting for the time being that dignity which is the inherent pose of the Ag stenographer. Those on the second and third floors made a less hasty though sudden exit across the top of the loggias connecting Dairy and Stone Hall with Roberts, and thus were deprived of an opportunity to leap nimbly into the midst of a group of expectant Ithaca firemen—who had by this time arrived—accorded the more fortunate occupants of the main floor.

### Fire Raises Dickens

But for the able and effective work of E. T. Hiscock, and Carl Dickens, employees of the College, who persisted in a heated argument with the fire, using as a "big stick" the liquid contents of a nearby standpipe, Roberts Hall surely would have gone "up the flue" with a resulting loss of many a priceless and irreplaceable scientific collection. As it was, in less than a half hour after the first wild shriek of the Ithaca fire siren had interrupted the mid-day melody of the library chimes, the last spark had passed out cold in the face of the wet reception accorded it by Ithaca's water workers.

So hot were the flames that the metal casings of a telephone cable, running along the basement ceiling, were melted; the individual wires fusing together in the intense heat; and protruding corners of stone masonry neatly rounded off; while a pair of warped hinges, on which a few pieces of charcoal swung aimlessly, constituted the earthly remains of the door opening into the purchasing department. These offices were burned clean.

The greatest loss accompanied the burning of several boxes of new bulletins awaiting distribution throughout the state. Because of the closeness with which the "archives" of ear-

## TO OLD AND NEW

"The faculty of the College extends a hearty welcome to the entering students. I think the members of the staff anticipate the reopening of college and the fresh contacts with an enthusiasm scarcely less than that of eager students. This is inevitable with a body of earnest teachers. Each returning year brings new friendships and new opportunities for students and faculty alike.

"Our first interest in the members of the student body is that they shall gain the greatest from their studies and their associations. By insisting on high standards of scholarship and the recognition that the claims of study always come first, the faculty loses nothing in its sympathy with many of the extra-curricular activities which engage the hearty participation of students.

"Cornell seeks an educational experience for its student body which will culminate in the highness, and moral fitness of its graduates for the serious tasks of life. We want to serve the whole man, in all of his nature and all of his powers. It is our business to turn out persons who will contribute to the best rural citizenship and help to enrich country life. Whether an individual student enlarges his capacities, broadens his sympathies, and ennobles his character while here depends primarily on himself. He will find the faculty ready to cooperate to that end if he will do his part. It is to such a cooperative undertaking that we welcome the incoming students, new and old."

—A. R. MANN

liest bulletins were stacked, only the backs were charred leaving the contents readable though water soaked and stained. Although the water in the basement rose to such an extent that all firemen were equipped with hip boots and water-wings, because of the age-old tendency of water to run down hill, probable damage from this source was practically nil. The work in the upper offices was but slightly interrupted and activities were resumed as soon as the rooms were clear of smoke.

## A BIT OF LANDSCAPING

Work has been started on the grading of the walks and grounds around the An Hus and new Dairy buildings, for which the legislature appropriated \$15,000 last year.

## NEW DAIRY BUILDING TO BE DEDICATED ON OCTOBER 13

### World's Dairy Congress, National Show Prefaces Impressive Ceremony

If preparations for an event may be taken as an indication of its importance, the World's Dairy Congress held October 2-10, combined with the annual meeting of the National Dairy Show, to be followed by the dedication of our own new dairy building—the largest and most completely equipped of its kind in this country—promises to be the greatest gathering of its kind ever held in this country. The Congress opens October 2 in Washington with the welcoming of some 135 delegates from foreign countries, not to mention a legion of representatives from nearly every State in the Union.

### Dedication to Follow Dairy Show

Following the opening of the Congress in Washington, the National Dairy Show, which is held in Syracuse, October 5-13, will claim the attention of the delegates on these dates, following which a large number plan to be present at the dedication of the New Dairy building, which important event is scheduled to take place at 10 o'clock, October 13.

### Notable Speakers

The list of speakers will include Governor Smith, President Livingston Farrand, Dean H. L. Russell of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, and a member of the foreign delegates at the Congress. Dean A. R. Mann will also give a brief talk in his usual interesting style. The dedication is to be presided over by Professor W. A. Stocking, retiring head of the dairy department at the College.

## CORNELL MEN TO REPRESENT STATE AT DAIRY CONGRESS

Dean A. R. Mann and Professor W. A. Stocking have been chosen by Governor Smith to represent New York State at the meeting of the World's Dairy Congress to be held in Washington, October 2, at which meeting Professors Guthrie and Brew of the dairy department will be the representatives of the National Creamery Butter Association and the American Dairy Science Association respectively.

## AG VIRTUALLY VICELESS

Three vices have been outgrown in the College of Agriculture. Vice-Director Maurice C. Burritt '10 becomes director of extension, and Vice-Dean Cornelius Betten becomes dean of resident instruction. The title of vice-director of research, formerly held by Dr. William H. Chandler, has been changed to director, and is held by Dr. Roscoe W. Thatcher.

## OLD WORLD ALL IT'S CRACKED UP TO BE, SAY DOMECONERS

Miss Rose and Miss Van Rensselaer  
Find Much of Interest There

In April of this year, Professor Flora Rose, of the home economics department, left for Belgium to devote five months to a study of the nutrition of school children in Belgium. Three months later Professor Martha Van Rensselaer, of the same department, also left to study the possibilities of a higher education for women in Belgium. Both women made the trip at the request of Herbert Hoover, head of the Belgium Relief Commission.

A few extracts from the many interesting letters written to members of the department, by them, while in Belgium have fortunately been secured for publication in this issue.

Miss Rose, soon after her arrival, writes:—

"The trees would interest you. They trim them and top them way down and then the branches grow again. The parts they cut off, they bind into bundles of faggotts . . ."

In Paris:—

"Pedestrians are fined for getting themselves run over . . ."

And later:—

"All Belgian children suck comforters. They call them 'suzettes.' I saw three children as old as two or three years tugging away at a suzette . . ."

"Each year the milk men buy cows from Holland just after they are fresh. They keep them for a year or until the milk production falls off and then sell them to the butcher . . ."

### Washday—for the Curbstones

"I wish you could see the way they keep their sidewalks clean. The women scrub them at least once a week on their hands and knees. Then they mop and brush up the curb and their little section of the street . . ."

"Amazing as it may seem there are more men teachers in Belgium than women."

While from Miss Van Rensselaer's letters, we quote:—

"The rest is doing me good as is evidenced by the fact that a man about my age started to talk with me and then glancing up said, 'Excuse me, I thought you were my daughter.' I thanked him but he did not see the joke which was again in my favor . . ."

### A Great Mistake

"Before I arrived Miss Harrison dictated a letter to her Belgium stenographer in English. She mentioned the 12 greatest women in the United States. Great meant in her language only large, so the office force awaited the coming of one of the largest women in America. When I arrived the stenographer confessed her surprise, saying she thought Miss Rose was large and could not understand why they thought I was."

While in Brussels a punctured tire on the automobile in which Miss Van Rensselaer and Miss Rose were riding brought forth the following comment:—

"In a few moments the crowd as-

## DO YOU REMEMBER . . . ?

Do you remember that gently sloping hill in front of Prexy Schurman's house, and how the kids tobogganed all the way down to Sibley, on snowy winter afternoons? If they do it this winter, they'll be traveling right fast, for the slope has become a sheer drop from the new Chemistry Laboratory down to East Avenue.

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new." The old narrow crooked road has become wide and straighter, and the one-time rolling green has paid for the change. In keeping with the advance of knowledge, the delightful informality of the shady approach to Prexy's tree-bounded domicile is gone, replaced by an abrupt and majestic rise to the formally towering pillars and porticos of the newest stronghold of science.

Both old and new are good. Irreconcilable, perhaps, but both express the spirit of those they serve. The old grads look back upon their college days with memory glamouried by time and fancy, and say, "Those were the good old days." The present undergrads, not being here then, and thus not able to see things as they were, look upon present conditions as the better and discount the things that were. Which is right? It all depends on the point of view.

sembled around us, looking over the machine and its women, commenting on our clothes and our baggage, until there were 150 persons assembled and a policeman took charge, although it was a most good-natured crowd. Two women in a machine attract more attention than 'two men in a boat.'

## FORMER CORNELLIAN RECEIVES ALASKAN AG COLLEGE DEGREE

To be the first and only (thus far) graduate of the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines, and to have an elaborate program of commencement exercises arranged for the event, is the distinction accorded John Sexton Shanly, former Cornellian, who received the degree of bachelor of science in Agriculture. Shanly left Cornell in 1917 while a Junior and served overseas with the French-Canadian forces. He intends to remain in the north country where he owns considerable property.

## CALIFORNIA CALLS EVERETT

Professor G. A. Everett, of the Extension department, and his family, are comfortably settled in California, where he expects to teach public speaking in the University of California while on sabbatic leave.

## COOPERATION KEYNOTE OF FARMER-BANKER GATHERING

First of Many to be Held Thruout  
State; "Doc" Myers Responsible

An economic conference indicative of the increasing readiness on the part of both farmers and bankers to cooperate for their mutual benefit, was held at the College, July 23 and 24, when the money lenders and the hay tossers swapped experiences in an effort to find how to stretch the little old dollar out until it covered the house with a fresh coat of blue paint or put a lightning detector atop the chicken roosts.

### What Was Accomplished

Under the soothing influence of "Doc" Myers, our local "agecon" expert, a number of minor difficulties were verbally massaged out of the banking system, which resulted in a better understanding between bankers and farmers alike. Personal contacts made while at the conference; the passage of a resolution endorsing the existing farmers cooperative organizations; and the formulation of plans for similar farmer-banker conferences in each county, in the near future, were among the other important results of the meeting here.

## FRESHMAN FROLIC AT FIRST FRYGGU FYLGE RECEPTION

The first meeting of Fryggju Fylga, in the form of a reception for new members will be held in home economics room no. 245 from 7:45 to 9:30, October 1. The chief attraction will be the faculty stunt, "I'm a Little Prairie Flower" sung forwards and backwards. Games and other entertainment will bring the new girls into friendly relations with the faculty members and older girls. By this meeting it is hoped to help the freshmen to appreciate the value of social relationship with their fellow students and to introduce to them the various organizations of the Agricultural College. It is hoped that the dissolution of the Ag. Woman's Association will have the effect of bringing the home economics and straight Ag. girls together in Fryggju Fylga which has always been an organization of all of the women in Ag.

This year Fryggju Fylga has inaugurated the policy of collecting the annual dues of twenty-five cents at the time of registration instead of during the school year.

## THREE OF A KIND

Three of the domicon faculty have been taking further work in studies, dear to their hearts, among the skyscrapers of New York, in the midst of the sweltering heat of midsummer. They are the Misses Erna Hollen, Winifred Moses, and Faith Fenton, all of whom attended Teacher's College, Columbia. Miss Beatrice Hunter was a member of the faculty at the College.



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## AG PROFS GET FUN AT FAIR SHOW MANY TRICK EXHIBITS

### Immense Crowds Throng Booths, Kippy Layouts Well Illustrated

This was but one of the many exhibits which attracted widespread attention. To one side Professor Goodman's faithful waterwheel—a bit of local color reminiscent of last year—again generated the "pep" for an electrified kitchen, a model of domecon efficiency, while from a nearby booth, the soils department exhibited the advantages to be derived from the use of the "New York high five" fertilizer formulas, ably accompanied by a multitude of diagrams illustrating why cheap fertilizer is dear. A live cow and an equally live assistant along with a number of pictorial bossies artistically draped about the walls, served to illustrate that the three essentials in the production of good milk are a clean cow and herdsman, carefully cleaned utensils, and proper cooling. A photograph of the publications booth is printed elsewhere in this issue. Vegetable gardening, plant breeding, forestry, and the poultry department also held forth in their usual inimitable style.

#### Waterwheel Still There

Under the broad roof of the educational building at the State Fair, September 10-15, all was excitement. People squeezed, slipped, or stepped, as their luck demanded, in and out of the spacious entrance and from booth to booth about the crowded hall. Grouped about the central exhibit, illustrating good and bad planting around a home and employing the front elevation of a life-size house as its paramount motive, stood an ever-changing throng, part of the seemingly endless chain of curious humanity who came, saw, and drifted away a bit the wiser—we hope—for their pains.

#### RICE DRIVES GAS BUGGY FROM COAST TO COAST

"Jimmy" Rice has been up to his old tricks again. This time he took bag, baggage, and family, on a six-thousand-mile auto trip to the balmy beaches of California and back. Included in the trip westwards was a visit to Yellowstone National park and a climb up Mount Ranier with all sorts of mountain scenery thrown in for good measure. Recent advices reported the party had arrived at the Grand Canyon on their return voyage, where sight-seeing busses in the shape of reconditioned army mules awaited their arrival.

"Indians are to be found everywhere, according to Professor Rice, who characterizes the trip as the most active, strenuous, and happy vacation imaginable.

#### UP A NOTCH

Among the fortunate ones who have climbed another rung on the proverbial ladder to success, we note:

Dr. E. N. Ferriss, formerly Assistant Professor of rural education, has been raised to a full professorship.

F. H. Behrens from extension Assistant Professor to Assistant Professor in rural engineering.



#### THE PUBLICATIONS BOOTH AT THE STATE FAIR

One of the many interesting and instructive booths which marked the participation of the College as an exhibitor at the State Fair. Pose by "Perc" Dunn

#### DOMECON DOINGS

Among the staff who were back for Summer School were Miss Monsch, Miss Blackmore, Miss Kellogg, Miss Brookins and Miss McIlroy.

Miss Margaret Kelley, '24, and Miss Laura Alten, '24, have been spending the summer at the Clifton Springs Sanitarium getting practical experience as student dietitians.

The Domecon Cafeteria, under the capable management of Miss Dolberg and Miss Slocum, was by far the most popular eating place during Summer School.

Miss Margarite Piggott, '24, has been student dietitian at the Ithaca City Hospital this summer.

Miss Mildred Neff, '24, has been interested in the organization of Schuyler County for Home Bureau Work this summer.

Miss Marian Birdseye, formerly an extension worker in domecon, is now nutrition specialist in the United States Department of Agriculture. This summer Miss Birdseye taught organization and methods of extension teaching at Teacher's College, Columbia.

Miss Blackmore and Miss Monsch have returned after a leave of absence of one term.

#### HAPPY OCCASIONS

A bit of news previously censored, but—the engagement of "Dave" Cook, our inimitable editor-in-chief, to Miss Lois Douke, our woman's editor, was announced May 15. Speaks well for the COUNTRYMAN Board.

We have just received word of the marriage of "Ted" Moot, '22, to Miss Florence Jump of Summit, New York, on August 15.

#### PROFESSOR STOCKING TO RESIGN AS HEAD OF DAIRY

After fifteen years spent in building the dairy department of the College of Agriculture up, until it reached its present high level of efficiency and service, Professor W. A. Stocking, head of that department, has tendered his resignation to become effective immediately.

#### A Graduate of Cornell

Professor Stocking graduated from Cornell in 1898, and was called back to the College in 1906 to act as an assistant professor in the dairy department. Upon the resignation of former Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey, Professor Stocking became acting director of the College.

Altho he has resigned from the leadership of the department, Professor Stocking will not sever his connection with the College, but will devote much of his time to research in dairy bacteriology and kindred subjects, and thus Cornell will not be without the services of one of its most tireless and energetic workers. A successor has not as yet been appointed.

#### VARIED VACATIONS

Professor John Bentley, Jr., spent the early summer in giving the forests of Wyoming and Colorado the once over, and renewing old acquaintanceships.

As forest surveyors Professor A. B. Recknagel and "Ced" Guise have been doing some tall traveling this summer for the Finch Pine Company of Glens Falls, N. Y.

Professor S. M. Spring has been spending a part of his vacation teaching the young idea to conserve the resources of the forests, at the Interstate Palisades Park camp of the Boy Scouts of America at Bear Mountain.

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**C**OLLEGE men are leaders in the field of fashion. Advance styles seen on the Campus this Fall will be the accepted styles throughout the country next season.

It is but logical, therefore, that the Baxter Store, catering to the needs of the College man must show correct Styles, lasting Quality and faultlessly tailored Clothing.

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## WHEREIN BATES CONJURES A FEW "SPIRITS" ON THE SIDE

### Crowquill Replaces Peacepipes As "Doc" Invades County Fairs

"Doc" Bates, who periodically disappeared thruout last year in the interest of indian extension work, has a new hobby. Not that "Doc" is wilfully neglecting the tomentose red man—he isn't the neglectful kind—but even an Indian must be accorded an occasional month in which to rest his weary head on somebody's shoulder, so "Doc" temporarily reduced his "hatcheting" expeditions to an occasional trip, to see how many gallons the corn crop ran to the acre, and turned his pen to the writing of pageants, produceable at county fairs thruout the state.

### City and Country Act Together

The pageants were primarily written to promote a fuller understanding and a keener appreciation of country life, by those people who are firmly wedded to the rush and rumble of a city. This was accomplished thru the enlistment of stagehand and star from a generous admixture of city and country folk.

### "Spirits" Prove Great Drawing Card

At Niagara Falls a pageant entitled "The Spirit of the Niagara Frontier," in five parts proved notably popular, while "The Spirit of Cortlands' Hills and Dells," put on at the Cortland County fair drew participators from the four corners of the county, and the largest crowd which ever attended an evening's entertainment on the fairgrounds. But "Doc" didn't mind. He just went on writing about his "spirits," past, present, and future, in the calm confidence that when the vernal equinox is past, he can surrender his crowquill for a well-caked peace pipe and retire contentedly to a little wigwam all his own in the basement of Roberts Hall. Ug!

## PROMINENT PROFESSOR BUYS A NEW SIGHT-SEEING BUS

Have you seen neighbor "Hy" winging his way across the peaceful campus and over Triphammer bridge in his brand new collapsible Chevrolet truck. It seems to be a cross between a Ford and a steamer trunk, with the trunk getting the best of the cross, but "Hy" claims "that moving day is no time to settle such things," so we wish him good luck in getting settled as fast as possible, over in Kelvin Place, the name of his new domicile.

## THATCHER NEW DIRECTOR

Dr. Roscoe W. Thatcher has been appointed Director of the Experiment Station by President Farrand, acting on the authority of the Board of Trustees. Under this appointment, Dr. Thatcher will direct the agricultural research at the State station at Geneva, as formerly, and also at the Cornell University station at Ithaca.

The COUNTRYMAN regrets to announce the death of Mr. A. R. Eastman, founder of the Eastman prize for public speaking in the College of Agriculture, at his home at Waterville, New York, on August 28. The staff of the College was represented at the funeral by Professor D. J. Crosby of the Extension Office.

In commenting on Mr. Eastman's death, Dean Mann said, "Mr. Eastman's life seemed to be dominated by a great desire to do good to others. His public benefactions were many and were always chosen with reference to the public good. He has left a number of excellent permanent benefactions to his home community. When he had determined to make a gift to the State College of Agriculture, he inquired as to what object, within the means at his disposal, would be of greatest value to the students. It would be difficult, if, indeed, not impossible, to think of any other purpose to which his gift might have been applied which would have rendered returns equal to that of the Eastman Stage. More than six hundred students have already benefited directly from the contests which it fosters, and it remains a permanent incentive. We value the prize very highly.

"The farmers of the state lose one of their best representatives and the College a staunch friend in Mr. Eastman's death. A person of fine intellect, broad in his interests and sympathies, kindly and quiet of manner and of genial disposition, he was a man to claim as a friend. We shall miss his visits to the College, which are pleasant memories. We mourn his loss and sympathize deeply with Mrs. Eastman in her sorrow."

In the death on August 8, 1923, of Professor Willard Winfield Rowlee, '88, D. Sc. '93, Cornell University lost from its faculty one of those men who cannot be replaced. For 34 years he was a member of the teaching staff, until 1922 in the department of botany in the College of Arts and Sciences, respectively as instructor, assistant professor and professor, and for the last year of his life in the department of forestry of the N. Y. State College of Agriculture as Professor of Dendrology.

It is impossible to say how many former students gratefully remember him as an interesting teacher and an inspiring leader in his chosen field. With the late Professor G. F. Atkinson, Professor Rowlee for many years made the old Department of Botany in the east wing of Sage College, a center of scientific interest.

To undergraduates in the College of Agriculture Professor Rowlee was perhaps not so widely known as to students of earlier years, because following his transfer to the department of forestry in 1922, increasing ill health obliged him to relinquish many of his accustomed activities, but nevertheless his familiar figure will be missed by many in this College among faculty and students alike, Professor Rowlee was a Cornelian who will long be remembered.

## NEW BABY IS SIRED BY B. A., DAMNED BY NOBODY

### Publication Office Gets Jump on Domecon; Born Last July

The publications office in a special bulletin released not long ago has made a startling claim to fame. It—the office—is, by its published admission, the home of the latest "baby" on the upper quadrangle. The "baby" was born last July under the appraising eye of our old friend Bristow Adams and promptly christened "News Views" mid cigar ashes and broken pencil points. Of course there was a general hullabaloo and the usual amount of handshaking and letters of congratulations; one even coming from another state, a place where baked beans and fresh fish abound, which is truly some place to come from.

### Life Work All Cut Out for Him

Altho "News Views" was but two months old when interviewed by a pop-eyed reporter he is in the enviable position of having his life work already cut out for him. According to his own words, quoted from his first public appearance, he intends to act "as a medium for the exchange of ideas on farm and home bureau 'newses'," and judging from his pen and ink welcomes, his popularity is already assured among the other "newses" of the state.

## AN HUS LETS LAWN MOWERS GAMBOL O'ER UPPER ALUMNI

The an hus department must needs have their little joke even at the expense of the University. When the University wanted to know how they were going to keep the grass on Upper Alumni field close-cut thruout the summer, an hus obligingly stepped in and assumed complete responsibility in the matter. Not possessing even the first essential with which to do a good mowing job, some bright individual, doubtless recollecting the way in which the White House lawns were kept in condition thruout the war, suggested the use of similar measures on Upper Alumni. So some 75 or 80 wooly, self-propelling, gasless, close action lawn mowers, were released to gambol almost at will about the field. These proved highly satisfactory in keeping the grass low.

## WHEREIN WE LOSE A FRIEND

The extension program in rural social organization has suffered a severe relapse due to the resignation of Cass Whitney, our inimitable song leader at all big Ag doings for the last three years.

## PUBLICITY—BY B. A.

Professor Bristow Adams has been added to the publicity staff of the World's Dairy Congress, his work taking him to Washington, Philadelphia, and Syracuse.

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# THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN

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

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

"GARD" BUMP }  
"SI" CROSSMAN } Editors

Vol. V October, 1923 No. 1

## VALUES

Six letters yet it has taken many a person a lifetime to realize their full significance.

Some never do. More find it out after their opportunities to hog tie such knowledge and tuck it away in the form of dollars and sense have vanished with the years. A sprinkling here and there discover its meaning before the need for hair dye and teeth that rattle when they waltz, becomes apparent.

The dictionary defines value, in the singular, as the properties of a thing which renders it useful or desirable. So far the meaning is clear enough. The clouds gather when we make the age-old discovery that these "properties" which make an activity valuable are ever changing even as we are changing from year to year. Fresh experiences and a new environment soon lead to an altered outlook on many of our every-day activities.

Each individual has his own set of values which as a general rule he adheres to more or less blindly.

It is the easy and obvious thing to do; form your opinions then follow them.

Do you ever ask yourself, "Is this worth the effort I've sunk into it, or would I get fairer returns from concentrating my efforts in some other direction?"

A wise determination of values is a life-saver of energy, energy which one must use well if they are to get the most out of their college life.

"Values"—a small word, yet its mighty darn important that one gets the meaning straight—and keeps it straight in their mind after they get it there.

## A CENTRAL SALES SERVICE

Those of us who have patronized the dairy store learn with regret that it is to be removed to the new dairy building. Perhaps that is a logical procedure, but as we go to the fourth floor of Roberts for honey, to the Poultry building for eggs, to the Animal Husbandry building for meats and be-

yond East Ithaca for vegetables we are convinced of the desirability of a central salesroom in or around Roberts Hall, where the commercial products of each department can be purchased. A centralized agency would certainly facilitate and increase sales.

## UNIVERSITY ATHLETICS

Believing that University as well as College athletics have a definite place in the life of every well-rounded student, we are including Cornell's athletic schedule in place of the customary editorial on Ag athletics:—

### VARSITY FOOTBALL

Sept. 29—St. Bonaventure  
Oct. 6—Susquehanna  
Oct. 13—Williams  
Oct. 20—Colgate  
Nov. 3—Dartmouth  
\*Nov. 10—Columbia  
Nov. 17—Johns Hopkins  
\*Nov. 29—Penn

### CROSS COUNTRY

Oct. 27—Mass. Ins.  
\*Nov. 3—Dartmouth  
\*Nov. 10—Quadrangular Meet  
\*Nov. 26—Intercollegiates

### SOCCER

Oct. 6—Syracuse  
Oct. 13—Colgate  
\*Oct. 27—Princeton  
Nov. 3—Harvard  
Nov. 10—Yale  
\*Nov. 17—Haverford  
\*Nov. 29—Penn

\*Not played in Ithaca

## CHIPS OFF THE OLD BLOCK

Mrs. Anna B. Comstock '85 says, in a recent interview, that there is no need to worry about the modern girl, who may have broken away from the standards that governed American life in the past; for "the freedom of the modern girl is not hurting her. It is creating for us a sturdy race of independent women. There is no so-called modern woman or new women; it is merely a phase of our progressiveness."

There were 584 registered students in attendance at summer school this year. Altho this number is rather lower than last year's registration, due to the transfer of the courses in physical education to the Cortland Normal School, the students made up in pep for what they lacked in numbers with a resultant good time for all those in attendance.

Probably due to the extensive forest planting work in the State this year, more interest was manifest in the forest nursery by the visitors at Farmers' Field Days than heretofore. It was not an uncommon sight to see a group of County Agents and project leaders going over the seed beds with Professor Spring.

The broadening effect of the University is extending even to the city streets—witness the widening of College Avenue.

## THIS 'ERE AND THAT 'AIR

### She Ith a Wonder

Consider the domecon dainty.  
She becometh a "Domecon Daddy."  
She breaketh many a heart  
Or dish, as the case may be.  
As a hairpin mechanic  
She would make a good plumber.  
In needle work is she well versed.  
Though she talketh much, little is published.  
Her dainty cooking attracteth the inner man,  
And though she be irresponsible,  
Yet is she also—indispensable.

Now that the wind will soon be stripping the multi-colored leaflets from their aerial home and sending them in swirling gusts across the wilds of the Ag. campus, we are reminded that this is the open season for hunting such things as English sparrows, candidates for the soccer team, ten o'clock classes, and free afternoons—not to mention such an obvious thing as a pipe course or two.

And at that it remained for a "back to nature" summer school student to remind us that paris green is a paint extensively employed in landscape gardening, while bordeaux mixture has Bull Durham backed off the map when it comes to a good smoke.

Student orator: "I want reform; I want government reform; I want labor reform; I want—"

Deep voice: "Chloroform."

—Yale Record.

"Rats in the Domecon beanery used to be quite a common sight."—Extract from an old Bulletin.

That must have been before the girls took to bobbing their hair.

We offer our public condolences to that demented individual who thought domecon pie the very latest in Ag fraternities.

All summer the gentle co-ed has been tanning her hide. And now she is hiding her tan. As you were!

Extracts from a Farm Practice report:

*Saturday*—At the time I arrived on the farm the owner bought a crate of young chickens. I fed them patented cracked grains, egg shells, also cracked, crumbled bread and some upturned jars of water . . .

*Sunday*—Went down to the Lake and jumped in, in precipitous haste. I wish I were a water nymph so I could frolic in Cayuga 'till the end of time.

*Monday*—Dragged corn ground all day. I figure that this farm work is mostly main strength and endurance, using your brain just enough to keep ahead of the work.

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### PLANT INDUSTRIES BUILDING NOT TO BE BUILT THIS FALL

Now that the New Dairy building has been turned over to the kind mercies of those specializing in some form of "Cowology" the erection of a Plant Industries building seems to be the next thing on the program. The architect is at work on the drawings for the new building, but owing to the great amount of work to be done on the plans and the well-nigh prohibitive cost of building at present, it is not probable that any attempt will be made to secure bids on the building until several months have elapsed. This building is expected to house the departments of botany, plant pathology, pomology, floriculture, and plant breeding. The department of vegetable gardening is to be housed in connection with the remodeled Old Dairy building. The erection of the new building will necessitate the removal of a number of the greenhouses to a more favorable site.

### A BIT OF ADVERTISING

We doubt the advisability of mentioning that Bristow Adams' feature article, "What Is the Farm Press Doing?" which won a gold ribbon at a recent meeting of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors was published in the March issue of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, but a poet is not without honor save in his own country.

### AS THE SUMMER FINDS US

Teaching in the Mississippi Ag College kept Assistant Professor E. N. Ferriss of the department of rural education well occupied thruout their summer school.

Professor J. E. Butterworth of the department of rural education taught in the summer school of the University of California during July and August.

Our versatile Bristow Adams laid aside his pen long enough to demonstrate the usefulness of a paint brush to a class of embryo school teachers thruout our own summer session.

Dean A. R. Mann returned from a most enjoyable vacation at Lake Sunapee, New Hampshire, much refreshed and eager to make a good start on the work of another college year.

Dr. R. W. Thatcher, director of the Geneva Experiment Station, spent the last week in August and the first week in September on a combined business and pleasure trip in the northwestern states.

Secretary R. P. Sibley spent a quiet vacation this summer at his old home in Center Chester, Massachusetts.

The resignation of Professor O. G. Brim of the rural education department has been announced.

### AG PUBLICATIONS MERIT GOODLY SHARE OF PRIZES

Tucked away under a spotless pane of glass in the inner sanctuary of the publication office are three blue, three red and an equal number of gold ribbons, silent tokens of the success which greeted the publications of the college at the eleventh annual meeting of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors at New Brunswick, New Jersey. A first prize in Class I for the best exhibit of material published by any college during the past year speaks notably well for the pen point work of those on whom the burden of college publications rests. Among those who contributed markedly to the success which greeted the offerings of the college, was our old friend, "Bob" Adams, whose humorous poem, "Song of the 'Stension Man,'" was awarded a blue ribbon. H. A. Stevenson's extension courses and Bristow Adams' poem "Gold" also came in for a generous share of the silks.

### SMALL ADDITIONS

We are happy to announce the birth of a son, William Taylor, to Professor and Mrs. Frank Rice, on August 27, from whom, if he follows in his father's footsteps, we may expect great things in the future.

On September 4, the stork presented Professor and Mrs. L. A. Maynard with a daughter, Nancy Faith, who, as a small edition of the real article, is doubly welcome about the campus.

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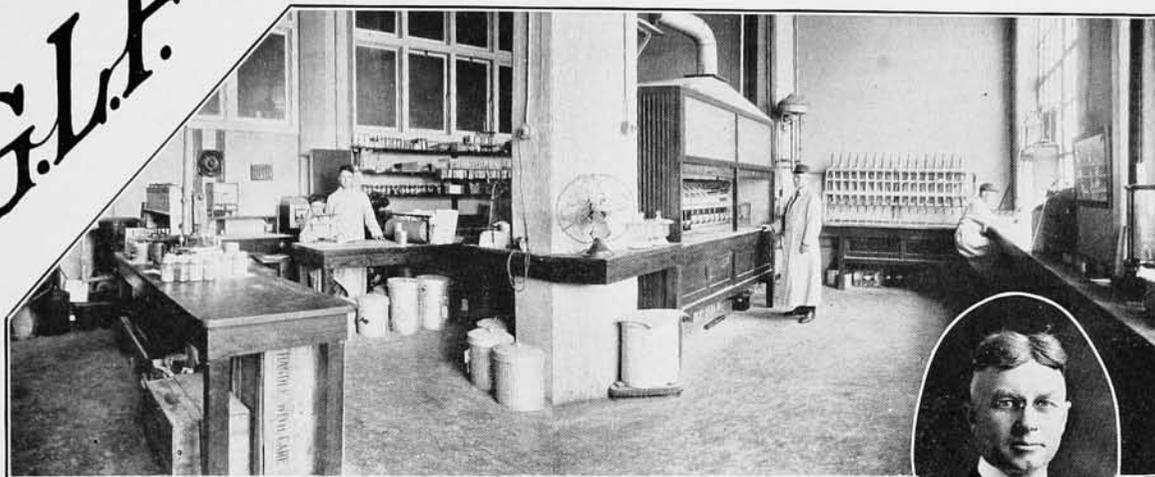
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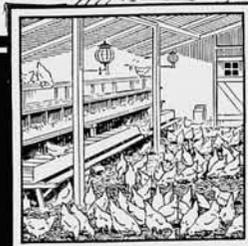
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**G.L.F. Inspector in Charge**

Mr. Barnum was formerly connected with the Dairy Division of the Michigan Agricultural College and is an experienced feeder.

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Bright Lights  
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For Barn Lighting



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gather around for reading and recreation—the soft white light of this same Union Carbide Gas makes the old home so comfortable! . . . You'll have no more eyestrain, no more gloom; Union Carbide Gaslight dispels every shadow.

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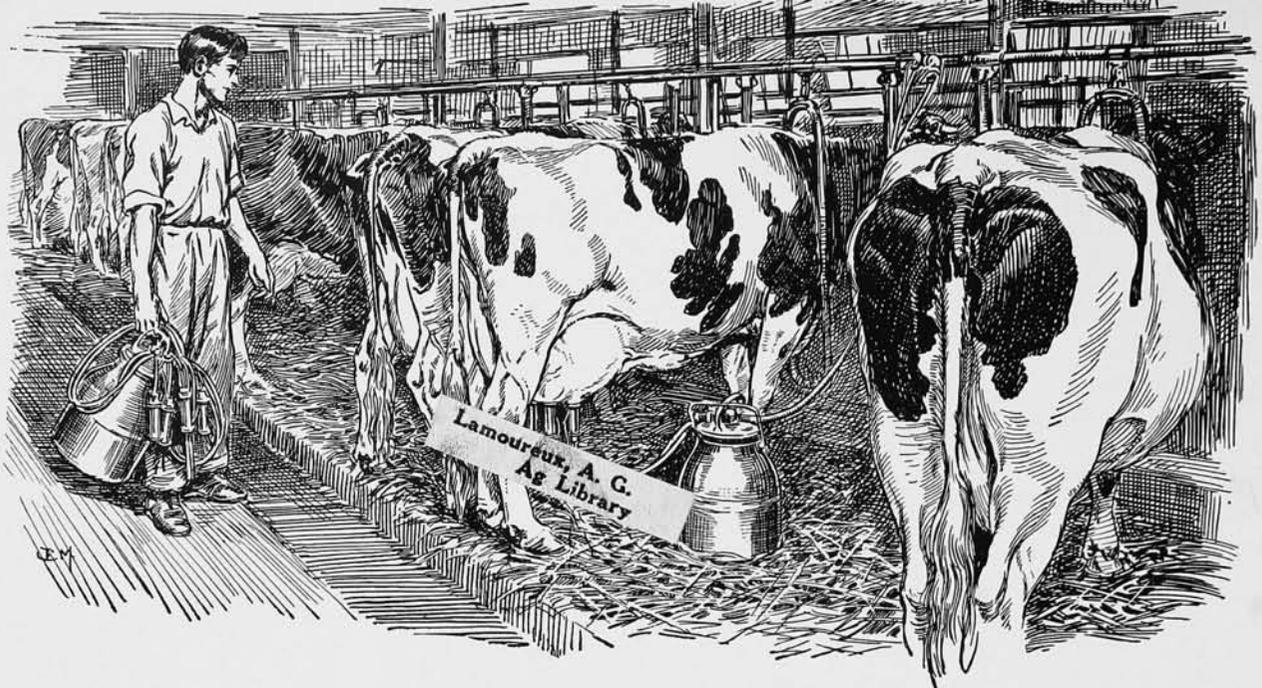
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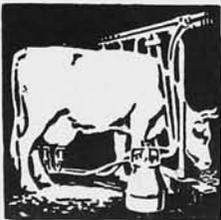
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# The Cornell Countryman



## NOVEMBER

Volume XXI

1923

Number 2



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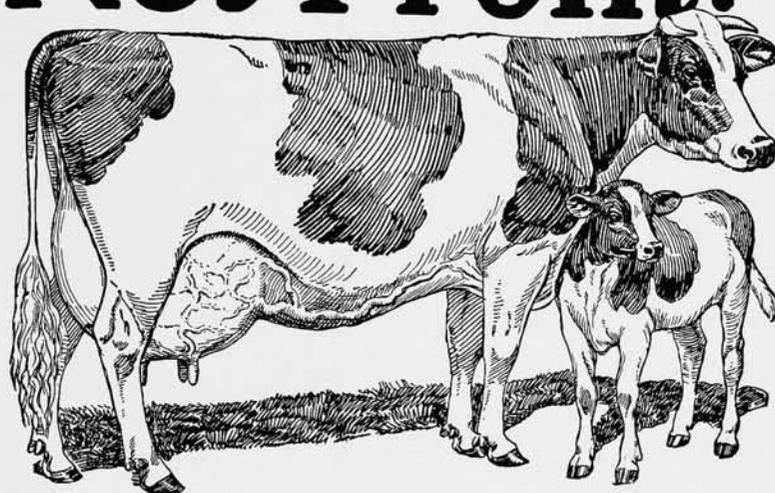


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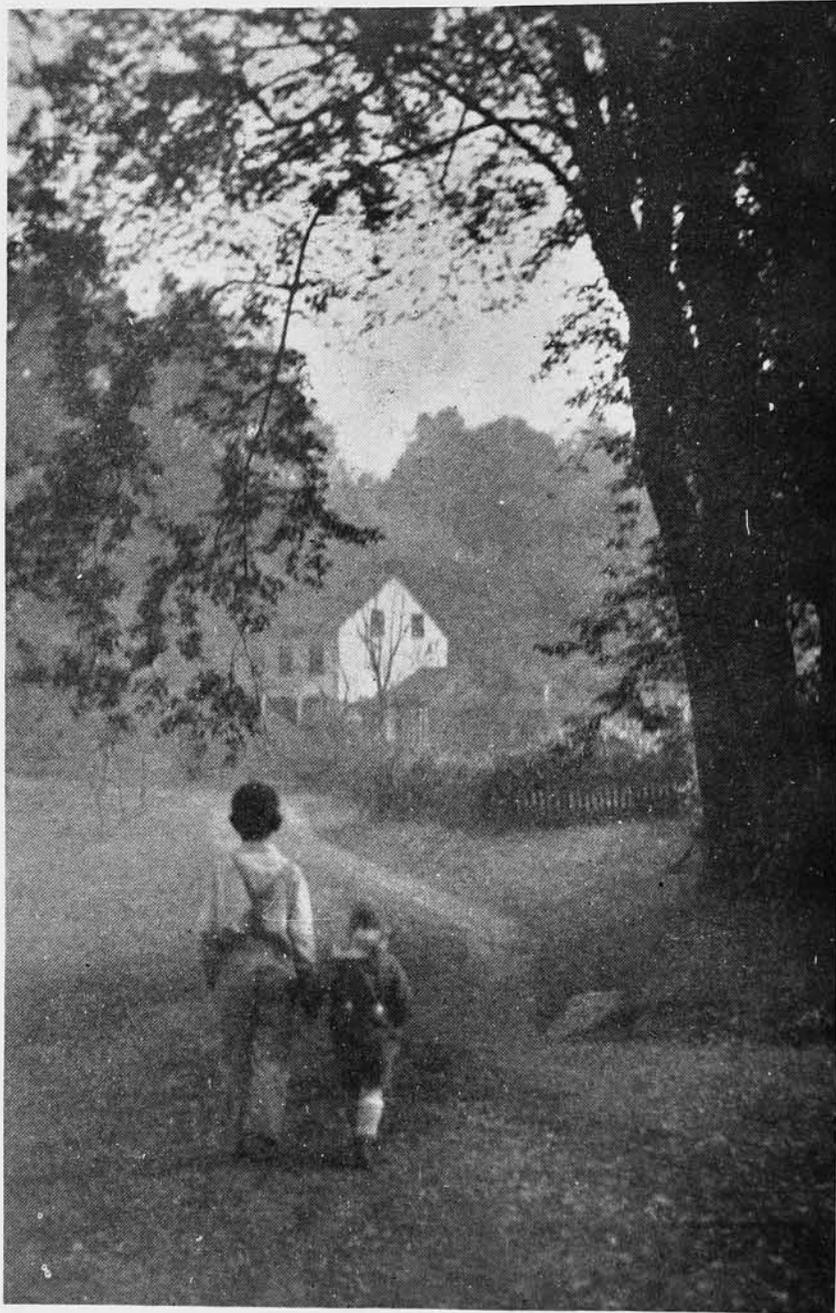
Illinois



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By Dr. Erl A. Bates. By this time Dr. Bates needs no introduction to readers of THE COUNTRYMAN, and the mere announcement of an article by this popular extension worker suffices to bring up memories of Indian stories and tales of folk-lore told in his own unique style. Dr. Bates has promised us another article in the near future which will follow through the discussion he so interestingly presents this month. He has but recently returned from the bi-centennial celebration of the founding of the Dutch Reformed Churches at Herkimer and Fort Herkimer, and has ample material from which to draw his stories.		
Building Bone in Pigs .....	44	Factors for Success on Farms .....
By Dr. L. A. Maynard. Dr. Maynard is a graduate of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, where he received his A. B. degree in 1911. He took his doctor's degree in Chemistry here in 1915, and he has been in the animal husbandry department ever since, with the exception of two years spent in the chemical warfare service in France. Dr. Maynard		46
		By Isaac F. Hall. Mr. Hall is at present instructing in the department of farm management and working for a doctor's degree, as he has been doing for the past two years. Upon his graduation from Cornell in 1915 with a B. S. degree, he taught in the state agricultural school at Delhi for three years, spending his summers on the farm which he and his brother have been operating since Mr. Hall's graduation. After leaving Delhi he occupied his winters with Farmers' Institute work before coming here to the college. Mr. Hall thoroughly believes and practices what he preaches.
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*The Evening Journey Home*

# The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXI

NOVEMBER, 1923

Number 2

## Folk and Folkways of Rural New York

By E. A. Bates

ONCE the study of history was thought to be but a catalogue of royal dynasties and the vicissitudes of kingdoms, but now history must be considered a record of attempts to adjust human relationships. The core of history, after all, is what the Greek called "toanthropeion" and while empires perished, civilizations vanished, languages and territorial lines passed into nothingness, the human factor remains down the ages and he who would solve the problems of rural New York will find it not alone in cattle and corn, program and project, but in the spirit of the farm home and the attitudes of the humans in that home towards children, neighbor, and nation. The present-day attitude is the product and the inheritance of the yesteryear and the eastern land from which the blood sprang, although we do find evidences of the new environment and the contact with other blood.

Periodically, we read of America being the cradle of mankind but until we find human remains, with the bones of the cave bear, the hairy rhinoceros and the saber-toothed tiger, we must look to the old world and consider all inhabitants of New York as newcomers. As the Iroquois or Six Nations Indians received some influence from those prehistoric Indian people who preceded them, so the archeologists find even in this pre-Iroquois people what they term an "Eskimoan" influence.

The Six Nations appear as the first positive people and had developed a very high state of civilization in this their "promised land" before the wave of European civilization began to engulf them. Here in the territory which still bears their names, these "Romans of the New World" created a League of Nations for peace among the red people of this continent prior to 1600. Cayuga mothers controlled the council on our campus as early as that date and compelled the non-producers of their palisaded long bark housed village to grow sufficient corn, beans, and squashes to feed the unfortunate widows and orphans during the long winter. The Bear or farmer clan sat first in council and their religious beliefs found expression in chants and dances of thanksgiving to the Great Spirit for his gifts of the soil and the seasons and at each eventide came the prayer, "Send thy sleep of peace and may the morning dew wash the evil of the day from out my eyes that I may better serve my neighbor, my clan, my nation, and my confederacy under the all-embracing Pine tree of Peace." The influence of these republicans

of the forest, these matrons of the Iroquoian councils, reached all the tribes and controlled all the land from the St. Lawrence to the Chesapeake and the Hudson to the Mississippi.

In the year 1609, Hudson, an Englishman in the employ of the Dutch West India Company, came in a "big canoe with white wings" to the lands of the Iroquois and later in the same year, from the North, came Champlain with the flag of France and the cross of Rome. Hudson and his successors sought friendship with the Iroquois and their chieftains answered "Welcome, paleface brother," while Champlain saw but the soil and the pelt, and later, when the English succeeded the Dutch, the Iroquois joined with the English and drove the flag of France across the St. Lawrence. Were it not that the Dutch and the English recognized the human elements above the soil, we would today be speaking French and our institutions would have been founded by Champlain who fired buckshot as the Iroquois



A primitive bark house. This is one of the earliest types of upright construction used in this state.

went forth to meet him with corn in their hands.

The Dutch colonies at New Amsterdam, now New York, and at Fort Orange, now Albany, gave birth to other colonies along the Hudson and the names, Newburg, Poughkeepsie and the Hudson valley towns of today and even the people show influences of Holland. The Dutch came into Schenectady, "the gateway," about 1661, and within a fortnight, the writer spoke at the two hundredth anniversary of the Dutch Reformed church at Fort Herkimer. It might be noted that the portion of the Mohawk valley from Sprakers to Albany was low Dutch while the upper or western end was largely settled by the West German Palatines. These Palatines, seeking aid at the court of the good Queen Anne, enlisted the sympathies of some Mohawk Chiefs then in London, who offered a home land in this valley of historic decisions. These Palatines first settled in Schoharie and suffered serfdom from the greedy landowners until they found they were not on the land given by the Mohawk chiefs. Scotch and Irish came also into eastern New York and settled in Fulton county at Johnstown, and at Cherry Valley.

Three years before the Dutch came to New York, a company of persecuted English Puritans fled to Holland and sought to settle in the New Netherlands, but as the Dutch authorities refused their request, they landed on Plymouth Rock in December, 1620, and from their colo-

nies in the New England states came the bulk of our New York people. True it was that the Jesuits were the pioneer explorers, and French, English and Dutch came into upper New York, but always as migratory fur traders and never as settlers. Many of these early traders disappeared, as their trade fell with the fortunes of their flag. Border and Indian wars kept the settlers close to the Hudson and Mohawk valleys prior to the Revolution, and during the war, the Scotch settlement of John Lindsay at Cherry Valley of 1739 was reduced to ashes.

Following the treaty of peace and friendship between Washington and the Indians by which the Indians still receive four yards of calico cloth each year and through which we receive title to our land, upper New York became the mecca of the homeseekers of New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The trails that echoed the

moccasins of mighty Iroquois and their great canoe paths of the Finger Lakes, the Mohawk, and the Hudson, brought settlers from the east, and in May, 1784, Hugh White passed the boundary of civilization and founded Whitestown near Utica. The same year, James Dean settled Rome, and Asa Danforth came into Onondaga near Syracuse in 1788. John Har denburg came into Auburn three years later and Bennett

and Harris established a ferry at Cayuga Lake, and central and northern New York resounded with the axe of the cabin builder as the blazing pine knots kept the ox carts and the belled cow in the widened trails of the red man.

As Jemima Wilkinson led her religious pilgrims to found a New Jerusalem in Yates County, they saw only a single cabin at Geneva, but after the sale of western New York to Phelps and Gorham, Robert Morris and the Holland Land company by the Indians, cabins of settlers followed the erection of the land offices at Canandaigua and Batavia. While this great group of home-seekers came down the Mohawk and Finger Lake trails, another great group followed the path of Sullivan and his army, and arks of household effects with human freight came down the Susquehanna and up her branches. Owego in Tioga and Bath in Steuben county were large villages when Buffalo was still a tree and under the direction of Sir William Pulteney, this great tract of land in the southern tier was settled.

Central New York centering around Onondaga was a military grant or bonus to Revolutionary soldiers and the townships in that territory bear the names of the mili-

tary heroes of ancient history. De Witt, the surveyor, was a lover of Homer and thus he named his home county Ulysses and his home town, Ithaca. The township names in New York state have a world of history in them, and in the older sections of eastern New York they reflect the pioneer settlers home land. The inhabitants of Long Island were largely New Englanders; they preserve their Puritan ideas and manners even today and the words Southampton, Huntington, and Brookhaven live in name and custom since it was easier for these settlers to go up the Connecticut river than to trade with their Dutch neighbors of Manhattan.

As the blood of the pioneers carried the inheritance of their European mothers, so we have the Dutch Reformed church first in New York, leaving aside the missions of the Jesuits, Moravians and Quakers among the Indians

and as Dutch New Amsterdam became English New York, we have the Episcopalian church the favored one of the people. With the coming of the New Englanders came the Presbyterians, and later on the Baptists and the Methodists. The idea of clear separation of church and state was a part of the revolutionary spirit, for even the Puritans compelled church attendance, and in the Dutch and English colonial days, we



A log house showing both squared and rough-hewn construction, and with a few boards for siding. This kind of house was common in the early settlements

had a favored, if not a state church. It is of interest that as lands were opened to settlers, lots were set aside for support of the schools and the gospel and some churches in New York still own these grants. Out of this, comes our present-day tax-free lands of church, clergy, and church philanthropies. To supply school teachers in pioneer New York, settlers lived on turnips and salt for months and supplies for saw and grist mills were transported from Albany and Kingston, taking a three months journey to the woodland settlements.

The settlers purchased corn and beans and squashes from the Indians, they fertilized their lands with fish and built their corn cribs after the fashion of their Indian neighbors. The homes of the pioneers were furnished with tables and beds from their homes in the east and the south, and hollowed logs were drinking troughs of the horses and cattle, and even served as milk pails. Lumbering was the chief source of ready capital and payments of land were quarterly, necessitating, at times, three-week journeys to land offices. Land was purchased at an average of eighteen cents an acre and folks found it as hard to pay that and taxes as they do in rural New York

today. The food served at these rustic cabins was wholesome and its character was largely determined by the blood of the household. If a settler had a two-roomed cabin, it was dignified as an inn and each newcomer was as welcome as a report of a Cornell victory is today. Log cabin stores came into being very early and from the exchange of crop information in them came the idea of the first agricultural fairs and they were the cradle of the State College of Agriculture and all extension service. Cracker-box philosophy is a jest today but it was a positive force in the molding of America.

Transportation in this state has an interesting human history and Central and Western New York hailed with delight the advent of the first covered stage coach advertised as a "flying machine," since one traveled from Avon in the Genesee valley to Albany in five days. Turnpikes and corduroy roads were considered as epoch makers. Only certain sections of New York ever had covered bridges and show a distinct Scotch background of the builders or the folks who demanded that type. A road builder was sent to prison in northern New York because he forgot what the folks thought was an essential to stop horses from jumping into the streams.

The clothes of the common people were homespun, cotton being a luxury, and the men went in for colors while the women dressed largely in black. Men find the outlet today in neckties. Outside of New York city itself, ready money was scarce and the folks carried hot bricks to bed and church to ward off chilblains. Patterns in clothes and designs in house decorations show the blood influence today, and bedspread designs even now show a marked tendency towards that employed by the same community blood in New England. Regardless of transportation factors, some communities still persist in making cheese and certain sections of New York will not purchase decorated china. Certain articles of trade like oilcloth find no purchasers in certain districts while round door knobs cannot be sold in others.

Traits in crop selection and beliefs in moon farming are more in evidence in some than in others, regardless of the intensiveness of extension agencies; and, while wheat farming followed corn, the midge caused western New York to go into fruit growing. Rochester was then the "flour city" and it is now the "flower" city. Those peculiarities in table manners which you find can be traced back to European customs and food itself is an interesting study. When the construction of the Erie Canal and the railroads brought in the pioneer Irish, these grandfathers of our mayors and policemen were laughed at because they always grew a few cabbages in their gardens. Now, it is a leading cash crop and its use is well nigh universal, but in many sections of the state, all varieties are still named "Irish" cabbage.

If space would allow, many other so-called peculiarities could be named, even to the type of architecture of houses and barns, layout of buildings and types of water systems. Doubtless the most peculiar and distinctive note is the accent of the people and the popular salutation used, the counterparts of which we find today in source communities in New England and Pennsylvania.

I have written about the English, the Dutch, the French, the Scotch Irish, the Irish, and the German in general, and these peculiarities are not alone of the second generation but show in the third, fourth, and even fifth generations born in this state. I leave aside anything of the more recent Italian, Polish, Finnish and Ukrainian groups inasmuch as they are still a large problem and are unassimilated. The Jew was an early comer to New York, but followed trading and not farming although we have the Jewish colonies on the land in Sullivan, Ulster and Rensselaer counties.

Thinking then in terms of blood of the older racial groups interpreted in terms of their backgrounds, one can but wonder how the assimilation has been accomplished, and while the pages of our history contain the names of the pioneer men, it must be remembered that though they did cut the timber, build the log cabins and lay out the town lines, it was the pioneer women who bore the children, created the home and erected a nation. From these homes came the inspiration for school and church and while there is now a certain pliability to our social structure, the large contributing factor was the dream of these pioneer mothers for a land of happy homes and children, mentally, physically and morally able and gladly willing to lay all on the altar of public service that the public school and the open Bible might be the inspiration and the strength of this republic of free men. There is a national vigor, a strain of blood and a vision of sacrifice through service that shows itself in peace as well as war, and the call to serve should be answered just as patriotically in time of peace as in war. Washington may have been an Englishman, Jefferson a Welshman, and Monroe a Scotchman; they thought seldom of their backgrounds but they unconsciously showed the strain in their public acts. Folks in rural New York, even in the Mohawk Valley, by the time of the Revolution forgot their mother country and the later Irish and German found the Civil War the assimilating agency. Doubtless the last war has had its effect on the late newcomers.

Though concerted methods of united national action can conserve and improve our national vigor and defensive ability, the forge that builds the links of our national unity is not the battlefield but the home where burnt fingers are dressed and school aprons are pressed. May we have a state-wide vision of agricultural service in terms of milk checks and changed practices in home management, but forget not that the talk between father, mother, and kiddies at the supper table in the home, on the hill and in the valley is the force behind public sentiment. Would you solve the problem of the folks, you must first know folkways and be welcomed at their table. To know folks, you must first be "folks" and Cornell folks can not help but be friendly to all folks since our gateway proclaims service and it is the "by word" of its agricultural college.

To students who desire a field for study and labor, rural life in New York calls for your best effort, and service in that field will leave you a larger man and woman, a better neighbor and a truer American.

There are waters in hiding far under the ground  
That come up in unlooked-for places  
To trickle through leaves with a clear sylvan sound  
And pool where the trees see their faces.

—C. R. Van Allen

# Building Bone in Pigs

By L. A. Maynard

THE story which this article has to tell is portrayed by the pictures of pigs number one and number two, shown below. These two pigs had an equal start in life. They were housed and cared for similarly. In protein and total digestible nutrients their rations were identical. Yet at five months of age, pig number one weighed only 58 pounds and was in such a physical condition, as shown in the picture, as was soon to result in death; while pig number two, at a similar age, weighed 96 pounds and was thrifty in all respects. The difference lay in the amount of bone-building feed received—a very small difference in terms of the total ration, but an all-important one as regards growth and vigor. These two pictures are typical of results which have been obtained here at the college during the last three years in our studies of the mineral nutrition of swine. This article is written with the object of making recommendations, based on these studies, which should be helpful in practice.

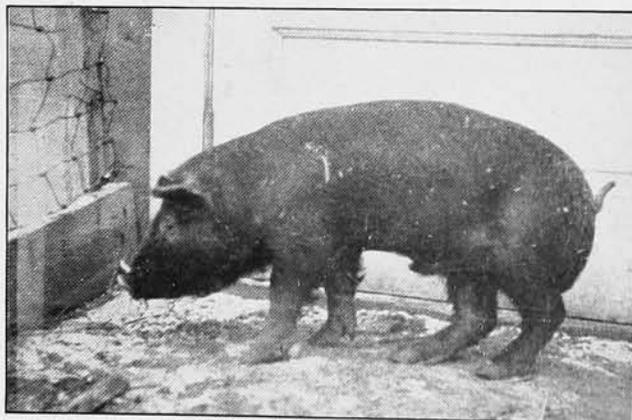
That rapidly growing pigs frequently go lame, and may become so stiff as to be unable to rise or stand is common knowledge among stockmen. The occurrence of fractures under these conditions is also recognized. So also is the fact that these troubles frequently occur in apparently normal pigs when subjected to the strain of shipment to market. This lameness and related disorders have also been experienced with brood sows while they are suckling their litters. All of these troubles most frequently occur when pigs are fed in confinement, particularly in winter. In fact, stockmen have long understood that there is a relation between the character of the feed and these troubles. However, the fact that mineral nutrition is the specific factor involved is just beginning to be appreciated.

The troubles that have been mentioned occur because bone development does not keep pace with flesh formation. In the striving for maximum growth at early age, which is recognized as an essential of profitable pork production, inadequate attention has been given to the development of the framework which must support the rapidly increasing weight of flesh. A frequent result is a breakdown which shows itself in the troubles which we have described, characteristic varieties of which are illustrated in the accompanying pictures. Of greater importance, for an understanding of how these breakdowns may

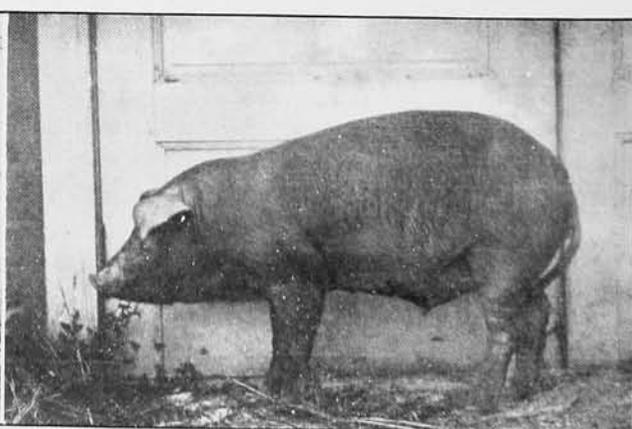
be prevented, is a knowledge of the deficiencies or abnormalities of the bones and related tissue, which are the primary causes of the troubles. In our work here at the college, we have given considerable attention to this phase of the question. The bones of the affected pigs have been found much softer than normal. They are easily cut with a knife. These soft bones are frequently deformed—they have bent under the strain—and swollen joints are a common occurrence. Such conditions easily explain the lameness encountered. Under the microscope, marked changes from the normal have been noted in the growing portion of the bone and in the character of bone formation—conditions which account for the frequent occurrence of fractures. Everything points to an inadequate supply to the bones of the structural elements—lime and phosphorus. In fact, in our studies of the bones of these pigs, we have found the picture shown to be quite similar to that which characterizes rickets in children and in small animals. Rickets is a direct result of improper lime and phosphorus nutrition.

The first essential to prevent lameness and related troubles is to provide an adequate supply of lime and phosphorus in the feed, either by selecting feeds rich in these minerals or by adding extra sources of them. Where the pigs are fed on grain alone or grain and a protein supplement of plant origin, as linseed oil meal, the ration will be very deficient in lime and will not supply enough phosphorus to make the strongest bone. Here a mineral supplement containing these elements should be added and we know from our experience that it will prove beneficial. Where the protein supplement is skim milk, tankage, or fish meal, feeds which are high in lime and phosphorus, there is probably no necessity for the addition of mineral supplements, if the feeds mentioned are fed in liberal amounts. Even then, the bones may be further strengthened by added minerals. Where the pigs are on good legume pasture, mineral supplements are not needed. Such pasture supplies lots of lime and considerable phosphorus also. Lameness is a rare occurrence on pasture and this is a strong argument for the increased use of forage crops.

There is no question but that the addition of extra sources of minerals to rations deficient in them will increase the strength of the bones and thus serve as an insurance against lameness and fractures, both in growing



PIG NO. 1



PIG NO. 2

These two pigs were fed similarly in all respects except one—Pig No. 1 was limited as to the bone-building feeds, while No. 2 received a liberal supply of them

pigs and brood sows. However, in addition to an adequate supply of lime and phosphorus in the feed, a further question deserves some consideration for the most successful bone-building. This question is concerned with the assimilation of these minerals. By the latter, we here mean the process whereby the minerals are absorbed from the digestive tract and carried to the bones in a form available for use. Under certain conditions the assimilation of lime and phosphorus may proceed at a slower rate than the assimilation of the flesh-forming nutrients, even though there is no deficiency of these minerals in the feed. This means that adequate bone-building may be prevented by insufficient assimilation as well as by deficient supply. Fortunately, certain feeds furnish a factor, probably a vitamin, which will speed up this assimilation of lime and phosphorus, and thus this question can be taken care of by a proper selection of the ration. Forage crops supply this vitamin in large amounts. For the winter ration, alfalfa seems to be an excellent source, and thus we have a further argument for the use of this feed in the ration. This special value of alfalfa is illustrated in the pictures of pig number three. Brood sows will eat plenty of alfalfa if they have access to it in a rack. Young pigs will not eat loose alfalfa readily and should receive, instead, chopped alfalfa with their grain. Five to ten per cent of the grain mixture is the right amount to feed. From the standpoint of aiding mineral assimilation yellow corn is much better than white because of its much larger supply of the needed vitamin.

These troubles which develop as a result of inadequate mineral nutrition are much more likely to occur in the winter time. This is primarily due to the fact that this is the time when the ration generally contains the largest amount of the feeds deficient in minerals and the least amount of the factor aiding in their assimilation. Housing also has a bearing on this question. Cold, damp quarters, a condition found in many hog barns in winter, seem to make pigs more susceptible to lameness, or to increase the severity of the trouble once it has developed. The amount of sunshine which gets into the hog pen is still another factor. Everyone is familiar with the general beneficial effect of sunshine on the health of the animals, including man. In the case of children and small animals affected with rickets, it has been found to have a very specific curative effect. It actually aids in the assimilation of lime and phosphorus in a way comparable to the effect of the vitamin which has been mentioned.

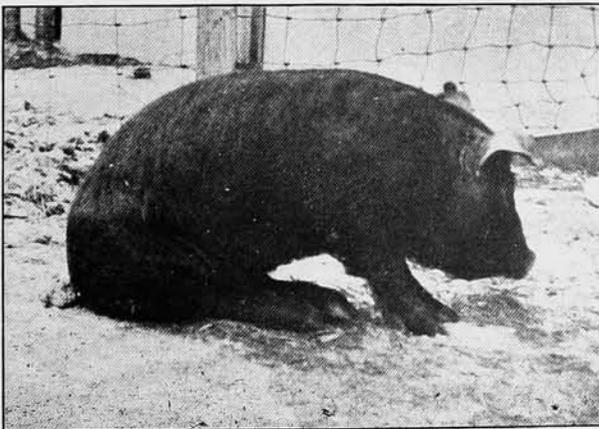


FIG NO. 3

Unable to stand and losing weight at four months of age, due to lack of bone-building feed

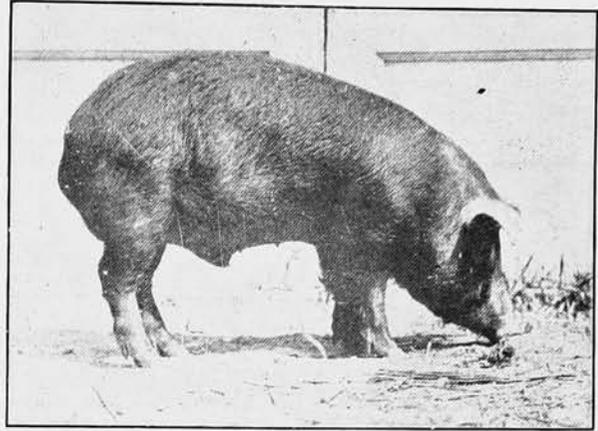


FIG NO. 3

Restored in vigor and growing rapidly at six months of age, thru the addition of chopped alfalfa to the ration

Where rickets has been produced experimentally in small animals, a healing of the specific bone lesions has been found to result from continued exposure to direct sunlight. Some investigators believe they have evidence that sunlight has a similar effect upon pigs which have developed lameness in poorly-lighted quarters on rations deficient in minerals. The possibility seems reasonable because of the similarity of the bone lesions found where the trouble occurs in pigs with those of rickets. Just how important sunlight is in practice in preventing lameness in pigs is not yet clear, but, as regards the general question of housing, it seems safe to say that less trouble from stiffness will be experienced where the winter quarters are dry, well-ventilated, and well-lighted.

However, the question of quarters and that of including feeds aiding mineral assimilation are secondary to the question of the supply of minerals in the ration. It is obvious that unless the minerals are present, factors aiding their assimilation are of no avail. We have mentioned certain rations which do not furnish an adequate supply. Our next consideration is the question of what mineral supplements should be fed with these deficient rations. The primary need is for lime, since this is the element likely to be most deficient; secondarily, phosphorus is also needed. A cheap and satisfactory source of lime alone is ground limestone. The product should be a pure calcium carbonate and should be finely ground—to pass a 20-mesh sieve. Wood ashes and air slaked lime are also good sources. Both lime and phosphorus can be obtained in bone meal. The important thing with respect to this source is to secure one so treated as to be free from disease germs. Steam bone meal satisfies this requirement and is also more digestible than raw bone. In our work here, we have used a mixture of equal parts of ground limestone and steam bone meal as the mineral supplement. In such a mixture both lime and phosphorus are supplied, with the former in the larger proportion, as seems desirable.

In the self-feeder, we have found it advantageous to make a further addition to the limestone and bone meal mixture to increase its palatability. It should be flavored with a little tankage, say 10 per cent, for best results. Salt will also add to the palatability of a mineral mixture. The following mixture will take care of the animal's salt requirement, as well as its needs for lime and phosphorus, and will be readily eaten:

30 per cent ground limestone, 30 per cent steam bone meal, 30 per cent salt, 10 per cent tankage.

There are many complex mineral mixtures on the market containing a wide variety of materials, the majority of which appear to add nothing to the ration except cost. Aside from common salt, and a source of iodine where hairlessness in pigs is experienced, the only extra minerals needed are lime and phosphorus. We do not advocate the purchase of worm remedies, physics and other drugs as a part of the mineral mixture. If the animal is well it needs no medicine; if it is sick, it needs a specific remedy for the trouble in question. The continued dosage with a variety of drugs such as an animal will receive in being fed certain proprietary mineral mixtures is likely to result in harm rather than in any benefit.

Mineral supplements may be fed in a self-feeder or mixed with the grain or other feed. In the latter case the mineral supplement should make up 2-3 per cent of the grain mixture. For the self-feeder it should be flavored with tankage or salt to make it more palatable, as has been previously suggested. Sometimes pigs will eat unnecessarily large amounts of a mineral mixture when self fed, but it is easy to limit the amount consumed under these conditions.

Where the ordinary ration is deficient in minerals, growing pigs should receive one of the mineral supplements we have mentioned from weaning time. Brood sows should also have their share regularly. Adequate mineral nutrition in brood sows means larger, more vigorous litters and will enable the sow to withstand the strain of the suckling period without a breakdown. A lame, inactive sow is a poor mother, and orphan pigs are a difficult and sometimes hopeless problem.

In addition to overcoming lameness and related troubles, adequate bone-building will augment the efficiency of the herd in many other ways. It will increase strength, vigor and resistance to disease. Many cases of pneumonia in pigs have their beginnings in the weakened condition resulting from improper bone nutrition, and the expensive habit of sows eating their young is due in part to deficiency of minerals in the ration. Adequate mineral nutrition will help prolong the productive life of the breeding stock. No phase of swine feeding will return a greater profit than that which will build up the bones so they will prove adequate for the demands made upon them.

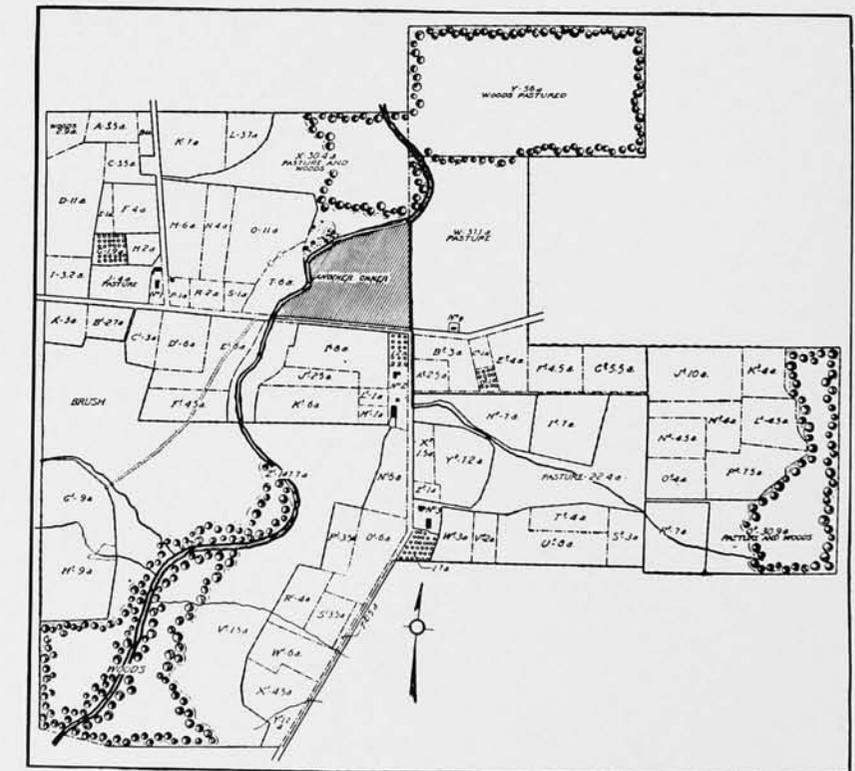
## Factors for Success on Farms

By I. F. Hall

**D**URING the last fifteen years the department of farm management has been trying to find out why some farms pay better than others. Many thousand records have been taken on the farms in twenty-five or more counties of New York state and the labor income of each farmer figured. By labor income is meant the wages the farmer receives for his work after paying all the expenses of his year's business, and interest on his investment. Besides this he has a house to live in and all the products used from the farm.

There are many factors about a farm business which make the labor income large or small, but three seem to have greater weight than all the others, namely; size, diversity, and production. By size is not meant simply a large number of acres but rather the volume of business done. For example, a small muck farm may do as much business as a 200-acre dairy farm up on some of the hills. We could measure size in many different ways; for example, in Genesee County by crop acres, Delaware County by number of cows per farm, the fruit farms of Niagara County by acres of bearing orchard, the poultry farms by number of hens per farm, all the time keeping in mind size of business. Table I shows how size affects the labor income.

One of the reasons why large farms pay better is, that more products are



are horses enough to work one-half as much more and the machinery is sufficient to work the adjoining farm

devote our energy to a few, well-cared-for enterprises we will increase production which is the third

small business, while a profitable business is brought about by a combination of a good sized farm, good cows, and good crops. It is a slow process to get all these factors working together on one farm, but when one of these has been improved instead of trying to make it better we will find it more profitable to improve one of the others to go along with the first, and so on until a well-balanced farm business has been brought about.

**TABLE I**  
**Relation of Size of Farm to Labor Income 1,988 Farms—Tompkins, Livingston, and Jefferson Counties, New York**

Acres	No. of farms	Av. no. of acres per farm	Av. labor income
30 or less	74	22	\$121
31—50	141	44	252
51—100	616	79	402
100—150	572	126	568
151—200	304	177	776
Over 200	281	281	995

along with his own. There is too large an overhead expense. Most farmers on the 100-acre farms stock up with all kinds of machinery, most of which will never wear out but will rust and rot just as soon as on larger farms. When a person buys a farm he should aim to put his money into as much working capital as possible, but we can see all around us many small farms today where 60 per cent and more of the value of the property is tied up in buildings and only 40 per cent or less as working capital from which the owner has been trying for many years to save enough to pay for his farm.

A large farm enables a man to diversify his business, and there is no doubt that diversity is just as important a factor as size. The farmer markets his summer's labor through more than one source. By diversity is not meant a little bit of everything, but it does mean to so organize your business as to grow those things which pay best on your farm. Perhaps two, three, or four different products for sale are sufficient, but many of us have so many different lines on the same farm that some of them never make us any money.

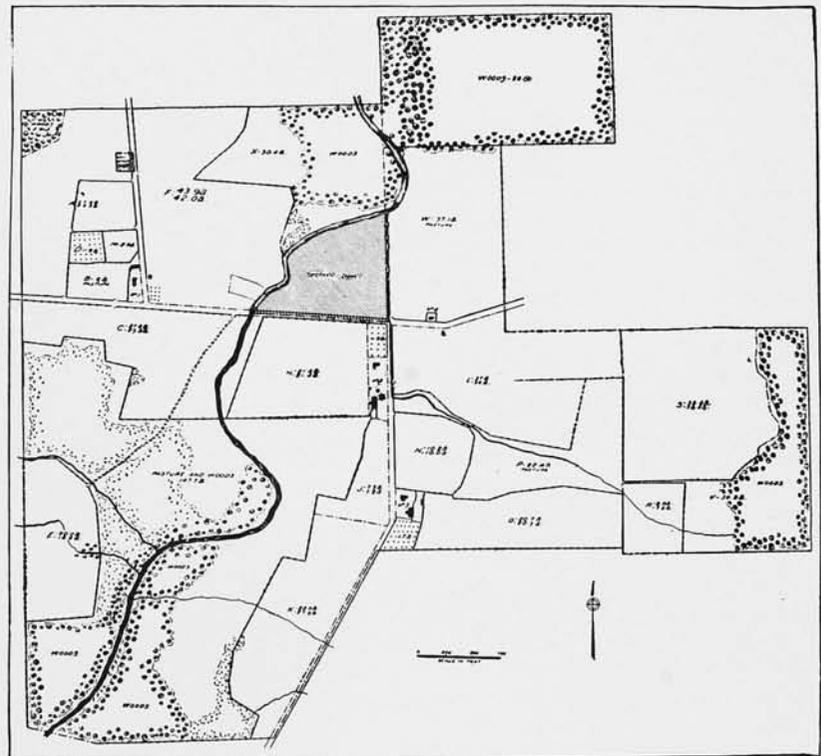
It takes much more time and study to care for a dairy of cows, or grow a crop of potatoes than it did 25 years ago. We are feeding balanced rations to the cows, trying to eradicate tuberculosis from our animals, and now remodeling of the dairy barns is taking place to meet the milk requirements to enable us to ship milk into the large cities. This last alone is a large undertaking and needs much careful attention. Then, too, with the many diseases affecting our farm crops we must spend more and more of our time on those things which pay best. Make each product serve some purpose on your farm and make it large enough so that it will add to the year's income. When we

**TABLE II**  
**Relation of Size of Farm to Efficiency in the Use of Man Labor, Horse Labor, and Investment in Machinery.**

Acres	Acres of crops per man	An. uni. ex. hor. per man	Ac. of crops per hor.	Val of ma. per cr.-p.a
30 or less	13	3	9.5	9.93
31—51	21	7	12.3	7.29
51—100	30	10	15.1	9.10
101—150	41	12	17.5	6.76
151—200	45	13	19.7	6.21
Over 200	57	15	21.2	5.45

factor for success on the farm. The greatest market for our hay and corn silage is through the dairy cow, so we should keep only those cows that are high producers, for there is no surer way to lose money than to work all summer growing crops to feed poor cows. If some of the crop land is poor, we will find it more profitable to put this into pasture and devote our time to working the better land. One doesn't have to decrease acres to get better crops which is so often men-

In order to find out whether or not our farm is profitable, we should keep some sort of accounts. Probably, for the time spent, an annual inventory of the farm and its equipment will give more information than any other account. Most farmers should keep a simple record of receipts and expenses, which will enable them to pick out the sources of income and devote their time to those things which pay, but if they are interested in the cost of production, a complete set of cost accounts should be kept. These accounts, if balanced at the end of the year, will give very valuable information. They will enable the farmer to study results for the purpose of cutting down costs, and is just as important to decrease costs of production a





## The Cornell Countryman

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Ithaca, New York

November, 1923

PART of a letter follows from a friend of THE COUNTRYMAN, in which various interesting comments are made.

"In riding through the land I have wondered if the farmer reaped its poetry with its hay. If he doesn't—and if he doesn't, I have enough faith in human nature to believe it is not because he can't, but because he doesn't know how—trained agriculturists must gather it for him. It seems to me this is one of the many opportunities farm journalism has. And THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN is on the right track.

"Men will work for money and they will work for the love of the work. The curse of industrialism is that money alone counts. The farmer has the advantage of his surroundings; and among other things you men can interpret these surroundings to him. It's not only a national job; it's a human job; and a man with an ideal—a big one—will help solve the farmer's problem as much as, say, the man with the tractor. For we humans do not live by bread alone."

We always enjoy such letters—they come all too seldom. The sentiment expressed is true, and there is poetry in the sunset, in the clouds, in the streams, in the waving fields of grain; but will the farmer—can he—see it? Viewed from an automobile these things are wholly beautiful, but from the top of a load of hay that one has just pitched on (from which elevation one gets a much finer view than from an auto) they are merely surroundings.

With the glorious sense of relaxation from toil, they have lost all picturesqueness. One is far more conscious of the restful swaying of the wagon and the comfortable softness of the hay. The length of the trip to the barn has a much greater appeal to the imagination, and one drifts off into a land where the crops not only grow themselves, but harvest themselves as well; where there are no chores to do and the stock grow fat on thin air; and naturally in this land there is nothing with which we are very familiar. The sky is different and the landscape is not a landscape, but an imagination-scape.

So, when his day is done, the weary farmer looks not to the things of his every-day life to offer him solace and rest from his work. He wants a change, and such a complete one that he will not be reminded of his labors of the day. And he goes out in search of the very things that from their monotony to him, drive the city man to the country. Perhaps the farmer sees the poetry of motion in the surging crowds of the town. Perhaps he wants a chance to gossip and visit with his friends. Who really knows?

Then will the farmer ever truly appreciate the world of beauty at his door? It's there; there's no doubt of that. If we can show it to him, and have him think meanwhile that he's wanting to be shown, good. We'll try.

THE Dairy Show in Syracuse was tremendously worth while. Bringing together men and ideas from some two score countries, it could not help being one of the greatest events of the year in a world-wide sense. Secretary Hughes's statement that "The World's Dairy Congress was more important and far-reaching than the disarmament conference" may be regarded as significant, and it comes from a man of respected opinion. True, the show at Syracuse was not exactly the same kind of an affair as the Washington Congress but it really amounted to a continuation of it.

Then the entertainment of some thousand or more guests here at the college was a big thing for Cornellians and for us in the Ag college in particular. It afforded the students a valuable opportunity to gain an idea of the scope and size of the dairy industry. Many availed themselves of the generous provision of the faculty of a day's excuse from classes to visit the Syracuse show, but such as could not go profited by the exercises in Bailey Hall to learn much of what is happening in the dairy world. And all of us were glad to be able to literally "show the world" what kind of a dairy building can be built if the state is willing to back the college, and its dedication was an event not soon to be forgotten. The new chemistry building came in for its share of admiration, and Cornell is proud of her new structures.

The students who did not go to Syracuse missed a wonderful opportunity, and the most we can do now is to urge them not to miss another one like it.



## Former Student Notes

Many former students were back to see the Colgate game October 20. Some of those who found time to break away from the old grindstone were: "Nels" Schaenen '23, "Ted" Buhl '22, "Johnnie" Vandervort '23, "Ja-k" Ford '23, "Jim" Hurd Sp. '23, Horace Manning '18, "Matty" Mattison '23, Paul Springer '23, "Spuds" Snader '20, "Pete" Corwith '16, and "Charlie" Backus '21.

'99 A.B., '01, Law — Professor George A. Everett writes from California that all is well with the world there, and that "the fishing is great." He recently landed a yellowtail weighing forty pounds. He expects to be back next fall to see how the rural church is getting along, but until then his address is 1135 Coast Boulevard, La Jolla, California.

'06 Sp.—Miss Clara M. Nixon has recently been appointed assistant professor of biology at the Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville, Georgia.

'07 W.C.—J. G. McKinley is now associated with the Dairymen's League, in their New York Offices at 120 W. 42nd St. By demonstrating his ability to hold such a position, Mr. McKinley has been engaged as superintendent of production for the entire league organization.

'08 W.C.—Mr. H. N. Wells has been county agent in Sullivan County, New Hampshire, during the past nine years. His latest achievement is a campaign to rid the county of bovine tuberculosis, making it the first county in the state practically free from the disease.

'09 B.S.—S. F. Willard, Jr., is department manager for the Fottler, Fiske, Rauson Co., "The Seed Store," 12-13 Faneuil Hall Square, Boston, Massachusetts.

'10 B.S.A.—On August 1, Philip H. Elwood, Jr., assumed his new duties as professor of landscape architecture and head of the Department of Landscape architecture in Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, where the present organization consists of four full-time men and one stenographer. Elwood will be the president's advisor

on the landscape development of the campus. He has been commissioned to prepare complete plans for the new Ohio State Fair at Columbus, as well as a number of other projects. While in Ohio, he has been instrumental in fostering the state-park idea, and is publishing an historic and scenic map



**Charles F. Shaw B.S. '03 is head of the department of soil technology in the University of California and has done much distinguished work in soil study and survey problems. On recent sabbatical leave, Professor Shaw made extensive study of soils in Hawaii and New Zealand and in Australia, working with the New South Wales Water Commission, drew up plans for distribution of limited supplies of irrigation water for undeveloped lands. Professor Shaw is one of our leading educators in soil studies.**

of Ohio in cooperation with the University and the Ohio Archeological Society. He attended the recent conference of landscape architecture instructors at Cornell, and says it was a great treat. He was especially pleased to see the improvements in Cascadilla Gorge.

'10 B.S.—C. E. Snyder is running his father's potato and dairy farm at Pittstown, New Jersey.

'11 B.S.—Jackson Demary has been teaching in the middle west for the past five years. He is also owner of a 110-acre farm near Seneca Falls.

'12 B.S.—Professor Harry Embleton, formerly head of the poultry department of the State of Oklahoma and later of Colorado, has been appointed head of the poultry department of the University of Arizona.

'12 B.S.—R. H. Hamilton is the Rochester representative of the Grange League Farmers Exchange. His address is 100 Gibbs St., Rochester.

'13 B.S., '14 M.S.—Alfred C. Hottes is assistant professor of floriculture at Ohio State University. In connection with his teaching work he has written several standard books on gardening and floriculture.

'13 W.C.—Charles Osborne is farm superintendent of a vegetable research farm at Riverhead, Long Island. The farm was established two years ago for experimental work on vegetables, for the special benefit of Long Island farmers, and comes under the directorship of Professor Thompson of the vegetable gardening department.

'13 B.S.—I. Clair Reed attended the Alpha Gamma Rho banquet at the University Club, Syracuse, October 8, during the National Dairy Show. Mr. Reed is farming at Oakfield and is interested in pure bred Holsteins.

'14, '15 B.S.—Victor A. Acer holds the position of sales manager with Spencer Kellogg and Sons, Inc., Buffalo.

'14 B.S.—W. L. Allen called at the college on October 18. Since graduating Mr. Allen has been on his farm in Salisbury, Maryland. With his father and two brothers, one of whom is A. G. Allen '16, he is engaged in the operation of about 1,000 acres devoted chiefly to fruit. Aside from a young orchard, he has 25,000 bearing



## What Farm Machinery Has Done

**B**EFORE farm machinery came into use, the labor of over 90% of the people was required to furnish the necessary food and clothing, and even then famine was always close at hand. Under such conditions there was little time for invention or production of the many devices which make life so comfortable and so well worth living today.

But with the coming of farm machinery in the early years of the nineteenth century, assuring an adequate supply of food and clothing and freeing millions of men for other occupations, the whole status of living was revolutionized. New inventions multiplied. Science and civilization advanced by leaps and bounds. The world progressed faster and farther than in all the ages before.

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company had an active hand in this development. Since 1842, our undivided efforts have been given to the production of the most efficient power farming machinery it was possible to build.



## J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.

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

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

peach trees and 5,000 bearing apple trees. The nursery business is also developed in connection with the fruit farm.

'14 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Card announce the birth of a daughter, Helen Louise, on August 3.

'14 B.S.—Lawrence J. Motycka is an instructor in bacteriology and pathology in the College of Medicine of the University of Kentucky.

'14 B.S.—Meredith C. Wilson is an

agriculturist with the United States Department of Agriculture, and is living at 2,900 Carlton Avenue, Northeast, Washington. He is chairman of the Board of Governors of the Washington Cornell Alumni Society for the year 1923-24.

'14 B.S.—Miss Marjory Alexander Wright, daughter of Professor and Mrs. Charles B. Wright, and William H. Upson were married on August 18 in Middlebury, Vermont. Their ad-

dress is 135 Mayfield Avenue, Akron, Ohio.

'14 B.S.—“Dud” Alleman, a former member of THE COUNTRYMAN board is with the Gannett Publishing Company, as editor of *The Maine Farmer*, and may be addressed at 100 Western Avenue, Augusta, Maine.

'15 B.S.—After spending seven years as a bacteriologist in the State Laboratory in Albany, Israel Cohan has resigned his position to become effective October 1. He has been nominated for an army scholarship through the War Department, and expects to matriculate this fall at Tufts Dental College, Boston. His present address is 100 Herkimer St., Albany, N. Y.

'15 B.S.—Mabel Clara Copley spent the summer in Europe with a party from Buffalo, visiting England, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and Scotland. While in France they visited the battlefields and saw acres of poppies blooming in Flanders. Miss Copley is teaching in the School of Industrial Arts, Mt. Vernon.

'15 B.S.—Our congratulations go out to Mr. Koch, who has just recently captained a team of his high school students to victory in the recent cattle judging contests at the State Fair at Syracuse. Mr. Koch is well liked in Alden, where he has been teaching agriculture since his graduation from Cornell.

'15 B.S.—Leave of absence for this year has been granted to Professor Everett A. Piester of the Iowa State College to permit him to do graduate work in the University of Michigan. His new mailing address is 12 Geddes Heights, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

'15 B.S.—Chas. F. Stansbury is employed as a chemist by the Gypsum Co. in Akron. Chas., Jr., his two-year-old son, is making wonderful progress in his main business of growing.

'15 B.S.—L. J. Steele for the past two years has been general manager of the Empire State Potato Growers Co-operative Association, Inc. His office is at 209 Davis Building, Rochester.

'15 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Wilson announce the birth of a daughter, Priscilla Maver, on September 24. They are living at 1356 Evergreen Avenue, Plainfield, New Jersey.

'16 B.S.—J. C. Corwith stopped over for the Colgate game on his return from an auto trip up-state. He is farming in partnership with his father at Water Mill.

'16—Victor M. Buck, located at Ebolowa, Cameroun, West Africa, has visited his home at Lagrangeville on his first furlough since leaving Cornell.

'16 B.S.—Stanley W. Cotton is secretary and treasurer of the Ithaca Dairy Products, Incorporated, 701 West State St. They manufacture the finest quality of butter in large quantities. Mr. Cotton was formerly with the George M. Oyster Company, market milk dealers, in Washington, D. C.

'16 B.S.—H. J. Curtis is teaching in the state school of agriculture at Cobleskill.

'16 B.S., '18 A.B.—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Griswold (Dorothy E. Griffith '18) have returned from Italy, and recently spent a short time with Griswold's mother in Ithaca before going to Cleveland, where he has a position as landscape architect.

'16 B.S.—F. M. Tibbitts has been acting as advertising solicitor for the Dairymen's League News in the western territory during the past two years. His office is at 1008 Otis Building, Chicago, Ill.

'17 B.S.—Byron A. Allen is acting in capacity of vice-president and general manager of the Great Barrington Manufacturing Company, located at Great Barrington, Massachusetts. Mr. Allen states that although manufacturing sheets and spreads from cotton goods is somewhat remote from agriculture, he still retains a keen interest in agricultural activities and enjoys his spare moments in an 80 x 40 ft. garden.

'17 B.S.—C. T. Davison is now with the Freeport Manufacturing Company located at Brooklyn. He has recently built a new home at Carleton Avenue and Huntington road, Port Washington, Long Island.

'17 B.S.—A son, William Doolittle, Jr., was born on July 11 to Mr. and Mrs. William D. Crim of Scarsdale.

'17 B.S.—Orson N. Eaton is employed by the United States Department of Agriculture in the Bureau of Animal Industry, at Beltsville, Maryland.

'17 B.S.—Roger E. Stewart has been admitted to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City.

'18 B.S.—Edwin G. Batsford is with the United States Department of Agriculture and is located in Chicago. His mailing address is 506 City Hall Square Building.

'18, '21 B.S.—Clarence P. Hotson took up his duties this fall as assistant professor of English in the University of Maine. He and Mrs. Hotson have taken an apartment in Orono, and



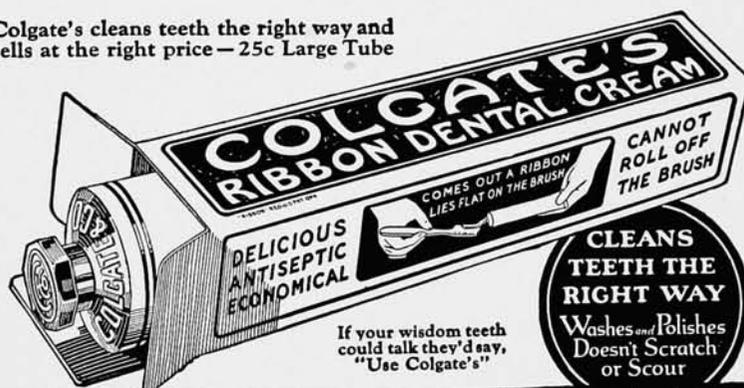
## PROTECTION

In stormy weather your family is protected by rubber clothes and boots to prevent colds and other illness.

In good weather or bad, the enamel of your teeth (the protective outer covering) needs to be cared for against the constant attack of decay. Mothers and school teachers should see that children's teeth are brushed at least twice a day with safe dental cream, to remove food particles in which harmful decay germs breed.

Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream contains no grit, no harmful drugs or chemicals. Children use Colgate's regularly and willingly because of its delicious flavor. It is recommended by more Dentists than any other dentifrice.

Colgate's cleans teeth the right way and sells at the right price—25c Large Tube



Truth in Advertising Implies Honesty in Manufacture

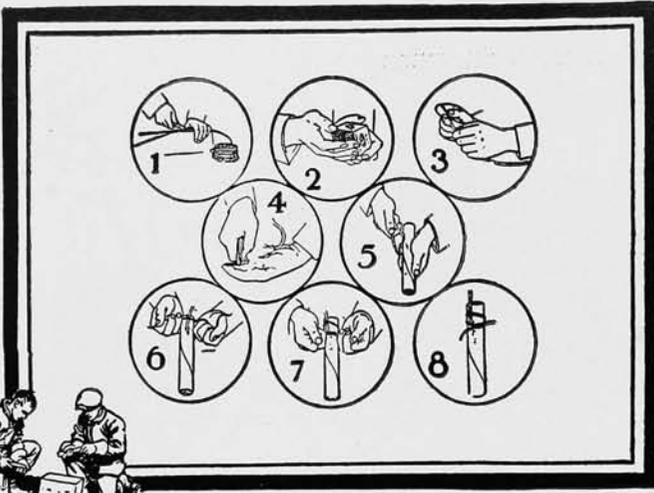
their mailing address is Post Office Box 222. Last year Hotson was an instructor in English in the Michigan Agricultural College.

'18 Ex.—J. B. Kirkland is superintendent of George Junior Republic at Freeville.

'18 B.S.—Esther Tibbitts Royce

and Richard Austin Waite of Middlefield, Massachusetts, were married on October 6. Miss Royce was assistant home demonstration agent in Seneca and Monroe Counties. She then became home demonstration agent in Cayuga County until she resigned to take up similar work in Berkshire

2



## How to Prepare the Dynamite Charge for Ditching

**C**UT the fuse of a length to project from top of hole. Be sure cut is made squarely across fuse, not diagonally.

Remove one blasting cap from box with the fingers. (Do not use a wire, stick or any hard object.) Next, slip cap on end of fuse and crimp securely with cap crimper.

Punch a hole diagonally in side of cartridge with pointed handle of cap crimper and insert cap with fuse attached. To keep cap from slipping out, tie a string around fuse and then around cartridge.

If the shot is to be fired by electric blasting machine, prime the cartridge with an electric blasting cap in the same manner as described above.

The subsequent steps in ditching with dynamite will be described in future issues of this paper.

The new du Pont Low Freezing 50% or 60% Straight Dynamite is the most economical year-'round ditching explosive. It is effective even in below-zero weather. Dumorite should be used for stump-blasting and tree-planting. It costs less per stick than other dynamites—and is non-freezing.

*We shall be glad to send any student or graduate, free upon request, a copy of the "Farmers' Handbook of Explosives" containing full information on the use of explosives for all kinds of agricultural work.*

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County, Massachusetts. Mr. Waite was also with the Berkshire County Extension until July, 1923, Mr. and Mrs. Waite will reside at Fair Fields Farm, Williamstown, Massachusetts, after November 1.

'18 B.S.—James D. Tregurtha is a chemist with the Newark Milk and Cream Company, 20 Bridge Street, Newark, New Jersey. He is living at 287 North Sixth Street.

'18 B.S.—Charles F. Gilman is an instructor of farming and gardening in the New York City Reformatory for Boys. He is living at 179 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn.

'18 B. S.—Paulino J. Gonzalez is a chemist at the laboratory of the department of agriculture of the Mexican government, and is located at Calle Tacuba 46, Mexico City, Mexico.

'18 Ex.—Arthur William Heim is a stock trader at 524 Walnut Street, Reading, Pennsylvania.

'18 B.S.—E. B. McGranaghan has established himself in the real estate business in Olean. His address is 113 North 6th Street.

'18 B.S.—Hubert H. Moon is operating a farm in Burke, Virginia.

'19 B.S.—D. B. Brooks has charge of the animal husbandry department in the state agricultural school at Morristown.

'19 B.S., '20 M.S.—Marian R. Preistly '19 was married on September 6 to William Walter Frank, a graduate of Princeton, who served in France for eighteen months. Mr. and Mrs. Frank will make their home at 1001 B Avenue, Lawton, Okla.

'19 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. James G. Pritchard of Interlaken announce the birth of their daughter, Jane Elinor, August 20.

'19 B.S.—"Steve" and Mrs. H. A. Stevenson announce the arrival of Howard Arthur, Jr., September 28.

'19 Sp.—Charles Silcox has a position in the seed department of the Grange League Federation at Syracuse.

'19 Grad; '20 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Dietze, Jr., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Charlotte Amy Dietze, to Burton M. Ashley, on March 24, at New Orleans. Mr. and Mrs. Ashley are at home at 101 Furman Avenue, Asheville, North Carolina.

'19 B.S.—Cuthbert B. Fraser is production manager for the King Sewing Machine Company of Buffalo. He lives at 205 Linwood Avenue.

'19 B.S.—A daughter was born on April 4 to Mr. and Mrs. Maynard E. Hall (Edna L. Dean '19) of Schenectady.

'19 B.S., '22 LLD.—George H. Russell, after graduating from the State College of Agriculture at Cornell, taught nature study under Mrs. A. B. Comstock, professor of that department. Then, deciding to enter the Law College here, he took a 3-year

course, graduating in '22. Since that time he has been with the law firm of Newman and Newman in Ithaca. He was admitted to the Bar on May 3 by the Appellate Division at Albany. He will be with the same firm and expects to reside at 123 Roberts Place on Cornell Heights.

'19 Ex.—William Barton Greenwood is in the service of the U. S. government as a fund accountant. His address is 2633 12th Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

'19 B.S.—Mary T. Haines is in the fruit and truck farming business in Moorestown, New Jersey.

'19 Ph.D.—H. A. Philips is head of the department of geography in the State Teachers College at Warrensburg, Missouri. His address is 517 South Holden Street.

'19 B.S.—Bernard A. Eger is manager of the Brant Lumber Company of Lakewood, New Jersey.

'19 B.S.—Charles G. Seelbach is engaged in the fur business in Buffalo. His address is 1163 Kensington Ave.

'20 B.S.—Francis Davenport, with brother and friends, was in town for the Colgate football game. "Davy" rowed Varsity Crew in '20. He is farming at Accord.

'20 B.S.—Ward A. Rodwell is teaching agriculture in the Chateraugay High School, Chateraugay.

'20 B.S.—James Beiermeister is now with the Park and Pollard Company with headquarters at Troy. Mr. Beiermeister was in charge of the Holstein sale at the National Dairy Show.

'21 B.S.—Daniel S. Beam was married on August 2 to Gertrude S. Stevens of Honeoye. He is a dealer in flour, feed, and grain in Hemlock.

'21 B.S.—Harry J. Donovan spent the summer as master of a boy's camp at Queedy Lake in the Berkshires. His residence address is changed to 77 Beach Avenue, Larchmont, N. Y., and his business address is 2317 Woolworth Building, New York.

'21 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. James E. Knott of Ithaca announce the birth of their son, James Edward, Jr., on August 24. Mrs. Knott was formerly Deborah Cummings '21. Knott is a graduate student in the Department of Vegetable Gardening.

'21 B.S.—W. J. Kuhrt, who spent a year with the Grange Farmers Exchange, is now a research chemist with the United States Department of Agriculture.

'21 B.S.—Frances Ann Lathrop, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence L. Lathrop, and Arthur Deagon, Jr., were married on September 15 in St. Louis. They are at home at Apartment D-3, Cynthia Court, Tulsa, Okla.

'21 B.S., '22 M.F.—Lillian G. Northrop, daughter of Mrs. Mary H. Nor-

(Continued on page 55)

# THE CREAM of the JEST

Hiram, driving a load of Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed from the dealer's, passed his near-sighted neighbor, Eben, on the road. Both pulled up to a halt to exchange greetings.

"Whatcha been buyin', Hiram?" asked the near-sighted one, straining his eyes at the pile of Buffalo sacks.

"Buyin' Buffalo, natcherly, Eben."

"Well now, my eyes *are* gittin' bad. Course if I'd seen 'twere feed sacks piled up I'd a knowed 'twas Buffalo, first off. But I couldn't make 'em out. Thought maybe 'twas a couple o' new cows."

"Your eyes ain't so bad, Eben. There's durn little difference 'tween a load of Buffalo an' a couple o' new cows,—either'll give me as much new extra milk!"

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

Hiram's confidence in Buffalo as a milk maker is shared by thousands of farmers—another reason why it is

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AND

EVERY GOOD DAIRY RATION



23% Protein



40% Protein

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New York

Chicago

Also Manufacturers of

### Factors for Success on Farms

(Continued from page 47)

the teaching received in the college could be put into practice on the farm. The following table will answer this better than I can do. Since 1911 the farm management department has been cooperating with a

group of farmers in keeping complete sets of cost accounts. At first there were no college graduates on the list, but in the last few years, college trained men have taken on this work and the result of such training is shown below in Table III.

In my senior year at Cornell, my

farms were owned at this time by one man but run as separate units, two being rented and the others being operated by the owner. The tillable land was divided into sixty-four crop fields averaging 4.3 acres each. There were in 1914 a total of eight patches of corn, nine of oats, thirty-eight of hay, two of millet, two of cabbage, four of potatoes, and one of buckwheat. Some of these patches were farmed together when in hay but the land had been plowed in the sixty-four fields shown on the map.

As soon as we took possession we worked the entire area as one farm, but used all the farmsteads. Farmstead 2 is the real center of farm operations because it was the one most centrally located; the cows are kept here and the house is occupied by one hired man. The house at farmstead 1 is occupied by the owner, who keeps his team and the young stock in the adjoining barns. The house at farmstead 3 is occupied by another hired man, who keeps his team in the adjoining barn, and the fourth house is used for the other regular hired man. All the hired help are married men and board themselves. Each man, when possible, works in the fields that are most convenient, and hay for sale is drawn to the most convenient barn.

A plan of rearrangement of fields was decided upon and in two years many fences and field lines were taken up which resulted in the plan shown in Figure 2. This map shows twelve crop fields averaging 23.4 acres each instead of sixty-four of 4.3 acres each. This is not an ideal layout and never will be as many of the fields are irregular in shape and must always remain so because of topography. Each year more stone fences are removed and portions of the pasture land drained to make larger and better shaped fields. The final arrangement will be seven fields averaging 50 acres each.

These few facts may serve to clear hazy notions in some people's heads about practical farm management and its application. Persons never having done any study in it do not appreciate the value, significance, and scope of this comparatively new farm science, and great predictions are made for it in the future.

TABLE III.

Averages for Farms Operated by Persons with Different Degrees of Education, 1919\*

	College graduates	Winter course students	Men with no agricultural college training
Number of farms .....	10	12	17
Capital at beginning of year.....	\$22,225.65	\$24,917.54	\$20,992.75
Value of farm .....	\$17,606.15	\$15,919.38	\$14,313.07
Acres per farm .....	219	171	153
Acres of crops .....	117	110	89
Man equivalent .....	3.0	2.87	2.35
Cost of human labor per hour.....	\$0.4458	\$0.4312	\$0.4523
Hours worked per man per year.....	2,999	3,141	3,111
Number of horses.....	4.9	5.0	4.2
Pounds of grain per horse.....	2,789	2,857	2,662
Hours of labor taking care of horses	113	115	134
Hours worked per horse per day.....	3.3	2.9	2.8
Cost per hour of horse labor.....	\$0.2371	\$0.2403	\$0.2688
No. of farms having 6 or more cows	6	9	13
Number of cows per farm.....	18.0	22.7	17.6
Pounds of grain per cow.....	1,888	1,814	1,556
Pounds of hay per cow.....	3,798	3,796	3,934
Hours of labor taking care of cows..	162	156	198
Pounds of milk per cow.....	6,791	6,708	5,907
Profit or loss per cow.....	+\$20.00	+\$19.71	-\$0.82
Value of operator's labor in addition to privileges .....	\$1,340.00	\$1,302.00	\$1,124.00
Value of operator's farm privileges..	\$692.12	\$693.71	\$676.90
Labor income .....	\$3,395.21	\$2,422.78	\$1,135.14

\*Cost Accounts for Six Years on Some Successful New York Farms. Cornell Bul. 414. 1923.

brother, who had taken special work in the college, and I, purchased four farms with a total of 650 acres adjoining the home farm, and set about to put some of the farm management principles into practice. As you see, size came first. Increasing the size of a farm is one of the easiest things we can do, but it is usually the last. If a farm is not successful we will try every method conceivable to increase profits before purchasing more land. For this reason we bought size and then we put diversity into play, making cows about one-half of the business and turning the other half into cash crops such as potatoes, cabbage

and hay. Owing to the small amount of capital to invest, we started with grade cows, but as time has gone along we have improved the herd by changing to purebreds, all the time gradually increasing the crop production. A complete set of cost account books was introduced at the start and has been kept ever since. I feel that for the time spent on the books there is a larger return than from any other part of the farm business.

One of the problems which confronts every farmer is the farm layout. The accompanying figure shows the general layout of the farms when we purchased them in 1915. These

Across the street sits a lady  
Who rocks and rocks away—  
I wonder how many miles she's gone  
Since this time yesterday.

If I was such a lady  
And owned a rocking chair,  
I'd put some wheels where the rockers are  
And try to get somewhere. —G. R. Van Allen

### Former Student Notes

(Continued from page 53)

throp of Rochester, and Walter W. Simmonds '21, also of Rochester, were married in the Lake Avenue Baptist Church of Rochester on September 20. They will make their home in Buffalo.

'21 B.S.—J. S. Malone is the Grange League Farmers Exchange representative in St. Lawrence County.

'21 B.S.—James McConnell is the assistant for the Buffalo district of the Grange League Farmers Exchange. His mail should be sent care of G. L. F. Exchange, Buffalo.

'21 B.S.—James Beckley Palmer is vocational director at the Edinboro State Normal School, Edinboro, Pennsylvania.

'21 B.S.—Ralph J. Quackenbush is in the membership service department of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., 120 West Forty-second Street, New York City.

'22 B.S.—Adrian Franklin Blume and Miss Jeanette A. Nichols of Ithaca were married September 26, 1923. They will live at Gould Farm, Great Barrington, Massachusetts, where Mr. Blume is farm manager and social worker.

'22 B.S.—"Bos" Bosworth, who is in the United States forest service, was in Ithaca for a few days during the first of October.

'22 Ex.—M. F. Campbell of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, represents the Grange League Farmers Exchange in the northern part of his state.

'22 B.S., '23 M.S.—Roger B. Corbett is working for his Ph.D. by collecting data on the Cooperative Packing Association.

'22 B.S.—Chester Coughran Davis was married to Miss Ruth Weyer of Hamburg, July 23, 1923. "Jeff" is assistant county agent of Erie County.

'22 B.S.—Since the first of July, Harold F. Little has been with the New York Fire Rating Insurance Organization. He is located in Auburn, and his mail address is Box 147.

'22 Ex.—Markley Moore is in the employ of the Lukers Steel Company with residence at 1415 East Lincoln Road, Coatesville, Pennsylvania.

'22 Ph.—L. J. Norton, former assistant professor in agricultural economics here is now instructing in the department of commerce at the University of Illinois, Urbana.

'22 Grad.—Professor W. A. Maw, a graduate student in the Cornell poultry department in 1922, has been promoted to be head of the poultry department of MacDonald College, Quebec, Canada, succeeding Professor M.



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Undergraduates are not desired because they will be of more value to themselves when they complete their studies. Graduates will be given further information upon application if the applicant's age, education and full history of business connections are given in first letter. A clear snapshot or recent photograph must be enclosed. Address

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A. Jull, of national reputation. Professor Jull resigned to come to the United States Department of Agriculture as head of its poultry department.

'22 B.S.—Martha Parrott writes: "The work I am doing here may be of interest to THE COUNTRYMAN. I am helping with the extension work of Penn N. I. A. School. Penn School is the oldest school of negroes in the country and one of the most interesting. It's developed almost entirely in relation to the rural community (which contains six thousand negroes and fifty whites) rather than the boarding pupils. So the extension work is quite important and I am helping with the home gardens and community acres. The teaching force is all colored except the principal, her assistant, and myself."

'22 B.S.—Elizabeth Pratt is doing settlement work at Christodora House, 147 Avenue B, New York, and is studying dramatic expression.

'22 B.S.—Erwin Rutherford is now located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. As a member of the Bachelors' Boat Club, "Ruth" has won several medals rowing a single scull.

'22 B.S., '23 M.S.—T. C. Tang has been traveling in England, France,

Belgium, and Germany during the past six months. He will spend the winter in Italy with his cousin, who is the Chinese minister at Rome, and will return with him to China next spring. His address is care of Chinese Legation, Rome, Italy.

'22 B.S.—Gladys M. Purdy is teacher of homemaking in Bath.

'22 B.S.—John J. Smith died at his home at 227 Cuyler Avenue, Trenton, New Jersey, last August. He leaves a wife who is living at Geneseo.

'23 B. S.—Mr. and Mrs. Orin S. Bacon announce the marriage of their daughter, Lillian Mary Bacon to Carl H. Shiebler on September 14 at Canandaigua.

'23 B.S.—Margaret P. Bateman has sailed for her home in Johannesburg, South Africa, and will devote herself to the introduction of American ideas in health education into the schools of South Africa.

'23 B.S.—Ted Baldwin, former member of the Varsity Crew, is touring the world. He was heard of last from London on October 6.

'23 Ex.—Nelson Schaenen visited us a few days ago and states he is running a 160-acre farm with 40 cows at Baskville Ridge, New Jersey.

"Nels" rowed on the world beating frosh crew of 1920.

'23 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Danes announce the marriage of their daughter, Jean Louise Danes, to John Allan Blue, Jr., on August 23 in Homer. Mr. and Mrs. Blue are making their home at 18 Teresa Pl., Buffalo.

'23 B.S.—Roger W. DeBaun has taken up his duties as associate editor of "New Jersey Agriculture," published at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick.

'23 B.S.—"Norm" Eason is assistant farm bureau manager in Montgomery County.

'23 Ex.—Mr. and Mrs. Ted Farley (Ruth Wickes) announce the birth of a son on October 20. They are living in Schenectady, where Mr. Farley is employed by the General Electric Co.

'23 B.S.—Jack Ford, who toured Europe last summer is now located in Binghamton, where he is employed in The Flower Shop.

'23 B.S.—"Eddie" Gaunt, county club agent for Middlesex County, New Jersey, was in town for the Williams football game.

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—on swine, sheep  
beef cattle and horses—and one  
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'23 Ex.—K. Walter Doelling is foreman in charge of Mexican labor and general vineyard work for the Earl Fruit Company of the Sierra Vista Ranch at Delano, Kern County, California.

'23 B.S.—“Chil” (C. H.) Leonard, former editor of *THE COUNTRYMAN*, recently lectured in Trumansburg on his trip through Europe this past summer. The occasion was the weekly meeting of a local church society. He has also a diary account of some parts of his travels in the current number of *The Cornell Era*.

'23 B.S.—Wilfred F. Smith, business manager of *THE COUNTRYMAN* last year, underwent a series of three operations from which he is now well on the road to recovery at his home in Livingston Manor.

'23 B.S.—A. E. “Ace” Ray is now with the Park and Pollard Company with headquarters at Ithaca. He has been located in Boston, Massachusetts, Buffalo and Maine. He is selling all kinds of feed which are manufactured by his company and he handles all a farmer needs along that line.

'23 S.P.—“Jim” (Leland C.) Hurd visited friends in Ithaca over the week end of October 19-20 and says that af-

ter his return from Europe with “Jack” (John W.) Ford '23, he went immediately to his home town of Holley. He is at present assisting his father in the wholesale and retail meat business and studying law. Hurd expects to enter politics, and has his plans laid for future residence in Washington.

'23 B.S.—“Bob” Hamilton is manager of the Rochester branch of the Grange League Farmers' Exchange. He was managing editor of *THE COUNTRYMAN* last year.

'23 M.S.—D. D. Harkness is teaching high school at Watkins.

'23 M.S.—J. S. Hathcock, instructor in agricultural economics last year, is now at Rutgers College in New Jersey where he holds a fellowship.

'23 B.S.—The marriage of Mary A. Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Wood, and Eldred W. Hoffman, took place on September 20 at the home of the bride in Jacksonville. Justin C. Curtis '23 was best man, and Jennie A. Curtis '24 played the wedding march. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman will make their home in New Valparaiso, Florida.

'23 B.S.—Eva Peplinski, women's editor of *THE COUNTRYMAN* last year,

and better known to us as “Polly Pep,” announced her engagement during the summer to Willard C. Drumm of Niverville. Mr. Drumm was president of the Stone Club last year.

'23 B.S.—Malcolm Smith of Rochester is now employed in the Geneva Experiment station at Geneva.

'23 B.S.—Irene L. Hower is teaching domestic science at Lake Mahopac.

'23 B.S.—A. P. Jahn is in the United States forest service and is stationed at Flagstaff, Arizona.

'23 B.S.—Milton T. Lewis is now graduate assistant in plant breeding at Penn. State and is working for his M. S. degree.

'23 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Al Mogensen (Adele Dean) announce the arrival of a daughter.

'23 B.S.—“Les” Reineke joined the navy immediately after graduating, and hopes to realize soon his present ambition of getting into marine aviation.

'24 Ex.—Frank J. Walrath is professor of agricultural economics in the College of Agriculture at the University of Porto Rico at Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

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## FORMAL DAIRY DEDICATION ATTRACTS MANY NOTABLES

### Delegates Prove Good Listeners As Six Speakers Spout

Simple though impressive was the dedication of the new Dairy building held in Bailey Hall on October 13. The relation which exists between scientific agricultural education and the welfare of the nation was a keynote which found a responsive chord in the minds of the cosmopolitan audience. The presence of some 70 of the delegates to the World's Dairy Congress added an international flavor to the event.

#### Professor Stocking Presides

Professor W. A. Stocking, retiring head of the dairy department, who presided, introduced Lieutenant Governor George R. Lunn as the first speaker, who presented the building to the University while saying that the only sure way to prosperity is through education, of which the new building is typical. That he always had a warm place in his heart for the dairy industry he ascribed to the fact that he was born on a farm and spent the first six months of his life in search and research of this important question.

President Livingston Farrand, the second speaker, accepted the building on behalf of the University, enlarging upon the responsibility assumed in connection with the use of this additional mark of progress which the state had placed in its custody, and mentioning that Cornell like all great state universities represented the realization that there cannot be true vitality in the world without recognition of the necessity of enlarging through research the boundaries of knowledge.

#### A Bit o' Scotch Wit

The next speaker, William A. Mather, chairman of the farmers' joint committee for the promotion of education in agriculture and home economics, and a prominent Jefferson County farmer, added a few well-deserved words in praise of the way in which the work of the college is carried on by teachers and extension workers, following which Professor Robert Wallace, emeritus professor of agriculture in the University of Edinburgh, spoke for the foreign delegates, acknowledging with true Scotch wit and courtesy the value of the dairy congress and of such buildings as this as an originator and disseminator of helpful agricultural information.

Stating that this ceremony marked the culmination of the most imposing structure ever built for the advancement of the leading line of agricultural progress in a most richly endowed institution of learning, Professor H. L. Russell, Dean of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, traced at length the history of dairy science

## OUR NEW DAIRY BUILDING

Erection authorized by act of Legislature, April 12, 1920.

State Architects: Louis F. Pilcher and Sullivan W. Jones; supervising architect, Albert L. Brockway.

Contractors: J. D. Taylor Construction Company, Syracuse; George H. Drake, Buffalo, N. Y.; William H. Taylor, Allentown, Pa.; Fred T. Ley, Springfield, Mass.

Contract price: \$397,000.

Equipment Cost: Approximately \$200,000. The total cost of the building and equipment is about 0.29 of 1 per cent of the value of New York's dairy products for one year.

Size: Head building 63 by 170 feet; wing 88 by 88 feet and 113 by 177 feet; floor space 83,000 square feet.

Cornerstone laid March 3, 1922.

Dedicated October 13, 1923.

Purposes: For the training of students in scientific and practical phases of the dairy industries, and for research.

since its earliest beginnings. As the last speaker on the program, Dean A. R. Mann summed up what he conceived to be the ultimate purposes for which a state college is founded, saying that the whole function of a state college is to make straight and clear the way for the freeing of the spirit of the man who works the land from whatever tyranny of time, place, or condition there may be, not by running away from his task, but by mastering it. The singing of the Alma Mater most appropriately concluded the dedication.

## B. A. EXTENDS GLAD-HAND AT INFORMAL GATHERING

Professor Bristow Adams' Monday night gatherings, full of the spirit of good comradeship, sociability, hot chocolate and cookies, were recommenced on the evening of October 1st, with Mrs. Adams reigning supreme until the eats were served. The students who took advantage of this opportunity in order to become acquainted with 'Bristow' were forced to forego the pleasure of hearing him as he was summoned to Syracuse in connection with the National Dairy Exhibition. He assures us, however, that he will be among those present from this day until his next 'exile'. He also takes this opportunity of extending an invitation to every ambitious student in the college.

## DOUGHNUTS AND DANCING POPULARIZE AG ASSEMBLY

### Dry Get-Together Decidedly Damp- ened As Students Keg the Cider

The first Ag Assembly of the year was staged in Roberts Hall on the evening of October 16. As an opener, the "Footwarmers", a nine-piece orchestra, played "No, No, Nora," followed by "My Sweetie Went Away" and other concoctions which were interrupted by President Rodwell in his redress and welcome.

#### Dean Mann Drops a Hint

The president first introduced Dean Mann as the busiest man in the University. The Dean then proceeded to prove the statement by saying that he had a large freshman class, for which he was pleased, and a still larger list of demands for the state legislature this fall. The list included a new building for the department of rural engineering and farm mechanics, some new calf barns, big enough for the bulls and an appropriation for organizing a course in agricultural business training.

He also made a statement to the effect that every student, especially the new men, should look around for a tractor or a calf or some other worthy objective and keep his eyes in that direction so that when he mapped out his course he could see whether or not the subjects he elected would help the calf or put mud in the carbureter.

#### Vocal Cooperation

Professors R. H. Wheeler, L. H. McDaniels, O. F. Curtis, and W. I. Myers represented the College faculties by singing a couple of well-harmonized lullabys. D. J. Wickham '24, touched upon college athletics, with and without co-educational support, and the orchestra played "I Love Her" and "Oh Gee, Oh Gosh, Oh Golly, I'm in Love," until cider and doughnuts so worked upon the men as to cause them to couple with the aesthetic pursuits of the women at large.

## BARTENDER'S REGISTRATION DOUBLE THAT OF LAST YEAR

This year the hotel management division, which was started a year ago as part of the School of Home Economics, has been extended. Professor Blackmore gives a course in hotel textiles, and Professor Warner a course in the essentials of decoration and furnishing. An advanced course in food preparation has been added and Assistant Professor Meek, in charge of the division, is giving an advanced course in hotel organization. The registration of last year has been doubled—now numbering 70 men and 2 girls.

Erma E. Hollen, nutrition specialist in Extension, has recently received her M. S. in Nutrition from Columbia.

## WHEREIN RURAL ED. AGREES TO TEACH A "PROF" OR TWO

### Which Causes Some Potent Comment on the Lower Quadrangle

The department of rural education has at last established a course in educational psychology which is designed to meet the needs of the professors and instructors of the College of Agriculture and eventually, the needs of the students of the College as well.

The course is number 22, section 2, of the department of rural education. The lectures are given in Caldwell Hall, 282 on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11—12:30 by Professor Paul J. Kruse, one of the foremost and ablest educational psychologists in the country today. The topics treated in the course are the same as those of course 2 of the same department, namely; the original nature of man; instincts and capacities; laws of learning; habit formation; practice and improvement; transfer of training; mental fatigue and individual differences, but are modified to meet the needs of mature students.

### No Examinations

As the course was established to meet the needs of the entire college, each department is urged to send at least one representative, but the departments are by no means limited to this number and all those who find the hours convenient are also welcome.

Through some inadvertence on the part of the printer of the 1923-24 announcement, omission was made of the phrase which extended an invitation to the professors and instructors of other colleges to attend the class and those members of the student body and of the faculty who noticed this omission, have expressed their views on the subject and some of their statements are given below:

### Prominent Professors Quoted

Professor I. B. Hanged of the English department says in part, "The omission is a grave error and might be construed as an insult to, and by a finer nature than mine."

Professor U. O. Favors of the medical department says: "I have given the matter little consideration, for my time is otherwise occupied."

I. C. Walls, of the department of history remarked that he had "long felt the need of such a course and would be among those who were considering the prosecution of the printer."

Markus Not, M.E. '24, states that he will, "inform two of his professors of the omission so that they may be advised of the new awakening of the Agricultural College."

I. K. Gold, Arts '27, expresses his surprise that such a course should be necessary for any professor of the University, but he says: "If I find that such a course is necessary I shall take a personal interest in establishing such a course in the College of Arts and Sciences."

Co-education too often means co-operation for life.

## DO YOU REMEMBER (?)

Do you remember the tank in the old armory, graced with the elevating name of "swimming pool?" Aye, but there are pools and pools, as the poets will have it. 'Member how you used to sit on the edge, dangle your feet in the water, and try to see your toes? After giving up the vain attempt, you'd take a high dive off the ladder, scrape your head on the way out, and then ooze down into the farraginous depths with a murky cloud in your wake. Ah! Those were the good old days!

And do you remember that little window by the stairs that let in the total supply of odoriferous oxygen fresh from the dungeon where you changed your clothes?

And do you remember how, after several droughts of that atmosphere, you turned and dove in again? Perchance you hit bottom. No matter—no cuts or scratches appeared, did they? Of course not! The University has the most perfect lubricating system in the world right at the bottom of the swimming pool. All the damage you'd do would be to dislodge a few snails and earthworms from their cozy homes and make them spend another six months in reconstructing their fallen domiciles.

And after you dredged your way out of that vault, you'd spend a half hour removing the traces. But why go on? Surely the picture hasn't faded. Of course you remember it; we shall remember it; the future classes will remember it.

Why, yes! the damthing's there yet.

## FORESTRY FROSH FIND FUN AS GREAT GANG GATHERS

The forestry frosh have decided that the Forestry Club is some organization—for upperclassmen. On the evening of October 4, the frosh, naturally curious to see what the little reminders that they had received on registering meant, gathered in the club rooms en masse. There they soon found out that certain bulky pieces of wood are heavy and that the steps up to the club room are long and winding.

After the fire was started the frosh were introduced to a few words of wisdom on the advantages and fields of forestry from the lips of "Chief" Hosmer, followed by talks and stories from other members of the faculty. After this it did not take long for those so minded to rally round the cider keg and properly keg the cider. The old members soon started the glee club harmonizing(?) and the evening was so finished.

Professor Paul Works '10 spoke on vegetable varieties, types, and strains before the annual convention of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America in Buffalo, on September 18.

## DR. JAMES M. SHERMAN TO HEAD DAIRY DEPT.

Born in Virginia, Studied in Wisconsin, Now to Settle at Cornell

Coincident with the dedication of the new Dairy building, Dean A. R. Mann announced the appointment of Dr. James Morgan Sherman, formerly of the dairy division of the United States department of agriculture, as head of the department of dairy industry in the College. He will succeed Professor W. A. Stocking, who throughout his fifteen years of service has had the interest of the dairy department at heart and served it loyally.

### Well Born

Dr. Sherman was born and reared on a dairy farm in Virginia and was graduated from North Carolina State College in 1911, and subsequently received the degrees of Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Wisconsin. While studying for his doctor's degree he held appointment on the staff of the University of Wisconsin, where he showed outstanding ability as an investigator. From 1914 to 1917 he was an assistant professor of bacteriology at Pennsylvania State College. His teaching during these years attracted most favorable attention.

### A Writer of Note

Since 1917 he has held the title of bacteriologist in the dairy division of the United States department of agriculture and has engaged intensively in research in the field of dairy science. His scientific papers have been published widely in both America and foreign scientific journals. In connection with his government work he has visited dairy manufacturing plants in many parts of the country and is in intimate contact with the many problems which the dairy industry is facing at the present time. This background will prove of value in dealing with the problems coexistent with the instruction and research of the department. Dr. Sherman is executive secretary of the Society of American Bacteriologists. His election to this post reveals the recognition given him by, and the esteem he holds among the bacteriologists of America for his scientific work.

Dr. Sherman comes of a family of scientists. His oldest brother, Dr. H. C. Sherman of Columbia University, has an international reputation as a food chemist. A brother and sister hold responsible positions in the bureau of markets of the United States department of agriculture. A third brother, Franklin Sherman, who was graduated from the Ag college in 1900 is state entomologist of North Carolina. Dr. Sherman will take up his duties here on December first.

Farmer (speaking to courteous young lad to whom he had recently presented a runt pig)—"How is the pig coming on today?"

Boy—"Fine, and how's all your folks?"

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## JUDGING TEAM BRINGS HOME A CUP OR TWO TO PLAY WITH

### Finds Silverware in Syracuse While Judging Dairy Cattle

A Cornell team consisting of C. E. Burger '24, J. G. Seibel '24, and G. M. Bass '25, and coached by Professor C. L. Allen of our animal husbandry department, succeeded in winning first place in the judging of Jersey cattle at the National Dairy Show held in Syracuse, October 5-13. The prize for the judging of Jersey was a silver trophy offered by the American Jersey Cattle Association. This trophy has been won by Cornell for the fourth consecutive time which gives the Ag college permanent possession of it.

#### Stiff Competition

Teams from 27 colleges in the United States competed with a total of 250 students active. Prizes were given for teams, individuals, and classes for skill shown in the judging of animals. Teams and individuals were rated to tenth place in all contests. Cornell placed unusually well gaining the following honors: first prize in judging Jerseys; fourth prize in team sweepstakes; fifth prize in judging Guernseys; seventh in individual sweepstakes (won by C. E. Burger); eighth in judging Holsteins.

The team sweepstakes were won as follows: (1) Minnesota; (2) Kansas; (3) West Virginia; (4) Cornell; (5) Iowa; (6) Kentucky; (7) Michigan; (8) Wisconsin; (9) Nebraska; (10) North Dakota; (11) Maryland; (12) Purdue (Indiana).

## APARTMENT AGAIN CENTER OF FEMININE ATTENTION

Edna May has arrived. Further than that, she has decided to stay a while. The vital statistics are as follows: hair—light and reasonably scant; eyes—blue, two, and open most of the time; age—five and a half months at present and more later; Domecon birthday (her date of arrival at the apartment)—Saturday noon, October 20th. Her foster-mothers hope that before long she will show a huskier physique than she exhibits at present. Much bodily building-up will be required before she can climb the floor lamp and swing from the chandelier and do the customary stuff of a domeconchild. Pancakes and sausage three times a day will build her up, however, and she'll soon be walking a tight-rope from Domecon to Caldwell Hall.

Meantime, Bobby is back at the Lodge, and from recent reports is bossing some seven or eight senior girls around in a fashion to make any campus cave-man wild with envy. His summer left him in such condition that he can make his wants known at any time of day or night by merely opening his mouth and pouring forth melodious (?) sounds. The girls say that they have hopes of making a gentleman out of him yet, and are earnestly using moral suasion.



### THE TEAM THAT TURNED THE TRICK

Left to right—Seibel, Bass, Professor Allen, Barger, Hilbert (alternate)

## CHIPS OFF THE OLD BLOCK

The recent occupation of the new Dairy building by the dairy department has made possible a number of changes whereby several departments profit to the extent of increased floor space and pleasanter quarters. The pomology department will soon be safely settled in the south end of the old Dairy building on the first and second floors. Farm practice is to have three offices on the first floor next door to one occupied by Dr. Thatcher, director of the Geneva Experiment Station. Ag economics has contracted to occupy the rooms overlooking the quadrangle on the second floor while hotel engineering along with ornamental horticulture will hold forth in the Dairy underworld.

Five hundred Indian residents of the Tuscarora, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda reservations in this State, heard addresses by Dean Albert A. Mann and Dr. Erl A. Bates, adviser in Indian extension at the college. The occasion was the annual picnic of western New York Indians, held at Moses Grove, in the village of Akron. The presiding officer was Peter Doctor, president of the Tonowanda Senecas.

## UNION NOTES

On September 18, Professor A. H. Nehrling of the floriculture department, and Miss I. T. Dalberg, assistant manager of the domecon cafeteria, were married. Professor and Mrs. Nehrling will live in Ithaca, at 110 Stewart Avenue. Mrs. Nehrling expects to continue her work in the cafeteria.

Glenn M. Bass '25 and Miss Harriett R. Phillips of this city were married Friday, October 12, 1923, at the First Baptist parsonage. They will reside in Ithaca.

## MYSTERIOUS MUSIC SOON STIRS STAFF TO ACTION

It was high noon. The twelfth stroke of the great clock in the library tower faded to an echo and was lost in the distance. Suddenly from out the half-open door of Roberts assembly burst a gush of music which, after a few bars, resolved itself into "My Sweetie Went Away." The voices, half a dozen at least, blended (?) admirably together, nor were they lacking in enthusiasm. Almost as quickly as it had begun, however, the song ended, to be followed by laughter, conversation, and more songs in rapid succession. But curiosity was claiming its toll among the staff. "Perc" Dunn stepped across the hall to retrieve a coat and hat inadvertently mislaid in the assembly room and returned a few minutes later with a nod and a knowing smile. O. W. Smith slipped unobtrusively into the room, took in the situation at a glance and stepped out again before any of the harmonizers were aware of his presence. Even G. E. Peabody, who regularly dusts off a seat in Professor Everett's sanctum, paused for a minute to tune an attentive ear to the unwonted voices from without. Had it not been, however, for a COUNTRYMAN reporter, armed with an ever-present pencil, the true source of the music might still be a question for wide speculation. The truth as at last ferreted out was that the girls in the business office, knowing the proverbial powers of song, decided that Millard V. Atwood's farm study courses should offer a leaflet on "Songology" and were cooperatively endeavoring to decide upon the contents of said leaflet, under the guidance of Vera Milks, who, it may be said, expects to have, before many months, a chorus of milkmaids in every township in the State as well as in the college, if her plans for the leaflet materialize.

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## COON IN THE COOK TENT CAUSES PAJAMA PARADE

### Summer Camp Scene of Midnight Raid, Foresters Vanquish Visitors

The return of the "Seven Sawyers" is now a thing of the past and the forestry seniors are well on their way to recovery after their arduous labors at the forestry camp. This annual camp extending over a period of four weeks had headquarters at Goodnow Pond this year where the professors enjoyed the weather.

Much shoe leather was saved this year because a Reo truck was at the disposal of the camp. This was a token of the Finch Pine Company's thanks for the work of "Dave" Cook '24, "Jack" Curry '24, "Mac" MacDonald '23, and "Al" Ross '24 in their behalf.

### Jim Davis Ruled the Roost

The weighty diplomatic affairs of the camp rested on the shoulders of "Jim" Davis, president, "Al" Doppel advisor, "Dick" Baker, secretary, and "Al" Ross, historian. These mighty makers of history were confronted with one difficulty with which they were not able to cope—four raccoons which persistently visited the cook tent. After a council of war it was decided by all present that it was an indisputable fact that coons didn't need ham and bacon as badly as did foresters. War was immediately declared but the enemy made the first advances by attacking the cook tent again at midnight. The pajama-clad foresters rose as a man and battle, in which dishpans, handspikes and saw handles played an active part, was waged beneath "the murmuring pines and the hemlocks" in the light of the moon. Some time later a service was held for the coons wishing them good speed on a long, long journey.

Near the end of camp a move was made for four days to Tupper lake where they lived a peaceful and uneventful life, but gradually the call of the wild succumbed to the call of Cornell and they returned much the wiser for their pains.

### FACULTY PULL A PARTY

Over 60 members of the staff of the Geneva Experiment Station accompanied by their wives, motored to Ithaca on October 26 to attend a reception given by the college for the new members on the staffs of the two institutions. At the reception held in the Home Economics building a few hours after sunset close to 250 people were present. Music from the Conservatory of Music was imported for the occasion in the form of violin, piano, and cello solos and refreshments were served. Many of the staff of the Experiment Station remained in Ithaca as guests of the resident professors while a few returned to Geneva the same evening. The primary purpose of these gatherings according to "Doc" Sibley is to foster a better feeling of friendship and neighborliness among the faculty of the two institutions as well as among our own college group.

### HEB-SA

Henry Taylor Buckman, Lawrence Ward Corbett, Alfred Lander Olsen, Lyman Arthur Page, and John Ludington Schoonmaker.

### HELIOS

A. H. Brokaw, V. L. Crowell, H. P. Kerr, A. M. Ross, J. L. Sears, W. T. Stevens, and B. L. Wallendorf.

### OMICRON NU

Irma Christie, Florence Zapf, Lois Smith, Laura Allen, Elva Campbell, Anne Rogers, Marion Nelson, Martha Kinne.

### BOBBY HAS CATTY RIVAL ATTENTION WELL DIVIDED

Bobby Domecon returned to the lodge this year, amid much rejoicing. In fact, the girls in the apartment felt so jealous of the attention bestowed upon the lodge that they sought to counteract Bobby's influence by adopting a cat. If aforesaid cat attends as many lectures next week as he has this, he will be quite a remarkable specimen of the species. At present public favor is pretty evenly divided, between Bobby and rival, but the rival is so much more on the scene of action than Bobby, that Bobby's chances look pretty slim. The cat has not yet been named, but suggestions are gratefully received. The animal in question is a small tiger effect with lumpy green eyes. We suggest that he be called Pandora, because he is of such an inquiring turn of mind.

### SHORTHORNS ON THE WAY

The short winter course opens this year on November 7 and ends February 15. In former years we have had over 300 students in attendance. A large registration is expected and a new poultry course is to be offered as an extra inducement. The students in this course are to go to New York directly after the Christmas vacation, and study the markets and nearby poultry farms.

Students in the course are to register by mail. Announcements and applications may be secured from the secretary of the College of Agriculture. Tuition is free to state residents.

### CREDITABLE PERFORMANCES

Among the notables who helped to make the World's Dairy Congress and the National Dairy Show a great success we mention Professor "Hy" Wing of the an hus department who acted as secretary of the second session, Professor E. S. Savage who was superintendent of cattle at the National Dairy Show, and Professor E. G. Misner of the farm management department who spoke at the Syracuse session on the cost of milk.

## FRIGGA FYLGAE FILLS FROSH WITH GOOD ADVICE AND CAKE

### Members of Domecon Staff and Campus Notables Give Sound Advice

The Frigga Fylgae reception for entering girls was held in the home economics building on October 1st. The president after a short speech of welcome in behalf of the organization, introduced Miss VanRensselaer who welcomed the new members for the faculty. Miss Rose told how fortunate the American girl is and how hard the Belgian girl works. Frances Scudder, president of Omicron Nu, explained that Omicron Nu is the scholastic honorary society in home economics. The president of Sedowa, the senior honorary society for women in the College of Agriculture, offered the newcomers any assistance Sedowa members could give them. Lois Douque, women's editor of the COUNTRYMAN, introduced the Ag. College magazine and announced the opening of a competition soon. The president presented Molly Neff, who is chairman of benevolences, and urged that the members of Frigga Fylgae report the illness of members to her. After the reading of a short note from "Sunny" Watson, former president of Frigga Fylgae, the meeting adjourned for refreshments.

### SOCCER TEAM BOOTS WAY TO STRING OF VICTORIES

Our Ag. soccer team, playing its usual good game, has once again started out on its winning streak. This is one of the cases where winning cannot be attributed to Dame Fortune, but rather to sheer superiority in the game. The teams which have already been defeated are those representing the colleges of Veterinary, and M. E. Chemistry held us to a tie, after a remarkably well played game, in which there was a great deal of fighting spirit shown by both teams. For some unknown reason, Architecture preferred to default to us, giving us another game to our credit. The teams which must yet be encountered, are Law, and Arts.

Over half of last year's championship soccer team is again on the field this year—Weaver, Lawless, Wendt, Megrette, Heittar, Rose, and Hutzler, and these combined with Nolan, Zoeller, McKinley, and Leary, make up a team which we can well expect to again "bring home the bacon."

### ALUMNI GATHER

Among those alumni who broke a crust of bread with us over the weekend to see the big red team pass aerially over Colgate to the tune of 34 to 7, we note: "Pete" Corwith '16, "Ed" Davenport '20, "Nels" Schaenen '23, "Ted" Buhl '22, "Johnnie" Vandervort '23, Paul Springer '23, "Spuds" George '20, Horace Manning '18, "Jim" Hurd Sp., "Jack" Ford '23, "Matty" Mattison '23, "Jimmy" Mack '22, "Bob" Howard Sp., "Bill" Smith '23, and Miss "Sunny" Watson '23.

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

"GARD" BUMP  
"SI" CROSSMAN } Editors

Vol. V November, 1923 No. 2

## BOOKS PLUS

The Ag lib has for some time past been troubled with a disease called a glut of books. Over 37,000 volumes on every conceivable subject of agricultural interest from "a" to "izzard" stood, reclined, or were piled on the shelves or in the corners about the room. Students also suffered. During rush hours, gatherings of those who came to study, and finding no place to sit, adjourned to the halls or the ice cream laboratory, have not been infrequent. This unsatisfactory state of affairs has in a measure been done away with by a new arrangement of the books, and the seating capacity increased thereby. The old informal order of desks half hidden 'midst the overloaded bookcases has given way to a more business-like and efficient order of things. The books have been gathered together on one side of the room under the approving eye of Mr. Ellis, the librarian, while the informality of the old arrangement of tables and chairs has been supplanted by row after row of high-backed desks. The reference hungry student may no longer browse among the stacks of books in search of his or her favorite book. The old order has passed and the new method smacks of the efficiency (?) which has characterized the university library for nobody knows how many years.

## BETTER ADVERTISING

Admitted, that most students don't, in their great thirst for knowledge, make unusual effort and unduly exert physical or mental power to gain it, but is that sufficient to warrant the faculty's attitude toward the broadcasting of some rare intellectual opportunities? If they'd be more chatty about some such mediocre event as the World's Dairy Congress and its various offerings, we might really have shown surprisingly human signs of curiosity and even displayed interest—the real, honest-to-goodness variety. But we needed encouragement.

There have been previous cases of such seeming neglect or thoughtless-

ness, but the most recent seems to be this dairy gathering. As far as we could discover we couldn't find out much of anything; not even that it was the biggest event of its kind that had ever been attempted and that it was a success because the contributors were among the biggest, best-known men and women in all the related fields. And all this only 60 miles from Ithaca.

But it might as well have been a thousand miles. How many students knew that Professors Stocking and Moore, both from our own university, were on the program; or that Martha Van Rensselaer was chairman of one of the morning meetings?

Most of the students who discovered anything about the Congress did it by chance. When they tried to find out anything definite it was baffling. There was a dearth of programs and available information.

We try not to be unreasonable and demand too much but we would like to be credited with just the average amount of interest in happenings of the moment.

Our own desire to see and hear might have been fostered by the co-operation of the Faculty in granting some time and opportunity in which to discover the what, when, and where of events and to actually take advantage of some of the most important happenings.

## A VETERINARY SWELLING

James Law Hall, the new wing of the Veterinary College, gives a somewhat better balance to the old structure, decidedly better laboratory facilities for the students, and more attractive and convenient offices for the administrative force. It is really too bad that the formal dedication could not have taken place directly after the Syracuse Dairy Congress, but this was not possible on account of the large number of veterinarians necessary to tend the mal-treated cattle after the judging teams had completed their work.

## FOR FRESHMEN

Good advice is never lacking, according to popular conception, but the best advice is scarce. Professor S. N. Spring of the department of silviculture has given some of the best in a letter written for the Yale Alumni News, a portion of which appeared in the Cornell Daily Sun, September 29. It is written for the benefit of every one of us, but for those who are at the university for the first time, it will prove most refreshing and cannot but give a boost in some of the bad places. Look it up.

## HONORARY SOCIETIES

If you ask a senior, "Why is the honorary society?" the chances are you would have him scratching his head for a moment or two. It is quite possible that the faculty feels the same way about it. For that reason the four honorary societies of the College have made a noble attempt at some action. Plans are now under way to make up a program that will be a record-breaker. Watch for the dust.

## AN ANNOUNCEMENT

Because of the increase in the size of the CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN and the popularity of THIS 'ERE AND THAT 'AIR, we have found it advisable to give this section a stamping-ground all its own.

## DEDICATION

There are four things that we should have learned at the dedication of the new dairy building: that it is the finest of its kind in the world; that we must take second place in the dairy industry of the United States; that white skinned cows are not popular in England; and that enthusiasm can be had without Scotch Whiskey.

Assuming all these things to be true, our position as masters in dairying is improved. We have the equipment for teaching, the pick of the country as instructors, the white skinned cows to dispose of, and proof of unstimulated enthusiasm.

## FOREIGN FARMING

The International Agricultural Society has been organized "for the purpose of promoting discussion of agricultural problems and to enable the foreign students to acquire much more information in this line than would be possible in the classroom."

It is indeed a worthy cause for such an organization. Isn't it possible that a little more interest on the part of the natives might result in a decided benefit in broadening some of our narrow-minded views of agriculture?

## THEY TELL US

Did your old dad tell you this before you came up to the University this fall?

They tell us that farming's the toil of health,

That we till for the good of mankind;

They tell us to work with our head and our hands

To develop both body and mind.

They tell us that science is freeing the farm,

"Old Drudgery passes without us,"

That the help of machines is preserving our strength

For the joys of the beauty about us.

They tell us that snowstorms cause comfort and peace,

That the rain was just made for the posies;

They tell us that Luna's a cheeseey red pie

That sings while the lazy man dozes.

They've told us of this and they've told us of that,

And we're gullible men of the clod, But in spite of their music and science and arts,

Best results are obtained when we plod.

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**THIS 'ERE**


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**AT THE DEDICATION**

*Usher* (to a rather foreign-looking gentleman)—“Are you a foreign delegate, sir?”

*Gentleman* (rather impatiently)—“No, I am a trustee of the University.”

*Usher* (blushing) — “I beg your pardon, sir; two aisles back please.”

We can pardon the Editor-in-Chief for not being a good judge of pigs because he is specializing in other lines, and then, too, one is handicapped when limited to one view.

If the Michigan Aggies are using nose prints for identifying calves, why can't we go them one better and take phonograph records of their voices. No two blats are alike either.

Of course Cornell was well represented at the Dairy Congress, as she is well represented everywhere, but from some reports the marvelous cattle, of which we see much, were of little interest when compared with the interest created by our foreign visitors. After all, a cow is a cow, whether she comes from Europe or not, but men are so different.

There was some confusion in the baggage room of the new dairy building on the evening before the dedication. The baggage checker saw a

young lady standing apart, thoughtfully surveying the pile of miscellaneous bags.

He approached her.

“Can I help you?”

“Yes,” was her absent-minded reply. “I think I will change my dress.”

The young man hesitated, and then replied, “I am quite helpless, but if you will give me your check I can find your bag for you. The dressing room is just around the corner.”

Did you ever see the like of it? Here is a course one year old and going stronger than many of the much more sophisticated members of the College group. There is really no need to ask why the new hotel course is popular. What is the first thing you think of when some one says “hotel” or “Pullman porter?” You're right; tips. But these fellows are getting in on the right end of the game. One can't blame them, you know. Seriously, a little team work between the hotel men and the farmers might solve some important marketing problems.

**PARKING SPACE**

There has been much discussion regarding suitable parking places on the university campus. Here, on top of the hill, we are fortunate in having plenty of space but not the best of facilities. In view of the old adage, “Do not sit on the damp ground,” it has been suggested that benches be furnished for those who persist in being so careless of their health and of their clothing.

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**THAT 'AIR**


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**THROUGH THE U. S. MAIL**

Ded Center, vt

Feb 29, 1900

Dere Sears Robuck—

I take my pen in hand to rite you a letter to ask of you your very best price on a thrashin mashin, and a enjin to go with it.

Jed Punkins

Chicago, Ill.,

March 4, 1900

Mr. Jed Punkins,

Dead Center, Vt.

Dear Mr. Punkins:

We have your favor of Feb. 29, and beg to state that our best price on an outfit such as you suggest, would be in the neighborhood of \$4,000.

Very truly yours,

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Ded Center, Vt.

Mar. 7, same year

Dere Sears Robuck—

I again take my pen in hand to ask you this—If a man had \$4,000—what in h—ll would he want of a thrashin' machin'.

Jed Punkins

**AS WE SAW HIM AT THE SHOW**

The bull in yonder livestock show  
Is smooth and slick as silk,  
And haughtily he struts about,  
But Bess gives all the milk.



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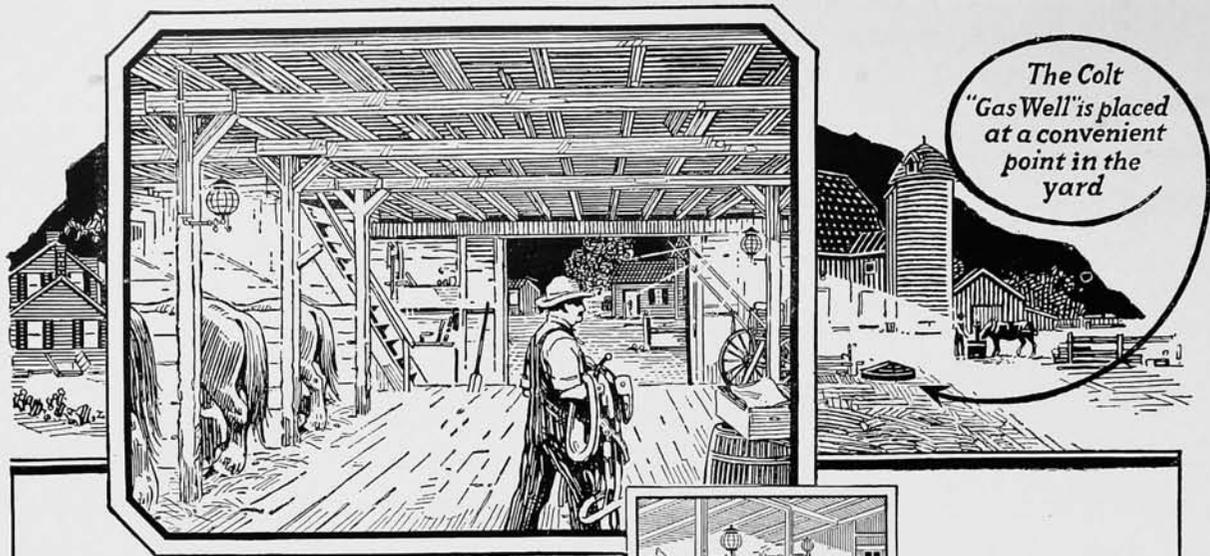
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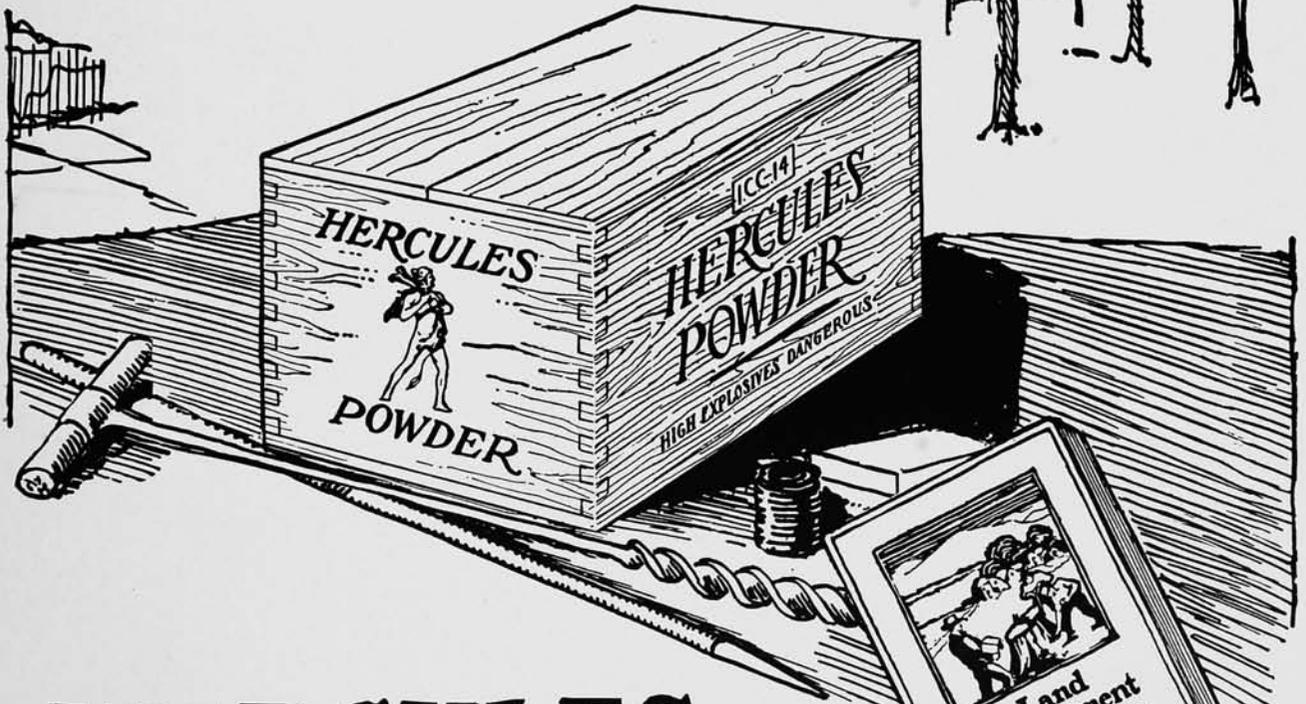
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—“Out of 48 separator users 29 use De Laval. I’ve found them the best skimmers for the longest time.”\*

—“26 members have separators, and 22 are De Laval. They give the best satisfaction after considering all points.”\*

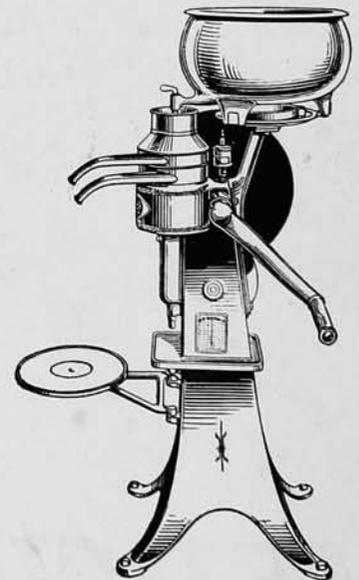
—“De Laval Separators have no equal for quality and efficiency. Fifteen out of 20 are De Laval.”\*

—“90% of the separators used by my members are De Laval. The majority skim closer than .02 of one per cent.”\*

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—“I have 25 members and 18 use De Laval. I have not had one test below .05 of one per cent.”\*

\*Authorities for these statements from cow testers, together with many others equally good, are contained in a booklet entitled “Cow Testers—What They Do and What They Say About De Laval Cream Separators and Milkers.” Send for it—contains information about the value of cow testing associations.



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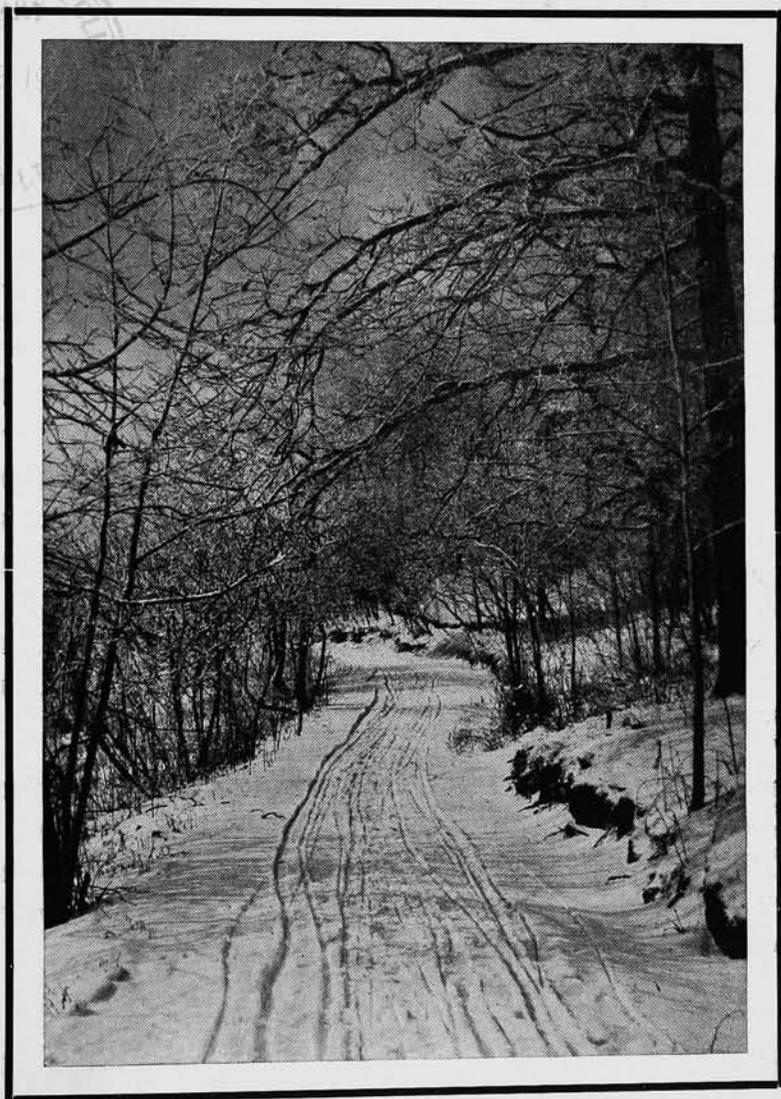
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# The Cornell Countryman



DECEMBER

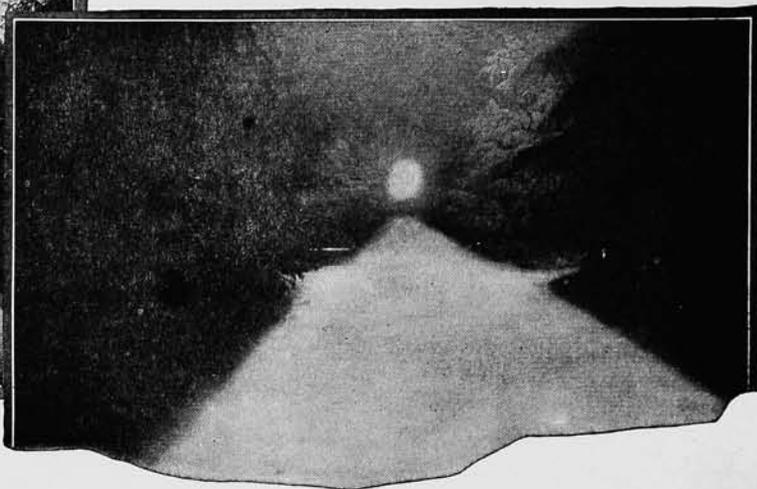
Volume XXI

1923

Number 3



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## Contents and Contributors

December, 1923/

- |   |    |  |
|---|----|--|
| How the State's Business Is Done at Albany.....   | 77 | University of Wisconsin, he has for many years been identified with the study of feeds in the animal husbandry department, and this fall, in conjunction with Dr. L. A. Maynard of the same department, published a book on the general subject of feeding. Professor Savage was prominently interested in the National Dairy Show held at Syracuse in October.  |
| <p>Daniel P. Witter, represented Tioga County in the Assembly during the years 1896-1900 and 1916-1923, and has been elected for the fourteenth term. He has been chairman of the committee on internal affairs two years, electricity, gas and water supply two years, and agriculture five years. For about twenty years Mr. Witter was employed by the State Department of Agriculture as a conductor of farmers' institutes in the winter time, and for the past five years he has been employed at the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca during the fall months, to assist in the arrangement of programs for farmers' institutes which are now being conducted as a part of the regular extension work of the college. Mr. Witter owns a large farm at Berkshire, N. Y., where he resides.</p> |    |  |
| The Value of Roughage.....  | 80 | Vacuum Cleaners ..... 82   |
| <p>Elmer S. Savage needs slight introduction to Cornellians, and particularly those of us who have taken courses in the animal husbandry department. Although absent last year on sabbatic leave to the</p>   |    | <p>By Miss Ruth M. Kellogg, of the Cornell University School of Home Economics. Miss Kellogg is an instructor in Household Management, and a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Having also done work at both the University of Chicago and Columbia University, she is well qualified to handle the subject of household machinery. She is a previous contributor to this magazine on another topic of interest to housewives, and we are glad to welcome her again to our pages.</p> |
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Blow ye snows of old December  
Drifting drifting down  
Blow ye leaves of hale November  
Drifting sere and brown,  
All the years that I remember  
With the snow come down.

—Liberty Hyde Bailey

# The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXI

DECEMBER, 1923

Number 3

## How the State's Business is Done at Albany

By D. P. Witter

**B**y request I have written the following article on legislative procedure in the state of New York. So far as I know, it is the first written statement on this subject.

My legislative experience has all been in the Assembly and I shall write mainly in regard to my work in that branch of the legislature, although as a rule the same procedure is followed in both houses. There has been much improvement in the interest of justice and fair play in the method of conducting the business of the Assembly since my first term in 1896.

The Constitution of the state of New York provides that "the Legislature shall, every year, assemble on the first Wednesday in January." The rules of both Senate and Assembly provide that the organization shall be at noon of that day, and a caucus of the two leading parties shall be held on the evening before, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several offices. The Assembly is called to order by the clerk of the preceding year and he presides until a speaker has been elected. If any members have not taken the constitutional oath of office, they are required to do so at that time. Then follows the election of officers. The minority party always nominates one of their number for speaker, who, after his defeat for that office, becomes the floor leader of the minority during the session. The majority leader is appointed by the speaker.

After the message from the Governor has been read by the clerk, the seat drawing begins. A committee consisting of one each of the majority and minority parties has previously been appointed by the speaker to prepare the names of the members in the following manner:

The names of all persons who have served five years or more are placed in one group, the names of the four-year men in another group, and so on down each year to the freshmen, of whom there are usually between forty and fifty, they also forming a group. The majority leader takes his seat first and the minority leader second, on op-

posite sides of the center aisle. The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, the first committee of the house, takes his seat next to the majority leader. The members' names are called in the order of their length of service. As the name of a member is called he chooses his seat out of all those not taken. On account of my long service, I have been permitted to choose seat forty-one, next to the chairman of Ways and Means, for several years. The location of a member in the chamber during the session measures to quite an extent his influence in that body, from the fact that the seats near the leaders on both sides of the chamber are taken by the members longest in service. Most of the new members must be located in the back seats where they can neither hear nor be heard in debate. I have many times felt sorry for the men who must stand back of the rail for two hours or more and await their turn to have their names called. The appearance of the faces of those men would indicate they had aged about ten years during that short period.

During my early experience as a member, all of the names were put in one box and the committee would draw a name. If it was that of a new member or of one whom they did not care to favor, his name was returned to the box and another drawn. Sometimes in the early part of the drawing

this was repeated several times before a name was announced. After watching that favoritism go on for an hour or two, the members whose names had not been called would sometimes get quite angry.

After the seats have all been allotted, adjournment is usually taken for one week or until the next Monday night to give the speaker time to make up the committees. There are over thirty committees in the Assembly with usually thirteen members on each committee. Upon the make-up of the various committees depends the efficiency and dispatch with which the work of the session is performed to a very great extent. Nearly all of the members have assignments on three committees. For the speaker to as-



sign each member on the committees for which his life work has best fitted him is no small task. The minority leader recommends to the speaker the assignments of the minority members. They form the minority on all committees. Of course the new and minority members are named last on all committees, the old members taking first places.

Some years ago, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee was also the majority floor leader, which added materially to his work, a job impossible for one man to perform while making up the enormous budget of the present time. The system now used is a great improvement over that of former years. The majority and minority leaders of the Assembly are made members ex-officio of all committees. This permits them to visit all committees in their work and know quite definitely what is being done by them. This is especially true when important hearings are being held.

From ten days to two weeks before final adjournment all committees in the Assembly are discharged and the calendar is made up each day by the Committee on Rules. The speaker is always chairman of this committee. The other members are the majority and minority leaders and members of long service from both parties. Considerable criticism has been made of this system sometimes, and not without reason. Last year the number comprising this committee was increased from seven to eleven, which made it more representative of the whole group, and no complaint followed. I am of the opinion that some such system is necessary to best close up the work of the session, and if the work is honestly done I see no objection to it.

#### Preparation of Bills

After a bill has been deposited in the bill-box the name of the committee to which it is referred is placed on it by the speaker and is read by the clerk when the bill has its first reading. The reading of a bill is supposed to be completed when the clerk reads the title of the bill and the last section. Any member has the right to ask that the entire bill be read, but that is very seldom done. That bill then becomes the property of the committee to which it has been referred and it remains such until the committee reports the same back to the Assembly for its consideration, unless the committee is discharged by a vote of the house. This is seldom done for the reason that such action is a reflection not only on the committee which has considered the bill but the speaker who appointed the committee. If there is opposition to a bill and a hearing is called for, such hearing is granted. All interested parties are notified by letter and publications. After the hearing the room is cleared of all persons except members of the committee and clerk, and they go into executive session to consider the merits of the bill.

It is in the committee-room where the important part of legislation is performed. If a member moves a bill in committee, a roll call is had and a record kept of the vote of each member. If seven or more affirmative votes are cast for the bill, it is prepared for the report to be handed up by the chairman of that committee at the next session of the Assembly. The roll call is attached to the bill and thereby becomes the property of the house. A committee may amend a bill or present a substitute bill to the house, but this is not usually done without first having a conference with the introducer in fairness to him.

If the bill has been printed in final form three or more days, it may come before the Assembly for a second reading. If there is no objection to the bill in its present form, it is advanced to third reading without debate. A bill may be amended by the house on second reading. If a

member does not understand the provisions of a bill and desires more time for its study, an agreement is usually made with the introducer to postpone action until such person may have an opportunity to confer with him or others on its provisions. If a bill seems vicious, a motion is sometimes made to report it back to the committee. If that motion is carried, the bill is killed.

When a bill has been advanced to a third reading by the house, it is then engraved and placed in a jacket. It must then remain on the desks of the members three legislative days when it can come on the third reading calendar for final passage. No bill can be taken from a committee, killed, or passed without a majority vote of all of the members elected to the Assembly, seventy-six in number. If a bill carries an appropriation, ninety votes are required to pass it.

#### Budgeting the State's Millions

It may be interesting to many to know how the budget of over a hundred and fifty millions is made up and acted on by the Legislature. When the expenses of the state increased to such great proportions, it became necessary to provide some other method of making the annual appropriation bill beside the one then in vogue, which was to have it prepared by the Committee on Finance in the Senate and the Ways and Means Committee in the Assembly during the session of Legislature. It was usually passed under an emergency message by the Governor on the day of adjournment without being printed, which the Constitution permits, only a very few members of either house knowing anything of its contents except possibly the total amount. Under the present system the procedure is as follows:

Both the Finance and Ways and Means Committees have a clerk on an annual salary. They, with the chairman of each committee, visit the various departments and State institutions during the summer months and learn their needs as far as possible at first hand. From this information and consultation during the winter months with those in charge of such institutions, they prepare a budget. Beside this, there has been created by law a board of estimate and control, composed of the Governor, the state comptroller, who is the state auditing officer, and an accountant who is appointed by the Governor. This board also prepares a state budget, which by conference is usually made to harmonize with that prepared by the Legislature.

Under the present law this appropriation bill or budget must be ready for introduction in both houses on or before March 15 each year. After the bill has been printed and reported by the committees it is placed on the order of second reading. Unlike other bills, it must remain on order of second reading five legislative days, being read every day, before it can be advanced to third reading. During that time it is of course subject to amendment. After all of this procedure it is placed on third reading calendar and passed by both houses. It then goes to the Governor. He cannot then increase the appropriation, but he may veto any items and the remainder of the bill becomes law.

Under the present system the rights and interests of all are as well protected as it is possible under any budget system yet devised.

#### The Thirty-day Bill

Many people do not understand what makes a bill a ten-day bill or a thirty-day bill. After a bill is passed by the Assembly it is signed by the speaker and sent by messenger to the Senate, where it is usually referred to a committee and goes through about the same procedure as it has in the Assembly. After passage by the Senate, it is

signed by the Lieutenant-Governor and returned to the Assembly and from there it is sent to the Governor. After it has been received by the Governor he has ten days to either sign or veto the bill. After ten days from the date of final adjournment as fixed by concurrent resolution of both houses, the Governor has thirty days in which to sign bills. If a bill is not satisfactory to the Governor, he many times will notify the introducer, and if he desires to amend the bill to make it satisfactory, he can introduce a resolution asking for the recall of the bill and after that has passed both houses the bill is again in the possession of the house where it originated. It is then amended, reprinted, and in proper time is re-passed by both houses and goes to the Governor for his signature.

#### **Voting by Roll-call**

During my first legislation period of five years, it was always the custom for the clerk to call every one of the one hundred and fifty names on the passage of all bills. I have known a reader who became so proficient in that work that he would read the title of the bill, also the last section, call all of the names, and announce the result in less than one minute. During the past few years, it has been the custom for the clerk to read the name of only three members and if there was no response the bill was declared passed, usually by one hundred and thirty "ayes" —no "noes." The names on roll call are always called in alphabetical order. The three names called on short roll call are those of the two floor leaders and my own, on account of my name coming so near the end of the list. Sometimes, if no one desires a slow roll call but a few wish to be recorded against a bill, the members who so desire stand or hold up their hand and the clerk records them as voting "no" on the bill. If a single member desires a slow call and asks for it, the name of every member must be called and that slow enough so any one can be recorded as he desires. Every member, when his name is called, has three minutes in which he may explain his votes if he desires to do so.

#### **Honor Among Assemblymen**

The rights of every member, no matter what his politics, are fully protected by the rules of the Assembly, which, to my knowledge, have never been abridged. I have known hundreds of bills to which no one objected passed at a faster rate than one a minute and I have known hours to be required to pass a bill after the roll call commenced. One outstanding feature in the Assembly, at which most strangers are surprised, is the absolute fairness with which the members treat each other. Men may fight, and fight hard, but if one member should attempt to take any undue advantage of another in the passage or defeat of a bill he would at once incur the wrath and displeasure of every other member of the house. If a member had a bill that was objectionable to the house, or a bill to which any member had serious objections, such bill would not be acted upon in their absence if the conditions were known to the other members, but a postponement would be had until the member in question was present. I have known many bills to be passed in the absence of a member, for whom, when he came in and made his objections known, the bill would be recalled by resolution and, after he had gone on record against or for the bill, as the case might be, the Assembly would likely take the same action as before.

It is an annual occurrence for the newspapers to criticize the Legislature for being so slow in getting full calendars and finally for the terrible rush with which business is done during the closing days of the session. They scarcely realize the length of time it must take to get the organization of the Assembly perfected with the necessary

clerks and stenographers to do business. Besides this delay it should be remembered that the bills which come on the calendars early in the session are bills to which there is no opposition and they pass quickly on short roll call without debate. Hearings are held in committees on all bills which are being opposed and it takes several weeks before that type of bills can be made ready for final passage. The rush at the close of the session could and should be avoided. The reason for it is that the date of final adjournment has been set by concurrent resolution and sufficient allowance is not made for the great accumulation of business which usually comes at that time. One year recently I had only thirteen hours of sleep during the last four days of the session and the last nineteen hours I did not have any food. My presence was called for at my seat during that time. That year I heard Speaker Sweet say he had only six hours sleep during the last four days. Men are scarcely able to do good work under such conditions.

#### **Passing the Bill**

The method of passing bills may be well illustrated by following the progress of one or two which have recently been enacted into law:

I introduced the bill which merged the College of Agriculture and the State Experiment Station on February 26. It was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. After considerable time and not hearing of any opposition the bill was favorably reported by the Committee and came on order of second reading. At that time a hearing was called for. I made request on the floor of the house that the bill be referred back to the Committee. The hearing was arranged for and the opposition notified. After the hearing, the bill was reported unanimously by the Committee again, and following the regular order passed the Assembly with only one vote in opposition. It was sent to the Senate, referred to the Committee on Agriculture, a hearing was again asked for and granted. It was some time after the hearing before it was reported by the Senate Committee. It did not reach the order of final passage in the Senate until the day of final adjournment, late in the afternoon, May 4. The bill received only fourteen affirmative votes, twelve short of the required number to pass it. It may be classed as "life's darkest moment" to put in days and weeks on a favorite bill, secure its passage in the Assembly, and have it completely fail in the Senate at the last moment. This often occurs without any apparent good reason. To add to my discomfort the Assembly was all day and night under a close call of the house and I could not go to the Senate. However, my sorrow was turned into joy in this case when I learned that the Senate had reconsidered its vote and brought the bill up again for passage, at which time it received the required twenty-six votes. A hearing was called for before the Governor by the opponents of the bill, but before the day set for the hearing the request was withdrawn. The bill was signed by Governor Smith and became a law. It was evident that some powerful influence had been at work which caused so many members of the Senate to reverse themselves in so short a time. That sometimes happens.

#### **Rough Times in the Chamber**

I have seen such disorder amounting almost to riot in the Assembly during my early experience that members had to be placed under arrest and brought before the bar of the house for such punishment as the members saw fit to pronounce. This was especially true in 1896 when the Raines Liquor Tax Law was passed, and the next year when this law was amended. The same was true when the Ford Franchise Tax Law was passed in

1899. It was the night before final adjournment. The speaker realized by the tumult that serious results were likely to occur. He gave a signal to the majority leader who moved "that the Assembly do now adjourn until the next day." The motion was at once put by the speaker and declared carried. He took his gavel and left the chair, going quickly into his room. We were adjourned without many knowing just what had happened. The next day the same bill was passed without serious difficulty. There were some who contended the bill was not in proper form to be of any value, while others made the charge that the opposition had been influenced by the corporations they were seeking to tax. This charge was of course strongly resented by many members, hence the tumult. This was during the time when Roosevelt was governor. Before the thirty days expired in which the Governor had to sign the bill he had found the wording of the bill was such that it was not workable. He called the Legislature back for an extra session and informed the members that he would not sign the bill as it was if they did not amend it so it could be administered. This was done at once and the bill became law. Under its provisions millions of dollars have been paid into the state treasury every year.

The night before final adjournment in 1896, some members in the minority in the Assembly undertook to defeat the passage of a bill by noise. During the roll call a member from New York stood and yelled, "Mr. Speaker! Mr. Speaker!" so loudly that the clerk could not be heard. He was demanding recognition by the speaker, which is against the rules during roll call. The speaker was

pounding the desk with his gavel and demanding order. He finally ordered the arrest of the member violating the rules of the house. As the sergeant-at-arms attempted to make the arrest several of the minority members surrounded their friend so the officer could not reach him. At this moment a member of the majority stood and yelled, "Mr. Speaker! We are with you to enforce the rules of this house." At once every member was on his feet. The person yielded to arrest and was brought before the bar of the house for punishment. After considerable debate it was agreed that the speaker should reprimand the prisoner and that he be permitted to take his seat. After the reprimand, which was a severe one, and the prisoner was discharged, he shook his fist at the speaker and said:

"Sir, you are the one who ought to be under arrest!"

During my second period as member of Assembly, consisting of eight years, the floor leaders have been extremely just and tolerant. The influence of such treatment and example has been good and the result has been that men have overcome their sharp differences without serious bitterness or trouble.

Members of the Legislature are quite like the persons who elect them, in most cases neither better nor worse. Some, while in Albany, live a righteous life as they do at home, and there is some evidence that a few do otherwise. I am confident, however, that in nearly all cases the members try to carry out the wishes of their constituents as they understand them and honestly endeavor to so vote on all bills that the best interests of the people they represent will be served.

## The Value of Roughage

By E. S. Savage

The newer work in the studies of the mineral requirements of animals and in the vitamine requirements are giving us a much greater appreciation of the value of roughage. Up to the present time, most of us on our farms have tried to get large yields of roughage, and then in our feeding practices we have been content to use up the roughages on hand, and in the winter have not planned as we should to get better roughages for the next winter's feeding.

The value of roughage is increased in three ways; first, by an increase in the protein content; second, by an increased amount per acre secured by proper cutting and curing; and third, by a decrease in the amount of concentrates necessary when the roughage is of the right quality and quantity.

Heretofore, in using the roughage that we have had on the farm,—and on more than half the farms, it is rather poor—we have tried to bolster up our rations by feeding more grain and protein until I think farmers in the East have acquired a false idea

of protein and are feeding on a plane of concentrate consumption which is not economical.

When I fly in the face of general practice, which is to feed a large amount of high protein grain here in the East, I may be running up against something which will be rather hard to prove; but anyhow, I am going to make the argument. Dr. Warren says that when you find a large group of farmers persisting in doing a certain thing, then you should be very careful before advising a different practice. It is certainly true that a very large group of eastern farmers are feeding large amounts of high protein feeds and large amounts of grain in relation to the roughage. Since this is such a common practice with a large group, it may be wise practice. However, I cannot refrain from stating it as my judgment that in many cases, it will be found to be good economics to increase the quality and amount of roughage fed, decreasing first on the amount of grain and, second, on the percentage of protein in the grain.

In following out the order given

above, the first thought we have is that the value of roughage is increased when we increase the protein in it, because this allows us to feed less protein in the concentrates. Now, the way to increase the protein raised on our farms is to raise more legume hay, as legumes give us the most protein per acre. Perhaps popular opinion is carrying forward the increase in the growth of legumes as fast as our farmers can bring themselves to do these things. The object of this article is to increase the weight of that popular opinion and if possible bring about just a little faster the turning of our attention to more legumes.

The acreage of alfalfa in New York has increased 100% in the last ten years. Perhaps it is unnatural to hope it will increase faster than this, but it is certainly to be hoped that the increase in the acreage will come as fast as possible. The value of alfalfa hay compared with other crops is shown very quickly in a simple table taken from "Feeds and Feeding" by Henry and Morrison. This



**ANOTHER ALFALFA FIELD. LEDGETOP FARM**

Seeded early spring 1922. Yield one and one-half tons 1922. Four tons 1923

table is computed from the average returns for the whole country.

**Average Returns Per Acre from Alfalfa and Other Crops**

	Yield per acre Lbs.	Digestible Crude Protein Lbs.	Total Digestible Nutrients Lbs.
Alfalfa hay	4,372	463	2,250
Clover hay	2,624	199	1,336
Timothy hay	2,340	70	1,134
Corn (ears and stover)	3,574	150	2,251

This table shows that the total digestible nutrients yielded per acre in alfalfa hay is nearly twice as much as that yielded in clover hay or timothy hay and equal to the yield of corn, considering both ears and stover.

The amount of digestible protein is three times as great from an acre of alfalfa hay as from an acre of corn silage; nearly seven times as great as the yield of digestible protein from timothy, and two-and-one-half times as great as the yield of digestible protein from clover. This shows in no uncertain terms that in going after alfalfa we are doing the right thing.

There is not room to give here the methods to be used in making an earnest effort to increase the amount of alfalfa on our farms. Directions for soil treatment to secure a good stand of alfalfa differ in the various localities and the advice of the soils and crop experts nearest you should be sought through your farm bureau agent in order to get the best results for your particular soil type. I do not believe that one should go after a stand of alfalfa in a haphazard way. There have been too many disappointments and too much money spent to get stands of alfalfa, to advise anyone to attempt the growth of alfalfa until he has exhausted all possible sources of help to get started right.

We are going to call attention to the results secured by J. Gelder in Essex County, to illustrate first the possible results that may be secured under favorable conditions, and second, to illustrate one method in a definite locality. In one of the illustrations accompanying this article, it will be noted that a very fine crop was secured on 25 acres this year. The method used here on this field as told to me recently was that Mr. Gelder was to summer fallow this land in 1922 and seed it to alfalfa in July with no nurse crop. Two tons of lime to the acre were put on this field and 800 lbs. of acid phosphate. Baltic alfalfa was used for seed and 10 lbs. per acre were sown. The Baltic seed is a type of Grimm alfalfa and was purchased from a seed house in Mitchell, South Dakota. The cost is about 60c. per pound.

The other illustration accompanying this article shows the 1923 yield on another field of the same farm in Essex County, New York. This field was seeded in a different manner from the field described above and as worked out by Mr. Gelder repre-

sents a different idea than any that I have heard of before. This field was fertilized with two tons of lime and 800 lbs. of acid phosphate to the acre and the alfalfa was sown as early as the ground could be worked in the spring of 1922. No nurse crop was used. The seed was sown with a VanBrunt grass seeder. This grass seeder has twenty discs four inches apart and Mr. Gelder emphasizes the fact that the alfalfa seed needs to be sown uniformly and not too deep when seeded so early in the spring. He used Baltic alfalfa in this second method of seeding. Mr. Gelder sowed 10 lbs. of this Baltic alfalfa to the acre on this field.

He believes that it is good practice to sow this alfalfa seed early in the spring with no nurse crop and he does it in this way and at this time in order to give the alfalfa the same start as the weeds and in his opinion and experience, if you give the alfalfa the same start as the weeds, use good seed and do not sow it too thickly, the alfalfa will stand its own with the weeds all right.

The yield on this field in 1922 was one-and-one-half tons to the acre. Only one cutting was made in 1922. The picture shows the first cutting in 1923. Three cuttings were made in 1923 and the yield was four tons of cured hay to the acre. The soil on this farm, as I understand it from Mr. Gelder, is a rather heavy clay loam, and the farm is located in Essex County, New York, so the climate may be judged of. Of course, the amount of lime and acid phosphate used on this field is more than ordinarily advised and the expense would be rather heavy from this point of view, but I think this is a very good example of what may be done, if one will start right in and do a really good job.



**ALFALFA FIELD, LEDGETOP FARM, CROWN POINT, ESSEX COUNTY,**

F. L. Porter, Owner. J. Gelder, Manager  
This field summer fallowed 1922. Seeded July, 1922

### Early Cutting and Curing Important

The mineral content of roughages, particularly in clover and alfalfa, is in the leaves. Also, the vitamins which make roughages of particular value to animals are also found in the leaves. Therefore, these roughages must be cut early and so cured as to save the leaves, if we are to increase the value of roughage by proper cutting and curing. The value of timothy hay and of the grasses other than timothy also is found to a considerable extent in the leaves. And it is true of all grasses as well as the legumes that the earlier the hay is cut, the higher percentage of protein there is in it. Therefore, early cutting is to be desired with all classes of roughage.

With alfalfa, the proper time of cutting is a little later than has been the rule up to this time. One rule that is now observed is to cut alfalfa when about one-fourth in bloom. With clover, the practice is to cut when the

plants are in full bloom and with timothy, the general farm practice is to cut right after the first bloom.

Experimental evidence shows that if these times of cutting are observed the yield per acre will be increased, particularly the yield of total digestible nutrients per acre. In New York particularly it has been my observation that farmers do not start haying early enough and are not observing very good practices in curing. Recent experiments have shown that the more hay can be excluded from the direct rays of the sun in curing the higher will be the vitamin content and the more leaves there will be saved.

### Less Concentrates When Roughage Is of Good Quality

As a general practice, I think it will be found that ten per cent less grain will be needed on our eastern farms if the hay is of the proper quality and certainly it is true that

a twenty per cent protein grain mixture will be just exactly as good as a twenty-four per cent protein grain mixture assuming, of course, that the number of pounds of total digestible nutrients per ton is the same in each mixture. The premium that we have to pay for the four per cent more total protein in the twenty-four per cent protein grain mixture amounts to four dollars or more per ton, and in the future, as I foresee it, the margin that will have to be paid for high protein mixtures will be greater than in the past.

Therefore, it seems to me that good practice on dairy farms in the East must take into consideration plans for more and better roughage with particular pains taken to establish stands of alfalfa wherever that can be done. When this has been accomplished, I am sure that we will find that we will need to feed less grain and such grain as we do feed will be less expensive to buy.

## Vacuum Cleaners

By Ruth M. Kellogg

**D**OES anyone who has ever had to drag a large rug out of doors and give it a thorough beating, remember the occasion with much joy? It immediately brings up visions of dust enveloping the worker, also aching muscles, to say nothing of an upset room and perhaps injury to the rug from improper beating. Now an ever-increasing number of households are living in greater comfort and cleanliness because of the vacuum cleaner. This piece of equipment, once almost a luxury, is fast coming to be considered one of the essentials in homes where there are carpets or any but diminutive rugs.

A good vacuum cleaner actually prolongs the life of a rug by removing not only surface dirt but also the imbedded grit and sand. It is this sand and grit that, if left, cuts the fiber and in this way wears out the rugs. Some people have questioned the cost of operation; this is very low as far as electricity is concerned, as the motor requires such a small amount of current; other costs are almost negligible providing a good machine has been purchased in the first place and is then given the right kind of care. A cleaner should be looked upon as a valuable investment yielding returns in greater cleanliness and health and making great saving in energy and time.

There are many good machines on the market now, almost a bewildering array. But all can be divided into one of three types according to the principles on which they are constructed. In all vacuum cleaners the actual removal of dirt is accomplished in one of these ways; by suction alone; by suction plus a friction or traction-driven brush; by suction plus a motor-driven brush. Those in the first group are easily recognized by the fact that there is no brush within the nozzle of the machine; if one is used at all, it is attached to the outside of the nozzle. However, these machines, having very strong

suction, are designed to be used without the brush, and the placing of the brush as above-mentioned greatly increases the friction between machine and rug, thus requiring more energy to push the machine. Also the nozzle is prevented from coming in close contact with the objects around which one is cleaning.

In the second group a brush, usually of bristles, is located within the nozzle. This brush revolves when the machine is pushed or pulled across the floor, either because of contact with the rug itself, or because of forming contact with the wheels of the cleaner. When contact is made in the latter way the brush is usually speeded up to revolve 3-5 times for each revolution of the wheels. In good machines of this group strong suction is obtained.

The third group depends upon the beating of the motor-driven brush to stir or dig up the dirt, and then sufficient suction to carry the dirt on into the dust bag. By one method or another the brush is geared down to make fewer revolutions per minute than the motor that drives it, as this motor is revolving at a high rate of speed.

For those of an inquiring frame of mind there are other interesting discoveries to be made. Examination of the interior of any of these cleaners shows a fan connected directly to the motor; the latter, revolving at a high rate of speed, gives a like number of revolutions to the fan. The revolutions per minute vary in different makes of machines, the variation ranging from 4,500 to 9,500 or 10,000. The rapid revolutions of the fan, creating a partial vacuum in the fan chamber, cause a large volume of air plus dirt and dust to be drawn in through the nozzle around the fan and propelled on into the dust bag. The air passes on through the bag, leaving the solid particles behind. It will be readily seen that allowing the dust bag

(Continued on page 89)



## The Cornell Countryman

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Ithaca, New York

December, 1923

DECEMBER is here, and we have with us the new men in the short course. We are glad to welcome them, and to extend to them the privileges which we enjoy in the university and the college of agriculture. And as years roll by, and we see these men coming and going, we naturally are led to wonder what the real value of the course is to them, primarily, and in a lesser way, to our college of agriculture, and its teachers.

The man who really benefits most from the short course is the man who realizes the purpose of that course. He should realize that in such a brief period as twelve weeks, the best that any teacher can do is to introduce the subject at hand. Fortunately, the typical short course man comes with a real desire for learning, and to that end bends all of his efforts. It is for such men that the short course institution was founded, and these are the men who profit most from the course.

In general, the faculty of the college enjoy and profit by the short course, because they have a differently prepared group of students to deal with. Throughout the year the professor deals with a body of students who do not require a minutely detailed explanation of the subject, and who are sufficiently well informed on most subjects to make it unnecessary for light to be shed in the corners. It is conceivable that under such a regime, the teacher would tend to become just a bit careless of those details, in his attempt to bring out the bigger points. The short course man demands an answer to his question which is built up from the bottom in a clear, logical, and unmistakable

way. And it is under these conditions that the best teaching is done and real experience obtained. And again, the undesirable blasé attitude of many of the regular course men is entirely lacking in the short course men. Enthusiasm unfeigned, and a desire to 'make hay' is his characteristic attitude, and without doubt he accomplishes more during his stay here than do most of the regular students in the same length of time.

Our final verdict must be that the course in a big way is of value, and that its desired ends are being accomplished. The greater number of the short course men, unlike the regulars, return to the farm to put into practice their learning, and if for no other reason the short course should be fostered.

—G. B. W.

IF we were to judge from the number of Empire State farmers who have deliberately left the farm this past year and from the many gloomy articles appearing in the current rural newspapers, we would arrive at the conclusion that farming is a poor business and that the prosperous farmer is to be only a recollection. New York state farmers have not been nearly so hard hit by the depression as the western and mid-western farmers mainly because of protection by high freight rates.

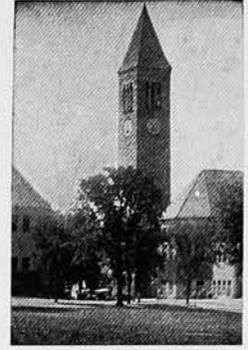
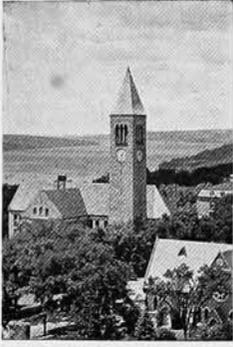
A sure barometer of agricultural prosperity is the enrollment in agricultural colleges. The New York State College of Agriculture has practically the same enrollment this year as last, while some of the western universities have had a great decrease in their agricultural registration.

Looking over a period of years we find that farming is a prosperous business; has been in the past; and is bound to be in the future. If the farmer keeps faith and manages to tide over temporary depression he will succeed. Should he quit now and return at some future time to what was once his unprofitable farm, he will say regretfully, "I might have been the owner of this prosperous business."

Farming goes by ups and downs and in the long run all times are good times. A few years of depression may be compared to the loss of men in the World War. There were many killed but they represented only a small part of the human population and their loss will have little effect on the world's population when we consider a generation or more. Just as those of us who have lost a father, a son, or a brother still feel the loss, so must the farmer endure present hardships and make up for losses when prosperity comes.

—W. W. P.

THE immigration problem, like the poor, we have all ways with us. And, were immigration to cease today for a year, we would still have the problem. The trouble is that most immigrants remain immigrants, and until we can make our selections in Europe instead of at Ellis Island, we'll continue to have a stomach-ache from our undigested citizenry.



## Former Student Notes

'77 B.S.—Dr. L. O. Howard has recently published an article in the annual report of the Smithsonian Institute for 1921. The title of his article is, "A Fifty Year Sketch History of Medical Entomology."

'82 B.S.—Frederick P. Suydam has changed his residence address to 312 West Seventy-eighth Street, New York. He is with the Hyde-Murphy Company, 280 Madison Avenue.

'85 B.S.—F. M. Chappell is farming at Port Byron.

'90 B.S.—Lee C. Corbett, horticulturist of the United States Department of Agriculture, recently talked to vegetable gardening enthusiasts in Barnes Hall.

'92 B.S.—Henry Hicks conducts a tree moving nursery at Westbury.

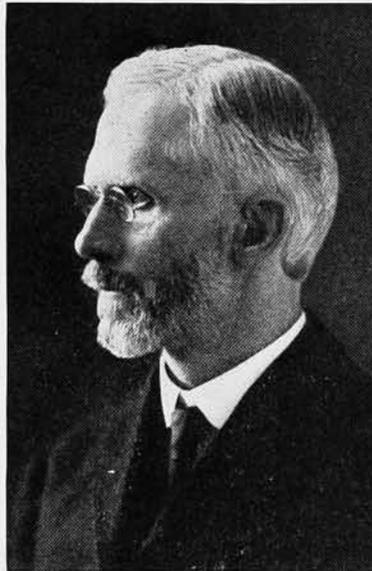
'01 B.S.—D. L. VanDine is assistant professor of extension entomology at Penn State University.

'06 B.S.—Professor Charles F. Shaw of the department of soil technology of the University of California, who recently returned from a six months' sabbatic leave spent in Honolulu, Australia, and New Zealand, writes us that the recent fire in Berkeley, California, destroyed his home and all of its contents with the exception of a small amount of silverware and a part of Mrs. Shaw's clothing. Mrs. Shaw received a rather severe but not a serious burn. Among the other Cornellians to meet losses in the fire were Walter Mulford, F. E. '99, now professor of forestry at the University of California and Dr. Herbert J. Webber, acting dean of the College of Agriculture, who was professor of plant breeding at Cornell for a number of years. All three of the Cornellians lost their personal libraries with their household effects.

'08 W.C.—C. R. Owens and H. Spink W.C. '20 are assisting with winter course instruction in the dairy department.

'09 B.S.—E. L. Baker, who for the past six years has been county agri-

**John Lemuel Stone '74 was one of the first students to receive a B. S. A. degree from Cornell University. Following graduation, he returned to the family farm where he became influential in the agricultural development of the community, county and**



state. In 1897, Professor Stone accepted, on special invitation from Dean Roberts, a position as assistant in extension teaching and in 1907 became a full professor of farm practice until the time of his retirement in February, 1919, when he was made Professor Emeritus. During the period of service to the college, Professor Stone successfully sponsored the pioneer enterprise of extension and also supervised the development and management of the university farm. His practical and administrative ability, excellence as a teacher, breadth of vision and personal ideals, places him among our agricultural leaders. Professor Stone is hale and hearty at the age of 71 and enjoys his days 'midst his University friends.

cultural agent of Genesee County, leaves on December 1 to take up additional studies. Previous to engaging in county agricultural work, Mr. Baker was employed as teacher of vocational agriculture. He leaves in Genesee County one of the finest extension organizations in the state.

'09 B.S.—E. L. D. Seymour is engaged in editorial work, writing, and journalism in horticultural and agricultural fields. At present, he is associate editor of *The Florists Exchange* and editor of *The Horticultural Annual of the Society of American Florists*. Besides editing many horticultural books and contributing to various journals, Mr. Seymour writes us that he enjoyed the Columbia game, and on the previous Saturday had the pleasure of hearing the reports of the Dartmouth game at the Cornell Club in New York, with Birge Kinne. Seymour's home is at 218 Hilton Avenue, Hempstead, where he indulges in a little actual farming on a one acre suburban lot.

'11 B.S.—Announcement has been made of the marriage of Grace Lucinda Bennett and Frank L. Landergren. Mrs. Landergren is manager of the Cornell Cafeteria, Inc., Newark, New Jersey.

'11 B.S.—Waldemar H. Fries left the Chase National Bank on August 15 to become associated with the investment house of Lewis and Snyder, 1427 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

'11 B.S.—Edward M. Tuttle of East Moriches, professor of rural education from 1915-1918, is on the editorial staff of the *Rural New-Yorker* and is editing an encyclopedia for use in rural schools.

'12 B.S.—George H. Bissinger is with the Bissinger Hat Manufacturing Company, makers of men's hats, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York. He lives at 31 West Forty-ninth Street.

'12 B.S.—Stanley White is teaching landscape art in the University of Illinois at Urbana, Illinois.

'12 B.S.—George Butler is teaching agriculture at Camden, Delaware.

'12 B.S.—John Lloyd, who formerly instructed in entomology, is now head chemist for Lloyd Brothers, Manufacturing Pharmacists of Cinn. Mr. Lloyd's wife was Miss Olive N. Tuttle '15 B.S., who taught design in the University of St. Paul.

'12 M.S.—O. W. Dynes, formerly of the department of farm crops, is now associate professor of farm crops at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, Tennessee. He has charge of field crops teaching and the field crop seed improvement work of the state.

'13 B.S.—H. Alger, who has recently been engaged in commercial dairy work, has been appointed instructor in the dairy department.

'13 B.S.—E. A. Brown, formerly of Sparks, Maryland, has resigned his position as secretary of the Baltimore Dairy Council to become a member of Thompson's Dairy in Washington, D. C. Other members of the dairy are A. L. Thompson '11 and F. E. Rogers '14.

'13 B.S.—L. W. Crittenden has resigned as county agricultural agent in Albany, to become director of the State School at Cobbleskill. Mr. Crittenden succeeds H. B. Knapp, who becomes director of the Farmingdale School.

'13 B.S.—Elwyn H. Dole and Alice R. Olsen were married on August 14 in Fargo, North Dakota, and are living in Winnecook, Montana, where Dole is general manager of the Winnecook Ranch Company.

'13 B.S.—Horace M. Doyle is teaching vocational agriculture in the Wooster High School, Wooster, Ohio. Mr. Doyle has a 3-acre plot of land which he is planting to fruit.

'13 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Elliot announce the birth of a daughter, Betty Jane, on June 17. Mrs. Elliot was formerly Marjorie Fox Reeve, Syracuse University '13. Mr. Elliot is a salesman for the Oneida Community, Limited, manufacturers of silverware, of Oneida; with headquarters at 1621 Boatmen's Bank Building, St. Louis, Missouri.

'13 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Leland N. Gibbs announce the arrival of Leland N. Gibbs, Jr., on September 27. "Lee" is with the Philadelphia office of the Sun Oil Company, and they live at 129 Linwood Avenue, Ardmore, Pennsylvania.

'13 B.S.—Cass Whitney has left the rural social organization department to study voice training in New York City.

'13 B.S.—C. B. Raymond, who has been county agricultural agent in

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Allegany County, leaves on December 1 to become county agricultural agent of Yates County.

'14 B.S.—C. P. (Chuck) Alexander has an assistant professorship at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, Massachusetts.

'14 B.S.—T. A. Baker is profes-

sor of animal husbandry at the University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware.

'14 B.S.—Allen J. Frick is a member of the firm of Frick Brothers, Inc., distributors of "Brooker French Polish" for autos. His address is 23 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.



## What Farm Machinery Is Doing

**O**N every continent, the leading nations are those which make the greatest use of farm machinery. In every nation, the individual farmers who have the best machine equipment, and make the best use of it, rank as the leaders in their respective communities.

Farm machinery is the cause, not an effect, of progress. Because of the advantages his machines give him, the American farmer leads the world in production per man, and is infinitely better off than his fellows in any other part of the world.

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

'14 B.S.—G. S. Rose is with the Creamery Package Company with headquarters at Buffalo. "Gamie" is residing with his family at Rochester.

'14 B.S.—J. R. Teall is now managing the Buffalo plant of the Dairy-men's League. He was a member of the junior varsity crew in 1914.

'15 B.S.—F. E. "Hop" Hopkins is in Ithaca for the year studying vegetable storage problems under one of the biological fellowships of the Na-

tional Research Council. "Hop" lives at 104 Harvard Place.

'15 B.S.—T. B. Charles has given up instructing at Penn State and is now running his farm near Owego.

'15 B.S.—B. J. Koch very modestly informs us of our error made in the November issue stating that the Alden High School won first place in stock judging, at the National Dairy Show, for boys enrolled in secondary schools. Credit should

go to Perry High School and to their instructor, R. M. Leed, for placing New York State first.

'15 B.S.—A. S. Montague has tried examinations for admission to the bar in California. His new address is 932 S. Wilton Place, Los Angeles, California.

'15 B.S.—Daniel P. Morse, Jr., has changed his residence address to Kimball Avenue and Brook Road, Bronxville. His business address remains as before, Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn.

'15 B.S.—Charles H. Reader is now in the biological and chemical laboratories of the Roadem Mineral Fume Treatments at 382 State Street, Brooklyn. During the war he was engaged in biological work for the army.

'15 B.S.—A daughter, Priscilla, was born on September 24 to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Wilson of Plainfield, New Jersey.

'15 B.S.—Paul Wing is in the sales and advertising department of the D. H. Burrell Co., who are manufacturers of equipment for the milk industry. Address him at 45 Alexander St., Little Falls.

'16 B.S.—Royal Gould Bird is doing forestry work at Forestport.

'16, '17 B.S.—An attractive double wedding took place in the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Ithaca on October 11 when Nora Elizabeth Conway became the bride of James J. Clynes, and her sister, Helen Marie Conway, became the bride of Francis L. Casey. Among the ushers were Hector B. Samson '21 of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and Bernard Clynes, '24, brother of James Clynes. Both couples will make their home in Ithaca.

'16 B.S.—G. Hale Harrison is treasurer and manager of sales of Harrison's Nurseries. His home is in Berlin, Maryland.

'16 B.S.—Leonard F. Hicks returned to New York City the middle of October from a business trip to Europe; he spent some four months in Scotland, England, France, Belgium, and Holland. He is vice-president of Daniel M. Hicks, Inc., dealers, importers, and packers of paper mill supplies, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York.

'16 B.S.—Birge W. Kinne and Miss Margaret Covell of Corvallis, Oregon, were married on October 27 at the First Presbyterian Church, New York City. Shortly after the ceremony they sailed for Bermuda on their honeymoon. Mrs. Kinne is a graduate of the Oregon Agricultural College while her father was graduated from Cornell '89 and is Dean of Engineering College at the Oregon

Agricultural College. Birge was one time business manager of THE COUNTRYMAN, but is now more widely known as business manager of the *American Agriculturist*. The Kinne home will be 9 Patchen Place, New York City.

'16 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd E. Moore (Helen Irish) of Amsterdam, announce the birth of a son, Lloyd E., Jr., on July 10.

'16 W.C.—Ward B. Stark is owner and operator of a 290-acre farm at Mohegan Lake near Peekskill. About 40 acres of the farm is muck land and is used for the growing of celery, lettuce and melons. Aside from a ten-acre apple orchard, the remainder of the upland is cropped. Twelve regular men are employed with extra day help in the rush season to do the work necessitated by such a farm.

'17 B.S.—Elbert E. Conklin, Jr., is with the bureau of agricultural economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

'17 B.S.; '22 B.S.—June C. Deming and Arthur K. Mills were married on August 4 and are living in Lombard, Illinois.

'17 B.S.—H. J. Evans of Mineola, Long Island, is connected with the Niagara Sprayer Co. of Middleport.

'17 B.S.—Marshall Farnham is now in charge of the Philadelphia Country Club golf course. His address is c/o Philadelphia Country Club, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

'17 B.S.—O. C. Krum, who has been in Oregon since 1921, has been transferred to the Colorado State Agricultural College at Fort Collins, Colorado, where he is extension specialist for the state. Mr. Krum was formerly an instructor in the poultry department at Cornell and was superintendent of the game farm for about a year.

'17 B.S.—H. A. Meyers is now located in Middletown, Orange County, where he has the agency for the Hudson and Essex motor cars.

'18 B.S.—Frederick H. Alfke continues as branch manager of the House of Henry Claus and Company, bankers, in their new office at 253 Broadway, New York. His residence address is 1 West Seventy-second Street, New York.

'18, '20 B.S.—Charles Baumeister and his brother, Philip Baumeister, have opened a real estate office at 11-17 East Forty-fifth Street, New York City.

'18 B.S.—Grace H. Griswold is an instructor in the department of entomology of the College of Agriculture.



## To a Recent Graduate

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'19 B.S.—A son, Paul Menoher, was born on October 11 to Dr. and Mrs. Carl F. Howe (Virginia Phipps '19) of Ithaca.

'19 B.S.—Norman T. Newton has gone to Italy to begin his studies in the American Academy in Rome. His address is Academia Americana, Porta San Pancrazio, Rome.

'19 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Buys announce the arrival of Marilyn Jean, October 30, 1923. Mr. Buys is now head of the biology department at St. Lawrence University.

'19 B.S.—C. J. (Heinie) Schmidt is in the purebred Holstein game and has just made a rather good record of twenty-five pounds of butter in a seven-day test on Ormsby Sensation Abbeckerk, a two-year-old daughter of Ormsby Sensation. Heinie expects great things of the daughters of Sensation in the near future.

'19 B.S., '20 D.V.M.—A daughter was born on October 7 to Dr. and Mrs.

Hadley C. Stephenson, 404 University Avenue, Ithaca.

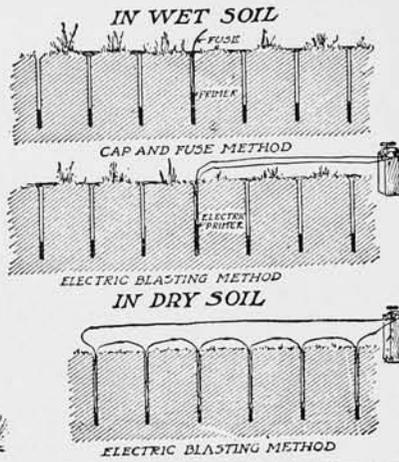
'19 B.S.—Walter B. Balch underwent an operation for appendicitis on September 30. He spent two months' vacation touring the East, returning to his home in Manhattan, Kansas, on September 29.

'19 B.S.—Bernard Bellis, for the past four years research chemist in the Dry Milk Company research laboratory at Adams, recently resigned his position with that organization to enter the retail drug business with his brother, E. S. Bellis. He is living at 55 Clinton Place, New York City.

'19 Ex.—Mr. and Mrs. Donald F. Calkins announce the arrival of Donald F. Calkins, Jr., on October 26.

'19 B.S., '21 M.S.—Mr. and Mrs. John L. Buys announce the arrival of Marilyn Jean on October 30. Mr. Buys, formerly of the University of Akron, has resigned to become professor of biology and head of the depart-

3



## Priming and Loading Dynamite

**A**FTER holes have been properly driven, load the dynamite in them, pushing it down to the bottom of the hole with a tamping stick. In wet soil, water will rise in the holes and serve as tamping to confine the charge, but in dry soil the hole should be firmly tamped with dirt. Ditches two feet deep and three feet wide can be blasted with a half-cartridge per hole. Larger ditches need loads of one or more cartridges, according to size of ditch desired.

Only one cartridge need be primed—the central one. This is fired either by cap and fuse or by electric blasting cap and blasting machine. The shock of this explosion fires the charges in all other holes, blasting the ditch in one operation. From 200 to 400 feet of ditch can be blasted with a single shot.

50% or 60% Straight Dynamite is the only low-freezing explosive sufficiently sensitive to be used in this propagation method at any time.

Where the soil is wet, the propagation method of firing is most economical.

When the soil is dry the propagation method cannot be used. Each charge must be primed with an electric blasting cap. The cap wires are then connected in a closed circuit with an electric blasting machine which explodes all the charges at the same instant.

Du Pont Dumorite is the most economical explosive for this method.

*We shall be glad to send any student or graduate, free upon request, a copy of the "Farmers' Handbook of Explosives" containing full information on the use of explosives for all kinds of agricultural work.*

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ment of biology in St. Lawrence University, Canton. He and Mrs. Buys (Kathryn Slingerland '19) and little Miss Buys are living at 15 Harrison Street, Canton.

'20 B.S.—W. F. Baldwin was transferred to Duluth, Minnesota, as superintendent of the Blue Valley Creamery Company's plant there. "Baldy" was formerly with the same concern in Chicago.

'20 B.S.—F. M. Fronda, head of the poultry department in the College of Agriculture, University of the Phillipines, Los Banos, P. I., writes: "You may be interested to hear that I am already married. I married just a few months ago and this explains my apparent silence during the last few months."

'20 B.S.—H. Evelyn Hendryx is director of girls' work in the Part Time School in Newburgh. Her address is 90 Beacon St.

'20 B.S.—Lucy Maltby is teaching home economics in the Corning Academy.

'20 B.S.—Francis "Blondy" Oates who was managing a Dairymen's League plant at Liberty has gone into the real estate and insurance business at Binghamton. His address is 61 Lincoln Ave.

'20 B.S.—Ruby Odell is assistant dietitian in the Rochester General Hospital.

'20 B.S.—H. C. Pierce is president of the Farmer's Union Creamery Association of Maysville, Kentucky, which is a co-operative association selling dairy products from over 4,000 producers. Mr. Pierce specialized in poultry husbandry while in college and was for many years in the bureau of chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., investigating methods of preservation and transportation of poultry and eggs.

'20 B.S.—Edwin M. Prellwitz and Eunice Browning, both of Peconic, Long Island, were married last June, and they are now living at 208 Winthrop Road, Brookline, Massachusetts. Prellwitz is a landscape architect with Olmsted Brothers, of Brookline.

'20—Austin Robson is engaged in the selling of feed produce in Hall.

'21 B.S.—Gladys Williams and Frank Quinlin, were married July 7, at the bride's home in California. They made the trip to their new home in Poughkeepsie by automobile. Mr. Quinlin is engaged in newspaper work in Poughkeepsie.

'21 B.S.—Lillian F. Brotherhood is teaching science and floriculture in the National Park Seminary, Forest Glen, Maryland.

'21 B.S., '23 M.A.—Hempstead Castle is teaching botany in the New Haven High School, New Haven, Connecticut. His address is 367 Elm Street, New Haven.

'21 B.S.—Hilda Goltz of Buffalo

is assistant biochemist at the State Institute for the study of malignant diseases.

'21 B.S.—Philip D. Rupert is the food products inspector for the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture, and is now stationed at Martinsburg, West Virginia.

'21 B.S.—Craig Sanford has charge of the New York office of the Quaker Oats Company. He was specialist for the poultry department of Orange County for a year before accepting his present position.

'21 B.S.—Alfred A. Whitehead is physical instructor and coach of football, rifle, and baseball at the DeWitt Clinton High School, 59th Street and Tenth Avenue, New York City.

'22 B.S.—Henry G. C. Hamaan is with the Pacific Egg Producers Association in New York, of which Dr. E. W. Benjamin, formerly professor in the poultry department, is in charge.

'23 B.S.—J. F. Larrabee is in charge of the rose growing establishment of C. V. Hike, Cortland.

'23 B.S.—Stephen T. Stanton is teaching agriculture in South Dayton.

### Vacuum Cleaners

(Continued from page 82)

to become at all filled with dirt cuts down on the free passage of air through it; in other words, the amount and velocity of air current is decreased; meaning lessened suction. Yet how many people let the dust bag contain a considerable accumulation of dirt and then wonder why the machine seems to have such poor suction! A clean brush in a brush machine is also an essential.

The terms a salesman uses are sometimes confusing to a woman. For instance, such terms as a "universal" or a "vertical" or a "horizontal" motor often mean little to her at first. The last two terms refer simply to the position of the motor on the machine, whether it is upright or lying down. There are points in favor of each, but there need be no question as to serviceability or durability of either in a good machine. "Universal" motor is one that can be operated either on a direct or alternating current. Of course, as is true with any electrical device, the voltage must be correct for the current on which it is to be operated.

Any woman knows that a good length of nozzle, other things being equal, means fewer trips across the rug, as a wider section can be cleaned each time. But it is always wise to look at the under side of the nozzle as sometimes the actual length is less than the apparent because of the position of the wheels, or because a part of the nozzle is practically closed off.

## The College-Trained Dairyman

has a big advantage over the self-educated one in that he has learned feed values thoroughly before being obliged to risk a cent on uncertain feeds.

At college you have been taught, or will be taught, the milk-making properties of corn gluten feed and corn gluten meal. When you leave college and start milking your own cows you can build up a safe, productive ration right at the start, with none of the costly and profitless experimenting that many a self-educated farmer has undergone.

With **BUFFALO CORN GLUTEN FEED** or **DIAMOND CORN GLUTEN MEAL** as the protein basis of your grain ration you are sure of heavy milk yields without sacrifice of health.

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



**Corn Products Refining Co.**  
New York Chicago

When it comes to using the machine after it is purchased the one operating it needs to remember that the nozzle should be adjusted according to the height of the pile of the rug. A machine with the nozzle set too high will run easily but do little work, as the air simply rushes into the nozzle above the surface of the rug, instead of tending to pull through the rug, bringing the dirt with it. A nozzle that is set too low may mean one that is "choked," that is, the air is hindered or prevented from entering the machine and consequently no work is accomplished. It is a distinct advantage to have the front wheels set back behind the nozzle so that the nozzle may be run along close to and parallel with mopboards or edges of furniture.

Since the dust bag must be removed frequently, it is necessary that it should be easily removed and replaced, and at the same time, be securely enough fastened so that there is no danger of its coming off at the wrong time. Nor should the dust leak through where the connection is made. The dust bag itself should be well made and firm enough to prevent leakage of dirt, and yet not so firm that the air is retarded in its passage through it.

Many of the machines weigh somewhere around eleven to twelve pounds. The woman who must carry her cleaner up and downstairs frequently is surely interested in having as little weight as is possible in a good machine. The attachments are of much the same type in all of the cleaners being discussed here. They should connect easily with the fan chamber in such a way that suction is not lost but the full force of it directed through the attachment in use. Direct connection to the fan chamber is now made in most of the machines. If a salesman man refuses to demonstrate attachments, it is likely to be because, for some reason, the suction is weak. Using attachments seems to be largely a matter of habit. In the past they have been bought and used repeatedly, or else almost never used.

There are other points which good cleaners have in common, such as convenient arrangements for turning on and off the switch, good length of cord and some easy device for caring for the cord when one is through using the machine. Don't expect one to be noiseless, but remember it is singing a song of cleanliness instead of being a mere racket.

Many people purchase good machines and then fail to get the results rightfully expected because they do not understand the construction and operation of this comparatively simple device. It pays to listen to all the salesman says as he explains the machine and its operation. Underscore all he says about the proper oiling of the machine, and listen to the hum of satisfaction of the motor when it is given the right kind of oil. Pennies, pins and similar objects can be picked up by a cleaner, but it is an unwise practice. As these are being quickly thrown around the fan they may chip off pieces of the fan blades and this would lead to uneven swinging or balance and wear on the bearings. Pins may also punch holes in the dust bag. Use a carpet sweeper for this type of litter, instead of doing tricks with your cleaner.

So far, only electric cleaners have been mentioned; however, the woman who has no such power can have a vacuum cleaner of her own. There are now on the market hand-power ones that can really clean, and ones that are easily operated. Many vacuum cleaners lessen the bogey of the awful upheavals known as spring or fall house-cleaning!

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# Readers of the Countryman

are likely to be in Ithaca to get new ideas and to see old friends at

## Cornell's Farmers' Week

There's no use urging Countryman readers to meet at Ithaca, they come anyhow. But the College would like to ask them to constitute a committee on hospitality to invite

## Friends and Neighbors

to visit the College of Agriculture and share the good things that are presented there for ALL THE FAMILY

Farmers Week at Cornell

February 11 - 16, 1924

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*The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx*

**MEN, MAIDS, AND MUSIC,  
MAKE A SNAPPY AG DANCE****Two Popular Professors Involved in  
Punch Plot at Fall Footwarming**

The second informal gathering of the year was held in the Old Armory, November 16, under the auspices of the Ag Association. Along about 8:30 signs of abnormal activity about the building were evident, and an hour later the party was in full swing with the men doing most of the swinging. An all-important little card stating that the bearer was a member of the Ag Association proved by far the easiest way of admission, since no tickets were sold at the door. The door-keeper was an ex-pugilist whose privileged friends were not, a rare find in these days of bootleggers and bribery.

**Stags Abundant**

As the number of male devotees of the terpsichorean art far exceeded the available supply of women, although contrary to the current practice, stags were admitted throughout the evening. These indispensable gentry early took possession of the center of the floor from which strategic position sudden sallies into the ranks of the dancers were discreetly indulged in. Around them flowed the stream of dancers, each couple moving in perfect coordination with the music under the spell of the indescribable intoxication of the dance.

**What Happened to the Punch**

Over four hundred of the elect saw fit to attend. About 12 o'clock most of those with "light fantastic toes" became weary and the orchestra was sent home. The only faux pas of the evening was made some fifteen minutes after the dance was over when a committeeman bent upon a tasteful inspection of the punch attempted to open the door leading into the room in which the refreshments were kept. The door was evidently locked. Several lusty knocks failed to produce visible results so, taking a key from his pocket he rattled it in the keyhole whereupon the door swung open a foot or so disclosing a brilliantly lighted interior. Framed in the open space stood "Doc" Maynard, a social tea biscuit clutched tightly in his left hand, an expression of indecision mingled with surprise playing over his face. The student, taking in the situation at a glance, was about to withdraw with murmured apologies when suddenly the stentorian voice of Professor Savage boomed a hearty "Come on in." Thus bidden he entered and found the speaker astride a convenient milk can enjoying a glass of punch. Explanations were offered and allowed to pass unchallenged by a wink until Doc "wished he had a pail with which to rush the growler," whereupon Professor Savage produced a collapsible cup from an inside pocket. A quarter of an hour later

**DR. JAMES M. SHERMAN**

New head of dairy department who is to take charge December first

an empty cracker box and a milk can from which the last cupful of punch had been drained, were all that remained—deserted monuments to the gastronomical attainments of two professors and a student. All of which goes to show that professors are exceedingly human after all.

Much credit is due to "Bob" Wendt '24, and John Gilmore '24, for the successful management of the dance, and to Blackmore's orchestra who were the purveyors of the music.

A committee composed of beribboned welcomers headed by "Don" Ries '25, made the frosh and short course men feel at home and added much to the general decorativeness of the hall.

The presence of the Mmes. E. S. Savage, L. A. Maynard, and P. W. Claassen as patronesses added materially to the enjoyment of the occasion.

**BRAND NEW SECRETARY TO  
GRACE DESK IN DOMECON**

Miss Dorothy Matteson, of Mt. Vernon, New York, has been appointed domecon's new secretary. Miss Matteson received her B. S. in 1918 and her M. A. in 1922 from Teachers' College at Columbia. For two years she taught home economics in the Scarborough School at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson, a school started a few years ago by Frank A. Vanderlip to experiment with theories of education and teaching as worked out at Teachers' College. Before going to Scarborough, Miss Matteson taught clothing at the State Normal School in Kalamazoo, Michigan, and previous to that she taught home economics in the City Normal School in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

**TOOL-SHED SCENE OF OUR  
ANNUAL BATTLE OF WITS****Farm Practice Frosh Find Much of  
Interest for Uninitiated**

The tool-shed on the College farm presided over by Professor A. C. King of the department of farm practice is the stamping ground for many anxious frosh these days. The department is finding out just what practical experience the entering class has with pitchforks, plowshares, and poultry, and the like while farming a backyard in Hoboken, Oil City, or Varna.

The neophyte upon entering the tool-shed is introduced to a bewildering array of live stock and farm machinery. In one corner of the shed stands a wise old horse, evidently a senior, near a harness peg. His hopes of getting out into the field and working, rise and fall as the new students attempt to harness him with varying degrees of success. Occasionally he heaves a sigh of relief or more appropriately sighs a heave of relief as an awkward student fails to "hitch old dobbin to the shay."

**Just One Thing After Another**

Next to the horse are eight crowded pens of poultry, which being resigned to their fate, submit without a squawk to the frosh who is trying to trace out their family tree. Round the corner from the chickens stands "the foster-mother of all the race" as "Bob" Adams of rural rhyme fame dubbed the patient cow. She, too, is an expert in the art of driving the hardworking frosh to the use of words exclusively (?) masculine. To have one's frosh cap unceremoniously switched from his head and sent floating across the room or perchance draped artistically atop one or the other of the malefactor's abbreviated horns, is an experience which as one of the newcomers thus separated from his customary regalia, aptly put it, will not bear repetition.

The farm tools and products are even more in evidence. The student is directed to boxes of apples and pears and invited not to help himself but to tell for what famous men they were named. Different parts of a gas engine call for wild speculation while a large array of bottled seeds cause the frosh to wonder where he has met them before.

**GIRLS GATHER**

The November meeting of Frigga Fylgae was held in the Frigga Fylgae room on November sixteenth. Sadie Adelson '24, has charge of the refreshments for each meeting. Gladys Bretch '24, as publicity chairman, is arranging a competition for posters to be used to announce meetings and other activities.

## AG COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS PROVE POPULAR IN STATE

### Enough Mailed As Result of Requests to Form Line Six Miles Long

October was a normally busy month for the publications office. Approximately 49,000 pamphlets on subjects varying from clover culture to ditch digging passed through the mailing room in response to individual requests from those who would have a leaf or two from the tree of knowledge in all parts of the state. Under the competent eyes of Mrs. Edith Sherwood, mistress of the mailing room, 22,298 mail and 1,487 personal requests were answered in a thoroughly efficient manner. Fifteen sacks, bulging with reading material, were not an unusual welcome for the overworked mailman into whose hands were delivered in a single month enough pamphlets to make a walk three feet wide from the Ag barns to "Davy" Hoy's office over in Morrill Hall, or if placed end to end in a single row to reach a distance of six miles.

#### New Bulletins

Among the recent additions to the list of bulletins put out by the College are: Experiment Station Bulletin 420, "Three Little-Known Clovers," and 424, "Studies of Various Factors Influencing the Yield and the Duration of Life of Meadow and Pasture Plants;" Memoir 70, "The Inheritance of Blotch Leaf in Maize;" and reprints of Farm Reading Course Lesson 157, "Feeding for Egg Production;" and 133, "Preparation of Eggs for Market;" and Home Reading Course Lesson 87, "The Decorative Use of Flowers."

### SHORTHORN REGISTRATION DROPS A BIT THIS YEAR

The College is temporarily enlarged by the entrance of 226 short course students. This brings the total registration in the Ag College to 1320—there being 1095 regular students already in attendance.

Each of the six Indian Nations of this State, the Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras and Mohawks are again represented by students who expect to take back the latest information regarding farm practices to their tribes.

This year there are 25 fewer students than last year, a condition which is true in short course enrollment throughout the country and seems to reflect agricultural conditions.

#### NEW GROUNDS FOR POSIES

During the summer the department of floriculture and ornamental horticulture has been actively engaged in moving the experimental gardens to the new site on the Varna road across Fall Creek, opposite the rifle range. The rose, iris, and peony gardens are now planted and work on the bungalow and greenhouses is nearing completion. When the gardens are finally completed this will be one of the most attractive spots in the vicinity.

### DO YOU REMEMBER—?

Do you remember how you used to go walking out Forest Home walk on Sunday afternoons, with Her, perhaps, at your side? And perhaps you stopped to gaze at the shining surface of Beebe Lake. Ah! That was it! You called it Beebe "Lake."

We call it Beebe Flats, for it isn't a lake any more; not in the true sense of the word.

The dictionary defines "lake" as a body of water entirely surrounded by land. But Beebe isn't a body of water—it's a conglomeration of puddles among fast-rising mounds of rock, gravel, and plain mud sediment.

During the past few years the rush of water over the creek bottom about the "Lake" has carried with it all sorts of dirt and rubbish. Entering Beebe, the current has slowed down, lost its carrying power, and deposited its load on the rising bottom.

Next winter, perhaps, we shall go scooting along in our toboggans over the slick ice, and hit a protruding sand pile or gravel bank.

### CLASS DIGNITARIES CHOSEN ELECTIONS WELL CONTESTED

The rustle of papers, at least of nomination papers, seemed especially noticeable this year, as if welcoming the political maelstrom into which the Ag college was plunged on Oct. 23. Rumors were about that there was much underhanded work carried on during the nominations, not the least of which was the triple duplication of signatures which appeared on some of the sheets. The prize, however, goes to the man—doubtless a frosh—who signed nominations for all four classes, not even trying to disguise his handwriting during the process.

When the smoke of the election day battle cleared, and the last dark horse had been put to flight, the count showed that the heroes of the day were the following: Class of 1924—President, Don J. Wickham; Vice-President, Florence Opie; Secretary and Treasurer, Victor Crowell. Class of 1925—President, William Flanagan; Vice-president, Janet Watson; Secretary and Treasurer, James Reeves. Class of 1926—President, Leland Ham; Vice-president, Geraldine Tremaine; Secretary and Treasurer, Calvin Russell. Class of 1927—President, John Lonwood; Vice-president, Marion Rogers; Secretary and Treasurer, Richard Eglinton.

#### THOMPSON IN OHIO

Professor H. C. Thompson, head of the department of vegetable gardening, is spending his three months' vacation in graduate study at Ohio State University, where he will get his M. S. degree at the beginning of the new year.

### EXTRA! JANITOR UNEARTHS RARE GROUP OF ANTIQUES

#### Ancient Jugs Found in East Roberts Contents Perfectly Preserved

"The life of an Ag janitor is not without its ups and downs," claims Flaveous A. Smith, hardworking handyman for the COUNTRYMAN office and adjacent properties. Upon the removal of the dairy department to new quarters Flaveous was instructed to make way with sundry bottles, jugs, and cans which had accumulated on several little-visited shelves on the third floor of East Roberts Hall. After removing three wash-tubs full of miscellaneous glassware, a number of suspicious-looking jugs were uncovered, which upon a cautious investigation tastefully indulged in, proved to contain hard boiled cider of a kind generally believed to be extinct. Side kicks in the way of long-necked bottles filled with ancient grape juice were also brought to light and sampled with potent and gratifying results. A number of needy students of an analytical turn of mind appeared from nowhere, but quick work on the part of the janitor spirited away the liquors to a safe hiding-place which even the most careful search failed to reveal. Departmental feeling in the matter is at a high point, and accusations of home brewing have been proved and disproved with amazing ingenuity. In the meantime the Janitors Club has fallen heir to the stuff and as Flaveous aptly remarked when interviewed, "A jug a day keeps the janitors at play, and we'll not give it up, no not by a jugful."

### MANY MOTHERS MAKE LIGHT WORK OF DOMECON DUTIES

The second quota of domecon seniors have entered the apartment and the lodge. Miss Roberts is again in charge of the lodge, and Bobby has returned. Bobby is now seventeen months old and is beginning to walk and talk. He has reached the stage in his development when it is fascinating to watch him. Dolly Brause, Elva Cambell, Gertrude Jordan, Margaret Kelly and Lois Smith will be his mothers for the next five weeks.

Edna Mae Domecon, aged six months, is under the charge of Miss Fenton in the apartment. Edna Mae has brown hair and large blue eyes, and while she is unable to compete with Bobby in the line of talking, she can make many and considerable sounds. Hortense Black, Marion Dammeyer, and Ada Jones are at present her "domecon mothers."

#### OMICRON NU INITIATES

The Cornell Chapter of Omicron Nu initiated five members November the tenth. Initiation was in the Risley organization room and the banquet at Forest Home. The speakers were Hortense Black '24, toastmistress, Dean G. White, dean of women, Professors Martha Van Rensselaer, and Flora Rose, Assistant Professor R. M. Kellogg, Frances Scudder '24, chairman, and Martha Kinne '24 who made the response for the initiates.

**THIS 'ERE**

**SQUIRRELS IN SEASON**

As publicity manager for the dairy congress, B. A. spent money like a drunken sailor and dictated policies to the president of the United States. As a result he is getting pretty cocky. One morning not long ago he appeared at Fernow Hall out of breath and in a bright red hunting shirt plus a nice fat squirrel. You see, he was afraid of being late, but it still lacked forty minutes of eleven so the joke was on him.

Now is the time for every man to pick up a "Sage Hen" or two for Christmas dinner.

Widow compet to a frosh: "How about your widow?"  
Frosh: "Huh, I ain't dead yet."

The present women's editor has always been an asset to this publication.

Last month she wrote an editorial, she has written many before but to this one she forgot to sign her name. When one of the scrub editors read it over he made this comment: "Well written, but pretty knocky. Who?"

A day later he found written below his remark something like this:

"Sorry not to have initialed. Also that you think it knocky but one must knock to get in!"

She did.  
You come and see us some time.

**THAT 'AIR**

**ADAM AND NOAH**

"We are like two tribes of monkeys that want to monopolize the same banana patch,"—but, yes, we have no patch of the darned things, Professor Needham, even though we may be like the monkey by original nature. The fruit for which we humans strive is quite universal and prolific, for a recent investigation shows that neither Adam nor Eve was hungry enough to eat the seeds.

Have you a little fairy in your home? No, but I have a little miss in my engine.

**New York State Co-Operative Poultry Certification Association Inc.**

The Association formed to carry on the work of Poultry Certification as begun by the Poultry Department of the College.

Members of this Association have for sale the following: 2,000 certified hens, 100 Certified cocks, 1,000 Certified cockerels, 1,400 selected cockerels, and 4,000 pullets. Write for free sales list.

Free catalogue ready for distribution about January 1, 1924. Describes "Certification," gives list of members, variety of birds represented, and other information.

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

"GARD" BUMP  
"SI" CROSSMAN } Editors

Vol. V December, 1923 No. 3

## PROFESSORIAL HABITS

When you come to think of it, a habit's a habit and that's all.

If you wear your hat cocked a little to the left, and you like it, and someone tells you that you look good that way, you will, in all probability, wear it that way again and again until it becomes a habit with you and soon your friends, and enemies, are able to identify you by it.

That's one thing; here's another. Did you ever notice that most of your professors have habits about the courses which they conduct? Of course you have. Professor E. X. Act is so strict about attendance that he makes every student feel that he is back in the district school. That's bad.

Professor R. E. Ding insists upon so much reference reading that it appears unreasonable, and consequently little or none of it is done. That's too bad.

Professor Ramb talks thru his nose, never thinking that his mouth could be used for that purpose. That's the limit!

These are mostly habits formed many years ago by some it is true, but no matter how late, new habits really can be formed if one will persevere. You believe that and so does Professor Kruse of the department of rural education and in his new course in educational psychology he will show you how if you will but give him the chance.

It is to be regretted, however, that the Professor has not seen fit to extend an invitation to the members of the faculty of other colleges. Please, Professor Kruse, help them too. Hire a hall if necessary; the student body is behind you.

## THE DAIRY STORE

The removal of the dairy store to new quarters in the new Dairy building is a much-talked-of matter. Certain is it that the business which the store now has would be greatly reduced. Between classes, students find it convenient to drop around to the old Dairy building for a drink of milk or a dish of ice cream. And

even at that less than 3 per cent of the students passing thru the Ag quadrangle avail themselves of the opportunity. Granted that seasons vary and that the 3 per cent changes with the seasons, yet it represents a fair average for the college year. The new Dairy building is more than a quarter of a mile from the Ag quadrangle. It is not the custom these days to walk that far for an ice cream cone, especially if the weather be a bit cool. There are not as many people passing the proposed location as are served on a warm day in the present quarters. If we are to have a dairy store at all—and the need for one is obvious—why bury it in the furthest corner of the campus? Leave the store where the crowds are and give it room to grow!

## SOCCER

At the last moment before going to press we are still unable to give our readers the finals on the inter-collegiate soccer championship. We hope none will be in suspense for the outcome is obvious. Ag teams never have winning streaks.

To date the college team has played six games, four of which it won and in each of the other two neither side scored. The scores are as follows: Ag—4, Arts—0; Ag—1, M.E.—0; Ag—2, Vet—0; Ag—1, Law—0; Ag—0, Chem—0; Ag—0, C.E.—0. Since Architecture preferred to default the team has a total of five games to its credit.

The old pep is not lacking. We will have an opportunity in a few weeks to demonstrate similar enthusiasm on the basketball floor.

## KERMIS

The Kermis play was a decided success last year. Many plays were written for the competition, and more than 60 regular and short course students competed for places in the cast.

At the present writing it is impossible to tell just how many plays will be submitted this year, but the more the merrier. Every student who can talk above a good-sized whisper is expected to turn out for the cast competition. The funnier your face and the more outlandish your build the better chance you will have. Don't be self-conscious or class conscious. Any man or woman in the College of Agriculture is eligible.

## APPRECIATION

The old "toboggan slide," which the Ag students from the west side of the campus have had to scale for many winters, is being replaced by a fine line of steps leading to the side entrance of the new Chemistry Laboratory. If the wintry blasts will hold off long enough for the workmen to get the mud dried up and the cement hardened, the Ag students will not have to worry how they are going to land when, sliding down the rough incline, they are ungraciously tripped up by an old bit of board or spike that once, many ages ago, was a part of a step.

## IN PASSING

The average man, when he attends a theatrical performance, is naturally interested only in that part of the performance which is presented on his side of the curtain. And when the play is over, then in a large measure, all is forgotten—especially the man and men behind the scenes.

Professor W. A. Stocking, the man behind the scenes in all of the activity connected with the new Dairy building, deserves all of the recognition and thanks possible for the realization of our long sought ideal—a well-equipped dairy building. In a large measure, the completion of the building was made possible, or at least, hastened forward by Professor Stocking's efforts. Let us not forget the man who for many years has been the leader of the Dairy department and whose efforts have now put the department on a new working basis, and have led it to a place where the outlook for the future is very bright.

The man who will succeed Professor Stocking, as leader of the dairy department, is Dr. J. M. Sherman, recently of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Dr. Sherman can well be expected to carry on the good work which has been started. It is expected that the larger part of his time will be taken with research work, a phase of dairy work of prime importance. We are looking for big developments, and strides in the dairy department.

## SPOONS

For two months we have been urgently requested by members of the staff to say something to you about spoons. It seems that they are a disgrace and tend to discredit the Ag campus. When one thinks it over one is bound to admit of the justice of such a statement.

The short course students are now with us and we must exert every effort to set them a good example. So, the next time you buy ice cream of the dairy department, do not throw the spoons about the campus, please.

## OUR RESPONSIBILITY

The short course students are again busy among us. They have taken their important place in the student life and in college activities with unusual facility. It is the duty of every regular student to assist in the orientation of these new arrivals and it is their duty to demand such a service of us. Welcome, fellow students, and success attend your efforts!

## WELCOME

To Dorothea Matteson, new secretary for the school of home economics, we extend a hearty welcome. We have not yet had the opportunity of an interview with Miss Matteson, but, if previous associations reflect character, we judge her to be quite direct. She was at one time teacher of clothing in the state manual school at Kalamazoo.

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### BARTENDERS AFTER POINTERS ON PROFESSION IN NEW YORK

Eight upperclassmen and one sophomore in the hotel management course were guests of the United Hotels Company at the International Hotel Congress and the Eighth Annual Hotelmen's Exposition at the Grand Central Palace in New York on November 20, 21, and 22. The exposition and congress brought together the most representative group of hotel men that ever met at one time, bringing delegations from nearly every European country, including Egypt and Japan.

Besides attending the exposition, the students took several short trips, arranged for the class by Brigadier-General J. Leslie Kincaid, vice-president of the United Hotels Company. On one of these trips they visited the Pullman headquarters at Harmon, N. Y., where they were shown the Pullman system of dining car service. They were also taken aboard an ocean liner to observe the method of service on such a ship.

The men who attended the exposition were J. M. Dockery '24, A. W. Dunlap '24, J. Courtney '25, J. M. Crandall '25, C. L. Hanlon '25, C. A. Jennings '25, A. L. Olsen '25, H. J. Marchand '25, and E. A. Wright '26. They were entertained at the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark, New Jersey.

The fellows enjoyed their trip immensely, but report one dark moment. That was when a prominent American hotel manager took them for a bunch of Russian delegates. What was his surprise when they indignantly informed him that they were not Bolsheviks, even though they hailed from the wilds of Ithaca!

### EGGS MEET AT JUDGMENT DAY

The second annual poultry and egg show will be held in the animal husbandry Judging Pavilion on December 4, 5, 6, and 7. The poultry department, with the cooperation of the New York State Poultry Council and the New York State Farm Bureaus, is planning to make this the biggest and best poultry show ever held in the state.

Besides the educational displays and exhibits, Professor J. E. Rice will give several lectures on breeding and selecting fowls for egg production. The demonstration judging will be done by members of the poultry department, who will award the prizes to the winning exhibitors.

### MORE MONKEY BUSINESS

"We are like two tribes of monkeys that want to monopolize the same banana patch," said "Doc" Needham in his talk on "War as a Biological Factor," given before the Cosmopolitan Club on November 2. Doc believes man is a fighting species by nature and war is primarily due to his inherited animal instinct which is all too often uncontrolled. After having progressed from the clan, thru the tribal stage to the national group, he is still fighting his neighbor because of his failure to substitute a broad attitude of internationalism in place of his present nationalistic inclinations.

It is with sincere regret that announcement is made of the death of Arthur H. Taylor, a sophomore in the college, at the Infirmary on October 28. As a student he exhibited at all times unflinching regard for those principles upon which honor and integrity are builded. No higher tribute can be paid those sterling qualities which he possessed than to note that his friends were legion, his ideals high, and his face always to be found where there was work to be done.

### COW FOOLS PROFESSOR SELECTS OWN SUITOR

Brodhead Aleda, a beautiful young Ayrshire lady, residing at the animal husbandry department, upset her guardian's plans for her marriage to a well-bred Ayrshire gentleman by breaking down the conventional barrier of a barbed wire fence and eloping last week with one of the boys of the Holstein family.

Prof. "Charlie" Allen was shocked and nearly overcome when he learned that his ward had eloped. His extensive arrangements for her marriage in the aristocracy and provisions for the future progeny were completely upset.

One reason which has been assigned for the elopement with young Holstein is that Brodhead Aleda, after hearing a great deal of gossip in the animal husbandry department, was curious to prove the veracity of Mendel's Law to her own satisfaction.

### KAMPUS KOLLOQUIALS

Professor L. H. MacDaniels, of the pomology department, and Professor E. V. Hardenburg, of the vegetable gardening department, attended the agricultural exhibits at the state school of agriculture at Alfred during the week of November 12.

John Paul Jones of the botany department has accepted an assistant professorship at the Massachusetts State Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass. H. H. Clum, formerly of the same department, is instructing in botany at the University of Michigan.

We are glad to have Professor G. W. Herrick of the entomology department with us again after an illness of nearly two months' duration. An attack of appendicitis necessitated an operation, from which he has fully recovered.

### TWO OF A KIND

The engagement of Miss Madeline Weillbrenner of Schenectady to Jim Davis '24, popular president of the Forestry Club, was announced to the waiting world on November 13.

W. B. MacMillan, assistant in forestry, and Miss Elizabeth R. Beeler of Chicago, Illinois, announced their engagement on November 5.

### MONEY IS TO BE GIVEN AWAY TO THOSE WHO SPEAK FOR IT

The first tryouts for the fifteenth annual Eastman Stage will take place on December 3, in Roberts Hall at 7:30 o'clock. Over thirty Ag students, representing all classes have signified their intention to be there with three-minute speeches and some excellent gabsters doubtless will be brought to light. From this group fifteen of the more talented speakers are to be selected for a second tryout to be held in the same place two weeks later, at which time they will talk on some subject suitable for presentation before a Farmer's Week audience. The final contest will be held on the Thursday of Farmer's Week at which time the successful speaker will receive a prize of \$100. A second prize of \$20 goes to the runner-up in the contest.

The stage was endowed five years ago by Mr. A. R. Eastman who died on August 28, at Waterville. The endowment makes it possible for the stage to survive its founder and to carry on the excellent work so ably fostered by him.

### COLLEGE SHOWS 'EM AT SHOW

Under the broad roof of the Grand Central Palace, New York City, on November 3-10, the Eastern States Apple Exposition and Fruit Show held forth. People squeezed, pushed, and crowded from one booth to another gazing at the wonders of the fruit world, and leaving, we hope, a little bit happier with the thought that "An apple a day keeps the doctor away."

One of the many attractions was the canned fruit exhibit in charge of Professor Lucile Brewer who was kept busy distributing recipes and talking with people interested. The department of pomology in its most inimitable style, under the direction of Professor G. W. Peck and J. Os-kamp, showed mostly by the means of photographs what the college is doing for the fruit industry. The beekeeper's conference, which was held at the same time, was in charge of Professor R. B. Willson of the Extension department.

### HOSPITABLE HOSTS

Ye Hosts, the social organization of all students specializing in hotel management, proved to those assembled in the Home Economics building on the evening of November 7, that it was not so named in vain. The occasion was the first get-together of students and faculty this year and the usual platitudes were in order. Dean A. R. Mann and "Doc" Betten spoke briefly on the history of the department and the choosing of a vocation, after which Mr. H. B. Meek outlined the aims of the course, past, present, and future. Following the talks, pressed apple juice, properly aged, and domecon doughnuts, distributed with an eye to the individual capacities of those present, was productive of an atmosphere of satisfied contentment, in which blissful state of mind the hosts, sensing the near approach of 11 o'clock wended their way homeward and to bed.

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## PHOTO-ENGRAVING

Line Engravings, also called "zinc etchings" and "Zincs", are always reproductions of drawings in pen and ink; never of photographs, they being reproduced by the "halftone" process.

The drawing prepared for reproduction should be on good white drawing paper and drawn with black India ink. It should be about twice the size that the finished plate is to be, so that when it is reduced to the smaller size the lines themselves will be reduced in thickness, crudities in the original minimized, and the whole effect made more pleasing.

Care must be taken to have every line in the drawing really black. Fine lines, if grey, have a tendency to disappear altogether. As much care should be taken in preparing the drawing as the engraver exercises in reproducing it.



*A Line Engraving*

A simple outline of the process follows: A photographic negative of the drawing, reduced to the required size, is the first operation. This negative is made on a special plate which the engraver himself prepares in the dark room as needed. A lens is used for this work which is constructed for this particular purpose. Powerful arc lights are used for illumination.

This negative is printed photographically on polished zinc 1/16" in thickness, which has been rendered sensitive to light by a coating of bichromated albumin. The lines thus transferred to the zinc are rendered impervious to acid, while the bare zinc between the lines is easily attacked by the acid and is etched or eaten away in an acid bath leaving the lines standing in relief. The process of etching requires some time, as it is necessary from time to time to dry the plate, and brush a resinous powder against the sides of the lines to prevent the acid cutting under same.

When the etching process is completed the plate is trimmed and mounted on a specially-seasoned wood base, type high. Proofs are made for comparison with the original and the plate is ready for the printer.

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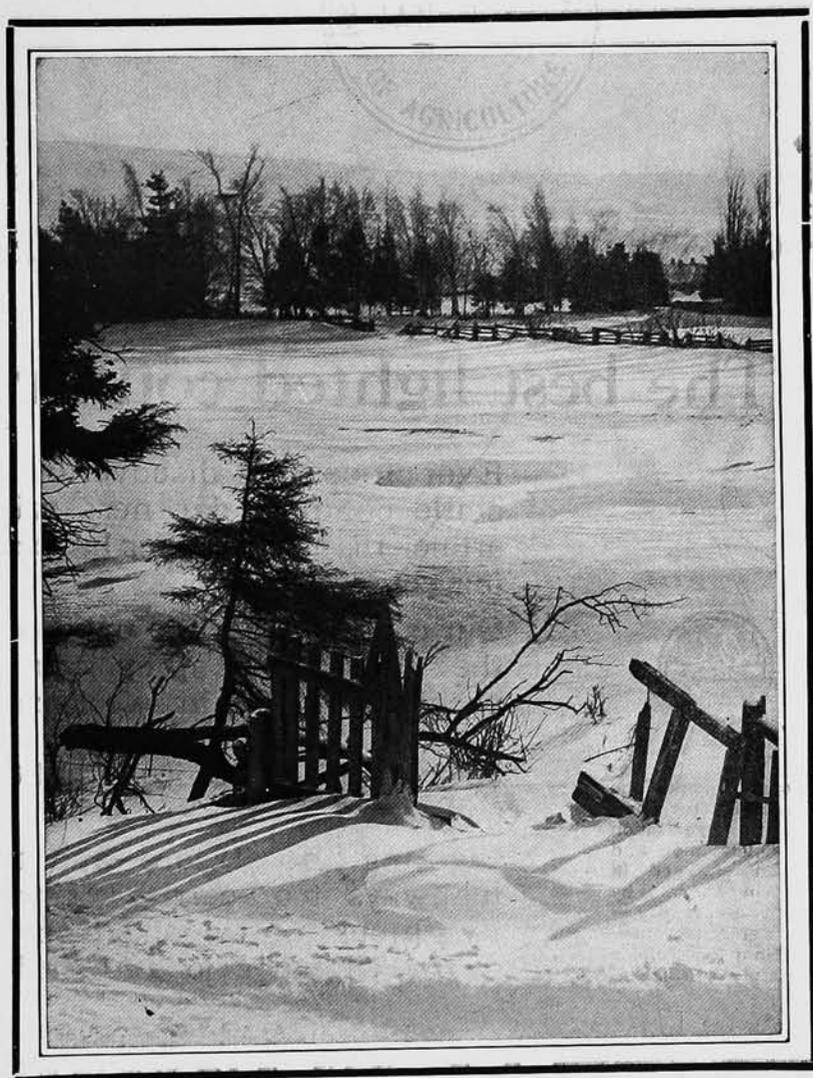
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# The Cornell Countryman

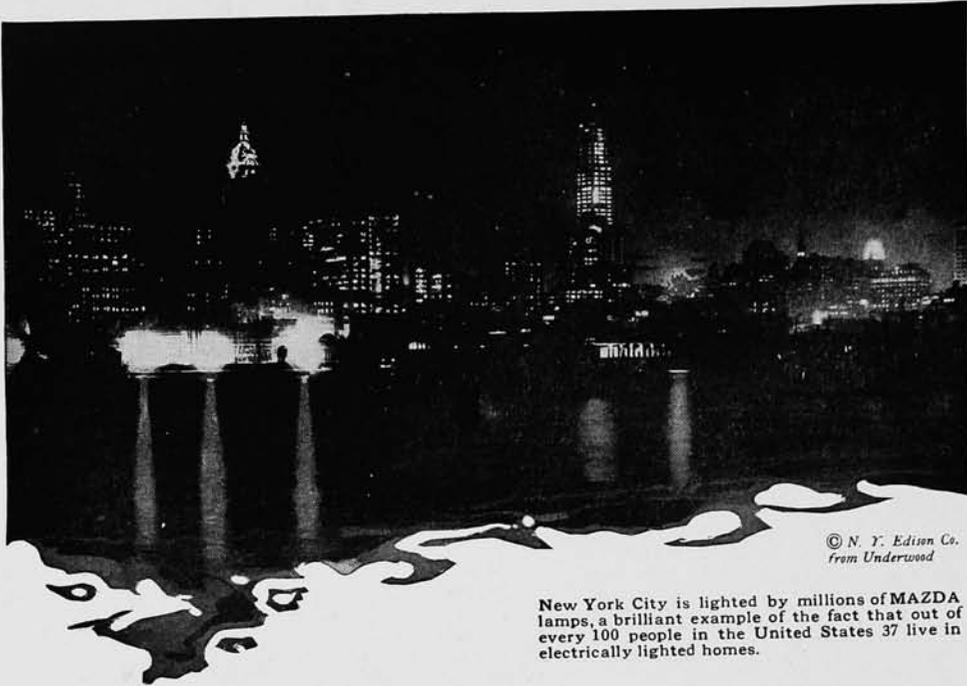


JANUARY

Volume XXI

1924

Number 4



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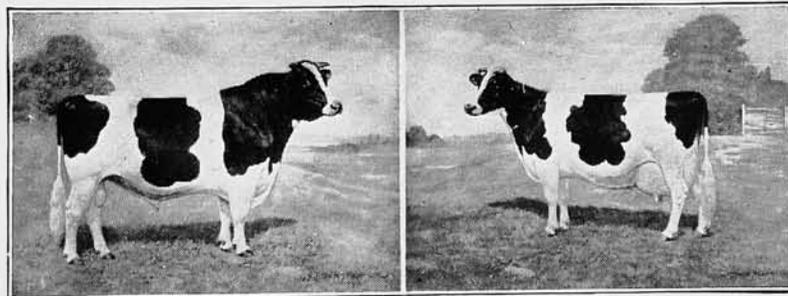


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## Contents and Contributors

January, 1924

Cover and frontispiece decorations. Courtesy of Country Life.

A Hundred Years of Agricultural Legislation in New York State ..... 105  
 D. P. Witter has been a member of three legislative committees. In 1899, he was chairman of a committee to investigate bovine tuberculosis and its relation to man. The committee took evidence in four states. It has been said that this committee was the second one in the history of the state to keep within the original appropriation made for its use. In this instance the committee turned money back into the state treasury.  
 He was also a member of the Wicks Committee of 1916 and the Ferris Committee of 1920, being made vice-chairman of the latter.  
 Mr. Witter has been a member of the Committee on Agriculture in the Assembly many years, being chairman the past six years. He has the distinction of being the author and of securing the passage of more important agricultural legislation than any other person in the State of New York.

The Farmer's Position ..... 108  
 Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey is so well-known that the

mention of his name suffices to guarantee the worth of what he writes. He writes with the clearness and sympathy of long understanding of the farmers' peculiar problems and difficulties. In the following pages he sets forth views that should appeal to the mind of every thinking man in agriculture. Dr. Bailey is at present botanizing in Brazil, and will spend the winter in South America.

Plant Pathology Investigation ..... 109  
 By Louis M. Massey, professor of plant pathology. Dr. Massey was graduated from Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, in 1912. Taking his doctor's degree here in 1916, he was assistant professor until 1917, when he had a leave of absence until 1919 during which time he was in war work as pathologist for the U. S. D. A. In July, 1922, he was made full professor and head of the department. Many of the staff in plant pathology came from Wabash, and Dr. Massey is no exception to the fine men who have come from that institution.

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*Courtesy of Country Life*

## TREES

I think that I shall never see  
A poem lovely as a tree.

A tree whose hungry mouth is prest  
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast;

A tree that looks to God all day,  
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

A tree that may in summer wear  
A nest of robins in her hair,

Upon whose bosom snow has lain,  
Who intimately lives with rain.

Poems are made by fools like me,  
But only God can make a tree.  
—Joyce Kilmer

# The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXI

JANUARY, 1924

Number 4

## A Hundred Years of Agricultural Legislation in New York State

By D. P. Witter

IT would require a book instead of a short magazine article to enumerate all of the bills pertaining to agriculture passed by the New York state legislature during the past hundred years, and to give any statement of their provisions. It will therefore be impossible in the space allotted me to mention even all of the more important bills. As the world goes, it must be said that such legislation was slow in getting started, but its progress in later years has been rapid.

The first general law to improve agriculture was passed in 1819, entitled "An Act to Promote Agriculture of this State." The bill carried an appropriation of \$10,000 a year for two years to be paid as premiums at agricultural fairs, a specific amount being set apart for each county. Tompkins County was to receive \$150. A county had to appropriate and expend a like amount before the state funds were available. The law also specified that before a person could be paid a premium he must furnish a record of the type of soil, how fertilized, the kind of seed used, method of cultivation and harvesting; or, if an animal, how it was bred, fed, and cared for. The various records were to be published in book form, at least fifteen hundred copies, and distributed to the "good people of New York State."

Twenty-two years later, in 1841, an act was passed to authorize the collection of statistics. Evidently the people began to see the necessity of having something reliable upon which to base legislation. Another law relative to agriculture was passed in 1862. The purpose of this law was to prevent the adulteration of milk, and was the first of this nature. In 1877, the first oleomargarine law was enacted. The next general act was the establishment of the state experiment station in Geneva, in 1880. This law was one of the most important passed in this state, measured from an agricultural standpoint.

As laws to prevent fraud and deception in dairy products were passed, it became necessary to have some state department to enforce them. To meet this demand the state dairy commission was established by law in 1884, with headquarters in Albany. At that time agriculture

was very much depressed in this state. The following is taken from the report of the State Agricultural Society for the year 1887:

"That farming in this state is greatly depressed no one can doubt, but that certain wide-awake, progressive farmers are making money, notwithstanding this depression, proves that it can be done. Therefore, to spread a knowledge of progressive, scientific agriculture among the farmers is a work than which no other can be more worthily prosecuted by the executive committee." and the following from an address by Hon. Josiah K. Brown, State Dairy Commissioner in 1888:

"I have neighbors whom I see nearly every day that I know are wearing themselves out in a fruitless attempt to stand up against the mortgage on the farm. And the reason that this is so is that a large percentage of their dairies are these three-thousand-and-thirty-four-pounds-of-milk cows. I was never so sadly impressed as I have been since these facts came to my knowledge, to know that this grandest and greatest agricultural industry was in such a condition as this. That men who work from four o'clock in the morning until

nine o'clock at night on their farms find it impossible to make money enough to pay the legitimate and ordinary expenses of the family. \* \* \* I believe this condition of things can be remedied; that this cloud can be lifted from the dairymen of the state, and that relief can come to this great industry and to the people engaged in it. That the dairy farmers and their families should persistently go on year after year wasting their energies



Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes, then governor of New York, and Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, at that time dean of the College of Agriculture, at the centennial of Ezra Cornell and dedication of the College buildings, April 27, 1907. This picture was posed exclusively for "The Cornell Countryman," and published in June of that year

and contending against conditions that I have referred to is indeed as lamentable as it is true."

Little improvement in agricultural conditions was apparent for nearly ten years after the above date but leading farmers very soon became active in their determination to secure better conditions for themselves and their neighbors. Improvement was brought about by education and legislation, both of which produce slow but certain results if of the right character.

#### Beginning of Farmers' Institutes

An educational movement was started in 1886 at Cornell University, which for many years accomplished more for the spread of agricultural knowledge among farmers than any other one agency. This movement was not started by an act of the legislature, but an appropriation was made by the state for its support the next year, and they have followed annually to the present time. I refer to farmers' institutes. It was at the first institute, in 1886, that the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that a committee of seven representative farmers be appointed by the chairman to formulate a plan to be presented to the legislature for the establishment of a State Board of Agriculture."

A very important bill was passed in 1893. The state dairy commission was abolished, the department of Agriculture established, and the bureau of Farmers' Institutes, which had formerly been under the direction of the State Agricultural Society, was transferred to this department. All of the agricultural laws were revised at that time. An act to prevent fraud in the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers was also passed the same year. The next year, 1894, the state Veterinary college was established by law at Cornell University.

The manufacture of breakfast foods and many other articles from grains and seeds had become an important industry at this time and putting grain offals, and sometimes worthless materials, into mixed feeds had become common practice. To prevent this fraudulent practice a bill was enacted in 1899, entitled "An act regulating the sale and analysis of concentrated commercial feeding stuffs." In 1920 this law was materially amended to prevent evasion. New York state has now one of the best laws on this subject of any state in the country.

#### College Given State Money

"An act making an appropriation for the promotion of Agriculture by the college of Agriculture of Cornell University," known as the Nixon Act, was also passed in 1899. This bill carried an appropriation of \$25,000 for extension work, which was the beginning of that type of work in this state carried on by the college. A historical outline of the growth of this work is found in the report of the college of Agriculture for 1922.

In 1899, a committee of the Assembly consisting of four members was appointed to investigate the subject of bovine tuberculosis and its relation to man. At that time the work of eradication of this disease was in the hands of a commission composed of three members of the state board of health. They employed stenographers and veterinary surgeons to do the work. Some large dairies in this state had been kept in quarantine over a year. In the meantime, two sets of officers were frequently visiting these farms, a representative of the tuberculosis commission to see if all of the animals had been kept by the owner, and a representative of the department of Agri-

culture to see that the milk from those dairies was not marketed. Dairymen were thus put to an almost unbearable annoyance besides the loss from being without an income for long periods. In several cases dairymen lost their farms on account of this unjust law. The committee reported its findings to the legislature in 1900 and introduced a bill to carry out its report to the effect that the state commission be abolished and the entire work be placed in the department of Agriculture. The bill passed the Assembly but was killed in the Senate the hour of final adjournment. In 1901, it was enacted into law. Since that time various amendments have been added until now we have a law, which, with the cooperation and financial support of the federal government and the large appropriations made by this state, is bringing good results.

#### State Fair Commission Established

Until 1900 the state fair had been held annually under the direction of the State Agricultural Society, the oldest society pertaining to agriculture in the state. At that time a movement was started to put the state fair under a paid commission with the result that the state fair commission was established by law. Following the Land-Grant Act passed by Congress in 1862 and later related acts under which Cornell University was established, several acts were passed by the state legislature accepting the terms of such federal laws.

The college of Agriculture as a part of Cornell University, but not as a state college, had been receiving students since 1868, and the New York



State College of Agriculture was established by law in 1904 and an appropriation of \$250,000 was made to erect the first college buildings, which were dedicated April 27, 1907. In 1910 another appropriation was made for college buildings to the amount of \$355,000. The present plan of college enlargement, now in process of building, is familiar to all and no further mention of legislation on the part of the state relative to the college is necessary. Then between the years of 1906 and 1913 six state schools of agriculture were established by the legislature: at Canton, St. Lawrence county, 1906; Alfred, Alleghany county and Morrisville, Madison county, 1908; Cobleskill, Schoharie county, 1911; Farmingdale, Nassau county, 1912; Delhi, Delaware county, 1913.

In 1913 the legislature made an appropriation of \$25,000 for farm bureaus, \$600 to be available to each county which would appropriate the same amount through its board of supervisors or to be raised otherwise. Amendments to this law have been made from time to time. The home bureau has been established by law and appropriations for the bureaus are being annually made.

#### Department of Farms and Markets

It had been the aim of practically all the legislation along agricultural lines during the nineteenth century to increase production. But very little had been done to improve marketing conditions. Agitation along this line, however, resulted in the establishment of a department of Foods and Markets in 1914. Extensive powers were given the commissioner under this act. Headquarters were established in New York city. This department being closely related to the department of Agriculture, the headquarters were later removed to Albany and the two departments continued under separate names and commissioners until 1921 when the two were brought under one head, the Commissioner of Farms and Markets.

During the legislative session of 1916, Senator Wicks of Utica introduced the following resolutions, given in part:

"Whereas, It is alleged that the distribution of milk, butter, eggs, poultry and livestock, produced in this state is controlled by combination and monopoly of dealers and manipulation of prices to such an extent as to reduce production and in such manner as to impair the quality and unduly enhance the prices to consumers, and

"Whereas, It is further alleged that such practices are becoming more and more aggravated and result in discouraging agriculture, reducing production, depressing the value of farm land and in increasing the cost while lowering the standard of living—

"Resolved, etc.—"

#### Hearings of Wicks Committee

Following this resolution, which passed the Senate and Assembly, there were appointed on the committee four senators and five assemblymen who made the most exhaustive and thorough investigation of these subjects ever made in this state. The committee held hearings in forty-two cities and villages, seventy-six days being occupied for that purpose. Copies of this report may be had now at the college of Agriculture, free of charge.

Among other things, the committee found that feed dealers, through their state organization, had made it practically impossible for a farmer or a combination of farmers to buy a car of feed except through a "legitimate dealer" as they expressed it. Counsel for the committee believed some of their correspondence to be of a criminal nature and their case was turned over to the state Attorney General for prosecution. A copy of some of the letters seized by the committee may be found in their report. The state association soon disbanded and no prosecution followed.

Some milk dealers were found who were skimming in violation of law, but such practice was quite limited. In the matter of the manufacture of ice cream, which was thoroughly investigated, the milk fat found varied from four to twenty-three per cent. There was no law on the subject at that time. Twenty-four days were spent by the committee in New York city. The cost of the distribution of milk, commission merchants, cold storage and many other practices found in marketing were studied. An expert accountant was employed who examined the books of five of the largest milk dealers in the city to determine the amount of their profits. As the result of this investigation and one made by a committee appointed in 1921, known as the Ferris Committee, a large amount of very valuable agricultural legislation has been enacted. Nearly every recommendation of the so-called Wicks Committee as found in their report has been enacted into law in some form or other.

#### Council of Farms and Markets

In 1917, the Council of Farms and Markets was established. The council is composed of one member from each judicial district of the state and one at large, all of whom are elected by the legislature, one each year for a term of ten years. The Commissioner of Markets of New York city is also a member by virtue of his office, making a total membership of eleven. The council appoints the Commissioner of Farms and Markets who holds office during the pleasure of the members. They also act in an advisory capacity to the commissioner. That law with the amendments made in 1921 gives a continuity of serv-

ice and has removed the department from the realm of politics as much as it is possible to make it by legislation.

#### Fight for Dairymen's League

In October, 1916, as a revolt against unjust dealing with dairymen by many milk dealers, an extensive and prolonged milk strike was carried on by members of the Dairymen's League. They were successful in securing much relief. It was claimed by many, however, that they were subject to prosecution under the Donnelly Anti-Trust Law. This led to the passage of three laws in 1918 which made an "exception of farmers, gardeners or dairymen, including livestock farmers and fruit growers" from the provisions of the Donnelly Anti-Trust Law. These laws were not enacted without a determined and lengthy contest. Repeated attempts for their repeal have since been made but without results.

The Wicks Committee found the number of sheep in New York state had been reduced from 5,350,000 in 1867 to 495,059 in 1916. They also found that sheep-killing dogs had been responsible for considerable of this decrease. In order that sheep be better protected from this enemy a drastic dog law was passed in 1917 which has been amended several times since. New York state now has an efficient dog law which is generally well enforced, and the sheep industry is prospering again.

In 1918, amendments were made to the drainage law, but such a law as was desired could not be secured without an amendment to the state constitution. The proposed amendment passed the legislature in 1918 and 1919, and was consummated by a vote of the people in 1919, after which the law was changed to correspond with the amended constitution.

In 1918, laws were passed under which cooperative buying and selling is now carried on in this state, both in the country by producers and in cities by consumers.

#### The Laws Simplified

During the session of the legislature in 1921, a joint legislative committee was appointed (the Ferris Committee), in the main to recodify the laws at that time being administered by the department of Farms and Markets. Since the department of Agriculture was established, amendments had annually been made until there was much repetition of law. We had the agricultural law, foods and markets law, parts of public health law, general business law, and others, which the department was supposed to administer. This work was done during the session of 1922, the shortest session in the history of the state, when the legislature adjourned March 17. To bring all of these laws into one compact whole, cutting out repetition and making such changes as the committee deemed desirable in the time allotted, was no small task. The committee, however, completed its work and as a result we now have the Farms and Markets Law of the state of New York.

#### Ice Cream Law

Among the new laws in 1922 affecting agriculture was the one prohibiting the manufacture and sale of so-called filled milk, also one fixing a standard for ice cream, the first of their kind in this state. The passage of both of these laws was strongly opposed by the manufacturers.

The most important law affecting agriculture passed in 1923 was the merger of the New York State College of Agriculture and the state experiment station, a full account of which, written by Dean A. R. Mann, was published in the last October number of this magazine.



# The Farmer's Position

By Liberty Hyde Bailey

**F**REQUENTLY it is announced that the laboring men and farmers will unite to redress grievances and to wrest power from consolidated interests; and now and then such combinations are made locally or in a region and obtain considerable results. Yet there are very good reasons for doubting whether any permanent union of these groups is either possible or desirable.

The farmer holds a field somewhat apart, from the fact that while he works with his hands he also owns or controls the land and the tools of production. Farmers do not move in masses toward the remedy of economic and political disabilities, not even when they work together in forms of cooperation. They necessarily aim at personal, or separate, results rather than at group results. Each farmer's problem is peculiarly personal, resulting from the fact that his conditions of soils, location, ownership of land and implements, and residence are his own; he cannot afford to sign away his right as an individual or to unionize his efforts.

The farmer sells a product rather than labor. I have never liked the phrase "labor income," now so much used in reports of farm economics, for his effort is directed toward wheat, milk, cotton, corn, apples, or other commodities rather than to receive income in terms of labor expenditure. While we cannot measure the earnings of all farmers in terms of a crop, yet another phrase might have expressed the situation just as well. The farmer's income from the produce he sells represents much more than labor, even after subtracting taxes and interest on investments.

The farmer does not receive a pay envelope. He does not engage in collective bargaining for his services. He cannot strike. He cannot even quit. He is not subject to lockout, not even when the mortgage is foreclosed. There is neither closed shop nor open shop. There is no employer and no master. His labor is not directly conditioned on the state of what is called "the market." Except in some forms of tenancy, the farmer is his own manager. He is himself an employer of labor. He is removed from the professional organizer. He does not work in companies or gangs. He is essentially a solitary man. There is no mass play, no regulation of the hours in which crops shall grow or cows be milked, no protection from rain, no time-keeper. Nature itself sets the stage

on which he must work. He must therefore study the sciences that express the laws of nature. The attempt to make him a laborer subject to arbitrary regulations must necessarily fail.

As to his residence, he is not a renter in the ordinary sense for the residence goes with the land. Even farm laborers are under conditions greatly different from industrial laborers, and if they should unite with those laborers in making demands, the situation might not greatly affect the mass of farmers.

It is not to be denied that there are cases and occasions in which united action of farmers and "labor" may produce marked and perhaps beneficial results in the righting of wrongs, particularly in regions of one-crop farming, but it cannot become a standard process in society. In other words, the relationship of the farmer and labor is one of contrasts rather than of agreements.

What they have in common, as forces in the body politic, is less than what they do not have in common, speaking of the agricultural industry as a whole.

Let us be aware of what we mean by agriculture "as a whole." We imply that agriculture is not a simple or homogeneous occupation. It is not one thing. We speak of "farmers" organizing, not thinking that we may mean only grain-growers or fruit-growers, or other particular occupationists. I do not look for the cooperative coming together

of all farmers. Raisers of roses and beef-cattle have little in common in respect of occupational needs and legislation; nor do the many "small farmers" on the margins of the towns and the great ranchers in the broad open spaces. The cotton-grower and the wool-grower have few points of fraternal contact.

Where is the class-unionism between market-gardeners and the wheat-raisers of the Northwest, between orange-growers and tobacco-planters, nurserymen and stock-breeders, dairymen and beekeepers, sheep-rangers and cattle-rangers? Farming represents a series of occupations, agreeing in the contact with the earth but differing in methods, products, markets, mental aptitudes. Some of the ranges are competitors, even commercial antagonists.

The problem is to develop rural life out of its natural conditions without appealing to class advantage.



# Plant Pathology Investigations

By Louis M. Massey

**D**OUBTLESS there is no problem of plant disease control of more interest to the farmers of the State than that having to do with the possibilities of fungicides in the dry form replacing the standard spray mixtures. "Dusting vs. spraying" is a live topic for the fruit-men and also for the growers of potatoes, vegetables, and other crops.

For several years certain workers in this department have been investigating the use of dust mixtures, making tests in a comparative way with spray mixtures. These experiments are being continued at the present time, some very interesting and valuable data having been obtained the past year. That there is a field for dusting is certain, although further experimentation is necessary to thoroughly acquaint us with all of its possibilities and limitations.

Potato diseases, other than those foliage troubles which may be controlled by dusting or spraying, are also being investigated. Certain troubles which may still be considered obscure in that the causes are unknown are being studied. Chief among these diseases are leaf-roll and mosaic. The relation of potato mosaic to mosaic diseases of other plants, the causes of mosaic and leaf-roll of potatoes, the influence of various factors on the symptoms of these diseases, and the control of these troubles by roguing, isolation of disease-free strains, and other methods, are points which are receiving attention.

Another potato disease to which the name "yellow-dwarf" has been given is being studied. This trouble is probably new to science and is of unknown cause. It was first noticed in the state in 1917 and has since been under observation. There are indications that the disease is communicated with the tuber. It has been found in twenty counties in the State.

The investigation of bean diseases, a project which has been carried for the past five years, is being continued. At present particular attention is being given to the bacterial blight. This disease was recently shown to be systemic in nature, in this respect being the first bacterial disease of plants to be so characterized. The effect of environmental factors on the disease, the nature of the causal organism, and the production of disease-resistant stock are points being investigated. With the production through breeding of desirable types of beans resistant to anthracnose and root-rot, the grower can now be materially assisted by the development of varieties or strains resistant to bacterial blight.

The wire-stem disease of cabbage, a disease common and destructive in cabbage in the state, is also being studied. This is a seed-bed problem. Certain environmental factors, important in determining the severity of the disease, are being investigated.

"Take-all," a disease of wheat common and severe in Australia and probably also in Europe, is being

studied in this department. The first authentic record of the disease in America was made from material collected in New York state. A survey of the state shows the disease to be common here, and it has also been reported from several western states. Life history studies of the causal organism, nature of the disease, varietal susceptibility and resistance, and control measures are being investigated.

Diseases of fruit, other than those diseases being studied with reference to their control by dusting, that are receiving attention at present, are fire blight of apples and pears, root-rot of apples, a certain canker disease of apples new to science, and brown rot of stone fruits. Fire blight is being studied primarily from the point of view of resistance of pears to blight, along similar lines to the work being done in the west in the use of resistant root-stock.

Tip-burn of lettuce, its nature, cause and control, is being studied. The problem is being attacked particularly from the point of view of the relation of weather, associated organisms and fertilizers and also of the development of resistant varieties. Another disease of lettuce known as bottom-rot is being investigated, particularly with reference to the development of disease-escaping strains.

Several other research problems not given above are being investigated. The department will welcome correspondence from any alumni interested in any of its projects.

## Jog On, Jehosaphat

Road gets rougher every mile; (cluck)  
Jog on, Jehosaphat, an' show some style.  
Mule's gone lame an' the hens won't lay;  
Corn's way down an' wheat don't pay;  
Oats all heated, spuds all froze;  
Fruit crop's busted, wind still blows;  
Sheep seem puny, an' I'll be durned  
Rye field's flooded an' the haystack's burned.  
Looks some gloomy, I'll admit—(cluck)  
Jog on, Jehosaphat, we ain't down yit.

Coal's in high an' crops in low;  
Rail rates doubled, got no show;  
Money's tighter, morals loose;  
Bound to git us—what's the use;  
Sun's not shinin' as it should;  
Moon ain't lightin' like it could;  
Air seems heavy, water punk;  
Tests yer mettle; shows yer spunk;  
No use stoppin' to debate—(cluck)  
Jog on, Jehosaphat, it's getting late

Wheels all wobble; axle's bent;  
Dashboard's broken, top all rent;  
One shaft splintered, t'other sags;  
Seat's all busted, end-gate drags;  
May hang t'gether—b'lieve it will;  
Careful drivin'll make it still;  
Trot—gosh ding ye—that's the stuff,  
Old trap's movin' right good speed—  
(Cluck) Jog on, Jehosaphat,  
You're some old steed.  
Road's smoothed out 'til it don't seem true—(cluck)  
Jog on, Jehosaphat, you pulled us through. —W. H. STARK



## The Cornell Countryman

Founded 1903

Incorporated 1914

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

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Ithaca, New York

January, 1924

THE quotation below was an unsolicited contribution from a former subscriber to THE COUNTRYMAN.

"I am interested in market milk. Your publication never mentions that subject; so I do not care for it."

From this we get a fairly good conception of a certain unmistakable type of mind. Which does not mean that we deny the truth of the criticism. We likewise hasten to admit, however, that we have not recently published an article on dehorning steers, or sunflowers for silage, or the use of concrete, or any of a hundred and one other specialized subjects. Although we are glad that our recent friend took the matter of his subscription seriously enough so that he felt it necessary to offer a strong excuse for stopping the magazine.

All of which brings us to a realization of how little ground can really be covered in a few short months in a publication of this type, with so large a field in which to work. We have aimed to put to print a sufficient diversity of material to interest the average reader, without giving THE COUNTRYMAN over entirely to the shotgun method of hitting the mark. How far we have succeeded, we will probably never know, but we certainly have some definite information concerning where we have failed.

To return to our friend with the market-milk mind; the dairy department is not a hard nut to crack, but it is a difficult one from which to select the meats, because of the amazing richness and variety of the food offered for discussion. We are at a loss to know where to begin and

are forced to conclude with the suggestion that the dairy department issue a publication of its own.

FARMERS' WEEK will soon be here. A trite statement in itself, but fraught with great possibilities if you also are soon to be here. The coming program embraces all the good things that you have been accustomed to in previous years, and holds some surprises besides. Every year the college is increasingly able to give its visitors a welcome that they will remember, and the farmers throughout this and neighboring states are coming to realize what an opportunity they have every winter in coming to one of the main sources of agricultural information in the East.

And not only do we all gain information at these February meetings, but we make contacts that are enjoyable and helpful at least temporarily and oftentimes permanently. We can call to mind several life-friendships that have been formed through casual meetings at Farmers' Weeks, and what finer thing can an institution do than to bring together for mutual help and counsel the men in the forefront of the farmers' battles? These are times to try the stuff of the farming people, and a little encouragement at the right and crucial time often helps turn the tide in the right direction.

But do not think you come only to receive—you come also to give. To give by your presence, your personality, and your experience. Fresh from the actual labors of agriculture, you can bring to both students and faculty at the college the viewpoint of the man at the helm of this great industry. Let us look forward, then, both students and farmers, to a closer connection between practice and theory, between research and results, during the big week in the coming month of February.

H. C. COLLINGWOOD'S new book, "Adventures in Silence," is deserving of more than passing comment. Mr. Collingwood writes with that understanding which only true knowledge and experience can give. He uses well the human touch so characteristic of his editorials in the *Rural New-Yorker*, relating incident and anecdote in such plain and truthful style that we cannot but believe.

Sometimes we suspect him of being a trifle biased in his thoughts on the relations between the deaf and those who hear, but that fault is more than pardonable in a work of such remarkable clarity in other ways. The book opens a new field; it is the first to portray with truth and accuracy a story that has long been awaiting an able pen. As a human document, it is worthy of perusal, and as an explanation of things we have wondered about, it is more than interesting.

THROUGH an error on our part, we neglected to mention in the November number of THE COUNTRYMAN that credit for the frontispiece, entitled "The Evening Journey Home," should go to Mr. William M. Rittose. We apologize to Mr. Rittose.



## Former Student Notes

'01 B.S.—Gilbert Tucker, Jr., is making his home in Glenmont, Albany County. Mr. Tucker is supervisor of exhibits for the state health department.

'02 A.B., '11 W.C.—Miss Clara Hastings of Homer exhibited some of her White Leghorns at the recent poultry show held in the stock judging pavilion.

'02 M.S.—Chalmer Kirk McClellan is assistant professor of agronomy in the University of Arkansas.

'03 B.S.—Arthur Westcott Cowell is professor of landscape architecture at Penn State College and is a practicing architect.

'07 W.C.—R. S. Moseley, former extension instructor, is the New York distributor of the Consolidated Products Company of Chicago. He lives in East Aurora.

'08 B.S.—B. H. Crocheron is director of agricultural extension at the University of California.

'08 B.S.—Vaughan MacCaughey is associate editor of the *Sierra Educational News*, the official journal of "The California Council of Education." His address is 933 Phelan Building, San Francisco, California.

'06-'10 Sp.—H. C. (Hoby) Young, former captain of one of our cross country teams, is commercial manager of the Bell Telephone Company of America.

'11 B.S., '14 Ph.D.—Dr. Earl W. Benjamin is New York manager for the Pacific Coast Poultry Producers' Association. He recently returned from an extended trip to the Pacific coast to study marketing conditions and to confer with the cooperative associations located in Washington, Oregon, and California.

'11 B.S.—T. E. Elder is director of agriculture at the Mount Hermon School, Mount Hermon, Massachusetts. In addition to the courses in agriculture, the school has a large farm of 1,100 acres and more than 200 head of registered Holsteins, all of which, with one exception, were

bred and developed under the direction of Mr. Elder. The herd has for years been one of the heaviest prize winning show herds in New England.

Walter Mulford '99 B. S. A. was a member of the second class to graduate from the New York State College of Forestry which was then located at Cornell. After graduation, he served as state forester of Connecticut and forester to Connecticut Experiment Station until 1904 when he became a member of the United States Forest Service. In 1905, Professor Mulford started his teaching career as assistant professor of silviculture at the University of Michigan and was advanced to full professor two years later. In 1911, he came back to his Alma Mater to reorganize the school of forestry but left in 1914 to become head of the Division of Forestry in the College of Agriculture, University of California. In addition to his administrative duties at California, Professor Mulford teaches some of the college's most popular courses.

Mr. Elder devotes a good deal of time to outside work. He was one of the committee on true type of the Holstein-Friesian breed, appointed by the directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and is one of the directors of that association. He is also secretary of the New England States Holstein-Friesian Association, president of the Franklin-Hampshire Holstein-Friesian Association, and vice-president of the Massachusetts Holstein-Friesian Association, of which he was president last year.

He acted as judge at the Connecticut state fair, and altho he was asked to be a judge for the Virginia state fair and judge of Holsteins at the National Dairy Show, he cancelled these

engagements when appointed by the board of directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America to judge Holsteins at the Chilean National Show at Santiago, Chile. Mr. Elder went to Chile by way of the Pacific, and after the show crossed the continent, visiting Argentine, Uruguay, and Brazil, returning by way of the Atlantic.

'12 B.S.—Eugene C. (Doc) Auchter is head of the department of floriculture in the University of Maryland.

'12 B.S.—H. B. Knapp, former director of the State School of Agriculture at Cobleskill, is now director of the state agricultural school at Farmingdale, Long Island.

'12 B.S.—James L. Kraker is county agent of Benzie County, Michigan, and runs a fruit farm at Beulah. He writes that his second child, Althea, was born on August 24, and that her big brother, James, Jr., is now three and one-half years old, can sing the Alma Mater, and knows what university he is headed for.

'12 B.S.—H. B. Munger is farming at Byron.

'13 B.S.—Gilmore D. Clarke is now landscape architect with the Westchester County Park Commission and resides at 7 Benedict Place, Pelham.

'13 B.S.—Blanche A. Corwin is county home demonstration agent at Poolesville, Maryland. On November 3, a community fair was held at Poolesville under her direction, the proceeds going to the school improvement fund of the town.

'13 B.S.—Dr. O. B. Kent, formerly of the poultry department, was here for the poultry show. He is now with the Quaker Oats Company in Chicago.

'13 B.S.—Walter M. Peacock is horticulturist in the Office of Investigation, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. His address is 108 Baltimore Avenue, Tacoma Park, D. C.

'13 B.S.—Wesley H. Bronson is director of research for the N. E. Milk

# Frank Talk on the Price of Dentifrices

You wouldn't pay a fancy price for a cream separator simply because of flowers painted on its base. A separator can do no more than skim milk.

And likewise when you pay more than 25c for a dentifrice, your imagination does the spending instead of your common sense. A safe dentifrice can do no more than clean teeth.

Ask yourself what you get for what you pay above that price. Perhaps a fancy name; useless drugs; a "cure-all" theory; or possibly plain grit.

When you pay 25c for a large tube of Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream you have bought a dentifrice that is safe and that cleans teeth the right way.

Colgate's is free from grit and harmful drugs. It "washes" teeth and does not scratch or scour their precious enamel. It is the safe, common sense dentifrice. A large tube, 25c.

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TEETH THE  
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If your wisdom teeth  
could talk they'd say,  
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**Truth in Advertising Implies Honesty in Manufacture**

Producers' Association in Boston, Massachusetts. His address is 38 Linden Street, Arlington Heights, Massachusetts.

'14 B.S.—L. J. Benson, at one time manager of our student agencies, has bought out the coal business of G. F. Meyer and Company, and is now sole

owner of that concern. Address him at 165 Foundry Street, North Tonawanda.

'14 B.S.—E. S. Bird is county agent of Kalkaska County, Michigan.

'14 B.S.—Charles H. Ballou post-cards that for two months he was in Kingston starting experiments for the

Havana office of the Chilean Nitrates Committee. He is now back in Havana, Cuba, and his address is Calle 17, 421 Altos.

'14 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore D. Crippen announce the birth of their first child, Mary Louise, on October 14. They are living at 10 Argyle Road, Brooklyn.

'14 B.S.—Lawrence J. Motyca is an instructor of bacteriology and pathology at the College of Medicine, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

'14 B.S.—Jacob J. Pollock is sales manager for the Shirk Importing Company. His address is 80 St. Nichols Place, New York.

'14 B.S.—Elmer Snyder is conducting viticultural investigations for the United States Department of Agriculture in California with headquarters at Fresno. His present address is 3930 Kerckhoff Avenue.

'14 B.S.—William H. Upson is in the tractor business at Dallas, Texas. His address is 528 South Willomet Avenue, Dallas, Texas.

'15 B.S.—Morgan B. McCargo is with the A and P Products Corporation, located in Brooklyn. His home address is 10 Chappell Street.

'15 B.S.—Walter H. Sheffield is practicing landscape architecture in Philadelphia and vicinity. He and Mrs. Sheffield recently announced the birth of their third child, Ann. Their home is in the historic Brandywine section of Chester County, Pennsylvania, just south of West Chester.

'15 B.S.—Arvine Martin Spencer died at Saranac Lake on September 26, after an unsuccessful fight against tuberculosis. He is survived by his wife and one daughter, Alice Jane.

'16 B.S.—Clarence W. Bailey is with the Guardian Savings and Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio. His residence address is 2042 Carabel Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio.

'16 B.S.—William D. Chappell is city representative of the Aetna Casualty and Surety Company in Philadelphia. His home address is 4907 Cedar Avenue.

'16 B.S.—Lawrence E. Gubb is manager of the Buffalo office of the Philadelphia Storage Battery Company. His address is 417 Lafayette Square, Buffalo.

'16 B.S.—Lewis R. Hart is sales manager for the Maine Potato Growers' Exchange located at Caribou, Maine.

'16 B.S.—Harwood Martin says that he is still on the old farm. Incidentally he is treasurer of the Edward Dibble Seed Growing Corporation.

'16 B.S.—Gilbert M. Montgomery

recently became affiliated with Hoopes, Brother, and Thomas Company, who operate the West Chester Nurseries at West Chester, Pennsylvania. He writes that this is one of the largest nurseries in the east, having seven hundred acres of ground in stock. He adds that he still owns and lives on his farm, but had a share-farmer this year. His mail address is Glen Moore, Pennsylvania.

'16 B.S.—W. I. Trask exhibited at the poultry show some excellent White Leghorns from his poultry farm at Almond.

'16 B.S.—L. A. Zimm is now doing structural steel contracting work in New York City. Address him at 427½ E. 52nd Street.

'17 B.S.—Mrs. Randolph Cautley (Margaret Sewell) is in charge of the landscape architecture for a group of houses built in Ridgewood, New Jersey, by the *New York Tribune* for demonstration purposes. In a recent interview she declared that the time is past when landscape architects were a rarity and that the time has come when home owners can consult them freely and save their compensation by getting valuable advice on where, when, and how to plant.

'17 B.S.—Harold O. Crowell is teaching agriculture in the Goshen High School.

'17 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. M. G. McPherson (Helen Beals) announce the arrival of Kenneth Beals McPherson on November 26.

'17 B.S.—Frank C. Snow is head of the science department at Canandaigua Academy.

'17 B.S.; '20 Ph.D.—Helen E. Murphy is in charge of the department of zoology at the University on New Mexico at Albuquerque.

'17 B.S.—Edward D. Rogers is in the employ of the Continental Oil Company at Boynton, Oklahoma.

'17 B.S.—Frank Rogers is captain of the 17th Field Artillery.

'17 B.S.—Lloyd B. Seaver is foreman of finishing operations for the H. K. H. Silk Company, Watertown, Connecticut. There are about 250 girls and 20 men working in the department with over 100 different machines performing various operations in the manufacture and finishing of silk thread.

'17 B.S.—Herbert M. Stults is a landscape architect with Bassi Freres, Larchmont.

'17 B.S.—Paul A. Winchell is insurance manager with the National Aniline and Chemical Company, 40 Rector Street, New York City. His home address is 176 Elm Avenue, Mount Vernon.

'18 B.S.—Lyman H. Taft is engaged



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as lumber statistician with headquarters at 425 Call Building, San Francisco, California.

'18 B.S.—R. A. Van Meter is professor of pomology at Amherst. Mrs. Van Meter was formerly Miss Endora Tuttle '17.

'18 B.S.—Charles R. Inglee is county agricultural agent of Suffolk County, New York, and lives at Riverhead.

'18 B.S.—John W. Campbell, Jr., is assistant superintendent of the pro-

ducing department of the Livingston Oil Corporation. His address is Box 1025, El Dorado, Arkansas.

'18 B.S.—Mary Lumsden is teaching in Washington, D. C. Her address is Battery Park, Bethesda, Maryland.

'18 B.S.—Roy W. Moore is with the Standard Oil Company. His address is 141 Twenty-fifth Street, Jackson Heights, Long Island.

'18 B.S.—Glenn W. Sutton is president of *The Petroleum Age* and also

## If the Washington Monument Were Butter—

When one realizes that the amount of butter used in this country in 1922 built into Washington monuments would make sixteen duplicates of this shaft—

And when you stop to consider that the Dairy Farmer of this country in 1922 received a total wholesale value for his products equal to the taxed value of 167 Woolworth Buildings—

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eastern manager for *The Chicago Golfer* and *The Telephone Engineer*, with offices at 56 West Forty-fifth Street, New York. He is married and lives on Grand View Avenue, White Plains.

'18 Sp.—L. H. Robinson of Castile had a White Leghorn exhibit at the poultry show.

'19 Ex.—E. B. Daum is now located in Rochester, where he is in the real estate business. His address is Box 414, Rochester.

'19 B.S.—Esther H. Funnell is teaching home economics in the Castle School for Girls at Tarrytown.

'19 W.C.—R. C. Ogle was one of the judges at the poultry show. He is an extension man in the poultry project at Farmingdale, Long Island.

'19 B.S.—Arthur Simpson is now manager of the branch of the Utica Mutual Insurance Company in New York City. His address is Liggett Building, Madison Avenue and 42nd Street.

'19 B.S.—Harry G. Chapin has resigned his position as manager of the Orleans County Farm Bureau in order to enter the produce business in Medina. At the outbreak of the war Mr. Chapin served as assistant food administrator but soon became manager of the Schuyler County Farm Bureau. He held this position for three years and then became manager of the Orleans County Farm Bureau. Under his direction the membership rose to 1,101, proportionately the largest in the state. Mrs. Chapin was a '17 graduate. She was dietitian at Glenn Springs Hotel in Watkins for a year before marrying Mr. Chapin in 1918. They now have two children; Barbara Anne was born in May, 1922, and Harry, Jr., made his appearance October 28. The Chapins are living in Albion.

'20 B.S.—Ray DuBois tells us that he is trapnesting White Leghorn hens on his farm at Forest Glen. Several

of his prize hens have made commendable production records.

'20 B.S.—Mrs. Earl Gockeler (Vivian Merrill) is living at 219 Cove Road, Merchantville, New Jersey.

'20 B.S.—Lowell S. Huntington is owner and operator of a combined dairy and poultry farm at Westford. He writes that he is being assisted by his son, James, age ten months. Mr. Huntington had the misfortune on August 15 to have his dwelling and part of the contents burn. The loss, however, was partly covered by insurance.

'20 B.S.—Alberta Johnson of Old Westbury, Long Island, and Ruth Rattelle were recently elected officers of the Nassau County College Club, an active organization composed of Long Island alumnae of various colleges.

'20 B.S.—Doris Kinde was recently married to Charles H. Brandow at Canandaigua. They are living at 22 Brook Street, Geneva.

'20 B.S.—Olive M. Monroe is assistant manager of the Clover Tea Shop at 640 Madison Avenue, New York City.

'20 B.S.—Floyd L. Northrop was married on August 21 to Miss Janice I. Culligan of Spragueville. He is teaching mathematics and science in the high school at Tarpon Springs, Florida.

'20 B.S.—George P. O'Brien is a salesman for cotton goods at 1515 Pine St., St. Louis, Missouri.

'20 B.S.—Minna G. Roese is special dietitian at the Leland Stanford University Hospital, San Francisco, California.

'21 B.S.—"Don" Howe stopped in the other day. He is keeping 500 hens on his 100-acre farm in Erie County and is planning to increase his stock soon.

'21 B.S.—Charles W. Knox is doing research work in the poultry department of Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa. He was one of the prin-



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WE WANT a good working foreman to take charge of large farm; only married man with practical experience and good references wanted. Burlingame, Hutchins & King, Inc., 7 Water Street, New York City

cipal speakers at the poultry convention in Ottawa this summer.

'21—Marcellé Pendery of domecon is working in the extension department of the University of South Carolina.

'21 B.S.—Beatrice Perry is supervisor of the New York Telephone Company dining room. Her address is 202 West 71st Street, New York City.

'21 W.C.—Walter Raident manages a 90-acre fruit farm at Johnston's Creek.

'21 B.S.—Fannie Jean Bright is teaching in the high school at Laurel, Delaware.

'21 B.S.—Jean Chambers is in the city bacteriologist's office in Flint, Michigan.

'21 B.S.—O. E. Everett is with the Dairymen's League at its New York office.

'21 B.S.—Fleta Wenona Huff was married to R. McConnell Matson on December 1. They will live at 41 Wendell Avenue, Schenectady.

'21 B.S.—The engagement of Milton A. Koehler to Miss Elizabeth B. Ward '21 has been announced. "Mak" is running a restricted boarding house with his farm, known as Koehler's Oak Ledge Park, at Saugerties.

'21 B.S.—Herbert Krahe is teach-

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are feeling justly proud of their University for developing the State Champion cow, Illini Dulcina De Kol.

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ing science and economics at Jamaica. His address is 112 Williams St.

'21 B.S.—Frances A. Lathrop and Arthur Deagon, Jr., were married September 15 in St. Louis, Missouri. Their address is Apt. D-3, Cynthia Court, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

'21 B.S.—After spending the summer in England, Caroline M. Parbury is now assistant supervisor of domestic art in the New Rochelle schools. She lives at 73 Jackson Street.

'21 B.S.—Lawrence C. R. Krahe is a telephone sub-foreman at Jamaica.

'21 B.S.—Herbert F. Martin was married on October 10 to Miss Ethel McComsey, daughter of Mrs. Lydia McComsey of East Williston, Long Island. They are living at Sea Cliff, Long Island, where Mr. Martin is employed by the Long Island Lighting Company.

'21 B.S.—James S. Nicholson is farming at Muncy, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania.

'21 B.S.—Harold Schmeck is advertising manager for the H-O Cereal Company, Buffalo. He has charge of all the advertising and publicity for the entire H-O plant.

'21 B.S.—Tsi H. Shen is a chemist at the Acme White Lead and Color Works at Detroit, Michigan.

'21 B.S.—Leslie M. Shepard is superintendent of the Fairfield Dairy at Caldwell, New Jersey.

'21 B.S.—Walter W. Simonds is traveling salesman for the dry kiln department of the Cutler Desk Company of Buffalo.

'22 Sp.—Amy Adams is with the Buffalo society of Natural Sciences. She is assisting the editor of *Hobbies*.

'22 B.S.—J. B. (Jack) Hunt, formerly superintendent of the Dairy-men's League plant at Mount Upton, has been transferred to their plant at Troy, Pennsylvania.

'22 B.S.—George Lechler is teaching science and coaching football at the White Plains high school.

'22 B.S.—George Q. Lumsden is inspector of timber products for the Western Electric Company at Battery Park, Bethesda, Maryland.

'22 B.S.—Harold Merrill is taking graduate work in city planning. He lives in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

'22 B.S.—Marian K. Minturn is county manager of the home bureau in Ontario County, with headquarters at Canandaigua.

'22 B.S.—Helen J. Potter was married on September 8 to Dr. Frank McBride. Dr. McBride has taken over the practice of the late Dr. H. S. Wende, and Mrs. McBride is acting as Y. W. C. A. cafeteria director at Kenmore. They are living at 91 Clinton Street, Tonawanda.

'22 B.S.—Anne Cunneen and Russell Lane were married last April at Port Jervis, where they are now making their home.

'22 B.S.—M. Elizabeth Fenn is teaching in the Schenectady High School.

'22 B.S.—Kathrine Harris is head dietitian at the University Hospital, Columbus, Ohio.

'22 B.S.—Dwight L. Copeland is an inspector with the bureau of un-

derwriters of the middle and southern states, with headquarters at 1 Liberty Street, New York City. His mailing address is changed to 1545 East Twenty-eighth Street, Brooklyn.

'22 B.S.—Leah Gause is teaching nature study in the Normal School in Fredericksburg, Virginia, and is supervising that study in the training school there.

'22 W.C.—Clifford M. Hess is running a 164-acre farm. Taking care of his 700 Barred Rock hens keeps "Clif" rather busy. His address is R. D. 1, Hudson.

'22 B.S.—Helen I. Howell is teaching French and English at the High School at Southold, Long Island.

'22 B.S.—Sara J. Launt, who assisted the home bureau manager of Jefferson County last year, is now home demonstration agent for Delaware County, with headquarters at Walton.

'22 B.S.—Milton T. Lewis is assistant in the department of horticulture at Pennsylvania State University.

'22 B.S.—Lee I. Towsley is now junior project leader in Otsego County with headquarters at the court house in Cooperstown. He took a demonstration team to the National Dairy

## Farmers' Week Guests

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### KERMIS PLAY

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Show in Syracuse in October which placed sixth in a competition entered by eleven teams.

'22 B.S.—"Gert" Lynahan has resigned from the staff of the Corning *Evening Leader* and is now with the Springfield *Union*. Her address is 29 Edwards Street, Springfield, Massachusetts.

'23 B.S.—Dorothy Brennan is teaching general science in the high school at Rutherford, New Jersey.

'23 B.S.—Esther Davis is teaching home-making in Hammondsport.

'23 W.C.—Mrs. Louise E. Dawley is engaged in the Boys' and Girls' Club extension work as a member of the staff of the poultry department.

'23 B.S.—Roger DeBaun is assistant editor of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Address him at Highland Park, New Jersey.

'23 W.C.—William A. Dodd is manager of the poultry department at Broad Brook Farm, Bedford Hills. He has 2,500 hens under his care.

'23 B.S.—Erwin Graue has a job as research economist with H. T. Newcomb, general solicitor for the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. He is working on a research problem in railroad rates.

'23 B.S.—LeRoy B. Heidke is a food products inspector with the New York

State Department of Farms and Markets. He lives at 600 West 192nd Street, New York.

'23 B.S.—F. E. Heinsohn has charge of the greenhouses and vegetable gardens at the Thompson Institute for Plant Research at Yonkers.

'23 B. S.—Milton T. Lewis is employed as research assistant in the department of vegetable gardening at Penn State College, where he expects to receive his M. S. degree in 1925. He is specializing in vegetable gardening.

'23 B.S.—Clarence J. Little is operating his father's 400-acre farm near Sussex, New Jersey, and keeps about 50 milking cows.

'23 Grad.—John H. MacGillivray, who was an assistant in the vegetable gardening department last year, has gone to Wisconsin University to complete his work for a Ph.D. degree, which he expects to receive next June.

'23 B.S.—Dorothy Powell is junior extension agent in Nassau County, Mineola, Long Island.

'23 B.S.—Merle Lawrence Rogers was married to Mildred Adelle Rhodes of Groton on December 8. They will live at Oxford.

'23 B.S.—George M. Ross is engaged in the market garden and vegetable greenhouse business at Binghamton.

He writes that he has had a very successful season and plans to build several large iron frame vegetable greenhouses next spring. He says that the courses which he took in vegetable gardening have saved him many dollars in avoiding serious mistakes.

'23 B.S.—H. R. Sebold in taking graduate work at the Arnold Arboretum at Harvard. He is living in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

'23 B.S.—Joseph Slate is running a dairy farm at Oriskany Falls.

'23 B.S.—Mildred Jackson was married last summer to Elmer D. Johnson of West Danby, where they are making their home.

'23 B.S.—Ralph Slockbower has been inspecting lumber for the last three months at Cranberry Lake, New York. His home address is Clinton, New Jersey.

'23 B.S.—"Mac" Smith is working in an apple packing house near Rochester.

'23 B.S.—Alfonso Sotomayor is engaged in the introduction of cotton cultivation in Spain and also working with his father in exporting olive oil to this country. His address is Cordoba, Spain.

'23 B.S.—R. W. Pease is teaching English in high school at Springfield, Massachusetts.

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# Readers of the Countryman

are likely to be in Ithaca to get new  
ideas and to see old friends at

## Cornell's Farmers' Week

There's no use urging Countryman readers to meet at Ithaca,  
they come anyhow. But the College would like to ask them  
to constitute a committee on hospitality to invite

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Farmers Week at Cornell

February 11 - 16, 1924

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**BUTTRICK & FRAWLEY, Inc.**

*The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx*

**HENS AND HEN FRUIT HERE  
FOR SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBIT****Poultry Show Makes Poor Profs Most  
Popular Men on Hill**

The second annual New York State production poultry and egg show which, with all its component parts, held in the judging pavilion of the College, December 4-6, proved to be a well-managed and valuable exhibit of poultry raised in the state, according to opinions freely expressed by those in attendance. The purpose of the show was to provide an opportunity for exhibiting, judging, buying, and selling production-bred poultry and to promote a comprehensive breed improvement program throughout the state. The exhibition was made possible through the cooperation of the State poultry council, the State farm bureaus, and the poultry department, whose slogan "To make the useful more beautiful and the beautiful more useful" has become a byword among breeders of poultry throughout the state. Through this medium a distinct opportunity for the more progressive breeders to compare birds and measure their own efficiency in breeding poultry, was provided all who entered exhibits.

**Reporters Raid the Roosts**

The officials of the production poultry and egg show, who are identical with the professional and instructing staff of the poultry department, no longer doubt the existence and thoroughness of agricultural journalism, says a well-known official of the show. He also states that although it was the intention of the officials of the show to have the exhibits and contributors well reported, yet even officials are human and must be allowed a certain amount of sleep. This state of affairs was brought about by an invitation from the poultry department for the student journalists to participate in a news contest of the show.

**The Show No Experiment**

"The poultry production show is no longer an experiment in New York State," reads the show announcement. The first show was held last year in response to urgent requests from a large number of poultrymen, and though that show was generally considered a great success the exhibits this year were pronounced as superior by the judges.

There were 64 egg entries totaling 81 dozen and C. K. Powell of the poultry department who was in charge of the egg show and exhibit states that there were many more exhibits of pullet eggs this year than last and that the texture of the shell was much better in these eggs than in the eggs of the older hens.

**Sweepstakes and Prizes**

Ten sweepstake prizes were awarded to various class winners and ac-

ording to the figures compiled at different times by the hard-working stenographers, there were 160 prizes awarded to those who entered with chickens and 45 prizes awarded to those who entered with the fruit of the same. The Rice Trophy Cup awarded the entrant whose birds won the largest number of points in the show was won by J. D. Rogers of Oxford, N. Y., who won 103 points. A barred rock owned by A. C. Lenecker of Fort Plain, N. Y., proved to be the best cock on exhibition while the finest cockerel was an S. C. White leghorn owned by R. A. Heller of Owego, N. Y. The same exhibitor was also the owner of the best pullet which was also an S. C. white leghorn. A fine white leghorn hen owned by G. M. Brill of Brocton, N. Y., cornered the cup awarded for the best egg producer. Trophies in the form of silver loving cups were given each of the above exhibitors by the Cornell Poultry Association.

**Prizes Plentiful**

"Prize money was distributed on the basis of at least one-half of the money received from the entries in each class—50 per cent for first prize, 30 per cent for second prize and 20 per cent for third prize."

U. R. Small entered his pet white Orpington in a class in which there was no competition. His entry fee was 50 cents. Fifty per cent of this fee for total prizes leaves 25 cents, Mr. Small received first prize or 12½ cents, making a total loss of 37½ cents.

An auction held on the afternoon of the last day completed the program of events which lectures and motion pictures were nightly features of the show.

**LUMBERJACKS TO PUBLISH  
A FORESTRY YEAR-BOOK**

The Forestry Club has avowed its intention to publish the year book of the forestry department by spring vacation this year. Men prominent in the profession have agreed to contribute articles and of course the students are also to be given an opportunity to break into print. Neil Hamilton '25, has been appointed paste pot artist and B. Frank '25, high potentate of the subscription and advertising blanks, and as editor and business manager have been doing most of the scouting for students bits of material wherewith to decorate the pages.

**AG MAN FAST WALKER**

On Saturday, December 17, Rachmiel Forschmiedt, '25, won the annual walking contest from a large group of fellow-hikers, breaking the record for the four miles over hill and dale, and finishing in 40 minutes, 30 seconds.

**PLANS FOR FARMER'S WEEK  
ASSUMING DEFINITE SHAPE****Annual Gathering to be Bigger 'n  
Better Than Ever This Year**

The seventeenth annual Farmers' Week, February 11-16, promises to be a regular humdinger according to advance reports filtering out from Professor R. H. Wheeler's sanctum in Roberts Hall, who characterized it as "the one big meeting in the east where are brought together and discussed all subjects relating to agriculture, home-making, and community life."

The program this year will emphasize topics of timely interest, especially agricultural economics and the marketing of farm products. Plans for over 400 events including lectures, demonstrations, roundtable discussions, practice periods, exhibits, and judging and speaking contests, have been formulated and are relied upon to keep everybody busy and happy. About 50 out-of-town speakers including Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, F. P. Graves, Commissioner of Education in New York state, and F. O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, have been asked to speak.

**Something Doing Every Minute**

Something will be going on every minute of the day according to the program outlined. The evenings also will be filled with interesting events. The winter course prize-speaking contest and debate will be held Monday evening in Roberts Hall, while the usual University concert will be given in Bailey Hall Tuesday night. The alumni banquet and an illustrated lecture on chemistry will occupy Wednesday evening, the Eastman Stage Thursday and the Kermis play Friday evening. This arrangement is similar to that of last year.

**POTATOES FAIL TO SURVIVE  
ORDEAL, BOTANISTS FEAST**

That the botany department is resourceful has never been questioned. At a farewell dinner given November 16 for Miss Adela Mosso, departmental secretary for the past three years, the epidermis and sundry misplaced eyes were removed with true botanical care from a bushel of defenseless potatoes with the aid of a scalpel and a jackknife, the edible portion cooked in a nearby autoclave, and the entire amount mashed with a quart milk bottle. The potatoes failed to survive the last ordeal, and the banquet proved an entire success.

**PROFESSOR HARPER ABSENT**

Professor M. W. Harper has been absent a couple of weeks, having been called to his old home on account of the death of his father.

## SENTIMENTAL STUDENTS SING STIRRING SONGS AT ASSEMBLY

### Freshmen Women Prove Pleasing Actors in Pantomime Playlets

Everybody shouted, sang, hummed, or whistled at the old-fashioned song fest which featured the get-together held in Roberts assembly hall on December 19. The carefree, happy mood typical of the upper campus student was here exhibited at its best, and tho the crowd assembled was scarcely of record-breaking size, pep and enthusiasm was by no means lacking. "Irv" Rodwell '24 started things going at 8:15 by introducing Professor C. H. Myers, our new song leader who strove valiantly to bring harmony out of the din which greeted his first few attempts. Everybody helped, however, some faking fog-horns, while others gave the tenor part a mean battle and melody finally triumphed.

### Bear on Bill

A momentary lull in the singing allowed "Irv" to present "The Little Strand"—loud applause from the front row—as interpreted by the freshmen women. The fact that the first act "Bruno" proved superior to the best show seen at that popular resort in the memory of the oldest grad present was due mainly to the soothing influence which the orchestra (Norma Wright '27, Ruth Birge '27, Helen Smith '27, and Bert Patchett '27) led by Marjorie McMullen '27, exerted over Bruno (Eleanor Wright '27) a co-educational bear which did almost everything but pass the hat and a suspicious looking bottle appropriately discovered by his side.

The second act was a pantomime of a Grimm fairy tale in which a fair maiden (Carol Spicer '27) entombed in a dungeon by an evil spirit (Marjorie McMullen '27) was rescued by her lover (Helen Speyer '27) the pair making good their escape astride a galloping broomstick. The difficult and unusual scenery used in this act was ably supplied by stretching the imagination to cover a multitude of omissions. Judging from the applause the majority of the audience possessed imaginations of the India rubber variety.

### Loving Lochinvar

A piano solo by P. O. Blackmore '25 and three rounds of "Three Blind Mice" led up to the last act given by Frigga Fylgae from which the male portion of the audience secured some potent pointers on how to woo and win a maiden fair, while the old folks (Eleanor Wright '27 as pa and Janet Nundy '26 as ma) looked on. In the finale, Lochinvar, a gay cavalier "Marge" Strong '25) assisted by the bridegroom (Rita Dean '27) placed the bride astride a pure blooded broomstick and executed a commendable fadeaway thru the assembly doorway. A few Christmas carols followed by the evening song and light refreshments of a fittingly frozen nature concluded the evening's entertainment in Roberts Hall and, tho few co-eds left unattended, what went on under the moon is another tale.

Herbert Banta possessed to a marked degree those qualities which go to make up a man honored by all, disparaged by none. The calm and courageous way in which he faced death was an inspiration to all who knew him.

## INFORMATIONAL ANGLERS USE POTENT LINES AT HATCHERY

### Much Food for Thought Results from Fishy Interviews

The early hour of eight o'clock on November 24, saw eleven members of aquiculture 51 starting for Caledonia, N. Y., to visit the fish hatcheries. Three unfortunates and Professor Embody took the 8:05 train but the rest rode gaily in cars. They reached Caledonia about eleven o'clock and after visiting a private hatchery wherein there were no fish, they returned to the hotel where a substantial meal awaited them. After dinner the real business of the day came to the fore, and with notebooks and pencils in hand they boldly invaded the imposing set of buildings comprising the fish hatcheries, in search of knowledge. Egged on by the lure with which every true fisherman is familiar, they soon made themselves at home among the pools and paths of the hatchery. Aside from nearly falling into the fish tanks and the removal of a strayed hat from one of the numerous pools with the aid of a hook and line, the day proved uneventful and the party was glad to return to Ithaca well repaid for their pains.

## ANIMAL MEN CUT CAPERS AT STOCK YARDS IN BUFFALO

Nineteen men in an hus 13 visited Buffalo, November 25-27, to inspect the stock yards and packing houses. While visiting the stockyards, the fellows were so impressed by the dexterity with which the hog drivers wielded their guiding canes that they all bought similar sticks. They later invaded Buffalo's main thoroughfares thus equipped, causing considerable curiosity among the law-abiding citizens. The students went through Klinck's and Dold's packing houses, where they were shown the modern methods of slaughtering, dressing, cutting, storing, and shipping meats, and the manufacture of the many by-products.

## TALKING TRIPS FOR TEACHERS

The staff over in rural education have had their fall outing. Professor E. L. Palmer and Assistant Professor E. N. Ferriss accepted invitations to speak before a teacher's convention recently held in Albany. Not to be outdistanced, Professors C. E. Rinzel, R. M. Stewart, and T. H. Eaton attended a five-day educational conference at Buffalo, beginning December 3. All have now returned to the fold and are reported doing nicely after their recent round of travel.

## SH! SECRET SOCIETY INVADES UPPER CAMPUS

### Reporter Reveals Details after Crawling Thru Coal Hole to Get Them

The extension department in domecon has a secret society all its own, the purpose of which is to "keep work, leisure, uplift, and nonsense in correct proportion in our state-wide flittings." To be a member, one must belong to the extension department, have an office in the domecon building and have made one speech. To become an associate member, one must have made at least one extension trip and done the work creditably, and to become an honorary member one must have passed into the state of matrimony or down the scale into other professions.

Like other organizations they have a motto, song, and password which must not be divulged. The flower receiving the most votes was the lilies of the field, and the most appropriate name of "Tanglefoot" was chosen for the high organ or publication.

Meetings proceed by proper parliamentary law, personal contradiction of the chair being the authority on all questions. Three regular meetings are held during the school year and as many irregular meetings as the spirit moves. At the last meeting, Misses Rose, Barts, Collins, Gardner and Watkins were taken into membership, although one or two did not quite come up to the requirements. The treasurer's book is three feet by one foot since the source of income is "a ne on geertain," words which are extension jargon. The last treasurer's report was: expenditures since last meeting, 0; paid out since last meeting, 0; balance on hand, 0.

Oh yes! The name of this honorable society is the "Gadflies."

## "JIMMY" RICE AND B. A. KEEP JOURNALISTS GUESSING

"For the practical breeder, I wish to say that trap nesting is not necessary," said Professor James E. Rice during a lecture on a breeding program for egg producers. "I want that put in italics and published all over the country."

Agricultural journalists are finding great difficulties in carrying out Professor Rice's instructions for Professor Bristow Adams, in one of his recent lectures before the class, made a definite statement to the effect that italics is a graceful, delicate type and used modernly in the advertisements of lingerie and hair nets. Attempt has been made by some members of the class to make "hair nets" cover "trap nests" but with little success.

## HINDU NIGHT SUCCESSFUL

The Cosmopolitan Club continues its series of entertainments characteristic of other lands. On December 7 it gave a Hindu Night, with the talent supplied by the six East Indian students in the University. Hindu refreshments, cooked by the students themselves, were served.

**SOD-BUSTERS GAILY GATHER  
CAVORT AT ANNUAL CONFAB**

**Many Familiar Faces Among Extension Men Assembled at College**

The state extension service 1923 annual conference held at the college December 17 to 21, was acclaimed by all who attended as a success in every sense of the word. Among the various interests represented were county agricultural agents, extension specialists, county and city home demonstration agents, institute workers, and county club agents.

**What Happened**

On the first day, a joint session of all sections was held, Director M. C. Burritt acting as chairman, wherein the ideals of the extension service were summed up by Dean A. R. Mann. On Tuesday, the second day, the conference took on a more specialized aspect, and separate meetings of the county agricultural agents and club agents, and home economics section were held. On the evening of the same day, the extension service banquet was held, Dean Mann presiding as toastmaster. Addresses by Professor Flora Rose of the home economics department, and Clyde W. Warburton of the extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture, featured the occasion.

Later in the week, separate meetings of the agricultural and junior extension sections were held, where problems peculiar to these groups were presented and round table discussions indulged in.

**NO-MEN-CLATURE**

Some relentless soul has suggested that we call the short-horns "winter-greens." Aye! and the frosh "ever-greens."

**SILVER SCREEN DRAMATICS  
FEATURE FORESTRY MEETING**

The evils of the motion picture industry have at last penetrated Roberts Hall. On the evening of December 6 the Forestry and Adirondack Clubs met in the assembly room of that building to view some real motion pictures. The casts of the pictures were excellent. In the comedy Mr. Bruin R. Bear played the leading role, being supported by Mrs. Bruin and the babies also by many of their Hollywood friends. In the drama Neversleep Weasel was at his old post of villain and appeared perfectly at home. The forest fire scenes were well done and the vim and vigor displayed by the fighters were indeed realistic. Another educational "filumn" portrayed the life history of the pheasant as raised on the State Game Farm at Sherburne, N. Y. Both pictures were moralistic, bringing home the thought "conserve nature or it soon will not be worth conserving."

After Professor Recknagel finished showing his pictures the crowd went to the Forestry Club rooms and regaled themselves on coffee and cup cakes. The singing was absent so, contrary to custom, they went home early and got their beauty sleep.

**HOME ECONOMICS ENTERTAINS  
CLIFTON SPRINGS VISITORS**

**Luncheon for Guests Precedes Talks by Dr. Wright and Miss Mather**

Dr. Wright, in charge of the diabetic department; Miss Mather, head nurse in the diabetic department; Miss Helen Clarke, head dietitian of the sanitarium; and Fern Hewitt, a diabetic patient at the sanitarium, all from the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, Clifton Springs, N. Y., spent December 7 as guests of the school of home economics. Their visit was made possible through the efforts of Margaret Kelly '24, who was student dietitian at the sanitarium last summer.

**Students Desirable**

The visitors were entertained as luncheon guests at the lodge. Margaret belonged to the family at the time, and then attend the class in diet and disease where Dr. Wright spoke on diabetes with special reference to its treatment by use of insulin and by diet.

Miss Mather gave a practical illustration of the treatment in the case of Fern. Miss Clark told a little of the organization of the dietetics department and explained its various phases. Last summer the taking of three student dietitians was a new departure for the sanitarium. Its success speaks for itself. They want the students again.

One of the compets who sits next to us in chem 01 just dropped around to see what mark we pulled on our last litmus paper.

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"STRANGERS OF THE NIGHT"  
Added "Our Gang" comedy

January 17, 18, 19  
Thursday, Friday and Saturday

VIOLA DANA  
in  
"ROUGED LIPS"

—and—  
Five Acts of Keith Vaudeville

Coming—Buster Keaton in "Our Hospitality"

# THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN

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

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

"GARD" BUMP }  
"SI" CROSSMAN } Editors

Vol. V January, 1924 No. 4

## SHOWING POULTRY

Poultry is not difficult to show, especially when the display can be divided into 32 classes and put into wire cages which are not cackle- or crow-proof. In fact, under such circumstances these animals are quite likely to show themselves.

Nearly half the cocks at the end of the first day of the Poultry Production and Egg show found colored tags to crow about and though the hens and pullets were not so fortunate, they cackled on general principles or because of their own accomplishments, which, by the way, is probably more than the cocks had to crow about.

At any rate they made a good showing. The officials were far too few to make the work easy for anyone, but in spite of all difficulties the second New York production poultry and egg show was a success and a credit to all concerned.

We trust that some valuable lessons have been learned, however, and that in the future an attempt will be made to keep the monkey wrench out of the Ingersoll by a more concentrated publicity.

## AN APPLE O GEE AH!

Much that is given nowadays to superior fruits of all sorts. Good results have been obtained in many different ways, depending largely upon the variety of fruit in question, but now and then in spite of every precaution a spurious progeny will outdo them all.

Take, for example, the case of Professor Hinman and his pigs which was to have appeared in the December number. We apologize to the Professor for the omission but, as he will see, it could hardly have been avoided.

The piece of news in question originated in a perfectly legitimate manner and ran something like this:

"Professor R. B. Hinman, of the department of animal husbandry, has been ringing his prize pigs for a fair. When first discovered, his hat was on the ground, the pig was on the hat and the professor was on the pig."

While reading the proof the Senior

editor found the following: "Professor R. B. Hinman of the department of animal husbandry has been knighting his prize pigs with a felt hat quite the worse for wear. When first discovered, etc.," and knowing that the printer would not have taken such liberties, he called upon the Junior editor and addressed him in this manner, "Look here, what do you mean by 'knighting a pig with a felt hat?'"

After some delay the Junior editor replied: "And what do you mean by, 'ringing a pig for a fair?' You could not possibly ring a pig with any hat or horse-shoe that I ever saw."

It has been easy enough to convince the Junior editor that no horse-play was intended but he does not yet believe that there are men so cruel as to put a ring in a pig's nose to keep him from rooting. With permission, we will leave that to Professor Hinman.

## EASTMAN STAGE

One of the most popular and beneficial of college activities is again under way and the participants are beating the air furiously before the largest mirror in the house which is unfortunate enough to have contracted with them for shelter.

Was it Abraham Lincoln who got his start by expounding to the pigs and chickens? It matters not. Mirrors were less commonly used in those days and the present generation must have a more appreciative audience before which to practice.

Perhaps therein lies the secret of many failures. It is much easier to convince oneself in an argument than to keep the attention of dumb animals—this is not inclusive of the judges, but does include the next ten speakers.

## HOLIDAYS

The board of trustees and the University faculty surprised us with a Christmas gift this year, namely, a week end addition to our holiday. We thank them.

It was a real vacation, full of dances, eats, parties, and sleep. How good it seemed not to have a single eight o'clock in the whole two weeks!

But now we are back again, ready to conquer new fields; and we have a real task ahead of us, for term examinations are not far off. Most of us will survive; a few of us will go back home for another and more extended vacation.

## THE PLAY

As Professor M. V. Atwood expresses it, there were, as usual, many "dark horses" in the Kermis competition, but it is most gratifying to say that these so-called "dark horses" were of superior quality.

Nine plays were submitted and the titles are interesting and promising.

Let us urge upon the students again to make plans for competing for the cast. It is always great fun, even though some hard work must be done. To be a hero or heroine cannot fall to the lot of many of us in any other way, though we may play the villain now and then with ease.

## THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

### A PEPPY SHOW

*Student reporter* (to a judge who is busily announcing the qualities of a bird at the poultry production show)—Are you a judge?

*Judge*—Yes; who are you?

*Student*—I'm a reporter.

*Judge*—See that gentleman over in the next aisle? (To man taking notes for him)—Roup on lice.

*Student*—He sent me to you. What's roup?

*Judge*—Roup's a bad cold.—Dish face.

*Student*—What?

*Judge*—I say roup is like a bad cold.—Shallow body.

*Student*—O, pardon me.

*Judge*—Certainly, come back and see me after the show.—Knock kneed.

*Student*—Can't you give me some statement about the show now?

*Judge*—Certainly.—Full of spizerinctum.

*Student*—What's spizerinctum?

*Judge*—That means spirited, peppy.

*Student*—Fine, thank you very much, sir.

*Hotel Management Student*—"I hear Home Ec. has bought the light-house on Cayuga Lake."

*Innocent Domeconer*—"You don't say? What for?"

*H. M. S.*—"To teach light house-keeping."

Begging Dr. Needham's pardon for recent and frequent quotations, we beg to broadcast the statement, given out by him, that we fear snakes because our ancestors were in deadly peril from them. Can we believe this and the additional statement that they are not to be feared any more because they are merely decorative and wouldn't hurt a flea.

## HOME

When I am old and all my days are ending

I shall return to things a part of me—

To little hills and valleys soft descending

In merging undulations to the sea;

Mists from the sea, blue mists, at twilight creeping,

To sleep upon the valley's rounded arms;

Stars close above the hills forever keeping

A near, familiar vigil on the farms;

Wide farms and rich, with gleaming acres swelling

On hill and vale to plenteous increase;

Homes deep in oaks; a quiet people dwelling

In kindness and reverence and peace;

Old roads in peace with shining rivers wending;

The meadow path and locust-scented lane;

Roads to the sky with slender trees attending—

I know that I shall tread these ways again.

—Russell Lord

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cations, etc.

### "TO THEM WHO KNOW" BEST PLAY IN KERMIS CONTEST

Play by George W. Sullivan, Jr., '26,  
a Melodrama of Rural Life

The faculty kermis committee, appointed by Dean Mann, has announced the award of this year's prize to George W. Sullivan, Jr., '26, writer of the play entitled "To Them Who Know."

The play is a good old-fashioned melodrama of rural life and shows real artistic ability. The plot hinges on an attempt of a feed concern to steal a carefully-prepared feeding formula from a young man who is in the employment of the concern.

#### Nine Plays Submitted

The faculty committee reports that as a whole the manuscripts submitted were better than ever before. Among those authors who deserve much credit for writing plays, the committee notes: "Handsome Is As Handsome Does," Philip C. Wakeley, '23; "It's All Aunt Em's Fault," Robert S. Hinkle, '24; "Threshing It Out for Bazie," J. S. Crossman, '24; "This Side of the Horizon," Gregory Pincus, '24; "To Them Who Know," George W. Sullivan, Jr., '26; "Happy Farmers," F. B. Wright, Graduate; "The Upsetting of Keystone," Dorothy I. Weaver, '25; "In Ludlowville," Catherine Doyle, '26; and "Rustic Love," N. R. Hamilton, '25. Tryouts for the cast took place in Roberts Hall, December 17 and 19, supervised by "Irv" Rodwell, '24, "Bill" Reed, '25, and Dorothy Weaver, '25, the student Kermis committee.

### VEGETABLE GARDENERS HEAR LECTURE, ELECT OFFICERS

The last meeting of the year for the Vegetable Gardening Club was held on December third. The main event of the evening was an illustrated lecture by Mr. G. V. Wazalwar, a native of India, on "Agriculture in India." His illustrations were of farm machinery now used or coming into use, and the antiquated types of weaving in use by the natives. After this lecture a business meeting was held and the following officers were elected. President, "Bill" Georgia; Vice-President, Miss E. E. Reith, and Secretary-Treasurer, C. C. Chatfield. Refreshments consisting of cider and doughnuts were served.

#### LODGE ENTERTAINS

A formal dinner was given in the domecon lodge on November 27th by the hardworking home economics seniors, who were making the lodge their home during November. The guests were Dean and Mrs. Mann, Professor and Mrs. Comstock, and Mr. and Mrs. Nehrling. Everyone had an enjoyable time and the evening was declared a great success.

### CORNELL AT LIVESTOCK SHOW

The number of visitors from Cornell who attended the international livestock show this year was smaller than usual, in spite of the reduced fares and time off given by the College. This shortage was undoubtedly

due to the local people being fed up on "spectatin'" with the international dairy show, the poultry show and many other minor exhibits being so close to home this year. Professor R. B. Hinman did however undertake to show E. E. Vial, grad. M. S. Morton and P. T. D. Arnold '24, some of the high lights of the livestock exhibit and adjacent territory, which lights according to reports proved "durn" high.

#### KAMPUS KOLLOQUIALS

Despite Dr. Needham's appellation of "anthropoid slouch" to the popular slant of the modern vertebrate, Biology 7 is proving itself a much-sought-for course and has more than its usual quota this term—so much so that it's hard to find a room big enough for all the knowledge-seekers.

Two new members on the extension staff this year are Bertine Collins, instructor in nutrition, who has come to Cornell from Pennsylvania State College, to fill the position left vacant by the resignation of Evelyn Byrd; and Mildred Gardner, from the Buffalo Normal School, who is doing extension instructing in clothing. Ruth Scott, whose position Miss Gardner has taken, is now on the resident teaching staff.

Dr. Edgar T. Wherry of the bureau of chemistry, Washington, D. C., recently visited the botany department. While in Ithaca, he took a trip to the McLean Wild Life Preserve to obtain some soil examples for acidity tests. He also gave a talk before the botany department staff.

From the *Rural New-Yorker*: "This is what a Californian writes about Professor J. E. Rice of Cornell—'This man has done perhaps as much to make two feathers, or rather two eggs, grow where one grew before as any man in the United States.'"

Restless rumor has it that the shipping clerks in Roberts Hall are going to form a Boxing Club.

Professor Baker of the floriculture department has announced that course 26 in graphic expression which has always been given without credit, will become a one-hour credit course next year.

Dr. D. H. Campbell, head of the department of botany at Leland Stanford University, addressed the botany department at the staff tea last month.

At the recent meeting of the Association of Land Grant Colleges, Dean Mann was re-elected to the board of control of the Association.

#### THE TIE THAT BINDS

Lillian Bay '24, announced her engagement to Henry Arnold '24, the middle of November.

### DOMECON AIDS SANTA CLAUS, FARMS OUT ITS PRIZE BABY

Applicants, Believing Experience Best  
Teacher, Flood Office

Great consternation and speculation was aroused in domecon December 3, when the following notice appeared on the bulletin board, signed by Miss Roberts of the lodge. Wanted! A girl or two to take care of domecon baby, Edna May, during Christmas vacation, may take her home or two girls may live in the lodge. It is reported that the office has been literally flooded with applications, from undergrad domeconers who are desirous of the experience.

#### Numerous Requirements

One of these interviewed Miss Roberts and was told that the following things were to be considered with the application. First, the experience of the applicant, secondly, the environmental conditions of the home which they deem very essential to the welfare of the six-months child, thirdly, that a doctor in the family is a decided asset, and that she desires to have the child in the one home during this period. With the child comes the following equipment, clothing (laundry to be done by the applicant), crib, carriage, bottles, nipples, etc. She admonished each applicant that the food for the child would be a quart of milk and an orange a day to keep the rickets away. Absolutely no walking the floor nights will be tolerated in fear of the child's forming undesirable habits. After a period of intensive deliberation, Miss F. M. Zapf, a senior in domecon, was awarded the custody of the child.

### AG HARRIERS TRIUMPH IN HILL AND DALE RUN

The Ag harriers demonstrated their ability to run for what they wanted so effectively on November 24 that they ran themselves into the inter-collegiate championship. The bunch took to their heels at the first shot of the gun and did not stop running until they had amassed 32 points which was 27 less than the Arts team could muster. First place went to A. H. MacNeil '27, an architect, while G. R. Kreisel '24, and R. T. Termohlen '25 won second and third respectively. R. A. Boggs '26, W. S. Bishop '26 and W. E. Stevens '24 completed the honors with eighth, ninth, and tenth place.

#### WORKS IN TEXAS

Professor George A. Works, of the department of rural education, will go to Texas soon on official leave to begin his work as director of the Texas educational survey, to which office he was recently appointed by a commission of the State Legislature. This survey is to cover all the tax-supported schools of the State, from the rural schools up to and including the institutions for higher education. At the meeting of the Texas State Teachers' Association at San Antonio on November 29-December 1 Professor Works delivered an address and conferred with the members of the commission.

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To Countrymen Readers:

I am glad to take this opportunity to get straight to readers who are representative of the best in agriculture a few facts about the G. L. F. Exchange.

First, however, I want to call your attention to the record that Triple Query, that beautiful Guernsey heifer out at the University barns, is making on G. L. F. Milk Maker. If she does not break the world's milk record, now held by Shuttlewick Levity, she will come so close to it that Zev's lead on In Memoriam will look like several lengths in comparison.

The G. L. F. is distinctly on the gain. On January 1, 1923, the books showed a deficit of \$47,000. Should the books be balanced today they would show a surplus of between \$30,000 and \$40,000. Last year's gross business was a little over \$3,000,000; this year it will reach a total of \$6,000,000. In fact we are at present supplying our shareholders with public formula dairy rations at the rate of a million dollars a month.

Adequate capital, experienced management, large volume voluntarily contributed, service—these things make a cooperative purchasing corporation a success. The G. L. F. Exchange is rapidly achieving these requirements.

Very truly yours,



*H. E. Babcock*

General Manager  
COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, Inc.

# Some Things You Should Know

Facts furnished by the Research Department of the  
National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers

- 1 Investigations made by the American Farm Bureau Federation and the U.S. Government show that of each dollar the farmer received from the sale of all farm products in the crop year 1922-'23, only  $3\frac{1}{3}$  cents was paid out for farm operating equipment—and that covered not only implements but everything from silos to beehives. A pretty small percentage for the things that help the farmer make his money.
- 2 The volume of sales of all farm equipment manufacturers for 1922 was 53% less than their sales for 1920. The sales of all farm products by American farmers for the crop year 1922-'23 were only 18% less than in the crop year 1920-'21. These are reliable figures.
- 3 Approximately 80% of all money received by the Harvester Company for McCormick-Deering machines goes to labor—not to workers in the Harvester Company plants alone, but in the steel mills, the mines, the forests, and the railroads. These workers and their families return much of this money to the farmer for his products.
- 4 Twenty of the leading companies in the farm equipment industry lost over \$50,000,000 in the past two years. Some of the other companies fared even worse in proportion.
- 5 The material which goes into McCormick-Deering machines now costs an average of twice what it cost in 1914. The price of oak lumber is three times as high as it was in 1914, soft center plow steel and cold rolled steel twice as high, steel bars, coke and cotton duck more than twice as high. Labor which is a large item in manufacturing costs, is considerably more than double.
- 6 A 7-foot McCormick or Deering binder would cost you \$350 if it were priced on a pound for pound basis with the average kitchen range. It would cost \$430 if it were priced like the world's cheapest car. A 5-foot McCormick or Deering mower at lawn mower prices would cost \$174.



## The Farm Outlook for 1924

The Government says that crops for 1923 show an increased value of \$1,600,000,000 over 1922 [Oct. 1st estimate]. Farm conditions from many points of view show a decided improvement. Good planning and good management should mean good profit for this year.

Money-making farms are those on which most work is done in least time, with least labor. Try to increase your crop yield per acre, cut down your labor cost, diversify. Plow more furrows as you go along, cultivate more rows, cut wider swaths. Plant every hill full—the missed hills in a field have a surprising effect on the season's yield. Save extra pounds of butterfat by efficient cream separation. Spread manure by the load instead of by the forkful. Let tractor and engine power help you. Modern equipment, well handled, is the key to profitable farming, and makes farming pleasanter, too.

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# The Cornell Countryman



FEBRUARY

Volume XXI

1924

Number 5



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*Here's to the best Farmer's Week ever*

---

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The Address

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Just Ask Any Student



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By Ralph H. Wheeler. Professor Wheeler is a graduate of Cornell University, where he received his B. S. degree in 1912, and he is now in the extension service of the New York State College of Agriculture. He has charge of all extension finances, and all the college exhibits at state and county fairs. He is responsible for the organization and conduct of Farmers' Week, held at the college during the winter. Mr. Wheeler has prepared the program for these gatherings since 1911, and he was on the students' committee for the first Farmers' Week held here at the college in 1908, so that he writes with a full background on this subject.			
The Farm Press Speaks for Itself.....	135		
By Professor Bristow Adams. So few of our readers have not heard of our versatile artist-forester-journalist that further introduction is unnecessary. One of his recent tasks was that of publicity director for the World's Dairy Congress in Washington last fall. Professor Adams wrote authoritatively in our pages on this same subject a year ago, provoking no little discussion from editors of farm papers throughout			
		the country. This article has the double merit of being a follow-up for those who remember its predecessor, and being able to stand as an independent accomplishment for our newer readers.	
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		Frederick G. Behrends, B.S. '16, was an instructor in the department of rural engineering in 1916-17, but left to become a member of the New York State food commission during the war. He served as executive assistant to the commissioner of foods and markets in agricultural machinery and was influential in forming the policies and in running the government tractor schools established at that time. Since his return to Cornell in 1919 as assistant professor in rural engineering, he has been active in organizing and administering shop schools.	
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Photo by Verne Morton

Therefore all seasons shall be sweet to thee,  
Whether the summer clothe the general earth  
With greenness, or the redbreast sit and sing  
Betwixt the tufts of snow on the bare branch  
Of mossy apple-tree, while the night that  
Smokes in the sun-thaw; whether the eave-drops fall  
Heard only in the trances of the blast,  
Or if the secret ministry of frost  
Shall hang them up in silent icicles,  
Quietly shining to the quiet Moon.

—SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE

# The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXI

FEBRUARY, 1924

Number 5

## Farmers' Weeks, Past and Present

By R. H. Wheeler

“GOING to Farmers' Week?” “Sure,” came the answer in 1923 from nearly three thousand five hundred persons who were interested in farming and homemaking. In the few years immediately preceding even a greater number responded and 1924 promises another comeback even in the face of economic distress in agriculture. Sixteen years have witnessed the growth and development of a permanent annual event known not only throughout our own state, but to quite an extent throughout many adjoining states and Canada. The registration of last year shows that eighteen states were represented and inquiries have come in this year from as far away as Texas. Does anyone wonder, then, that we have come to think of Farmers' Week as the one big agricultural meeting of the East held annually where there is brought together in one program the latest and best thought in the science and practice of agriculture and homemaking and the upbuilding of citizenship.

In considering Farmers' Week and the place it has attained in the agricultural progress of our state, we turn immediately to its beginning and to those who conceived it and fostered its development during the early period of its existence. Although it may have been the outgrowth of several component factors, it was due in the main to the clear vision of our beloved former dean, Liberty Hyde Bailey, who, early in his administrative relationship to the College of Agriculture, saw the need of bringing together once a year those who were interested in all branches of agriculture that they might hear and discuss the latest information and practices applicable to their problems.

Farmers' Week has a very direct relation to the early experiment extension work of the college. In 1893 a group of vineyardists of Chautauqua county asked the college to conduct some experiments in their vineyards. No funds were available that year but through the efforts of these same people, the following year a bill was introduced in the state legislature by S. F. Nixon, assemblyman of Chautauqua county, appropriating \$16,000, one-half of which was to be expended by the Cornell Experiment Station in work in horticulture in the Fifth Judicial District of the State, an area comprising sixteen counties of western New York. This movement, initiated and pushed to completion wholly by a farming community, stands out in marked contrast to the initiatory steps in the formation and passage of the laws upon which our land grant colleges and experiment stations are founded. L. H. Bailey, then professor of horticulture, was put in charge of this experiment extension work and with the aid of Director Roberts, M. V. Slingerland, G. W. Cavanaugh, E. G. Lodeman, E. J. Durand, C. C. Caldwell, R. S. Tarr, G. F. Atkinson, J. H. Comstock and several others, such splendid results were attained that in the few years following, the appropriations were increased and the subject

matter and the area enlarged to cover the agriculture of the entire state.

The self help idea, helping farmers to help themselves, which so thoroughly permeates every nook of our present day extension service, was one of the fundamental principles of this early work. By 1898 hundreds of farmers had been enrolled to conduct certain tests or experiments and it was seen that in order to secure for the agriculture of the state the most good from these experiments the results must be brought together, compiled, and distributed. But this alone was not sufficient; the results obtained by different experimenters conducting the same experiment were so varied that there was evident need of some agency of bringing these experimenters together. And so soon after 1900 we had formed the Agricultural Experimenters' League of New York, the members of which were to conduct tests and experiments on their farms and to report the results at the end of the year. These results were to be summarized and published. As the league developed an annual meeting was held to which the members brought their reports and discussed them and had added to their program speeches by members of the college and experiment station staff.

In 1907 this annual meeting was considered of sufficient importance and of such state-wide interest to have it opened to others than members. And so Farmers' Week was born, and in 1908 we had our first Farmers' Week in New York state, which was also the first in the East and one of the first in the whole country. The Experimenters' League continued as an organization holding its business meeting at the time of Farmers' Week until 1914, when with the extensive growth of the extension work of the college and the development of the Farm Bureaus, there seemed to be no further need of keeping the organization together as such.

In looking over the table of events and record of attendance during the past sixteen years, one is impressed with the remarkable growth in attendance during the first six or seven years.

In 1908 the attendance was placed at eight hundred, while in 1914 it had climbed to about thirty-five hundred and no year since 1914 has it dropped below this figure except in 1920 when the snow blockade kept the numbers down to about three thousand. The largest attendance was reached in 1921 when four thousand, one hundred and sixteen persons were actually registered and the attendance that year was placed at over four thousand and five hundred. In the number of events scheduled, there is a striking similarity in growth during the first few years. In 1908 there were ninety-nine events scheduled on the program. These were mainly lectures, a few round tables with a few departmental exhibits, but practically no entertainment features. By 1914 four hundred and sixteen events were on the program with a large number of demonstrations and round tables, practice pe-

riods, exhibits and entertainments, and these latter features have continued to play an important part in the Farmers' Week programs of the last ten years.

In fact the present tendency seems to be to lessen the number of technical subject-matter lectures and to increase those features which offer greater opportunity for personal contact between farmer or homemaker and problem and the best method of attacking this problem. Then, too, there is being woven into the present day program a very good number of purely non-technical subjects, subjects which might be termed "cultural" ones, for want of a better term. The readings of prose and poetry, illustrated lectures on travel in foreign countries, lecture recitals on folk songs, concerts and musicals, all have a part in bringing to the people some of the niceties of life and the little pleasures that lighten our tasks.

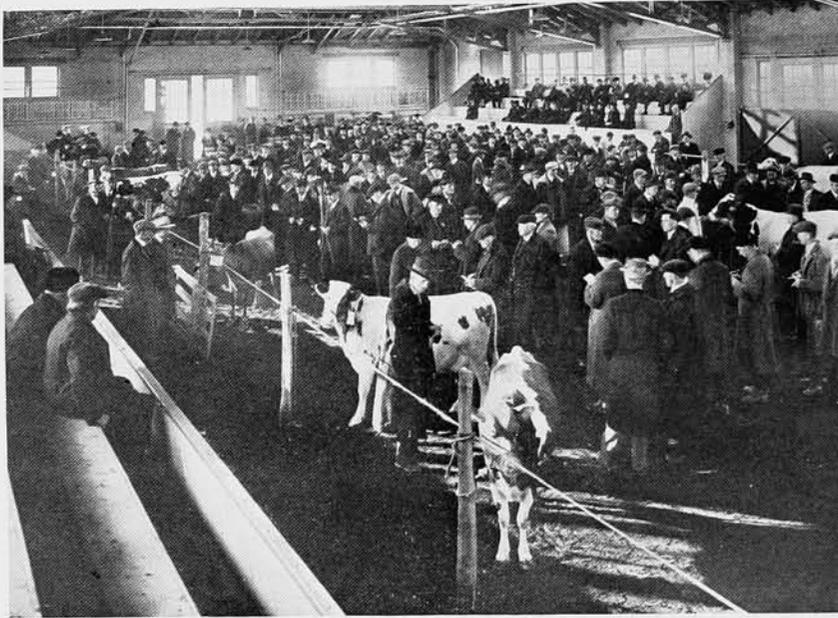
Farmers' Week stands alone in any general classification of meetings. Here we have brought together in one program the very latest information of research and practice not only of farming and homemaking problems, but of those questions that touch the very life of every community. Everyone whether a farmer, a homemaker, a rural pastor, a teacher, a community leader, a business or professional man or woman should

find something of interest at this meeting. If Farmers' Week has ever had a slogan it would be, "The best presented by the best." The college has not hesitated to go outside of its own ranks in getting 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 with a large number of persons and without doubt has had a tremendous significance in the agricultural progress of the state. It has been at Farmers' Week that we have seen the beginnings of many state associations such as the State Drainage and the State Rural Engineering Associations, that were at one time rather prominent. The State Vegetable Association and the State Farm Bureau Federation had their foundation stones laid at Farmers' Week. The National or American Farm Bureau Federation also had its conception here at a Farmers' Week. Many policies have been formulated by groups of agricultural leaders meeting in unscheduled conferences; and, without question, subsequent programs have been very materially guided by these group meetings.

There is one phase of this large gathering that should not be overlooked or go unsung. Farmers' Week is a college function and the term college is used in the all inclusive sense. It is not a function of the extension service of the college alone, nor of the research or ex-

perimental group, but of all these taken together plus our other big component part, the student body. We are all hosts to our Farmers' Week guests. It is this part that the students in the college play, a part unscheduled and unheralded, but nevertheless very much appreciated, that should have especial mention. The nine student committees, embodying over two hundred students, organized under a general chairman, usually a senior picked by the Agricultural Association, represent the student body, and it is the part which they take that may have an important bearing on the future contact which a person attending Farmers' Week may have with the college. One of these committees has in charge the registration, and since this registration is only voluntary the very approach which is made to a new visitor may have an important after effect. Another committee takes care of

checking the visitors' parcels and wraps, and here again, courtesy or an unfortunate experience may make a lasting imprint. The finding of proper rooming accommodations, also in charge of student committees, is tremendously important to the comfort of our guests, as is also the maintenance of an information booth, the having of fresh air in crowded lecture rooms, the availability of guides for those who desire to be shown cer-



THE JUDGING PAVILION AT FARMER'S WEEK

tain parts of the campus or be taken to a point in the city. The work of the other committees is of special assistance to the administrative phases of carrying out Farmers' Week, such as the work of the attendance committee, whose accuracy not only gives a splendid check on attendance the present year, but very materially aids in choosing and scheduling subjects for future programs.

However, there is some compensation to the students for the part they play in helping to carry on successfully an event of this kind. It is the opportunity of service, an opportunity to serve their college and the farmers of the state; it is also an opportunity to meet persons of experience and discuss with them problems which one is bound to face in the future. All of these opportunities and contacts are a part of that something we call satisfaction in accomplishment. As the number of former students increases in the state, their interest in Farmers' Week will gradually spread and more and more take shape in their endeavor to get other persons of the community interested and to attend. As Farmers' Weeks come and go an increasing number of persons returns each year, bringing others with them; and with Farmers' Week becoming a fixed institution we are going to have an increasing number who will answer "Going to Farmers' Week?" "Sure."

# The Farm Press Speaks for Itself

By Bristow Adams

ABOUT a year ago the author of this article wrote for THE COUNTRYMAN, by request, a general commentary on the farm press. For an unpretentious offering it aroused a considerable amount of comment, particularly among those papers which were specifically mentioned. Where the mention was favorable, the papers reprinted the article in whole or in part and used it in soliciting advertising or subscriptions. Where it was unfavorable, the editors wrote letters to the author telling him in general how much he didn't know about what he was writing.

In all fairness, some of these rebuttals ought to be presented to the readers of THE COUNTRYMAN so that they may know what the papers think about themselves, as well as what another person has thought about the papers. Before giving these rebuttals, it may be stated that most of the papers took the comments, even if they were unfavorable, in good part. The *Progressive Farmer*, for example, which had been rather severely censured for its typography and press work, came back in a subsequent letter to the effect that it had made certain changes in these respects, and asked if they did not constitute valid improvements. Since that time this paper has continually been striving toward a better typography, and the same thing may be said to be true of the *American Agriculturist*.

But, to let the papers speak for themselves, the following extracts from correspondence are given. Following the plan of the original article and taking the nationally-circulated publications first, the *Country Gentleman*, "the oldest agricultural journal in the world," took issue with the statement that it had a disproportionately large number of city subscribers and gives the figures for its Illinois circulation. John E. Pickett, the editor, says:

"The weakest part of our circulation is our city and town circulation. Our biggest problem is to find the man who lives in town and who owns and operates a farm. The Illinois Agricultural College estimates that more than 2,000,000 acres of land are farmed out of Chicago. More than half of the improved farm acreage of Illinois is owned by men who do not live on the land. Our problem is to find the ones among them who direct the operation of their farms.

"So to a certain extent you are right when you say that we make a rural paper for city folks. Please keep this in mind, however, that we practically never write up city farmers and rich men who play at farming. As a matter of influence we seek out our examples from actual farmers winning their success from the farm unaided by outside sources of income. Very frequently somebody writes in repeating a story which is widely peddled by our competitors that we are a magazine for city farmers. Our answer to this is always the same: We request them to take any recent issue of *The Country Gentleman* and indicate any articles therein which they think would be of interest to city people but not to on-the-land farmers. Never have we had anyone come back with such a list.

"You speak quite truly of the difficulty of getting the farmers of one section to recognize their interest in news of farmers of another section. But that condition is rapidly changing and we are glad to have a part in it.

"We think the farmer's biggest

problem is marketing and a marketing story is nearly always universally suggestive and valuable. The various aspects of transportation, credits, better home and community living are very near universal, and the farmer is getting a better picture than ever before of his dependence on farmers in remote sections of the country. For instance, the cotton and peanut farmer of the South is an active competitor of the dairy farmer of New York, his vegetable oils affecting the market of the cow and hog fats of New York.

"When Eugene Meyer made his first War Finance Corporation loan to the cotton people he found that it immediately stimulated the market for certain dairy products. It affected the price of mules and horses."

In the original article, which begot Mr. Pickett's letter, the author was unquestionably in error in the light of the figures quoted by Mr. Pickett on the relative city and country circulations of *The Country Gentleman*, and he hereby willingly acknowledges that error.

In reply to Mr. Pickett's first letter, the author wrote in part as follows:

"I had no idea that my comments in an undergraduate publication would reach so far or merit so much consideration. I am glad to have the statement of circulation as you give it, and will present it in a forthcoming issue of THE COUNTRYMAN. Except for this error, which was based on my observation rather than upon the actual statistics, I think that the other comments are wholly fair.

"My main purpose in writing the article was to try to get students who are interested in agricultural journalism to see the need for better standards than are now obtained with most agricultural papers."

In reply to another letter from the editor of *The Country Gentleman*, another letter was sent to him, of which the following is an extract:

"Little did I think that in complying to a rather insistent request from the student editor of an undergraduate publication, I would have caused a moment's comment.

"THE COUNTRYMAN must have quite an exchange list among editors who read it carefully, for only a few of the periodicals mentioned in that item have failed to write me, and some of the few who did not address me directly wrote to friends in Ithaca about as follows: 'Who is this bird Adams, anyhow? I'd like to know whether he belongs to the freshmen or the faculty.'

"Some editors tell me I didn't mention enough of their excellences, and others that I noted too many of their faults. At any rate, I'm glad that they are thinking about both; and I could write an even longer article as a result of the aftermath of the first."

This article is the aftermath of the original one and is written mainly by the editors of the agricultural journals.

*The Field Illustrated*, of which George M. Rommell was at that time editor, came back with the following letter:

"When an editor starts out to be critically analytical or analytically critical, whichever you prefer, he throws down his guard, and lays himself open to be analyzed or criticized in turn. Your interesting article in the March number of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, 'What Is the Farm Press Doing?' refers to *The Field* as 'having to do with estates and handsome illustrations rather than with downright practical farming.'

"I am not saying that *The Field*



does not now deal with 'estates and handsome illustrations.' We do—we admit the charge. Is that any proof that we are not practical? Suppose we look at *The Field* after the first of January of this year. In the January issue, page 34 is devoted to lengthy quotation from Dean Mann's article from the December CORNELL COUNTRYMAN. In the February issue appeared an illustrated three-page article by Professor Joseph Oskamp of the Cornell Extension Service on 'Spring Work in the Orchard.' We thought the article pretty good. In the same number appeared two articles on meat and animal production problems which practical men have praised very highly. There is also almost a page devoted to a lengthy review of Professor Heinecke's article in the January CORNELL COUNTRYMAN on the outlook for apple growers in New York. On page 32 there is a column reviewing Professor Burritt's book, 'The County Agent and the Farm Bureau.'

"In the March number there is a page and a half devoted to tractors with the latest information on the subject, nearly half a column devoted to a review of Dr. Water's new book, and one page describing the construction of a farm septic tank, based to a considerable extent on the results of research work at Cornell University. There was also in the March number an article on farm buildings, one on Herefords in Vermont and another on flowering shrubs.

"Now I have mentioned only a few subjects. Are they practical? Do men like Mann, Heinecke, Barnes, Burritt, Haswell and others like them carry a practical message to practical, downright farmers? Again I admit that many of the readers of *The Field* are men to whom farming is an avocation. Do you suppose these men are not practical? Take it from me, you can't put over the things on them that the average farmer stands for in what he reads!

"It is apparent that you do not look *The Field* over as carefully as you do some of the weeklies. If you do, why don't you definitely point out some things which you think are not practical? Now, there's your chance. Shoot. I am not afraid of criticism."

The foregoing was written while Mr. Rommell was still editor of *The Field*. About a month later he had severed his connections with that magazine, and wrote as follows:

"Your article in THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN performed a distinct service. The fact that your criticisms stirred up the publications in question shows that they took you seriously, which is quite a compliment to an editor."

*The National Stockman and Farmer* responded from several members of its staff. Glenn H. Campbell, advertising manager, wrote as follows:

"I have never known an article published in a college publication to create such discussion as your article in THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, entitled 'What Is the Farm Press Doing?' You have them all talking. I wish we might have more such articles.

"It is time the business men of these United States discover that certain farm papers are teaching sound doctrine, and that certain of the others are the organs of demagogues designed to create a bogey man to scare the farmer, thus permitting certain politicians to make a name for themselves by demolishing the bogey.

"While you did not touch on that point at any length in your article yet the very fact that people are discussing farm papers as a result of your article is helpful, because in the discussion they bring out many points. We hope that you will have further occasion to discuss the matter of rural papers."

E. S. Bayard, the editor, wrote as follows:

"Today a friend called my attention to THE CORNELL

COUNTRYMAN for March and your comments on the Agricultural Press. I desire to express my appreciation of your remarks about my editorials. 'Praise from Sir Hubert!'

"During the past two years I have been at the disadvantage of having to assume other duties than those of an editor, and I know that my page has not been what it should be. But I trust that the excellent work of my loyal staff of contributors has atoned for what I have found it impossible to do. I think we have assembled the best lot of associates in the land, but I am concerned about the future of this useful part of agricultural journalism. Our young men who should be learning to help others by actual farming and telling about it, seem to be unable to 'catch the gleam' of service. The motive of service is all that allows me to retain such men and women as write regularly now—they can do without the small salaries the business is able to pay them. What can we do to lead young men to see this way to service, and incidentally to a rich reward not to be stated in dollars? I know that agricultural journals should be able to pay these men more, but the fact remains that it can't be done as things are now.

"I note with interest your comments on paper stock, etc. We hung to high-class paper as long as we could without going broke. But a thousand dollars a week was more than we could afford to lose on paper stock alone and we had to use a cheaper grade.

"There is another feature of the agricultural publishing business which should receive the attention of thinking men. Papers can't live without advertising. I know little about advertising or advertisers, and have refrained from attempting to know for fear I might be influenced unconsciously toward or against some men or things. I do know, however, that with those who purchase advertising space circulation counts for more than all other things combined. The influence of this fact on agricultural journals is tremendous, affecting in some cases even their editorial policy. Anything for numbers! because that is what the advertiser demands. Buyers of advertising in agricultural journals need more education than any other class, but I see no way to get it to them, since space buyers are a constantly shifting crowd. Unfortunately for all who have high standards, this most important advertising work is usually delegated to men who know or care little about anything but the number of thousands of subscribers a paper has. The influence of this on the agricultural journalism of today is greater than you or I can understand without special study of it.

"My experience shows that you are absolutely correct in your statement as to the farmer's appreciation of good literature. Those who think farmers can't or don't appreciate good literature are those who think of farmers as the stage and the caricature have often depicted them. There is no danger of getting our standard of literature too high—the difficulty is to get it high enough. With several university graduates to help me I have never been able to do what I would like to do in this respect. I have not enjoyed the advantage of university training; but from the letters and writing of many university men I feel that in our stressing of technical education we are sacrificing something equally important. Why not more attention to English, the appreciation and expression of it?"

Bayard's comments express the practical idealism which should actuate all agricultural journals.

Coming nearer home to the agricultural journals of New York state, they should also have the chance to speak for themselves. *The Dairymen's League News* devoted one page of its rejoinder to a refutation of the statement that

*The American Agriculturist* was making an effort to be an agricultural news weekly, to which the author of the article replied in a letter which contained these paragraphs:

"It is surprising to me that this unpretentious analysis evoked any discussion; but I have even had letters from advertisers who have expressed their gratitude at knowing what some persons think. What you say about the *Dairymen's League News* as a purveyor of recent facts, does not, I think, militate against *The American Agriculturist* as compared with most agricultural journals in its field.

"After all is said and done, I think the article I wrote demonstrates the old adage, 'It is better to have stirred a question without settling it, than to have settled it without stirring it.'"

Here's a letter from the business manager of *The Dairymen's League News*, and in this again *The News* pays particular attention to the rivalry which seems to exist between *The American Agriculturist* and the *League News*—a rivalry which is good for both.

"Your article on farm papers in a recent issue of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN was read and appreciated.

"Constructive criticism is certainly good for all of us, and keeps us on our toes.

"I was very interested in what you had to say about typography and layout. If you have the time I would appreciate hearing your suggestions for improvements in this particular. This might be more clear and effective if you could put it in the form of parallels and contrasts to *The American Agriculturist*, particularly as you give them the blue ribbon on layout and typography in your article.

"It has occurred to me that since you were giving the devil his dues you might have gone a bit further on the matter of paper stock. Would it be overstating the case to say that the paper stock used by *The Dairymen's League News* is superior to that used by any other farm paper in the United States?"

To Mr. Carpenter's query about the paper stock used by *The Dairymen's League News*, it might be answered that other journals, such as the *Rural New Yorker*, *The Breeders' Gazette*, and *Hoard's Dairyman*, use a paper stock which seems quite the equal of that used by *The League News*.

Dewey J. Carter, also of *The Dairymen's League News*, wrote as follows:

"I have just read your article on farm papers in the last issue of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, and not only do I appreciate what you say about the *News*, but find the article very instructive as regards the other farm papers that you have covered. In fact, the article gives me just the kind of a slant on these different papers that I have been groping for for some time.

"I am considering a change in our head which I think will meet the approval of our readers and I shall be anxious to know what you think about it."

The longest comment came from H. W. Collingwood, veteran editor of the *Rural New Yorker*, which is given

in full because to attempt to brief it would be to spoil the continuity of Editor Collingwood's statement. Since these letters were evoked by a publicly printed and circulated statement, there need be no compunction about making them equally public.

"Some days ago Mr. Townsend, of *The Dairymen's League News* came to see me, and in the course of our conversation he told me, to use his own words, that you had given me a remarkable 'puff' in THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, for March. Of course, we all know what a 'puff' is generally supposed to be, and no one can be said to be

immune to the feeling which comes down the road when we hear that there is a 'puff' waiting for us around the next corner. Of course, we ought to get over the desire to make an appointment with a 'puff' as we grow in years, but the fact is the habit is too strong to break easily, so I sent for a copy of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, for March, and looked the 'puff' over.

"I have read your article with much interest. Of course I appreciate highly what you have to say about me personally. It certainly is a high compliment, although I think you are hardly fair to my associates in saying what you do. As a matter of fact, I think I have the largest group of associate editors and writers that ever has been brought together by any farm paper. Men

like Professor Minkler, Dr. Alexander, Dr. Dean, Gilbert, Perkins, Smith, and many others stand, I think, about at the heads of their various lines. They do the greater part of the good work which is done on *The Rural New-Yorker*, and I have several young fellows who are warming up and practicing their curves in the box. My belief is that in case I saw fit to step out there are several young fellows who with a little practice would be able to deliver the goods and keep up the reputation of the paper. I hardly think it fair, therefore, to these worthy people to give me practically the entire credit.

"Then, it seems to me that you overlook the great popularity and value of our department of Publisher's Desk. There is nothing else exactly like it in farm journalism. A number of other papers have started such things, but most of them have retired from the field after one or two libel suits, or several threats, such as advertisers are quite capable of making. We have defended a great many of these suits and never lost but one, where the plaintiff got a verdict of 2 cents damages. I am very sure that our people reject each year at least \$25,000 worth of advertising, simply because we believe it is not straight. A large volume of this stuff appears in most of the farm papers.

"For example, I enclose with this an advertisement taken from *The American Agriculturist*. Now Professor Rice will quickly tell you that this idea of killing lice on hens by putting something in the drinking water is the worst kind of bunk; yet, most of the farm papers are running this and many others just like it, although they know perfectly well that such claims can not be substantiated. Our people have rejected this and dozens like it.



"Five or six people are constantly employed in taking care of the complaints which come through this Publisher's Desk department. It is a very valuable asset and original in its way. I think that in a fair analysis of farm journalism, such work should be credited for what it is worth.

"Then, in the matter of advertising. I should not speak of this, except for the fact that you seem to go out of your way to state that *The American Agriculturist* is gaining in advertising with each issue. As a matter of fact the poorest sort of a scrub-hen may be said to increase in her egg yield every week from February to May, since that is the natural time for egg-production. During the late winter and spring, we have the natural season for advertising, and a paper could not help but gain from week to week with that season. Your statement is hardly fair, under the circumstances, for the fact is that *The American Agriculturist* as compared with last year shows a distinct loss in advertising. The actual figures for the first two months of the year show that in 1923 *The Rural New-Yorker* had 132,809 lines of advertising; for the same period of 1922 it had 120,603. As for *The American Agriculturist* in 1923 during the same period it had 56,382 lines, while for the two months in the previous year it had 57,211 lines, or a loss of something like 900. I may add that *The American Agriculturist* was the only farm paper in its territory to show a distinct loss in advertising as between the two years. All the others made a gain. I think you will agree with me, therefore, that your statement is not correct and it seems to me that if you had been entirely fair in the matter and saw fit to refer to advertising at all you should have stated something about *The Rural New-Yorker's* work as an advertiser.

"I send you herewith two documents. One is a sworn statement by the A. B. C. Co. of the circulation of *The Rural New-Yorker*. We made a gain during the year of something like 10,000. The other paper shows a statement of the total advertising done by practically all the farm papers in the country. You will see from this that *The Rural New-Yorker* stands number four in the entire list of publications. The three papers which are ranked above it are all from the West where they are able to obtain large page advertisements of stock-sales and similar matters, which, of course, are not obtainable on the North Atlantic slope. If left to what we may call legitimate advertising, I think that you will find that *The Rural New-Yorker* stood at the head of the entire list, and it certainly has a remarkable circulation. When figured at the price of circulation per one thousand as determined by its advertising rates, *The Rural New-Yorker* gives a better bargain than any other paper in the country, which fact you can easily determine by taking up the sworn statements of various papers and comparing them with the price they charge per line of advertising.

"Now, with these facts, which are very easy to prove, it seems to me that a fairer statement about *The Rural New-Yorker* would have included some of these things. I greatly appreciate the high compliment you gave me in stating that 'I am the paper.' The only trouble with that statement is that it's not exactly true. I have seen the paper grow from 9,000 to something like 215,000 circulation. I have also seen its advertising and business develop as the result of clean work by the advertising department and its Publisher's Desk. As a matter of fact, our business department employs just about half the number of salesmen which are to be found on any other farm paper. This, I take it to be a legitimate part of farm journalism, for the circulation and the clean advertising business certainly represent the best test of character and power. You will permit me to say, therefore, that it's rather surpris-

ing that in your analysis of the farm press you pay no attention to these important matters, but simply refer to the fact that I am *The Rural New-Yorker*."

This gives Mr. Collingwood the opportunity to say what he wanted to have said. The author wrote to Mr. Collingwood at the time these words:

"Your letter is exceedingly interesting, and I am much impressed with the fact that you have taken the time to write me as fully as you have written. While there are many things which I might have written about *The Rural New-Yorker*, I was limited by the space at my disposal and I had hoped that my statement of the reliability of the paper carried with it some notion of the family feeling toward it, in respect to all of its departments. The service which you have rendered has been the strongest influence in making the paper have its real significance.

"I have been much surprised that practically all of the papers mentioned in my article have taken upon themselves to write me, some in censure and some in praise. I have learned that some papers have circulated the article and I have even had word from advertising agencies that it has given them the first definite impressions of what individuals think of the agricultural press.

"My own feeling is that the papers know more about their own advantages and faults than I do, and that anything which I may say will not greatly affect their impressions of what they are doing. I did not intend to make a full analysis of all of the papers, with a thorough-going criticism, that would be involved in the study that most of them indicate they would have liked. Such a study would require a large book.

"My main thought was, and is, that the agricultural press still has a long, hard trail before it arrives at a real fulfillment of its destiny. I think, however, that it is better to stir this question even without settling it, than to allow it to be settled without stirring it.

"Possibly I can present another article, and a much longer one as a result of the letters which have been written me. If I do, I shall be most glad to incorporate in it the things you have told me."

Practically all of the members of the staff of *The American Agriculturist* wrote about the article to the general effect that it expressed for them the ideals and goals toward which they were looking. All of them, Morgenthau, Eastman, Kinne, and Ohm, said that they felt the item distinctly helpful, and that they were making certain changes, both in typography and contents, to conform with some of the ideas expressed in *THE COUNTRYMAN* last March. Mainly, however, they entered on no defense of the criticism of *The Agriculturist*, nor did they unduly take to heart such praise as was accorded to it. The general tone of its comment was similar to the subjoined from Birge Kinne:

"Your article in *THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN* is certainly causing comment. Every publisher here in the West is talking about it. Mr. Craik of *Progressive Farmer* came into our Chicago office today carrying a copy. He said he was using this as much as any other piece of literature in selling the *Progressive Farmer* to the advertiser."

Space will not permit quotations from the exceedingly kind words that came from some of the other agricultural journals, such as those from the editor and manager of the *Progressive Farmer*, and from many of those who, though not actually connected with agricultural journals, are greatly interested in their progress. This presentation is put forward mainly to give the farm journals their chance for rebuttal and refutation. Some day a thorough-going analysis of the advantages and defects of the farm press will form a worthy object for journalistic research,

# Extension Work in Rural Engineering

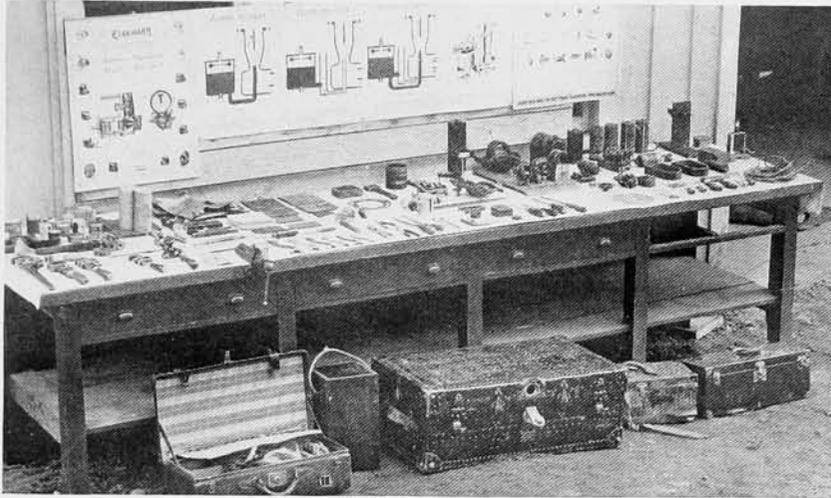
By F. G. Behrends

TO THE outsider, considering the subject of rural engineering extension three questions suggest themselves: First, What is the purpose of the work? Second, Having

rial to the individual in as many different ways as possible; by the spoken word, the written word, and by demonstrations of how to carry out recommended practices. Lack of

drainage is the increased productivity and usefulness of a drained field, and the best way to advance this argument is to drain a field and let the people, from observation, be convinced as they will be much quicker than by lectures or other means. During the past year, 161 farms in 18 counties were visited and drains laid out. When these are installed, each one, whether large or small, will serve as a drainage demonstration in that community. As the work is laid out by the extension man, he is usually accompanied by a small group of interested farmers to whom the work is explained as it progresses. The actual putting in of the drains is left to the particular man interested.

With the care and adjustment of farm and home machinery, it is desired to teach the people to actually carry out the practices recommended. This result is best obtained through careful and detailed instruction in demonstration schools, of which two have been organized, the gas engine and the sewing machine schools. The first of these, devoted mainly to the study of the single cylinder farm engine is of four days' duration. To them the department brings a very complete set of demonstrational equipment (magnetos, carburetors, cut-out coils, etc.), with supplies and tools. The first two days and part of the fourth day are devoted to dem-



SHOP EQUIPMENT CARRIED

a purpose, how is it carried out? And third, having carried it out, what has been accomplished?

The fundamental purpose of the work is, in cooperation with other agencies, to improve the economic and social conditions of the farmers of the state. With the first of these the state college is directly concerned, while with the second it deals but indirectly, believing that social improvement will accompany or follow economic improvement, or at least the opportunities for social improvement will be increased. Specifically, the college endeavors to improve the economic conditions by teaching and encouraging the use of drainage, the installation of water systems and other home conveniences, the remodelling of barns for increased efficiency, the installation of proper barn ventilating systems to obtain better sanitary conditions, the better care of farm and home machinery, with the repair of the same and the mastery of certain skills confronted by all farmers, such as rope splicing, soldering and harness repairing.

It has been found from experience that certain of these secondary objectives or sub-aims can best be extended to the rural population by certain methods, such as schools, lectures, and field demonstrations. In all of the methods used, however, we have endeavored to present our mate-

time only has prevented us from presenting each sub-aim by the use of all three methods of approach. The reason for the use of certain methods is best illustrated by discussing them with relation to certain subject matter, since the various methods are but the tools used to carry out the work to the desired ends.

With drainage, the aim is not to in-



A GAS ENGINE SCHOOL

struct men to become competent drainage engineers, but rather by encouraging the use of drainage to make their efforts as farmers more productive. The best argument for

onstrations on an engine secured in the community and to discussions of the general principles involved in this and similar engines. Special empha-

(Continued on page 149)



## The Cornell Countryman

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Ithaca, New York

February, 1924

THE rural press of the state has favored the Downing school bill with considerable discussion. In one instance the discussion went so far as to urge mass action by the farmers in holding protest meetings against the proposed legislation, and in some sections of the state many meetings were actually held on this suggestion. This is a flattering comment on the power of the rural press, and particularly on the influence of the paper prompting this action.

Yet in spite of all the publicity which has been given this bill, many rural people seem to be either unwilling to investigate the truth and learn for themselves, or incapable of letting the facts and their better judgment triumph over their prejudices and sentimental leanings. This is an age in which we must think for ourselves. Men of self-respect no longer abide even by party lines in politics. And whether politics are involved in this rural school problem or not, we should certainly exercise our prerogative as Americans and think for ourselves. Let us not be influenced by others without first going to the bottom of things and thinking the matter through.

Concretely, we are told that the Downing bill means consolidation—compulsory consolidation. And if we cannot see that it means that, why, it's hidden somewhere in the legal phraseology. Anyway, the bill is wrong, wicked, and political, no matter how it reads. Now we have read this bill, interpreted it to suit ourselves, and had others interpret it to us as they saw it, and never have we been able to find in it anything hinting or aiming at compulsory consolidation. True, the bill provides for

consolidation, where it may seem advisable, according to the wishes of the local districts concerned, but in no case is there a chance of its being forced on any community because of this bill.

This cry of "Wolf, wolf!" is worse than a false alarm. It is patent to all who have read the bill or heard it intelligently reviewed that its equalization of tax rates more than justifies its passage on that score alone, and when attacks are continually made on a measure so fundamentally designed to further the interests of rural education, we cannot be silent. May the Downing bill be given the opportunity to help make rural life what it can be.

WE'RE glad when Farmers' Week comes around bringing new faces, new ideas, and new opportunities. We like to see the alumni come back and stand around the corridor in Roberts Hall, each one talking to three people at once, shaking hands with one or two more, and trying to catch the eye of still another old friend who happens to be passing. It surely does seem as though the days weren't long enough to get caught up on the news of the college and all the old friends and the "profs" and everything. With all its hustle and bustle, the week is over all too soon. And when the Eastman stage has been won, and the Kermis has "Kermised," and the "profs" are out of breath, and all the demonstrations have demonstrated, the visitors can all go home and think it over with the realization that once more the college has done its level best to give the rural folks a good time and provide a little food for thought besides.

The extension department deserves its full share of the credit for this biggest week of the year, despite the modesty prevailing throughout the article on Farmers' Week by a member of the extension staff printed elsewhere in these pages. Though all the other agencies of the college, faculty and undergraduate, cooperate to make the affair the success it has come to be, the extension department is the prime moving factor, and is solely responsible for getting everything under way.

With that in mind, let us appreciate, understand, and thank all those who have made possible this annual institution. It is known throughout the state, and may it always be, to signal the time to pack up and travel to enjoy the hospitality of the college of agriculture.

HUMOR, horse-sense, and homeliness characterize the second volume of "Bob" Adams' "Rude Rural Rhymes" which has recently appeared in neat booklet form. This edition or "second crop" contains a collection of fifty-two of the most recent rhymes syndicated to more than one hundred weekly newspapers in this country and Canada. Every "Rhyme" is a diamond in the rough and releases many a chuckle and laugh. Brimful of "Rude Rural" philosophy the verse rolls along in an original style leaving the reader powerless to say anything but "More."



## Former Student Notes

'93 W.C.—Floyd Q. White is spending his third winter in his Florida home at Little Rivers. Mr. White was a member of one of the first winter courses to be given at Cornell.

'94 B.S., '99 M.S.—Raymond A. Pearson was elected president of the Association of Land Grant Colleges at its Chicago meeting in November. For the past four years he has served as chairman of the executive committee of the association.

'96 B.S.—On December 16 Professor Glenn W. Herrick spoke in the Park Museum at Roger Williams Park, Providence, Rhode Island, on "The Story of Some Familiar Insects." The talk was one of a series being given this season under the direction of the acting curator.

'07 W.C.—Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Wells announce the arrival of a bouncing baby boy, Richard Julian, at their home in Claremont, New Hampshire. Mr. Wells was president of the Stone Club in 1907 and has been county agricultural agent in Sullivan County, New Hampshire, during the past nine years.

'07 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard C. Pierce announce the arrival of Elizabeth Anne Pierce, November 26.

'08 W.C.—Elmer Stone is raising poultry at Clyde.

'09, '10 W.C.—A. L. Shepherd, who has been county agent of Otsego County for the past seven years, is leaving county agent work to engage in farming.

'10 B.S.—F. S. Jacoby has resigned as head of the poultry department at Ohio State University and is devoting his time to his baby chick hatcheries at Columbus, Circleville, and London, Ohio. His brother, J. V. Jacoby, '08 is associated with him at Columbus.

'11 B.S.—Jackson Demary is teaching a rural school at Hardenburg. His address is Turnwood, Ulster County.

'11 B.S.—Willis J. Corwin has resigned his position in the agricultural extension division of the University of

**In endeavoring to enlarge and improve its Former Student Note columns, THE COUNTRY-MAN has elected as alumni representative Mr. A. W. Gibson '17 of the farm practice department. By use of his files, "Gibby" will aid us in checking the accuracy and authenticity of every note published, and we aim to include the activities of every Ag alumnus. THE COUNTRY-MAN is the only publication which devotes a department solely to Ag graduates. We will appreciate any information you may give regarding yourself or any other alumnus. Make our student notes your medium for keeping a line on your old college acquaintances.**

Minnesota and is now marketing specialist for *The Farmer*, an agricultural paper published in St. Paul, Minnesota.

'12 B.S.—Lewis C. L. Coby is in the contracting business in New York and resides at Canaan, Connecticut. He and Mrs. Colby have two children.

'12 B.S.—W. H. Hook, who rowed on the Ag College crew and was one of the speakers on the Eastman Stage, is now director of the department of rural arts in the College of Industrial Arts, of the State College for Women, at Denton, Texas.

'12 B.S.—F. H. Lacy, who has been county agent in Dutchess County for ten years, has resigned to enter the employment of the Niagara Sprayer Company. His headquarters will still be at Poughkeepsie.

'12 B.S.—F. A. Cushing Smith recently addressed the Progress Club of South Bend, Illinois, on better homes. He was chosen to speak as the result of the prominence he has obtained from being the only American competitor in an international competition for the replanning of Dublin, Ireland, for which he received honorable mention as well as the honor medal. He spoke of the needs of the home and its intimate relation to the city.

'12 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Smith of Sherburne, announce the arrival of a daughter, Leah Harriet, on January 14.

'12 B.S.—Stanley White is teaching landscape architecture at the University of Illinois, at Urbana, Illinois.

'13 B.S.—Bruce P. Jones, former business manager of THE COUNTRY-MAN, is in partnership with Charles S. Wilson, '05 M.S., in the Locust Hill Fruit Farms at Hall, where they have combined two farms, making a total acreage of over 500 acres, 100 of which are in bearing orchards. This year they harvested nearly 7,000 barrels of apples, 80 to 90 per cent of which packed A-grade. The fruit was graded, packed, and is being sold through the Western New York Fruit Growers' Cooperative Packing Association under the "Cataract" brand. They also raise cabbage, having about 350 tons this year. Another phase of their farm business is raising and marketing certified farm crop seeds. Mr. Jones is much interested in seed improvement work, and has been elected president of the New York Seed Improvement Cooperative Association, Incorporated.

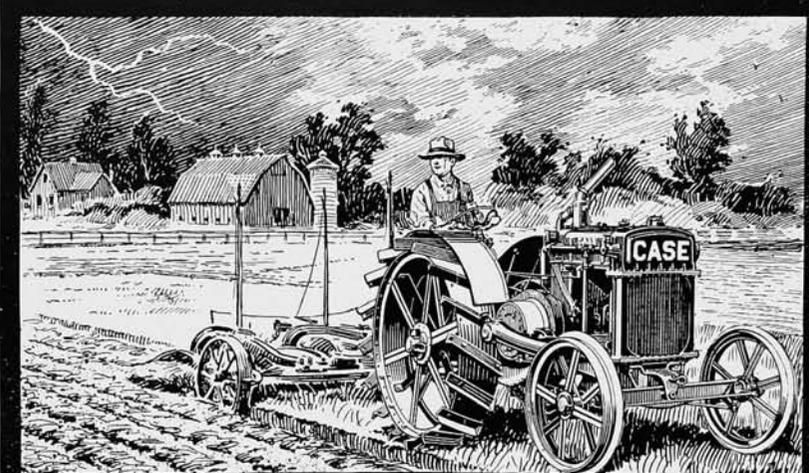
'13 B.S.—George W. Kuchler, Jr., writes that he is still growing and selling apples and their by-products at LaGrangeville.

'14 B.S.—H. B. Alger, who returned this year to take graduate work is the proud father of a little girl, Melda Elizabeth, born December 14.

'14 Ph.D.—Leslie E. Card is editor of the poultry department of *Poultry Science*, the journal of the American Association of Instructors and Investigators in Poultry Husbandry, published at Urbana, Illinois.

'14 B.S.—Archie B. Dann is a poultry expert for the James Manufacturing Company at Madison, Wisconsin. He contributed one of the leading articles for a late issue of *Poultry Science*.

'14 Sp.—E. D. Wright is success-



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*They speed up farm work.* A generous reserve of power and unfailling dependability keep the Case tractor going steadily as fast as good work can be done, day and night, if need be.

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ond World's Poultry Congress to be held in Spain this year.

'15 B.S.—R. F. Pollard is starting his ninth year as county agent of Schoharie County.

'15 B.S.—W. H. Wright, who was with the Goodrich Tire Company at Akron, Ohio, has a position as chemist with the Syra-Cord Rubber Company of Syracuse.

'15 B.S.—Samuel Raub is selling wall plaster for a Scranton firm, and is living at Kingston, Pennsylvania.

'15 B.S.—Charles M. "Stub" Warren is a partner in the Nusbickel-Warren Nurseries at Glendora, California.

'16 B.S.—Willard C. "Gib" Cool is with the Cameron Coal Company at Marion, Illinois.

'16 W.C.—Anson Forsythe is running a farm near Batavia.

'16 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Griswold, Dorothy Griffith '18, are residing at the St. Regis Apartments, Euclid Avenue and East Eighty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio. They recently entered their daughter Romola, in a contest in that city to determine the champion globe-trotting youngster. Romola was born in Rome on April 21, 1921, while Mr. Griswold was a fellow and senior landscape architect at the American Academy in Rome. She has visited every important city in Italy, the greater part of France, Switzerland, and England, and has finally come to America with her parents to live.

'16 B.S.—Revere J. Moore, who is with the Standard Oil Company, has been transferred from Shanghai to Chengchow, Honan, China.

'16 B.S.—L. A. Muckle is county agent of Niagara County.

'16 B.S.—F. R. "Rich" Perry was one of the speakers at the meeting of the New Jersey State Potato Association held during the Annual New Jersey State Agricultural Convention which opened at the Trenton Armory on January 15.

'16 B.S., '17 M.F.—G. Mirros Taylor and Miss Ines Irestone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Irestone, were married on October 8 at Pine City, Minnesota. They live at 529 Portland Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota.

'17 B.S.—Albert K. Mitchell was stock judge at the Arizona State Fair in Phoenix during November. He resides in Albert, New Mexico.

'17 Ex.—C. F. Robb, who was formerly connected with the New York Canning Crops Association, is now manager of a basket factory at Hamilton.

'17 B.S.—William S. Vanderbilt is superintendent of the rain, hail, and crop insurance department of the

fully running his own fruit farm at Webster.

'15 B.S.—E. L. Chase is district representative of the Grange League Federation Exchange in the Hudson valley, with headquarters at Kingston. Mr. Chase was county agent of Ulster County before accepting his present position.

'15 B.S.—Roy P. Crocker is with the Pacific Southwest Trust and Sav-

ings Company, at Los Angeles, California.

'15 B.S., '16 M.S.—Miles B. Haman is now with the Atlas Mining Company at Humboldt, Arizona.

'15 B.S.—Dr. G. F. Heuser of our poultry department, is secretary and treasurer of the International Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators, and is also secretary of the United States committee of the sec-

Hartford Fire Insurance Company at Hartford, Connecticut. His engagement to Miss Grace G. Markham, daughter of Judge Markham of Hartford, has just been announced.

'17 B.S.—The engagement of John W. Wetz Jr., to Miss Viola M. Miller, has been announced. The wedding will take place on April 26 at All Souls Universalist Church in Brooklyn.

'18 B.S.—Sidney S. Au is in the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce at 198 Hsi Ho Yuen, Peking, China.

'18 B.S., '23 B.S.—George H. Russell of Ithaca and Gretel H. Scheneck of Rochester, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Scheneck, were married on December 26 in the First Unitarian Church of Rochester. Russell is associated with Jared T. Newman '75 and Charles H. Newman '13 in the practice of law in Ithaca. He and his bride will reside at 123 Roberts Place.

'18 B.S.—C. Rutherford Inglee visited us just before Christmas. He is county extension agent of Suffolk County, Long Island.

'18 B.S.—Lorin W. Zeltner is employed by an insurance broker, Fred D. Schnebbe, at 45 John Street, New York City.

'18 B.S.—Joseph Herr is putting his Pomology to good use on a fruit farm near Lockport, N. Y.

'19 B.S., '20 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Terbush (Sarah VanWagenen) announce the arrival of a daughter, Dorothy Jean, on January 24, 1924. Address them at Lawyersville, N. Y.

'19 B.S.—H. B. Fuller has resigned his position as county agent of Tioga County and has gone into the ice cream business in Norwich. "Norm" Eason '23 succeeds Mr. Fuller as county agent.

'19 B.S., '18 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Seelbach, Marcia Grimes, announce the arrival of Charles William Seelbach on December 13. They reside at 1163 Kensington Avenue, Buffalo.

'19 B.S.—Louis Arthur Wuest was married on January 19 to Miss Antonie Tackenberg of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Wuest was editor of THE COUNTRYMAN in 1918-19, and is now owner of Wuest's Yarn Store in Cincinnati. Miss Tackenberg is a junior in the University of Cincinnati. She is editor of *The Cincinnati*, the annual publication of the university, and is president of the Beaux Arts Club. Mr. and Mrs. Wuest are making their home at 3430 Cornell Place.

'20 B.S.—Katherine E. Crowley is teaching domestic science in Rochester and lives at 92 Plymouth Avenue, South.

'20 B.S.—Sidney C. Doolittle is with



“—then my Dentist smiled and said ‘Use Colgate’s’

“After Dr. Stephens had cleaned my teeth, he held the mirror for me to see how white and pretty they were. They looked so nice and clean.

“‘My!’, I exclaimed, ‘I wish I could keep them that way.’

“Then my Dentist smiled and said, ‘Use Colgate’s’.”

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Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream is the secret of beautiful teeth. It “washes” and polishes—does not scratch or scour. It brings out and preserves all the natural beauty of your tooth enamel.

Colgate's is the safe, double-action dentifrice. Its non-gritty chalk loosens clinging particles; its pure vegetable-oil soap gently washes them away.

Colgate's cleans teeth the right way and sells at the right price. Large tube—25c.

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Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet Soap—25c



Colgate's Talc 20c & 25c

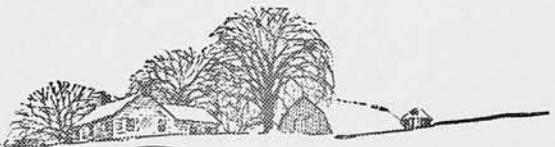


Colgate's "Handy Grip" Shaving Stick—35c.



Colgate's Rapid-Shave Cream 85c

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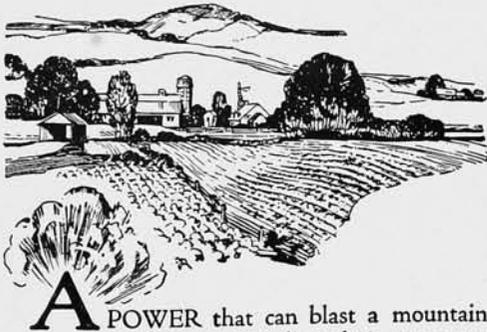
CLEANS  
TEETH THE RIGHT  
WAY

the Fidelity and Deposit Company at Baltimore, Maryland.

'20 B.S.—Bryan M. "Pete" Eagle is manager of the investment department of the Southern Trust Company of Little Rock, Arkansas. He writes that the Little Rock Cornell Club detailed the Pennsylvania game-

play by play, and that it made a big hit. He adds that he was planning to visit Ithaca but the boll-weevil ate up his chance.

'20 B.S.—Walter I. L. Duncan writes that, after a great deal of time spent in research, he is fast becoming an authority upon night life of Lon-



## Resistless Force— Controlled!

**A** POWER that can blast a mountain or crack a boulder—dig an isthmian canal or drain a swamp on the farm—has been created by the chemical engineer.

Today, explosives power is employed both in the heaviest and in the most delicate operations. The scientific control of this resistless energy has enabled explosives engineers to utilize it in a thousand ways undreamed of a generation ago.

Recently at the Frazier Quarries of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad in West Virginia, 60,000 pounds of du Pont dynamite were exploded at one time to bring down *five hundred million* pounds of stone for ballast. Literally a whole hillside was blasted out.

But in a power house in Baltimore, du Pont explosives were used to perform a different and delicate operation. This work involved blasting out five concrete bases in the basement of the building without damage to a switchboard that governed the distribution of power over a large section of the city. And in making these blasts a glass of water and some wire nails placed on their heads in an upright position were set near the blast and were not disturbed by the explosion.

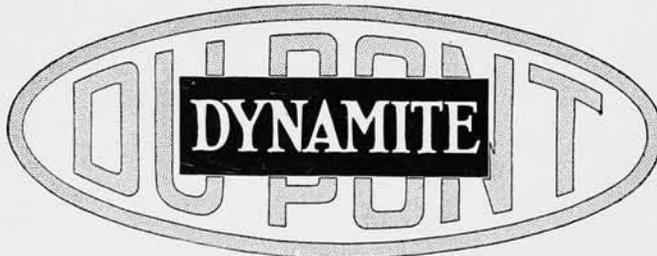
So, in dynamite, we have a servant that will do our bidding in little things as well as big—a power that can be made to perform our work easier, better and cheaper in our industries and on our farms.

The du Pont Company has been making explosives since 1802. With the development in explosives manufacture have come many improvements to expand the use of the product. And it has been the privilege of du Pont, through exhaustive research and experiment, to lead the way.

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don. He is associated with the York Shipley Company, Limited, at 3 Regent Street, London, S. W.

'20 B.S.—Marion W. Guiles has left Washington, D. C., and is now with *McCall's Magazine* in New York.

'20 B.S.—Ethel Margaret Fortune of Cornwall, is in charge of the high school cafeteria in the Schenectady High School.

'20 B.S.—"Russ" Lord, former editor of THE COUNTRYMAN, now profes-

sor of journalism in the Ohio State University, is planning to resign his position there to travel abroad. Upon his return he expects to be with the Crowell Publishing Company.

'20 B.S., '19 A.B.—Mr. and Mrs. Kurt A. Mayer (Elna E. Johnson) announce the birth of a daughter, Elna Anida, on September 22 at their home in Bridgeport, Connecticut. Mr. Mayer has resigned his position as assistant sales manager of the A. W.

Burritt Company and accepted a position in the sales department of Halsey, Stuart and Company, Incorporated, investment bankers. At present he is taking a training course in their New York office and at the conclusion of the work will be connected with the Philadelphia office.

'20 B.S.—F. P. "Pud" Maynard is a practicing landscape architect in Philadelphia. He lives at 1524 Chestnut Street.

'20 B.S.—Cornelia Adele Munsell was married to James Earl Montgomery of Richmond, Virginia, on December 27. Miss Munsell taught domestic science in Washington, D. C., after her graduation here. Mr. Montgomery is a graduate of George Washington and Indiana Universities, and is now engaged in extension work for LaSalle University. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery are at home at 2620 West Grace Street, Richmond, Virginia.

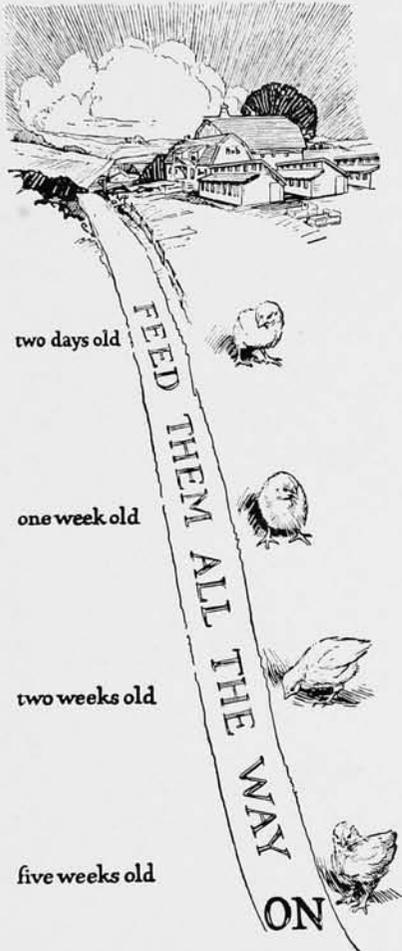
'20 B.S.—Orson R. Robson is running a 140-acre farm at Hall, and specializes in fruit and cabbage. He has developed a seed business in pedigreed grains, and expects in the near future to put on the market a high yielding strain of cabbage of the Succession type, which he has developed. For the past three years Mr. Robson has been director and secretary of the Hall Fruit Growers' Cooperative Association. He was recently elected president of the Ontario County Farm and Home Bureau Association.

'20 B.S.—Louis E. Smith has resigned his position as superintendent of the Blue Valley Creamery Company plant at Louisville, Kentucky, and has accepted a similar position with the Sugar Creek Creamery Company at Indianapolis, Indiana. His address is now 2858 Boulevard Place, Indianapolis.

'21 B.S.—William M. Cassin is employed as a food products inspector with the New York State Department of Farms and Markets. Recently he has been inspecting potatoes in Steuben County, with headquarters at Avoca.

'21 B.S.—John R. Fleming and Margaret A. Cushman '23, daughter of Blin S. Cushman '93 and Mrs. Cushman '96, of Ithaca, were married on December 22 at the home of the bride by the father of the bridegroom, the Rev. Andrew Fleming, of Brooklyn, assisted by the Rev. Cyril Harris. Ruth Rice '23 was the maid of honor and Russell Lord '20 was the best man. After the ceremony the couple left on a wedding trip, and are now at home at 127 East Norwich Avenue,

# The sure road to poultry success



**G**UIDE chicks safely through the critical first five weeks—save the chicks most poultrymen lose—and you're traveling the sure road to poultry success.

Life-Saver Steam-Cooked Chick Feed actually does save chicks' lives. It's a *natural* food—made from a combination of choice cut oatmeal, cracked corn, cracked wheat, cracked kaffir-corn and cracked peas, with just the granular firmness needed to develop baby chicks' digestive systems.

It's more digestible, too, because it's steam-cooked and dried by an exclusive H-O process that eliminates entirely fatal bowel disorders. It does not become sour or musty.

Chicks fed on it from the first 48 hours to five weeks grow faster, lay quicker and are ready for market sooner. Mail the coupon for sample and literature.

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## Life-Saver STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED

"Saves the Lives of Baby Chicks"

**FEED  
FROM THE  
FIRST 48 HOURS  
TO 5 WEEKS**

The H-O Cereal Co., Inc.  
Buffalo, N. Y.

SEND ME FREE sample, price and literature on your Life-Saver Steam-Cooked Chick Feed.

Name.....  
Address.....

Columbus, Ohio. Jack is assistant professor of journalism at Ohio State University.

'21 B.S.—Anna U. McConaughy recently gave up hospital social work and is doing family welfare work for the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. Her address is New Dorp, Staten Island.

'21 B.S.—Francis A. Wicks is teaching agriculture in the Livingston Manor, N. Y., High School.

'21 B.S., '20, '21 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Campbell of Valparaiso, Indiana, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Campbell '21, to Leslie M. Shephard '20. Miss Campbell is at present the Home Bureau Manager in Warren County, N. Y.

'21 W.C.—William Hall, herdsman of William Rockefeller's Rockwood Durham Herd at Bay Pond, expects to be in Ithaca for Farmers' Week.

'21 B.S.—Fleta Wenona Huff was married to R. McConnell Matson on December 3. The Matson home will be at 41 Wendell Avenue, Schenectady.

'22 B.S.—William C. J. Weidt has entered the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Philadelphia, in preparation for the ministry. His address is 7301 Germantown Avenue.

'22 B.S.—Lydia P. White and Ruth A. Woodworth have changed their address to 9 Benton Avenue, Middletown.

'22 B.S.—I. J. Call is taking special work in the department of farm management here. Mr. Call recently returned from a trip to the Pacific coast in a Ford car. After going to southern California he followed the harvest north to Oregon and returned. The trip took more than a year.

'22 B.S.—"Sally" R. Merrit has recently accepted a position as head dietitian at the Grant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio.

'22 B.S.—Earl A. Prentiss is teaching vocational agriculture at Alton, New Hampshire.

'22 B.S.—G. W. Quackenbush is in the executive department of the Dairymen's League in New York City.

'22 B. S.—Lewis Stratton is progressing on his dairy farm at Oxford. He is now selling grade A milk and is looking forward to a profitable year with a much improved herd.

'22 B.S.—Harold F. Little is re-rating inspector with the New York Fire Insurance Rating Organization. His home address, from which mail will be forwarded, is 60 South Street, Addison.

'22 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. George Wallace (Winifred Rex) recently announced the birth of a daughter.

## The World Honors Who—?

Marconi, the Wrights, and a host of others are honored for their contributions to world science and advancement.

Few are long remembered for the little things of life, and still fewer are honored for their contributions to daily existence that are not sensational in their nature.

The restoring of soiled painted walls, the harmless cleaning of enameled surfaces, and the effective cleansing and mopping of floors of all kinds are homely operations of daily life to which the world scarce pays attention, and seldom honors.

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### WYANDOTTE DETERGENT

This abrasive cleaner is unusual in that it thoroughly cleans, but never scratches, removes all foreign matter from the cleansed surfaces, and easily produces sanitary cleanliness at a surprisingly low cost, thereby frequently saving the cost of repainting.

*Third of a series of discussions concerning  
Wyandotte Products  
The Cleaners that Clean Clean*



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'22 B.S.—Cornelia S. Walker held a summer position with the Buffalo Charity Organization, and is now teaching domestic science in Public School No. 11, Buffalo. She lives at 142 Dewitt Street.

'22 B.S.—Charles R. "Chick" Cooley is still working at his profession of landscape architect in Cleveland, Ohio. He is planning to take a trip to Europe soon.

'22 B.S.—Byron H. "Red" Field is working for the Franklin automobile sales agency at Utica.

'22 B.S.—Sara Merritt is a dietitian at the City Hospital of Columbus, Ohio.

'22 B.S.—Louise Royce has resigned as home demonstration agent of Che-mung County, and has accepted the position as home demonstration agent at Chautauqua County, with headquarters at Jamestown.

'22 Ex.—Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. Thomen, Laura Margery Walters, announce the birth of a son, Robert Wadhams, on November 25. They live at 208 West First Street, Rawlins, Wyoming, where Mr. Thomen is employed by the Producers and Refiners Corporation.

'22 B.S.—Cornelia S. Walker is teaching domestic science in School 11, Buffalo. She is living at 142 Dewitt Street.

'22 B.S.—Kenneth V. Williams is running a farm at Chappaqua.

'23 B.S.—Sihon Baker is teacher of agriculture at Holley High School this year.

'23 B.S.—Maurine Beals is in charge of the millinery department of Munroe Junior High School at Rochester. This is one of the model schools of the state.

'23 B.S.—Thomas A. Brown is at the Green Island Plant of the Ford Motor Company near Troy, and is staying at 703 Grand Street, Troy.

'23 B.S.—Wesley H. Childs has left

North Tonawanda, and is with Central Romana, Incorporated, La Romana, Dominican Republic.

'23 Ex.—Gordon A. Curtis is teaching music and agriculture for the Chinese Board of Missions in China.

'23 W.C.—George Durkee is on a general farm at Avon.

'23 B.S.—Wilhelmina Foulk is assistant dietitian of the Methodist Hospital in Brooklyn.

'23 B.S.—Gertrude Hartzell is teaching home economics in Buffalo.

'23 B.S.—Elizabeth B. Lerch was married on January 5, to George M. Hohl at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hohl is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

'23 B.S.—Arthur C. "Matty" Mattison is assistant county agent of Washington County. He is living at 109 Broadway, Fort Edward.

'23 B.S.—L. T. "Buck" Mead is living at 364 Berwick Street, Orange, New Jersey.

'23 B.S.—Helen Meays has announced her engagement to Walter Ludlum '23.

'23 B.S.—Marcus H. Phillips of Hulberton, has taken a position as clerk in the Orleans County Trust Company of Albion.

'23 W.C.—Mr. Prechtel is in the dairy business in Elmira with his father and brother.

'23 B.S.—Merle Lawrence Rogers was married to Mildred Adelle Rhodes of Groton, Saturday evening, December 8. They will live in Oxford.

'23 B.S.—Carolyn Slater is in charge of the further education of employees in one of the large department stores at Long Beach, California.

'23 Ex.—Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Spear (Vera Dobert) of Schenectady announce the arrival of a son, Edward Dobert, on November 14. "Ken" is working for the General Electric Company.

'23 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Sullivan announce the marriage of

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their daughter, Dorothy, to Vernon G. Caldwell on October 6. Mrs. Hubert Race (Grace Morris '22) was matron of honor, Ada L. Duffies '23 was maid of honor, Mildred Aldrich '21 sang, Frederick F. Sullivan '15 was best man, and Allan Dodson '24 was one of the ushers. They are living at 44 Roanoke Avenue, Buffalo.

'23 Grad.—E. VanManen and L. A. vanRooyen, who specialized in poultry husbandry, are continuing their studies in poultry diseases under Dr. J. R. Beach '13, at Berkeley, California. They expect to return to their home in South Africa to engage in agricultural educational work.

'23 B.S.—Donald D. Whitson is managing the Afton Producers' Cooperative Association, Incorporated, which has eighty members. He writes that it is his job to put produce in cars and take care of the business of the association.

'23 Sp.—Jim Hurd, who toured Europe with Jack Ford the past summer, is now in business with his father in Holley.

'23 B.S.—Mary A. Chipman was married in Buffalo on August 1 to Jasper B. Britting of Williamsville. They are making their home at Williamsville.

'23 B.S.—Mrs. Gladys F. Barkley is assistant home demonstration agent with the city home bureau of Rochester. She lives at 81 South Fitzhugh Street.

'23 B.S.—Howard G. Becker is county agent for Allegany County and lives at the Belmont Hotel, Belmont.

'23 B.S.—Horace C. Bird has wandered out to Toledo, Ohio, to assume the duties of inspector in the merchants despatch of the New York Central. Horace admits that it is quite a title for one small boy to carry, but he is confident. Letters addressed to 408 Produce Exchange Building will reach him.

'23 B.S.—Clement G. Bowers is with Ivar Ringdale, plant grower, Rome.

'23 B.S.—Esther H. Brace is teaching home economics in the high school at Farmington, Maine. "Essie" has the distinction of being the youngest teacher in the high school.

'23 B.S.—George B. Bronson is in the publicity department of the Dairy-men's League Cooperative Association, with offices at 161 E. 161st Street, New York City.

'23 B.S.—"Tom" Colby writes that he spent the summer in Alaska, where he visited the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, then took a three weeks' packhorse trip to the foot of Mt. Mc-

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Kinley with two other men. The latter part of the summer he spent in "mushing" from Fairbanks to Christina over the Richardson Highway, coming out to the coast again via the Copper River and Northwestern Railway. He says, "It was a summer of magnificent sights and wonderful experiences." He is now doing graduate work in forestry and his address is 4550 Eighteenth Street, N. E., Seattle, Washington.

'23 B.S.—Arthur J. Collins, Jr., is managing his father's 350-acre farm at Moorestown, New Jersey.

'23 B.S.—Kathryn R. Denniston is a teacher in the home economics department of the high school at Monnesen, Pennsylvania. She lives at 675 Reed Avenue.

'23 B.S.—Rodney Eaton is the appliance agent for the Electric Light and Power Company of his home town, Nyack.

'23 B.S.—Herman P. Everts is manager of the Cazenovia Greenhouses, of which Mrs. Henry Burben is proprietor. His address is Cazenovia.

'23 B.S.—Richard Farnham is su-

perintendent for the Bertram Farr Nurseries, Wyomissing, Pennsylvania. His address is 21 South 9th Street, Reading, Pennsylvania.

'23 B.S.—Marion Fish is teacher of domestic science in the Jefferson Junior High School, Rochester. She lives at 575 Genesee Street.

'23 B.S.—A. S. Foster is studying at the Arnold Arboretum, Forest Hills, Massachusetts.

'23 B.S.—Marjorie Guggolz is studying law at N. Y. U.

'23 B.S.—John Hartnett, who is with the Taylor and Crate Lumber Company of Buffalo, left for Memphis, Tennessee, the last of October to see something of southern lumbering.

'23 B.S.—Olive Jones is itinerant diatetic worker for the southwestern division of the Red Cross. At present she is in Moberly, Missouri, organizing the Red Cross work in the schools there.

'23 B.S.—Milton T. Lewis is graduate assistant in plant breeding in Pennsylvania State College. He lives at 217 Atherton Street, State College, Pennsylvania.

WE WANT a good working foreman to take charge of large farm; only married man with practical experience and good references wanted. Burlingame, Hutchins & King, Inc., 7 Water Street, New York City

'23 B.S.—A. Stoilkjovitch is operating a dairy in Serbia, making cheese and numerous other dairy products. He says the dairy industry there is far behind the United States but many men from foreign countries in the field are bringing up the standards rapidly.

'23 B.S.—May Mattson is teaching home-making in the Trumansburg High School. This work is in connection with the rural education practice school of the College of Agriculture.

'23 B.S.—"Bill" Mears has made good use of his Cornell training. He is working on the *Wall Street Journal*, New York City.

'23 B.S.—Josephine Metcalfe is spending the winter at her home, Great Kills, Staten Island.

'23 B.S.—Stanley Munroe is farming at Weedsport.

'23 B.S.—Everett W. Pierce, who was special field assistant in entomology and plant pathology in Ontario County, has taken the position as agricultural agent in Hillsborough County, New Hampshire.

'23 B.S.—Ruth Rice is assistant home demonstration agent in Nassau County.

'23 B.S.—Maria Seguin is assistant in the Division of Zoology at the State Museum at Albany.

'23 B.S.—Ralph W. Stewart is a landscape architect for Harris and Hall, Landscape Architects at Buffalo. His address is 1324 Fillmore Avenue.

'23 B.S.—Dorothy Voorhees is now in Texas, as nutrition worker for the American Red Cross. Her home address is 88 North Street, Auburn.

'23 B.S.—Doris T. Wadsworth is

doing kindergarten health work in the Happy Valley Homes for Children at Lisle.

'23 B.S.—George C. Watkins is farming at Ballston Lake.

'23 B.S.—Elinor M. Watson is assistant teacher of home-making in the High School at Chautauqua.

'23 B.S.—H. A. Weaver has charge of the test cows at Babcock's Inlet Valley Farms. High records in milk production prove that Harry is getting results.

'23 B.S.—Pearl Weaver is principal of a high school in Findley Lake.

'23 B.S.—Jackson S. White is county club agent of Nassau County with headquarters at Mineola.

'23 B.S.—Norman P. White is in the employ of the United States Forest Service at Athens, Tennessee, as forest assistant at the Cherokee National Forest.

'23 B.S.—Esther H. Brace is teaching home economics in the State Normal School at Farmington, Maine.

'23 B.S.—Raymond W. Donahue is a chemist in the general laboratory of the Mohawk Condensed Milk Company at Corry, Pa. His address is 180 Wright St.

'23 W.C.—Harold Clark is in charge of the new \$10,000 incubator which has just been installed on the farm at John D. Rockefeller's estate at Poyantico Hills near Tarrytown, N. Y.

'24 Ex.—Gertrude C. Heim is working in the Department of Distribution of the Armstrong Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of hardware and electrical specialties at Huntington, West Virginia. According to her own statements he has a real "job" and is a regular "jack of all trades." Her address is 3311 Haverford Avenue, West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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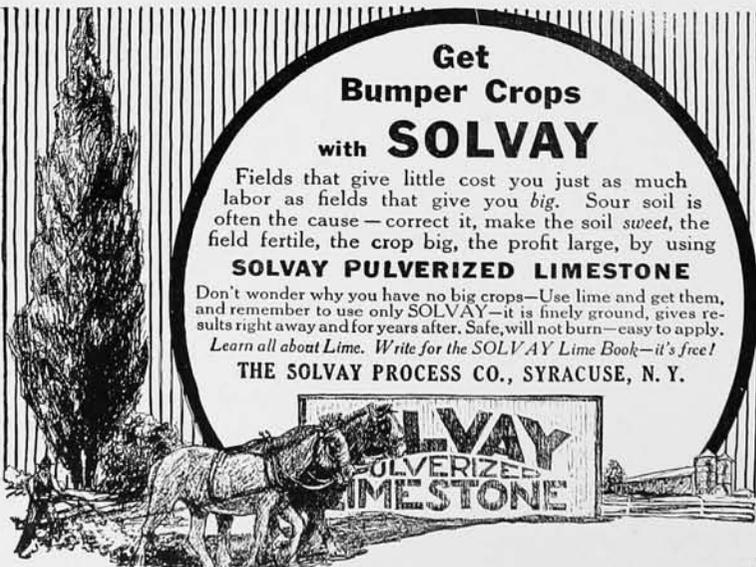
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### Extension Work in Rural Engineering

(Continued from page 139)

sis is placed on ignition systems, magnetos, testing for ignition troubles and valve timing.

The third day is devoted to the overhauling and adjusting of engines by the students under the supervision of the instructors. The principles discussed during the first two days are demonstrated in practice on the various engines as the work of over-hauling and adjusting proceeds. On this day each four or five men bring to the school a used engine, and we have had as many as 18 of these being over-hauled at one school.

The last day of the school is given over to practice in locating troubles, clearing up doubtful questions raised by the students, and in teaching some shop work, especially rope splicing and soldering.

At the sewing machine schools, lasting one day, the women bring in their machines, receive instruction through lectures and demonstrations and an opportunity of applying the principles taught them by working on their own machines. During the morning the women clean and oil the machines,

and in the afternoon make such other minor adjustments as will prevent the machine from skipping stitches, breaking threads, running hard, and so on.

With the subjects of water supply and sewage disposal, the object in view has been two-fold; first, to encourage the installation of these conveniences and, second, to give instruction in the work of installing them. To meet this two-fold aim the primary requirement is to teach the operation and benefits of the various types of water systems, and then to teach and demonstrate the installation of the simpler systems. The first part of this program is carried out by means of winter meetings consisting of blackboard discussions, with lantern slides, moving pictures, and printed material, and the second, by summer meetings, each consisting of a demonstration of the installation of a simple system. The equipment used in the demonstration is carried in a truck, both to make possible the largest number of meetings in the least time and also to permit the carrying of this work to communities lying back from the railroad. Upon reaching the scheduled place, a framework is set up to represent part of

the floor and one wall of a kitchen. The other equipment is conveniently placed before the demonstration starts.

This demonstration consists of setting up, in the part of a room made by a wall and floor, a sink with a drain and a pitcher pump with which water can be drawn from a cistern. This pump is, after discussion, replaced with a force pump and an overhead storage tank installed. A faucet is placed at the kitchen sink and pump, with the tank and faucet so connected by piping that water can be pumped into the tank or into the sink or allowed to flow from the tank to the water system for the kitchen. Where conditions recommend it, a closet is partitioned off and a toilet with complete drainage set up. This leads to the question of sewage disposal which is answered by a discussion of the septic tank and absorption system, illustrated so far as is possible with a box and short piece of pipe.

Another very important problem is the repair of farm equipment. Owing to the fact that industry has absorbed many of the men who formerly used to care for the general repair work of farming communities, the time has come when the farmer must,

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to a certain extent, be his own mechanic. The department believes that if instructed in some of the simpler skills of soldering, saw filing, harness repairing, belt lacing, rope work, and so on, the farmer will be better able to handle this type of work; which he is being forced to do, more and more, and that by doing it himself he will save time and money. Since to accomplish our ends with this project requires the teaching of skills, the work is taught in shop schools of three days' duration so organized as to afford the opportunity of giving each man the necessary practice work.

The work of the shop school is divided between demonstrations by the instructor and practice periods for the students. The department carries a very complete line of supplies and equipment, so that during the practice periods five men may be filing saws, five men soldering, others mending harness, splicing rope, using the pipe tools or the metal tools, lacing belts, and so on. As in the gas engine schools, the work, after the demonstration by the instructor, is taught by having the men actually doing some real farm jobs. To secure this result the men bring in their own har-

nesses, saws, hay ropes and other material that may need attention.

The other phases of the extension work are handled similarly. In organizing any of it the first job is to determine the desired end; the second, to select the best method adapted to attain this end, and the third, to present the subject by this method in as many different ways as possible.

The last question suggested in the introduction, "What has been accomplished?" is the most difficult one to answer. It is hoped that certain definite results have been obtained, certain practices changed, certain skills mastered; and that is as much as can be said definitely.

With drainage, specific verification is possible. During the past year 17,220 rods of ditch were laid out affecting 4,290 acres of land. Considerable of this roddage has already been installed, and judging from past experiences, it can be assumed that eventually a large percentage of it will be dug and tiled. The success of the schools can be measured by the interest taken and the manner in which the work is done by the students after demonstrations by the instructor. Reports come in of those

who, having attended the schools themselves, have given assistance to others in their community.

During the past year 51 schools were held in 17 counties. With rope work, harness repairing and other skills, the extension workers endeavor to see to it that a man knows these things before the end of the meeting. The measure of the success of the water supply meetings is, to say the least, indefinite. We receive indirect reports that as a result of these meetings water systems are being put in. As to how many or where or by whom, we do not know. During the past year 2,430 people were reached through 56 winter meetings and 2,649 were reached through truck demonstrations.

In the above article, I have endeavored to outline in an impersonal manner the major extension activities in rural engineering. Some have of necessity been omitted, and others discussed but incompletely. Even so, it is hoped that the aims and the progress of the work have been discussed sufficiently completely to meet the purposes behind the original request for this article.

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The Ideal Carbohydrate Concentrate**

This feed made by The Quaker Oats Company has for many years proven itself to such satisfaction that it is now being used by hundreds of thousands of feeders throughout the country. It is composed of the products of corn, oats, wheat, and barley, with oil meal added, all finely ground and kiln dried, then molasses added by a new process, so that the feed is very palatable, greatly relished, and thoroughly digestible. These ingredients make Sugared Schumacher the ideal carbohydrate base for live stock rations.

**Feeders of Sugared Schumacher have many advantages :**

1. The high quality is always maintained. The Quaker Oats Company has been the largest millers of corn, oats, and barley for many years and buys the best grains the country can produce.
2. The quantity and quality of each ingredient is always the same. Each part is accurately weighed and samples of the feed tested every hour in the Company's laboratories.
3. Sugared Schumacher Feed is easy to get. Dealers everywhere handle it in carefully packed 100-pound jute sacks, which are ready for use. Sugared Schumacher is suited for the feeding of Dairy Cows, Hogs, Horses, Sheep, and Cattle. It should be on every farm. To get better results and get them consistently, to obtain greater economy, and to keep your stock in better condition, feed Sugared Schumacher Feed.

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Chicago, U. S. A.

## “And, Henry, DON’T Forget!”

He was leaving for Ithaca on the next train, and Molly, eager but unable to go with him, was filled with wifely pride and fear; pride because the Grange had chosen **her husband** to go to Ithaca for Farmer’s week; fear that her husband would miss something of the splendid program which they had been talking about for the past month.

“And, Henry, don’t forget to look up Dave’s nephew there at Cornell. He has a part in the Kermis play this year, you know. He is a bright young man, Dave’s nephew is.”

“Has a part in the what, Molly?”

Henry looked up from his shaving with such interest that he forgot to straighten out his face; his razor was dull, and he had come to that awkward spot just southwest of the mouth, and together with the white wrinkled lather on the other cheek, it’s no wonder Molly answered his question with a laugh and the words,

“Your face! It looks as if it had been cut on the bias. Put your jaw back, Henry.”

Henry’s cramped face relaxed in a smile.

“But what sort of a play did you say he was going to be in?”

“The Kermis play,” said Molly, “It’s written by a college man, a G. W. Sullivan, and Dave’s nephew says it’s a ‘pippin.’ There’s a villain and a heroine, and by all means do see it.”

“I sure will. What night is it?”

“The last night, Friday night, in Bailey Hall, Dave’s nephew writes; you remember the building, Henry. It’s where the movies were last year.”

“Sure. Yes, I’ll see that play. How does it happen Dave’s nephew is in it?”

“Why, it’s put on entirely by students and he is a student at the College of Agriculture there. He takes the part of a young man who has invented a feed formula which a feed company is trying to steal. I wish I were going with you, Henry,” she ended wistfully.

Henry had finished his shaving and came towards her.

“You just bet I wish so, too, Molly,” he supplemented his words with . . . oh, everybody knows what, and then added,

“But I’ll enjoy the Kermis play enough for two of us.”

## COSMOPOLITANS GOOD ACTORS "JIMMIE" OUTDOES THEM ALL

### Professor Rice Proves Potent Spell- binder at Last Assembly of Term

It was Wednesday evening, January 16, and Roberts assembly hall was quite the most popular place on the hill. The reason was the usual one—an Ag assembly, and this one the last before the advent of our Farmers' Week guests. Two distinct features were on the program of events; stunts by the Cosmopolitan Club, and a talk by "Jimmie" Rice of the poultry department on his transcontinental trip last summer. President "Irv" Rodwell started the ball rolling by introducing "Les" Hawthorne '24, president of the International Agricultural Society, who set forth in a few well chosen words the purpose for which the society was founded, after which "Les" introduced H. Kasparian grad, who rendered several actively appreciated Armenian songs.

"So This Is Cornell," a one act play written by "Doc" Bates and staged by the Cosmopolitan Club was next presented and proved to be one of the high lights of the assembly season. The prologue was set amid the excitement of the Lehigh Valley railroad station with its attendant comps, freshman advisors, and rooming agency men, all eager to reap substantial harvests from the unsuspecting freshman (K. L. Lung, grad), who was intent upon entering Cornell from abroad.

### Act One Long Day Dream

In the act the landlady (Julia Fried '24) with whom the student cast his lot, poured forth with some potent comment about foreign students in general, which was not calculated to add to his peace of mind. Some time later, undoubtedly, due to his first taste of Ithaca cooking, he had a rollicking dream in which two American Indians (Spencer Jimson and Sidney Paterson) gave a realistic first impression of an all Cornell hop, with some original movements handed down to them by their forefathers. A cleverly executed clown dance by Elizabeth Allen '24 preceded a Hindu song by P. Krishau, grad, and a flute selection wherein G. Wazalwer's light fingers did some fast traveling, added an international flavor to the occasion, tho it took the appealing lay of a Chinese flute—a cross between a pig's whistle and an animated soap box, in the hands of L. S. Chan '24, to awaken the sleeper. The dark side of an overdrawn bank account gave a painfully realistic touch to the last scene and carried a most appropriate moral to those anticipating the arrival of Junior Week girls.

After such stirring scenes music was resorted to in an effort to keep

the minds of the audience collected and calm. A quartet made up of the two Webber brothers '25, Miles Cubbon, grad, and A. Zeissig, grad, sang "My Moustache Is Growing" and other songs of a delightfully reminiscent or personal character.

### "Dodging" from Coast to Coast

All this led to "Jimmie" Rice's account of a three months' automobile trip in which the whole family participated. A hundred or more slides proved excellent prompters for a wealth of personal reminiscences ably expressed in his homely, humorous style. All in all the party managed to



See You in Ithaca

cover close to 10,000 miles aided by two Dodge cars and an occasional gallon of gas, at a cost of less than \$1,200. The family boarded and bedded themselves and camped each night wherever they wished said Professor Rice who went on to remark that the hardest job he had to do was to keep the bunch out of the curio shops and to lay out the route for the next day's travel. Fishing in Yellowstone National Park, a climb up Mt. Ranier, a slide down the side of a glacier, a moonlight frolic in the grand canyon of the Colorado river, and a watermelon feast in Kansas where everybody had all they could eat and what they couldn't hold trickled down their chins, were just a few of the things he mentioned.

After the talk, which held everybody spellbound until nearly eleven o'clock, apples were passed around and all went home well satisfied.

### DR. LIPMAN TO SPEAK AT INTERNATIONAL AG BANQUET

At the annual banquet of the International Agricultural Society to be held March 1, at the Cosmopolitan Club. Dr. J. G. Lipman, director of the New Jersey Experiment station is to be the main speaker. The menu for the banquet will be made up of different national dishes, prepared by the various foreign students in the society.

The number of tickets will be limited because of the inexperience of the foreign chefs in charge.

## MORE FUN FARMERS' WEEK 101 EXPERTS TO SPEAK

### Conventions, Conferences, Amuse- ments Enough for the Whole Family

All signs point to Ithaca, February 11-16, and no up-to-date billboard is complete without some mention of the one occasion in the year when the whole family—including the cat—can sit back, look, and listen while prunes are canned, trees are grafted, horses are fitted to a new pair of shoes, or waterwheels generate the juice for a chicken dinner cooked in an electric oven, before your eyes. Even the railroads are giving reduced rates to the scene of action from all points in New York state and the rate at which you'll travel after you arrive depends entirely upon the number of lectures and demonstrations you cannot afford to miss.

Twelve conventions or conferences are scheduled to meet for specialized discussion at various times thruout the week. Sixteen exhibits ranging all the way from horseshoeing to home economics are expected to keep those with strong sightseeing inclinations tolerably well occupied or at least interested most of the time.

The new Dairy building will be open and the latest in dairy equipment therein displayed. It is possible that the plans for the proposed Plant Industries and Library buildings may also be on exhibition in Roberts Hall. The usual student committees have been appointed to take care of the routine matters of the week.

### Program Unusually Good

The program during the daylight hours is unusually rich in lectures. On Monday at 2 p. m. Dean Mann will welcome the incoming hosts in Roberts assembly. On Tuesday at 4 p. m. "Bob" Adams is to give a reading of his "Rude Rural Rhymes" in the same room, where at 5 p. m. Mrs. Rose Morgan of New York City presents "Songs That Live." Secretary of Agriculture Wallace is to speak Wednesday at 2 p. m. in Bailey auditorium, and at 4 an illustrated lecture on "The Isle of Madeira" by Professor E. P. Andrews is to be given in Roberts assembly. On Thursday L. J. Taber, master of the national Grange, will speak on "The Farmers of Tomorrow," in Bailey auditorium at 2 o'clock. A reading of "Enoch Arden" with piano accompaniment by George C. Williams of the Ithaca Conservatory of Music will be held in the same place at 5. Frank P. Graves, state Commissioner of Education, is to occupy the auditorium on Friday at 2 p. m. when he will talk on "Education and Peace." These are but a few of the "highlights" which promise to make Farmers' Week the biggest and best ever held by the College.

## BUILDING PROSPECTS LOOKING UP—WE MAY GET AN EYEFUL

### Legislative Approval Next Big Step Quadrangle to Be Lengthened

Pending legislative approval the proposed Plant Industries and Library buildings are soon to become a reality according to Dean A. R. Mann who has had a number of conferences with State Architect Sullivan W. Jones over the plans. The front elevations have been completed and the floor plans carefully prepared and revised.

### Building to House Plant Industries

The Plant Industries building is to be three stories high, of brick and with an entrance from the quadrangle on a level with the main floor. The ground floor is to be occupied by the department of floriculture and ornamental horticulture and is to be connected to the greenhouses by a covered passageway. The departments of pomology and plant breeding will be quartered on the main floor while it is planned to put the botany department and an auditorium capable of seating 250 people on the floor above. The third floor is to be given over to the plant pathology department while there are individual rooms for advanced student research up under the skylights. The building is to be situated directly east of the old Dairy building to which it is to be connected by a passageway.

### Library to Face on Quadrangle

The new library is also to be three stories high, constructed of brick, with Ionic columns about the entrance and along the front facade. The rural engineering laboratories will be forced to give way to the march of progress as will also the farm management building, altho the latter will not be dismantled until after the library has been built. It is hoped to secure sufficient funds so that the buildings may be put up simultaneously.

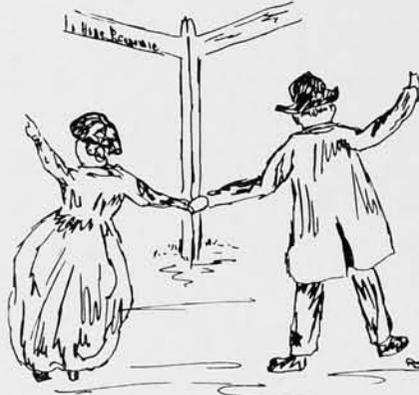
## CHARLES LATHROP PACK ADDS TO FORESTRY FOUNDATION

Charles Lathrop Pack, President of the American Tree Association, has just added \$500 to an original gift of \$500 to the forestry department. In addition he has given another \$1,000, the income of which is to be used as an annual prize to encourage forestry students in writing about forestry in a way that will interest the public.

The income of the first, added to that from his original gift, is offered as a prize for the forestry student who has made the best record during his university course. Mr. Pack's first gift was made at the time of the dedication of the forestry building in May, 1914. The purpose in his latest gift is "to aid in training foresters to write articles which the reading public can readily understand; articles which will increase the interest of the public in forestry and help them appreciate what forestry means to this country."

The income from each of these gifts will amount to about \$50 yearly. The whole is to be known as the Charles Lathrop Pack Foundation.

## FARMERS' WEEK FACTS



The Parting of the Ways

## LEAP YEAR TAKES ITS TOLL

*"A woman is only a woman,  
But a good cigar is a smoke."*

—KIPLING

And yet—the announcement of the engagement of "Alec" Ross '24 and Miss Hilda R. Longyear '26 occurred January 13.

Another happening of which we are aware of is the recent announcement of the engagement of "Charlie" Chamberlain '27 to Miss Laura Stafford, a junior in Elmira College.

It is not every day that we find the opportunity to pass along such a pleasing announcement as the engagement of Miss Marie Sequin '23, to Professor "Jack" Bentley of the forestry department.

"Loggy" Kellogg '24 and Miss Lucy Cursons '24 announced their engagement to their many friends on January 13.

Gretel A. Scheneck '23, married George Henry Russell '18, in Rochester on December 26. They will live in Ithaca at 123 Roberts Place.

On December 22, Margaret A. Cushman '23, and "Jack" Fleming '22, were married. "Peg" was one of the capable managers of the Ag barbecue last year and "Jack" a former editor of THE COUNTRYMAN. They will live at 127 East Norwich Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

## AN ADAMLESS EDEN

Once more the Lodge is masterless. But Miss Roberts assures us that she will not long tolerate the Adamless Eden. One more of our adopted children has quietly and mysteriously disappeared to the assurance of a new home. There will be a new arrival soon, probably in time to greet the first group of the new term lodgers.

## AN EYE FOR POTATOES

Professor E. V. Hardenburg, of the vegetable gardening department, judged the potato exhibits at the farm products show at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on January 22.

## HORTICULTURISTS HOLD GAB-FEST IN FLOWER CITY

### Prof. Poke Usual Platitudes at Gathering of Fruit Growers

The New York state Horticultural Society held its annual meeting in Rochester, New York, January 15-18. One of the most interesting exhibits was the Niagara Sprayer Co. This consisted of fruits from all parts of the United States that had been dusted with their products. On Tuesday Professor P. J. Parrot of Geneva gave a talk on spraying vs. dusting apples in which he stated that results indicated spraying and dusting to be of equal value. Shortly after this Professor H. H. Whetzel, of the department of plant pathology, gave a lecture in his usual enthusiastic and entertaining way, "razzing" the growers thruout, on their time of application of sprays. The growers were very much interested in the discussion of practical questions, which was held each day.

### Fare Play

The attendance surpassed any previous meeting, the hall being filled at practically every session. The only kick registered by the professors was that they had been promised fare and a half, if a sufficient number attended. As many forgot to obtain vouchers before leaving with a corresponding decrease in total, they were forced to fare forth with full bill of fare.

The professors who took part in the program were: H. H. Whetzel and M. F. Barrus of the plant pathology department, Paul Work, professor of vegetable gardening, G. F. Warren, professor of Ag economics, G. W. Cavannah, professor of Ag chemistry and E. A. White and R. W. Curtis of the floriculture department. Several professors from the Geneva Experiment Station were also present.

## HOTEL MEN TAKE STOCK OF HOMES AROUND THE HILL

The hotel management class in decoration and furnishing has been studying the selection of materials, color schemes and furniture for use in hotels.

With such a purpose in view several of the best appointed houses in the vicinity have been visited. On one occasion a rather frightened butler reluctantly admitted a group of young men who said they were hotel management students. Mrs. Farrand had invited them to inspect the decorations and furnishings of the executive mansion. She showed the students the beautifully furnished rooms and explained how the color schemes and furniture had been planned to harmonize and balance. Many helpful hints that will probably be used in decorating the hotels of the future were obtained. Mrs. Farrand was having the music room refurnished, and when she asked the men for suggestions for arranging the furniture, they showed considerable skill as interior decorators.

Professor Warner then took the class to the blue room in Sage, which many of them had previously visited, but never before to observe its decorative merits.

## STUDENTS

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## POULTRYMEN BRING BACK MUCH BOOTY FROM BIG CITY

Team Shows Way to Eight Colleges  
—Bay Rum Figures Prominently

January 24, marked the inauguration of a new departmental holiday out in the poultry building. It all began on the 11th floor of the Herald Square Hotel in New York, where "Woods" Mather '24, D. R. Marble '27, R. S. Hinkle '24, H. S. Palmer '25 (alternate) and Coach G. O. Hall, the Cornell poultry judging team, were quartered. It seems Woods took a bottle of hair tonic along to keep the damp atmosphere from destroying his permanent wave. One of the other fellows found it and poured it into a short thick bottle marked XXX (very old). This he left on a table in the room. Marble and Hinkle happened in and, being of a tasteful turn of mind, analyzed the contents and found it to be indeed a 100% restorative and very, very old.

### Special Silver Set

Next day at the intercollegiate poultry judging contest, one of the features of the Madison Square Garden poultry show, the team exhibited judgment worthy of a professor, which so impressed the judges that they presented the bunch with a special silver set and Marble, in particular, with a genuine gold medal which came from having a good egg eye. Of course, Coach Hall had anticipated riding Ithaca-wards with a cup or two under each arm, but six cups, one for the highest team score in egg production judging, one for highest team score in exhibition judging of hens, the sweepstakes cup for highest total team score in all classes, and three small cups for more good teamwork, that was too much. Something was radically wrong!

But at last the story is out; the truth has been told, and Coach Hall and a bottle of (bay) rum, are the guilty ones—guilty of training the best poultry judging team which has ever represented the College against eight of the largest poultry schools in the United States and Canada.

## PROFS SMOKE IN PEACE FIND PARADISE ON EARTH

Towers lean but seldom topple. Rocks balance but seldom fall. Extension bridges sway but never break. But phenomenon of all phenomena, eighth wonder of the world, we have professors craving rest—and recreation.

### Even Ask for It

Not only craving them but actually speaking up at meeting and asking for them. In fact, they spoke so loudly and persistently that the sounds penetrated to the inner recess of THE COUNTRYMAN office and, true to the usual role, the cause for the uncanny racket was immediately sought and it was discovered to emanate from the unrested, unrecruited members of the faculty. Ah, news, with the possibility of more news, incidentally a little publicity, just by playing the good Samaritan. And so—



THE POULTRY SILVER SET

Standing (left to right)—Marble, Hinkle, Hall. Seated—Palmer, Mather

### They Get It

The waiting room of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, labelled structure has been redecorated, cloud effect, to match the probable future smokiness, and the windows have been curtained. We have heard there will be chairs, easy, restful, recreative. It is to belong exclusively to the professors—God bless 'em—from 12 to 2 every day. Just call around and view them in their undignified state—pipes, elevated pedal extremities and all. It's their room and they call it "Prof's Paradise."

### SOUP STOCK GOES UP

Professor H. C. Thompson and Assistant Professor "Bob" Adams took part in the program of the Massachusetts Vegetable Growers' Association held recently in Worcester, Massachusetts. Professor Thompson gave a talk on "Research Work for Vegetable Growers", and Bob Adams told them how to advertise and sell vegetables. It goes without saying that this group of New Englanders was given a chance to hear a few "Rude Rural Rhymes" from the author himself.

### DAIRYMEN HONOR STOCKING

Professor W. A. Stocking, who recently resigned from the leadership of the department of dairy industry, and accepted an assistant professorship in dairy bacteriology, was re-elected president of the New York State Dairymen's Association. The meeting, which was on January 7-8, was well attended.

Professor Stocking was particularly honored in having the office of president again presented to him.

## AN HUS BULLS JEALOUS OF STUDENT PETTING PARTIES

The annual students' livestock show is going to be a regular Atlantic city beauty parade this year and no mistake. The animals have been assigned barns, the interiors of which have been converted into hairdressing, manicuring, and general grooming establishments. Even "petting" parties are permitted. Some of the students have been known to venture out on the upper campus with their frisky charges where a bit of the unconquered nature of the beast always crops out, causing much worry on the part of the newly appointed trainer. But from appearances the show is going to be the best ever, at least so say Professor Hinman and "Charlie" Allen, who are superintending it and as such will of course wear the usual high hats and lead the parade around the judging pavilion on Thursday afternoon of Farmers' Week.

### "HY" WING WATERS MILK(?)

Another of "Hy" Wing's proteges is carving for herself a niche in the animal hall of fame via the milk route. Tripple Query, the two year old Guernsey heifer at the Ag barns will undoubtedly break the world's record for milk production in her class. At present she has 16,000 pounds of milk to her credit with one more month to go. At her present rate of forty pounds per day she is sure to smash the standing record of 16,800 pounds in 365 days, thereby making a place for herself in history. She will also be doing her bit for the college since she is a home product, being born and reared on the Ag farm.

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## THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN

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

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

"GARD" BUMP  
"SI" CROSSMAN } Editors

Vol. V February, 1924 No. 5

### AU REVOIR

It is distressing to think that there will be some, perhaps many, of us who will take a prolonged vacation at the end of this term's work. As the old farmer used to say, "It makes us wonder what we did with our summer's wages."

But don't take your lot too seriously. No doubt you feel that you have done your best under the circumstances and if so, you are fortunate. You know what college life is by this time, and if the circumstances which have caused you to depart from us have not made you bitter, you will put your shoulder to the wheel with more earnestness than ever before.

Perhaps you will find as you "serve your time" that a college education was not what you wanted after all. That is often the case with young men who come to college because they have heard that it is the quickest road to the top, or because they have finished high school and don't know a better place to spend their time or their dad's money.

In any case, search yourself for that which you most desire and if a college education is what you really want, and if you want it earnestly enough, it won't be long before you will be back with us, and going strong. More power to you!

### PROFESSIONAL THOTS

If you have ever served on a Farmers' Week committee you will know what is expected of you in the way of getting our farmer friends in comfortable quarters, directing them about our sprawling Ag campus, taking care of their coats and hats and feeding them at least once a day.

If you have been a professor during any part of your life you will know what a difficult job it is to impress upon your students that your particular course is the best that this University, and consequently the world affords. And when it comes to Farmers' Week you have a harder time than ever. If you suspend classes during that time it is next to impossible to get good reports from lectures which you have reluctantly

substituted as equal in importance with your own. The students will avail themselves of the least opportunity to do as they please, which, of course, is exasperating, to say the least.

Yes, students are like that anyway, so if they want to do what you have mapped out for them during Farmers' Week put on the screws; make them listen to your own lectures, give 'em Hell!

### SIGNS OF SPRING

Editors, managers, board members, and compets, arrayed in clothes that had seen better days, could be seen entering THE COUNTRYMAN's office on the Ag campus early one Saturday afternoon in January. One could tell by the grim determination of their manner that something was in the wind. Soon everything burst into action that would make a Mexican revolution look like mere child's play. Everyone was scrubbing, dusting, sweeping, washing, arranging chairs and desks, or doing such acrobatic feats as hanging out of windows or balancing themselves on top of ancient stepladders with a cloth in one hand and a paint brush in the other.

And at last, when the sun was sinking in the west, what a transformation! The newly painted walls shone like fine gold, the windows, flanked by new spotless curtains, had again resumed their original purpose: to be seen through and to admit light, and everything was so spic and span and comfy that as one of the board members said, 'twas a good place to come to rest, but not to work, which set editors worrying seriously about getting enough material for future editions of THE COUNTRYMAN.

### HOPE

Since I was born, from day to day, I've looked ahead along the way, and all the things to come, by gad, looked better than the things I had. At first I hoped they'd wean me soon and feed me victuals from a spoon. When I was one year old come Friday, already weary of my didy, instead of baby clothes that hamper, I longed for pants in which to scamper. At three these things had long been mine, but, though I liked my britches fine, the happy future beckoned still, the boon I craved my cup to fill was public school with Brother Bill. So, in the trail of every prize, some new want rose before my eyes—to have a girl, to wear long pants, to learn to smoke, to learn to dance. The only blessing of my life that satisfies me is my wife. I'm happy since she came to queen me—if I denied it she would bean me. In everything except her kissing there seems as yet some flavor missing; but we can bear each galling fetter, because we hope for something better. How should we keep our pep and zest if we already had the best? Though every joy that we may win, should leave some hungry spot within, though every field, far off and fair, be rough and rutty when we're there, still do the distant scenes look sweet, and toward them still we throw our feet.

Bob Adams,

### THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

#### FARMERS' WEEK WARBLERS



#### A "Week" Note

#### A CONTAGIOUS LECTURE

1st Student—"Did you hear Professor Rice talk about his transcontinental trip at the Ag assembly the other evening?"

2nd Student—"No, I was too busy. I couldn't make it."

1st Student—"Well, you missed a mighty fine lecture."

2nd Student—"Maybe I did, but I'm fed up on chickens."

1st Student—"He forgot all about them last night. In fact, I don't think he saw a chicken on the whole darned trip."

2nd Student—"Is that so? Well, I'm sorry I didn't go."

2nd Student to a third later—"Hello, Scum, did you go to the Ag assembly the other night?"

3rd Student—"No, I was too darned busy."

2nd Student—"You missed a great lecture; Professor Rice talked for an hour straight and never mentioned poultry once."

3rd Student—"Is that possible?"

3rd Student to a 4th later—"What did you think of Professor Rice's lecture at the Ag assembly the other night?"

4th Student—"O, it was all right, but if I want to get advanced dope on poultry, I'll take a course in the department."

3rd Student—"Yes, that's the way I feel about it, too."

Many remarks have been heard around the campus commending the action taken in removing the wooden steps alongside the faculty tennis courts and the grading thereof. It is reported that the medical staff are quite wrought up, maintaining that the authorities, in doing this, have removed one of their principal sources of revenue.

Disgusted poultryman, suddenly awaking to take part in a polycon recitation: "Whoever heard of a corner on eggs?"

#### A COW'S AGE

City Miss—"How old is that cow?"

Hank—"Two years."

C. M.—"How can you tell?"

H.—"By her horns."

C. M.—"Oh yes, she has two horns, hasn't she?"

—Ithaca Journal News

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## BANQUET AND SPEECHES MARK BIRTHDAY OF ST. MURPHIUS

### "Chief" Hosmer Greets Initiates "Gold Dust Twins" on Deck

The multitude was large and the feasting was long and joyous. The occasion was the celebration of the birthday of Saint Murphius, the patron saint of the Cornell Foresters. This variable birthday this year fell on December 21.

After gorging to repletion, the puffing of age old pipes, ever present cigarettes, or plutocratic cigars became the matter of the moment. "Chief" Hosmer rose among these blue-e-clouds of odoriferous incense and extended greetings to those who had never before offered thanks to Saint "Murph." The other forestry professors slipped forth a little dope to the gathering bidding them offer sacrifices at the altar of hope. Professor Eugene P. Andrews, professor of archeology, enlivened the occasion with a little talk about the chimes and Professor Whetzel, of the plant pathology department, gave a picturesque account of his first visit to Europe.

The "Gold Dust Twins," "Wenie" Gabriel '25, and "Mack" MacKinney '25, sang a bit to the accompaniment of a banjo, following which "Dick" Baker '25, gave a little dissertation on how to throw the moo-moo in Forestry 1, 13, 14, 15, etc., which gave relief to many who feared for their scholastic standings. "Santy" brought presents for all of the boys and then everybody went home to get rested up for Christmas vacation.

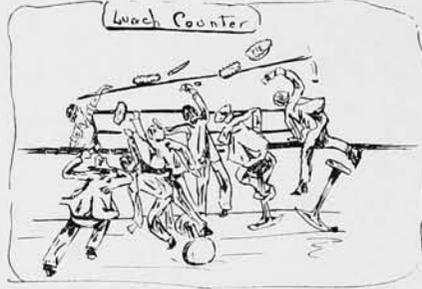
## EMERSON AFTER NEW KINDS OF CORN IN SOUTH AMERICA

Just every so often it happens that some professor, whose long suffering soul has been overly tried with the vicissitudes of Ithaca wind, weather, and (lack of) student activity, sees an opportunity to investigate something somewheres and hops to it. This time it is Professor R. A. Emerson, of the department of plant breeding, who is the lucky man to start with Mr. F. D. Ritchie of the United States Department of Agriculture about February 1, for South America in an effort to discover varieties of corn which, when crossed with our northern varieties, will produce superior plants. Professor Everett will spend a few weeks in Argentina before taking the transandean railway to Chili where the search for varieties of corn unmixted with plants from the north will begin in earnest. He plans to return the last of June.

## CAMPUS CLUB TAKES TEA

Miss Flora Rose and Miss Van Rensselaer were hostesses and were ably assisted by the other members of the home economics staff at a tea given for the Campus Club during extension week in home economics. The tea lasted from four to six, but there hardly seemed time enough to chat, eat the delicious refreshments served by the domeconers and make one's adieux. It was declared a great success.

## FARMERS' WEEK FROLICS



### Home Was Never Like This

## KAMPUS KOLLOQUIALS

The third annual New York state production poultry and egg show will be held next year on December 9, 10, 11 and 12. The interest already manifested would indicate that the number of exhibits will exceed those of other years.

Professor R. H. Wheeler of the extension department journeyed up Albany way January 17 to attend the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the New York State Association of County Agricultural Societies. At this meeting he spoke briefly on the revision of premium lists for county fairs.

Miss Flora Rose entertained the faculty and undergraduate members of Sedowa and Omicron Nu at her apartment on the evening of the twenty-eighth of January. Mother Goose costumes, impromptu stunts, and a lack of any weighty business made the party a merry one.

February 5 and 6, Professor Hosmer attended the meeting of the New York State Forestry Association and the winter meeting of the New York section of the Society of American Foresters, both of which were held in Albany.

It is reported that the poultry department has over 200 birds which have averaged 200 eggs or more in the last year. This is a result of many years of systematic line breeding, based on trapnest records and physical examinations.

Professor Robinson of the extension department will enjoy a hard earned sabbatic leave thruout the spring term when he expects to extend himself to have a real vacation.

Professor H. H. Whetzel of the department of plant pathology, will address the eastern meeting of the New York state Horticultural Society, which will be held at Poughkeepsie on February 27-29, 1924.

Friday night, January 25, was American Indian night at the Cosmopolitan Club.

Professor Everett has returned from his sabbatic leave.

## "DO TRACTORS PAY" SUBJECT OF LONG SHORTHORN DEBATE

### Talk by B. A. Prefaces Lengthy Hot Air Display

The night was cold and stormy. Not a creature was stirring but the members of the Stone Club who were diligently chasing knowledge and pleasure. So it was that the forestry club rooms were filled to overflowing on the evening of November 14. The main speaker of the evening was Bristow Adams, who talked in his usual interesting way.

### Things Warm Up

Close upon the heels of this informal chat came a very lengthy and spirited debate in which an effort was made to find out "Do tractors pay?" After a voluminous display of high flown English by the affirmative, the negative attempted to offset the advantage so gained by talking them off their feet. The main argument that won the debate for the negative brought out the fact that "a busted tractor makes a farmer busted." The affirmative could not be persuaded, hence there was a division in the multitude. Those who upheld tractors as payers still say that they will buy tractors when they go back to the farm. A joint consumption of grub ensued and the lambs mixed with the wolves. All ended peacefully.

## TIMBER CRUISERS TO HOLD ANNUAL HOP FEBRUARY 16

A meeting of the Forestry club was held the evening of January 17, the main portion of the time being turned over to matters of business. The professors gave short talks and several important questions were acted upon. The most interesting of these was the decision to hold the annual club dance on the eve of February 16. A few stunts were given by the boys and the usual sawyer's song service was held after the eats.

## ARTS COURSES TO SUIT AGS

The student advisory council in home economics is seeking to fill a need long felt by the seniors for more non-technical courses. The objective of the council is the establishment of a course given in the Arts College for home economics and agricultural students, which will cover appreciation of modern art, literature and music.

## NEW SHEPHERD FOR SHEEP

Jack Coyne, for 27 years master of the finest Shropshire herd of sheep in Great Britain, has come to Cornell as shepherd of the University flock. Mr. Coyne has had years of experience in fitting show flocks and has demonstrated his ability several times by winning a shepherd's prize for the best fitted pen of sheep.

## LADD AT MINNESOTA

Carl E. Ladd, professor of agricultural economics and farm management, was one of the chief speakers for Farmers' Week at the University of Minnesota at St. Paul.

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## TEMPERATURE DUE FOR RISE WHEN SHORTHORNS DEBATE

### New Cup to Be Awarded Recalls Disappearance of Old One

You may talk of enthusiasm, pep and ginger, but these names are light compared to the spirit shown by the short course men in the preparation and preliminaries for the annual speaking contest and debate to be held Farmers' Week. All of the short-horn clubs have men in the field and some show promise of making very good speakers.

#### Cup Bought by Clubs

There is a new cup to be awarded this Farmers' Week, to take the place of the Morrison cup which disappeared in 1918 on the night of the contest. This new cup was purchased last fall by the Rice and Stone clubs. It is a tall handsome cup upon which any club would be proud to get their name.

The Morrison cup which was used many years disappeared very suddenly from the top of the piano while the judges were in conference at the annual contest in 1918. Despite untiring searches, cross examinations and investigations no one has ever located any trace of it. Probably it sits above the fireplace of some ex-would-be winner.

## STUDENT ADVISORY COUNCIL TESTS TEACHING METHODS

The student advisory council in home economics is conducting a directed discussion of courses in home economics. The teacher prepares a statement of her aim in presenting her course. The students in the absence of the teacher, under the guidance of a representative of the council prepare a statement of their accomplishments in the course. By reviewing their statement the teacher measures the force of her achievement and the student takes a valuable inventory of how much she has gained.

### A WORD TO THE WISE

Anna E. Hunn, '12 B.S., manager of the Blue Bowl Cafeteria, 68 West 39th Street, New York City, spoke to the orientation class in home economics on the morning of January 10, on the opportunities for college women in the field of institutional management.

Miss Farmer, Miss Seaman, and the domecon girls interested in institution management gave a very infernal tea for Miss Hunn at the cafeteria. Miss Hunn told some of her experiences in various positions and answered the questions which the girls asked about her field of work.

### WANTED—ONE NURSE MAID

Domecon authorities say that Edna May enjoyed a very quiet and pleasant vacation under the careful supervision of Miss Florence Zaph, and that they were highly pleased with the experiment. Now they have advertised for a young lady to help care for the baby at the domecon lodge from January 25 to February 17, the young lady receiving her room and

board for her services. Several of our more demure young women have expressed their regrets at not being able to take advantage of this offer in face of Junior Week festivities.

## FARMERS' WEEK FABLES



Shorthorns in Action

## HOSMER ON CANADIAN TRIP TALKS THE WHOLE TIME

On January 17 Professor Hosmer of the department of forestry left for a week's trip in Canada. On the same evening he spoke at the annual banquet of the Forestry club of the University of Toronto on "The Aims and Ideals of Forestry." From there he went to Montreal where on January 22 he addressed the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers on "The Extent to Which Silviculture Is Practicable Under the Present Conditions." Next day he addressed the Canadian Forestry Association on "The Forests and the People."

### STRAY STRANDS

At the meeting of the State Agricultural Societies held January 15 and 16 in the assembly chambers at Albany, Mr. H. E. Babcock formerly state leader of county agents and professor of marketing and farm management at the college and now manager of the G. L. F. was elected president of the association and by virtue of that office becomes one of the trustees of the University.

Sedowa entertained the winter course women students at a breakfast in Risley hall on December 16. After the breakfast had contributed materially to the establishment of a peaceful and self-satisfied frame of mind, "Peg" Latschaw, president of Women's Self-Government Association, spoke to the group about the value of student government rules.

Martha Wool '24, is to be the capable manager of the Frigga Fylgae lunch counter in Roberts Hall during Farmers' Week.

Sedowa and Omicron Nu entertained Miss Lindquist and Dean White at luncheon in Risley Hall on December the twenty-first.

Dr. Needham has announced that his course in Biology 7 will be repeated second term on the same days and at the same hours that it was given first term.

James E. Boyle, professor of agricultural economics, recently addressed the Indiana State Grain Dealers' Association at Indianapolis on "Monopoly Versus Cooperative Marketing of Grain."

## SIMPLER SWITCHBOARD AIDS DESPERATE DOMECON DIALERS

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Dial 2593. What did you want? No matter. What did you get? Domecon office between 9 and 5. Before and after those hours, the Lodge. Oh yes, it was the Apartment I wanted. Just hang up and dial again. Only the second or third time. Ever have to do it? That was in the past. And for the present?

In the information office in domecon there is a brand new switchboard. Just call that exchange and you can talk on your choice of some 25 lines. Moreover the Lodge and the Apartments are now on separate lines. Jot down their numbers 6316 and 6216 respectively.

## DAIRY DEPARTMENT HAS BIG DAY IN SYRACUSE

Professors "Hugh" Troy, W. A. Stocking, W. W. Fisk and E. S. Guthrie of the dairy department, attended the 47th annual meeting of the New York State Dairymen's Association held at Syracuse January 7 and 8. Professor Guthrie was in charge of the butter session and Professor Fisk was in charge of the cheese session. Dr. R. W. Thatcher of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva spoke on "A United Dairy Industry." Professor E. S. Savage of the an hus department and Dr. George Warren, popular farm management professor, also spoke. Professor Stocking was re-elected President of the Association.

### CONCERNING CROPS

At last we have it! A new book on vegetable gardening which gives us all the experimental evidence that has been collected and ideas for some that might be. A book that makes you think as well as having a few things that need to be memorized. A book developed from practice with emphasis on the science of gardening and the belief that teaching should be on the principles of growing and handling vegetables rather than the giving of detailed instructions. It is by Professor Thompson of our vegetable gardening department and the name is "Vegetable Crops."

### HOME-MAKERS COME AND GO

Among the former students who returned to their Alma Mater for the annual extension conference December 17-21 were: Florence Becker '23; Dorothy Delaney '23; Ruth Rice '23; Emma Roseboom '23; Dorothy Powell '23; Marion Minturn '22; Sara Launt '22, and Louise Royce '22.

### GIRLS TO REGISTER ALONE

The home economics registration has been moved to the home economics building and no more will the west end of Roberts assembly hall look like an animated sardine can on registration day! Several new advisors have also been added to the registration staff by which it is hoped to speed things up a bit.

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### AG BASKETEERS FIND CHEM. TOO HARD A NUT TO CRACK

#### Forty men Turn Out for Team Which in Turn Turns Out Good Fight

An innovation in Ag athletics occurred when over forty candidates for the basketball squad turned out for the first practice. From such a squad two good teams were selected and one game has been played to date, in which the "acid fiends" ate their way to a 21-13 victory over our "gumshoe gang." "Rudy" Vogeler '24, led the gumshoe attack assisted by Walt Richman '24, A. J. Lewis '24, "Dink" Wickham '24, "Al" Kundt '26, and W. Jordan '27. The bohemian pencil pushers and the surveyors failed to show up as scheduled and so forfeited those games. On February 17, the team will hold a short tilt with the horse doctors and on March 1, a debate with the lawyers will enliven the evening. The lingoists will exhibit their usual potent form two days later. The contest with the plumbers which was postponed is yet to be played off.

#### A SHOCKING SURPRISE

Rumor has it that a very demure young lady while in a caressing attitude received the shock of her life, or rather, of her lips. An electric kiss, as it were, and a thrill of a lifetime received from a harmless drinking fountain, all because she was the so-called fortunate possessor of a blowing fur coat.

#### PHI KAPPA PHI

Arthur Halsey Brokaw  
Mrs. Emma Brown Christy  
David Seaver Cook  
Katherine Montgomery  
Mervin Charles Mossop  
Walter William Richman  
Irving Henry Rodwell  
Frances Alida Scudder  
Florence Meria Zapf

#### EASTMAN PRIZE TO BE BRANDED FEBRUARY 14

Six speakers were chosen from a group of sixteen contestants in the second tryouts for the Eastman stage, on December 17. The judges were "Doc" Betten, "Jimmy" Rice, and Bristow Adams. The stage will be held in Bailey Hall on Thursday evening, February 14, as one of the principal events of Farmers' Week. The best orator on that night will find himself \$100 the richer, and the second best will be in receipt of a \$20 bill.

When the judges had recovered from the effects of the verbose statements of those speaking sufficiently to once more exercise partial control of their faculties, they selected for the stage, Miss C. C. Grimminger '24, who will speak on "The Real Co-operator"; W. D. McMillan '24, "On Solid Ground"; D. J. Wickham '24, "The Farmer's Big Stick"; A. B. Wicks '24, "A Growing Tree"; G. M. Bass '25, "Let's Have a Square Deal"; G. B. Webber '25, "Success"; and alternate, B. Frank '25.

#### FACULTY PAPER THEIR WAY TO PROMINENCE IN WEST

#### A. A. A. S. Meeting in Cincinnati Well Attended by Men from College

Prominent on the program of the seventy-eighth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Cincinnati, December 27-January 2, were many members of the faculty of the College. Invitations were extended to others on the staff, who were unable to attend.

The meeting was divided into specialized groups. Professors A. J. Heinicke, L. H. MacDaniels, and Mr. F. S. Howlett, of the department of Pomology, presented papers relating to the various phases of their subject, before the horticultural branch of the society. Those who presented papers before the botanical section were Professors W. C. Muenscher, L. W. Sharp, A. J. Eames and Mrs. J. M. Haber. Before the potato association, Professors E. V. Hardenburg, H. W. Schneck, H. C. Thompson, and Mr. W. E. Loomis, spoke on subjects relating to vegetable gardening. Professor E. L. Palmer of Rural Education also managed to get in a few interesting words before the meeting broke up.

#### A CAPITOL TRIP

Professor D. J. Crosby of the extension department spent the week of January 13, in Washington and vicinity doing extension work.

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# Cream Separator Facts Worth Thinking About!

IT is not enough for a farmer to buy a cream separator that skims *fairly* clean and runs *fairly* easy. To be satisfied permanently he must buy one that gets *all* of the butterfat down to the last drop, and that runs so easily that a child can turn it. In addition, he should get construction that makes many years of good service possible.

In recent tests, the Illinois Cow Testing Association found it a common occurrence, on average farms, for *out-worn, poorly constructed, poorly cared-for separators to waste \$25 worth of butterfat every month. Think of it, \$300 wasted in a single year!*

There are inefficient machines in every community that are failing their owners in such manner. These farmers cannot afford to operate their wasteful machines a single week longer—regardless of the so-called “bargain prices” they may have paid.

It is unnecessary to suffer such butterfat losses. Every farmer can escape them by throwing out the wasteful machine and replacing it with a new, efficient McCormick - Deering Ball-Bearing Cream Separator.

These modern, easy-running separators represent genuine economy. From the viewpoint of long life, easy-turning, and close-skimming, they outrank all others.

Every farmer who milks cows needs a McCormick - Deering Primrose.

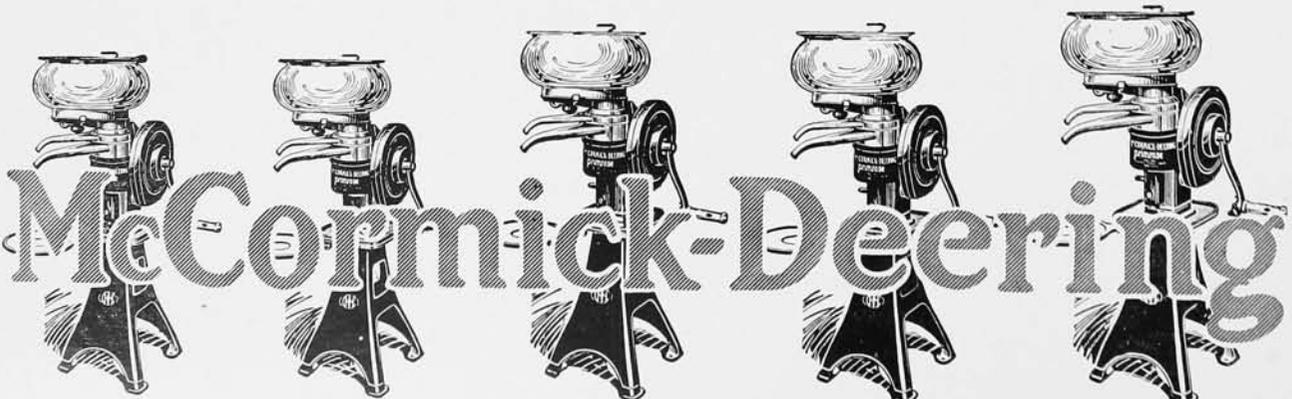
*There are five popular sizes—all of standard McCormick-Deering ball-bearing design. Talk to the McCormick-Deering dealer or write to us for complete information.*

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## *Can the Farmer Succeed in Business?*

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In June, 1920, some 45,000 farmers invested approximately \$700,000 in a co-operative stock corporation, the G. L. F. Exchange, to save money and assure quality in the purchase of feed and grain, seed, fertilizer, and other farm supplies.

In the three and a half years which have elapsed since that investment was made, the directors elected by these farmers from among their own number have established a great business enterprise.

Today the books of the G. L. F. show a surplus as against the \$47,000 deficit of a year ago. Out of this surplus a dividend can be paid during the spring of 1924.

The present sound financial condition of the G. L. F. is the result of the application during the past year of well tried business principles. Upon the *continued and wider* application of these principles by the share-holders of the G. L. F. depends their permanent success in earning dividends on their stock and saving money on their purchases. To this end,

**Orders must be given voluntarily in order to lower the cost of sales solicitation;**

**Advance orders without price must be assembled in volume in order to buy economically;**

**Your G. L. F. manufacturing plants must have sufficient business to run continuously night and day to cut manufacturing costs;**

**Ten million instead of six million dollars worth of goods should be purchased in 1924 in order to turn the capital more often and cut down the fixed overhead costs.**

The G. L. F. is substantial proof that farmers can succeed in business. The continuation and expansion of farmer success in the G. L. F. and similar business enterprises depends to a large degree on the men who are now—or soon will be—graduates of the College of Agriculture.

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### COOPERATIVE

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## First we must gather the facts

A half million farms are already electrified. Millions are not. Why?

Because a light and power company cannot economically serve a few, scattered farmers, because farm equipment and farming methods are not yet adapted to the utilization of electricity, and because electric service cannot be intelligently rendered before the needs of farmers are known.

The first task, then, is to gather all the facts. In this a special committee is now engaged, which is composed of experts representing the United States Department of Agriculture, Department of the Interior, Department of Commerce, American Farm Bureau Federation, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Power Farming Association of America, and National Electric Light Association.

The first step toward electrifying our farms has clearly been taken. Electrification itself will follow when the Committee indicates what basis is sound both for the farmer and the light and power company.

*A booklet has been published outlining the work of the committee. Write to E. A. White, care American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Illinois, or to us at 29 West 39th Street, New York City, for it. It costs nothing. Read it and pass it on to your neighbor.*

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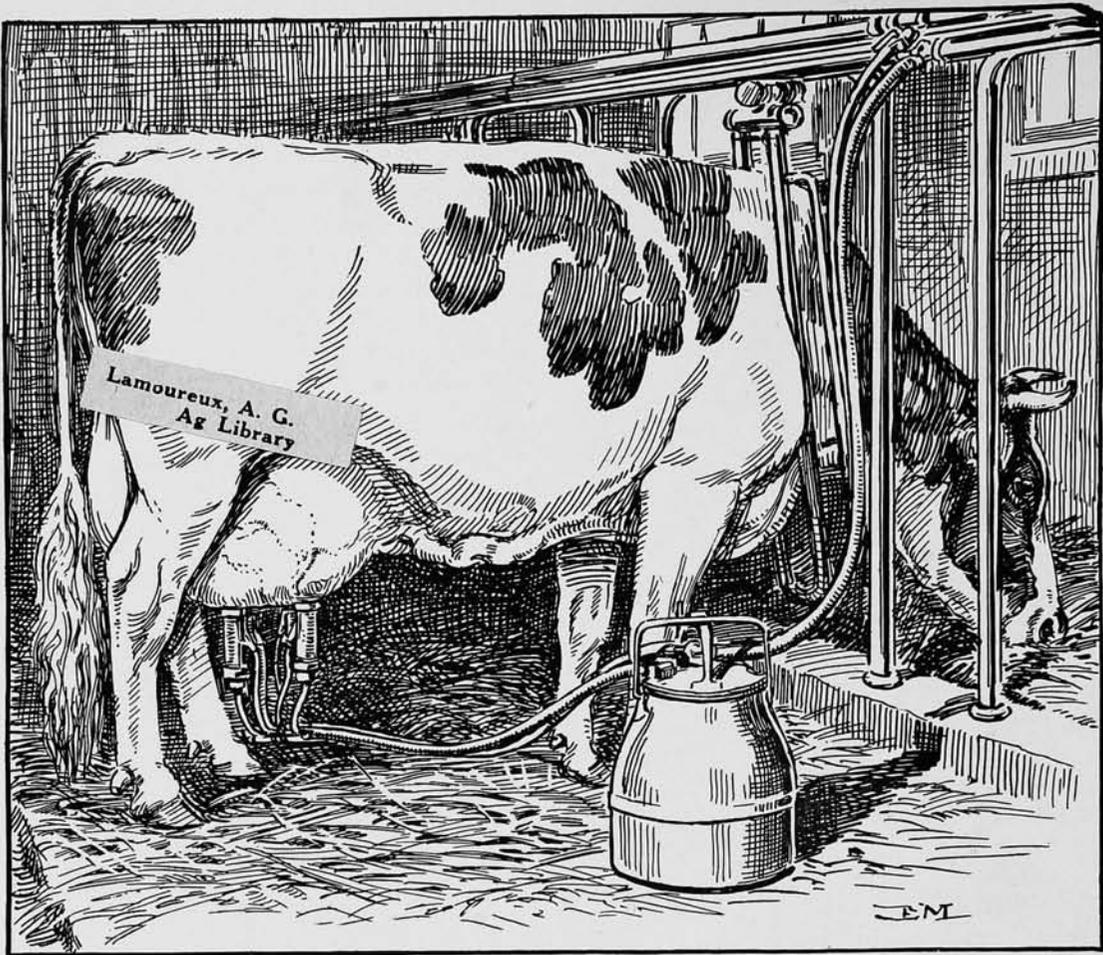
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# The De Laval Milker —A Wonderful Success

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—"I am very proud and naturally much gratified over my success in producing these champion animals (World's Champion Holstein in 305-day class; also Champion Jr. and Sr. Two-Year-Old Holstein for Canada), but it is only right that I should give the De Laval Milking Machine its full dues as the most important agency in the development of these records. These facts are all beyond question and should settle the matter conclusively for those intelligent dairymen who are asking the question as to whether the De Laval Milker will pay them."—R. R. Stevens, Ontario (Canada)

—"We have made 13 Advance Registry records and used the De Laval Milker on all of them. Our increase in milk production for the whole herd has been about 10% over hand-milking."—Newberry State Hospital, Michigan  
—"All the above named cows (three daughters of Belle's St. Mawes Lad, who qualified for a silver medal), were milked the entire time with a De Laval Milker and I firmly believe their production proves conclusively that it is 'The Better Way of Milking'."—L. C. Daniels, Oregon, owner of World's Champion Sr. Two-Year-Old Jersey.

And thus we could go on quoting from hundreds and hundreds of satisfied De Laval owners from all sections of the country. If you are milking ten or more cows you need a De Laval. Sold on such easy terms that it will pay for itself. Send coupon for complete information.

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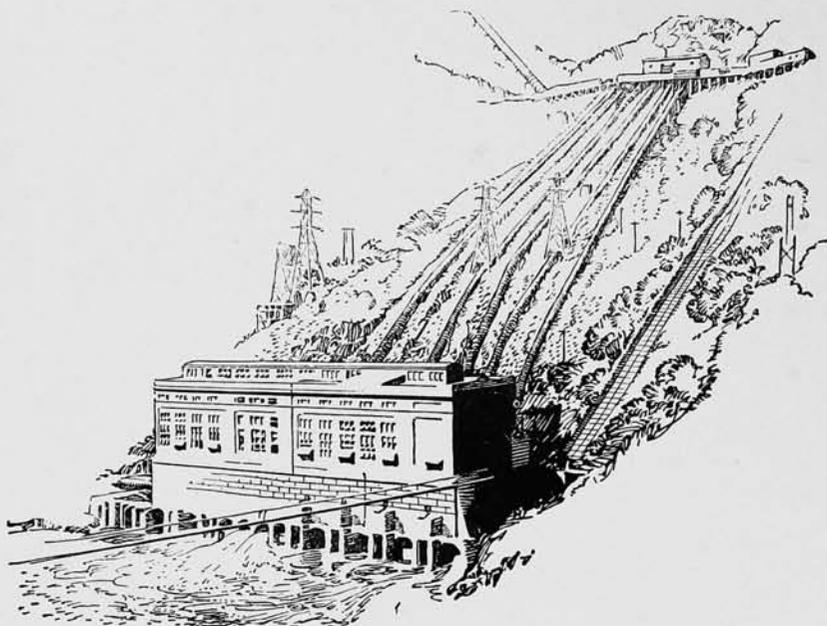
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# The Cornell Countryman

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## MARCH



## Harnessing gravity to do our work

California farmers are making mountain waterfalls do much of their hard work. On many thousands of farms a turn of a switch gives light, heat and power—energy brought sometimes hundreds of miles on high-tension transmission lines.



The familiar mark of the General Electric Company is to be found on the equipment of hydro-electric power stations and high-voltage transmission stations throughout California, where four out of five people live in electrically lighted homes.

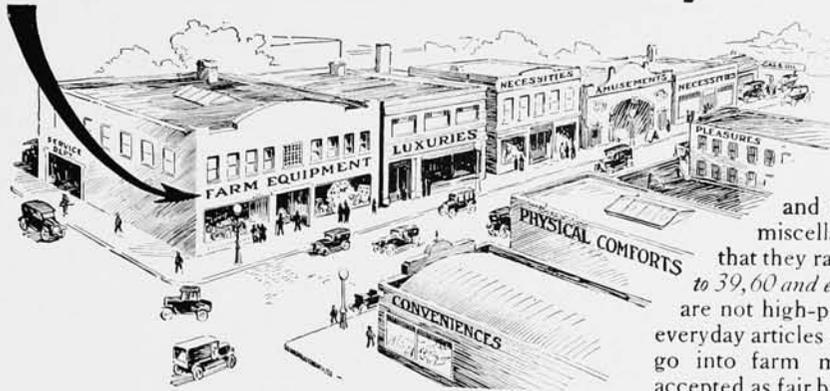
When the whole country is served by a network of electric lines, and all available water-power is utilized, American life will be in a new and happier era.

# GENERAL ELECTRIC

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# Where the Farmer's Dollar Buys the Greatest Value



**I**N some of the stores of any town the farmer's dollar buys the necessities of life; in others it buys physical comforts; in still others it buys pleasures. *In the farm equipment store the farmer's dollar buys the means to make many more dollars.* It buys the equipment which, like the land itself, is responsible for his progress and prosperity. When the farmer invests in modern farm machines, he is really buying clothing and education, electric lights, automobiles, radio outfits, etc., because these things are purchased with the money made by farm machines.

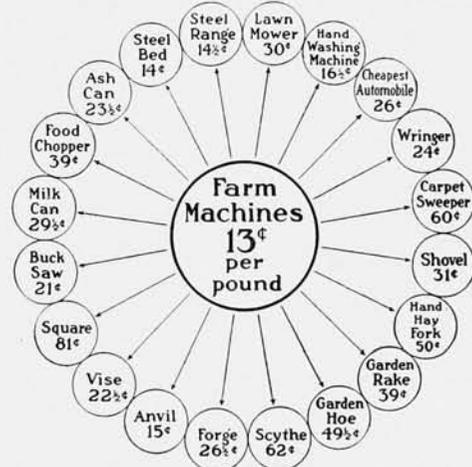
Of all the stores in town, *the farm equipment store is the one where the farmer gets the greatest return for his money.* This is true not only on the basis of the foregoing but it is found true also by comparing the prices paid by the farmer for different articles made of similar materials.

An interesting comparison has been made by the Research Department of the National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers. They took, First, a group of eleven basic farm machines: Sulky plow, peg tooth harrow, disk harrow, grain drill, corn cultivator, corn planter, corn sheller, grain binder, mower, hay rake, and farm wagon—and, Second, a list of common articles used on the farm but not classed as farm equipment. Then they obtained the pound prices of these articles by dividing the retail prices by the weights. The pound-price basis is the only practical way to compare these articles and it is entirely fair since the materials go through the same machine shop and factory processes and are handled by the same class of labor. Freight to the dealer's store was not included, since it applies to all articles the farmer buys and varies with the distance from point of manufacture.

The chart below shows the prices per pound of the basic farm machines and other articles the farmer buys.

Ignore for a minute the *low figure* in the big circle and study the pound prices of the miscellaneous articles. You will see that they range *all the way from 14 cents up to 39, 60 and even 81 cents per pound.* Yet these are not high-priced goods; they are ordinary, everyday articles made of the same materials that go into farm machines, and the prices are accepted as fair by all buyers. The articles are of a standard line sold practically everywhere.

Now note the low average retail price per pound of farm machines. The *average* pound price of these basic machines and implements, needed by every grain-growing farmer, is less than the *lowest* in the other group. Some of these farm machines have com-



licated parts in their makeup and all of them are built to stand years of hard use, yet *the average price the farmer pays for these necessary farm machines is only 13 cents per pound.*

The above comparisons, which can be duplicated in any community in this country, prove the statement that *the farmer pays less money, pound for pound, for the machines that do his work than he pays for any other similar manufactured article he buys.*

*This shows what farm machines would cost if they were priced like other articles the farmer buys:*

- A sulky plow, priced like a wringer, would cost about **\$45 MORE**
- A peg-tooth harrow, priced like a forge, would cost about **\$30 MORE**
- A disk harrow, priced like a buck saw, would cost about **\$50 MORE**
- A grain drill, priced like a food chopper, would cost about **\$390 MORE**
- A corn planter, priced like a forge, would cost about **\$60 MORE**
- A corn cultivator, priced like a vise, would cost about **\$40 MORE**
- A corn sheller, priced like a milk can, would cost about **\$20 MORE**
- A 7-ft. grain binder, priced like the cheapest automobile, would cost about **\$200 MORE**
- A 7-ft. grain binder, priced like an ash can, would cost about **\$150 MORE**
- A 5-ft. mower, priced like a lawn mower, would cost about **\$80 MORE**
- A hay rake, priced like a garden rake, would cost about **\$110 MORE**
- A wagon, priced like a hand washing machine, would cost about **\$50 MORE**

*The National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers has issued several bulletins on subjects similar to the above. We will be glad to see that the full set is sent to those interested. Drop us a line.*

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Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds offer every poultry man a complete line that will satisfy every need from start to finish; a complete line that will feed his flock through the most trying periods, build them up with good strong healthy bodies and give them the necessary health and strength to produce the maximum amount of eggs,—which means the greatest profit.

Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter, the newest of the Ful-O-Pep Feeds, has already proven successful. Following the advice of the experiment stations, cod liver oil has been added to Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter. Science has discovered that cod liver oil is rich in the vitamins so abundant in the green grasses; enough has been added to give the out of season and indoor chicks the same chance for life as those hatched under normal and favorable conditions.

Ful-O-Pep Fine Chick and Coarse Chick Feeds are composed of the best grains this country can produce and have no equal for supplementing Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter.

Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash is designed to carry the chicks to fuller growth, give them strong healthy bodies and good flesh so that they can produce the greatest number of eggs. Invariably Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash has accomplished this.

Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is the egg producer—it contains the egg building material that makes the hens "shell out" bigger and better eggs in greater quantities.

Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains fed with Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash keeps the hens in good health—gives them strength and energy and makes for maximum production—which means more profit.

Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds are always uniform in quality—made from the best that can be put in poultry feeds, tested hourly at The Quaker Oats Company's mills and delivered in excellent condition to dealers everywhere.

Try them for yourself. Feed The Ful-O-Pep Way and make poultry pay.

**The Quaker Oats Company**  
 Chicago, U. S. A.



## Contents and Contributors

March, 1924

Feeding Range Lambs ..... 173

Irving C. H. Cook is a practical farmer in western New York, the region of which he speaks in his article, and lives at South Byron. He has had ample experience in lamb feeding, and has talked on this topic to farmers in various parts of the state in connection with his work as a Farmers' Institute lecturer during the past ten years. Mr. Cook was a member of the first winter course ever held by the college, in 1893-4, and was president of the alumni association during the year just closed.

The Campus Flower Garden..... 175

Lua A. Minns was graduated from Cornell with a B.S. degree in 1914. In 1917 she received her master's degree in Agriculture, having instructed in floriculture during this time. Since 1917, Miss Minns has been working for her doctor's degree and instructing. She is particularly interested in house

plants and garden flowers and has charge of the gardens back of THE COUNTRYMAN office where the laboratory work of her courses in floriculture is given. Primroses, of which the garden contains many species, are Miss Minns' major in her graduate work.

Sunshine Hall Free Library..... 177

By Frederick J. Lewis, of Barryville. Mr. Lewis is a district superintendent of schools in Sullivan County, and is naturally interested in library work. He has had the privilege of helping with the work of the library mentioned in his article since 1906, shortly after the inception of the idea, and so is able to treat his subject with first hand knowledge.

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Is it not better, then, to be alone,  
And love Earth only for its earthly sake?  
By the blue rushing of the arrowy Rhone,  
Or the pure bosom of its nursing lake,  
Which feeds it as a mother who doth make  
A fair but forward infant her own care,  
Kissing its cries away as these awake;—  
Is it not better thus our lives to wear,  
Than join the crushing crowd, doomed to inflict or bear?  
—LORD BYRON

# The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXI

MARCH, 1924

Number 6

## Feeding Range Lambs

By I. C. H. Cook

IT IS generally conceded that a permanent type of agriculture must include in its program the feeding of some kind of live-stock to be well balanced and profitable. To be sure, it may be possible under special conditions which are the exception rather than the rule, to maintain economical production and disregard this principle. The rank and file of the farmers of New York and other states as well, however, have kept and will continue to keep live-stock to a greater or less extent. Where this has not been done most of them are coming to realize that they have been exhausting their natural resources, and must suffer the consequences eventually, or change their program of operations.

For the larger number of New York state farmers, dairy cattle solve the problem of converting our forage and grain into a marketable commodity, and maintaining or increasing soil fertility with the resulting farm manure. This is as it should be, and New York is bound to be a great dairy state on through the future by virtue of its topography, soil types, and the fact that so many of our great cities are so accessible as markets for such dairy products as fresh or fluid milk.

But there are sections in this and other states where different types of animal husbandry seem to fit into the general scheme of things fully as well as the dairy industry, and there are those who prefer more freedom and independence than dairying will permit.

For such men the feeding of range lambs during the winter months is an attractive proposition for these reasons. First, it gives us a better distribution of labor where cash crops are more generally grown, since it brings practically all our "chores" during the winter months, at which time our labor would not otherwise be so profitably employed. At the same time it allows us to be free and unhampered during the growing season to attend to our farming operations without being interrupted by the time required in a dairy both night and morning. Second, there is a quick turnover, and a profit is realized usually in a much shorter time after the initial investment. Third, the outlay for housing accommodations and equipment is almost negligible in comparison with the requirements for a modern dairy. Consider the lighting and ventilating systems demanded for the dairy barn of today, the cement floor, the stanchions, litter carriers, milking machines, separators, and cooling systems—usually in-

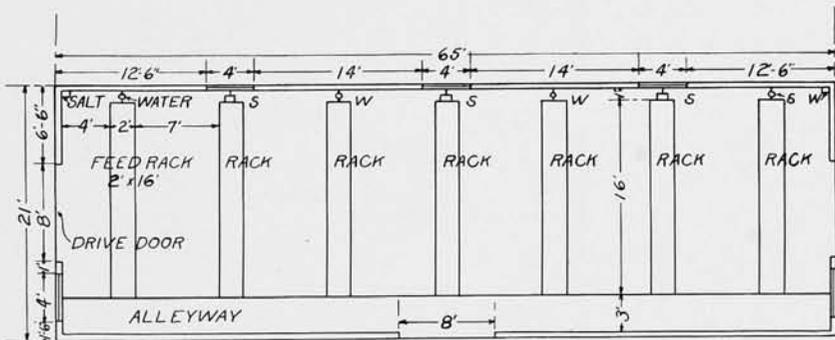
volving an ice house and attendant labor. Then there are the smaller items—milk cans, pails, strainers, and in some cases, bottles, scales, Babcock testers, etc. Fourth, the compounding of a proper feed is not so exacting for feeding lambs, since it is not quite as necessary to feed so nearly a balanced ration. Variety in the grain ration is not so important; the high protein feeds are not so extensively required, the grinding of feed is eliminated, and it is quite possible to produce all the feed needed on the home farm, thus cutting down to a minimum the feed bill, which is conceded to be the limiting factor in successful

dairying in more cases than any other item of expense.

These factors appeal strongly to some of those living where diversified farming is practiced, as, for instance, the western part of New York state, and it is noticeable that there is a growing

interest in these facts in other regions as well. In the so-called "fruit belt" of Niagara, Orleans, Monroe, and Wayne counties many are coming to a realization that live-stock has not been included in their program as it should have been, "for the land's sake." Yet from habit and observation the dairy industry does not appeal to them—the long hours, the close confinement for 365 days in the year (Sundays and holidays included), and finally the regrettable necessity for the assistance of the women folk at milking time; all these facts contribute to their hesitating to enter this field, while the feeding of range lambs seems more to their liking, and fits in better with their type of farming.

When a man decides to feed lambs, he first has to get them somewhere, and they are generally secured during the fall or early winter from the large live-stock markets of the central west. Omaha, Kansas City, South St. Paul, and Chicago are the chief sources of supply. They are shipped in to the yards in these cities from the ranges as feeding lambs. They usually show some Merino blood in their characteristics, and are known by various names—Modocs, Pewees, Mexican, Colorado or Montana lambs, as the case may be, the name often designating the region from whence they came. They are usually of a very hardy type, with white faces, well-wooled with a rather close, compact fleece, and weigh from 40 to 55 pounds. The light weights are generally more to be desired, not only because the freight rate is less per head, but there is also a greater chance for good gains, since 80 pounds is



FLOOR PLAN OF SHED FOR FEEDING LAMBS

about the most desirable weight when placed on the market. These are designated as "handy weight lambs," and if fat, or "finished", will bring the top of the market. When the lambs are unloaded, they are sometimes run on pasture for a few weeks before being put in the feeding pens for the winter, but if they are not secured till late in the season they are more often confined in pens containing not more than fifty each, and the feeding process is started at once.

If good pasture is available and to be used, it is very important as they are unloaded from the car that they be put on dry grass pasture for at least the first two or three days. They generally arrive in a half-starved condition, and with their ravenous appetites they have a tendency to bloat if turned at once into clover or alfalfa. Very simple and inexpensive quarters suffice for lamb feeding; dirt floors will answer, although cement is preferable. The siding of the buildings used need not necessarily be tight, plenty of ventilation of some kind is imperative, and a good tight roof overhead will complete the demands for a building.

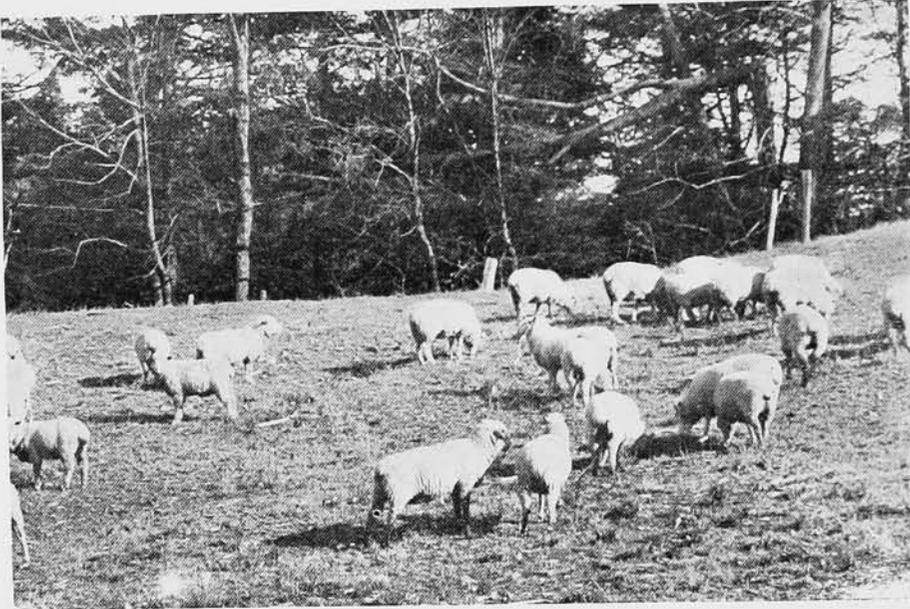
Tight - bot-tomed racks about twenty inches wide (inside) and any convenient length, salt boxes, and a supply of fresh water, running if possible, from either a spring or a storage tank, are about all that is necessary for equipment. It is interesting and almost amusing to see how dainty these animals are in their eating and drinking. For this reason the water buckets should be rinsed out as often as any dirt contaminates the water; every two or three days at least, and oftener if necessary. In spite of this care, they will learn in an amazingly short time to take their liquid refreshments directly from the pipe or faucet as it trickles out.

For feed we must have either good clover or alfalfa hay, preferably the latter. Corn silage is usually fed, and where available, bean pods make an excellent variety in the roughage. For a concentrate ration we find that many different grains and combinations of grains are used. Possibly barley would hold first place in importance, with oats added during the early part of the feeding season, and corn substituted for the oats later on, although at present the price of corn is practically prohibitive. At the present price of wheat, many are feeding this year's crop instead of selling it and buying other grain in its place. Oil meal is often used in combination with barley or corn, especially if the roughage is other than straight clover or alfalfa hay. Some feeders buy "salvage grain," and often very good samples of this substitute are obtainable.

Various systems are followed in the actual methods of feeding; occasionally a man will be found who is using a self-feeder, meaning quite a saving in labor. The following course, however, is most frequently adopted: Cleaning out all refuse, if any, from the previous feeding, the racks are swept clean in the morning and the grain ration is put before them. At the start only a small allowance is given them—not over a peck to 50 lambs for the first three or four days. Gradually this is increased until by the end of the first month double that amount is being fed, and at the end of the second month they can well be on full feed—about a quart per head per day (a pint at each feed), for lambs weighing around 70 pounds, possibly shading this a little if the lambs are lighter and there is much corn in the ration. A good rule to follow is to give them all they will clean

up quickly and still be able to eat a little more if they could only get it. This is considered one of the best rules for fattening lambs, or any other animals, and is sure to obviate the danger of getting them "off feed", one of the easiest mistakes for any inexperienced feeder to make.

As soon as this morning grain ration is cleaned up, which should



A good pasture to start the lambs on

not take over fifteen minutes, a feed of silage is given, if available. Silage is not an absolutely necessary part of the lambs' dietary, but is much to be desired in fattening them as it is in feeding dairy or other cattle, on account of its appetizing and laxative effect upon the digestive tract. Enough silage should be given so that only a very few of the butt ends and other coarser pieces are left. At night the racks are again swept clean, and a similar grain ration is fed, followed by all the clover or alfalfa hay they will consume, alternating, if possible, with bean pods, or bean straw, as it is sometimes called. At all times they should have access to fresh water and salt. The accompanying diagram shows a good arrangement of racks, watering places, and salt boxes.

Many feeders shear their lambs before shipping in the spring, particularly if they were secured rather late in the season and were light in weight. From five to six seems to be about the average weight of fleece, and it is graded as "Western lamb" wool. After shearing a much more rapid gain is to be expected, since their appetites are improved and any ticks they may have had are disposed of in the process. The difference in price between wool and shorn lambs is not so great as the value of the wool if sold separately, although sometimes the extra trouble of shearing keeps the feeder from bothering with it.

Occasionally a feeder will ship out his lambs early in the season—during January or February—and refill his

pens with a second lot of lambs, providing, of course, he can see that he has plenty of hay and silage to finish the second bunch.

There is very likely to be some loss in this feeding process; occasionally a lamb will die, but not over two or three per cent mortality is to be expected. If more than this number dies, something must be wrong, as occasionally not over one in a hundred dies. In any case, the dread of tuberculosis does not concern the sheep and lamb feeder as it does the dairyman. The estimates of probable losses are based on the assumption that range lambs only are being fed; if we had reference to native lambs, the loss would undoubtedly be much greater, because they are so much more susceptible to various types of insect parasites, particularly stomach worms, and are not nearly so hardy and resistant to disease.

When the lambs are ready to ship, a close watch of market conditions is kept. The live-stock commission house to which they are to be shipped will keep the feeder well posted, by wire, if requested, of the market situation at his own and other points, and thus advantage may be taken of market fluctuations. If only a half or quarter cent a pound, they will affect considerably the size of the draft for a carload of 200 or 220 head when they are sold.

The lambs are usually billed to the shipper, or feeder,

in care of the live-stock commission house to which they are consigned for sale. Upon arrival they are "fed, watered, and rested" at the yards and then placed on sale, and the various packers and outside buyers have an opportunity to bid upon them. The weighing is done by the stock yards company, which is controlled by the railroad handling the shipment, and is impartial and very satisfactory. They are so much so, in fact, that the feeder or shipper often does not attend the sale, and is undoubtedly just as well served as though he were present.

A double deck of feeders will usually contain from 320 to 360 head of lambs that weigh around 50 pounds, while a car of fat wool lambs will be about 200 to 220, as previously stated. If clipped lambs are loaded, it would take possibly 240 to fill a double deck car.

The chance for profit in this enterprise is usually good where a large part of the feed is home-grown, but this will decrease very naturally as the amount of feed to be purchased increases. But for some sections it has certainly proven to be a very profitable brand of animal husbandry, and particularly in those regions where our best legume hay, alfalfa, is grown, and where the loading station is not too far removed from the feed barns. Certain it is that this type of farming will form a good market—on foot—for our home-grown grains and roughages, and reduce our fertilizer bills to a minimum.

## The Campus Flower Garden

By Lua A. Minns

**I** DOUBT if there is another flower garden in the whole state of New York that more directly belongs to the people of the state than the student garden near the College of Agriculture at Ithaca. The sign board in it tells you that it belongs to the department of floriculture, but that is only saying that it is under its supervision to distinguish it from other tracts of ground controlled by other departments in their special work.

The garden, 160 x 96 feet, with longest dimensions north and south, lies on the grounds of Cornell University, directly east of the President's residence, and across the highway westward from Stone Hall of the Agricultural group. Until 1914 the classes studying garden flowers had gone to Craig Field, nearly a mile away, for practice in growing flowering plants out of doors. Too much time was consumed and the location was unsuitable for some flowers. When, in 1914, the department looked about for a small tract of land near its greenhouses on which to grow a variety of flowers for study, permission was given to make a rather temporary planting on this space. It was intended for building purposes in a few years, but might be used in the meantime.

The garden's natural advantages are protection by trees, shrubs and a building on the west and north, and surface slope toward the south; its disadvantages, a naturally heavy topsoil reinforced by subsoil from building excavations on the campus plus stones, bricks, roofing slate, refuse, and other kinds of "filling" material, and the uncertainty of tenure which makes permanent improvement inadvisable. But with all its disadvantages, teachers, students, and gardeners have here constructed and maintained for ten years your garden and ours.

It is inclosed on the east and south by a hedge of California privet. On the west, at a distance of about thirty feet, runs the line of tall Lombardy poplars planted by

President Andrew D. White, with some shrubbery, some lawn, and a work space between. On the north a sloping well-kept lawn of about thirty feet separates it from the COUNTRYMAN building and groups of shrubbery.

Its area is laid off in a 12-foot border all the way round, cut only by the four 10-foot entrances, one in the middle of each side. Inside this border the plot is divided into one 10-foot square central bed and twenty-four long, narrow, rectangular beds which vary slightly in length and width but which are symmetrically placed. The main or



The campus flower garden as seen from Stone Hall

entrance walks are ten feet wide; the others five. Over the entrances are arbors the depth of the border, of cedar posts and crossbars covered with hardy climbing roses. The grounds department clips the hedge and grass walks and furnishes abundant water.

Though the plan of the garden is formal, the planting

is rather informal and in no two seasons quite the same. The border is planted with perennials, with some annuals used as fillers where needed to cover bare spaces between the perennials or to give needed color combinations. The beds vary in planting—some of perennials, some of annuals, some of both. In general it has been found best to edge the beds with annuals.

In color arrangement the reds are grouped mostly at the north, oranges at the northwest; next, yellows in the west border, becoming fewer and lighter towards the south. From the middle of the west border southward appear blues in increasing number until in the south border blue is the predominant color heightened by a little pale yellow, pink and white. The east border is more of a mixture—blues shading into violet and violet into violet-red, then pale reds (pinks) deepening toward the reds at the north but all interspersed with whites and yellows of suitable tones and amounts. Throughout the whole border many gray-foliaged plants are used. This is the plan of the de-



Looking north towards the "Countryman" Building and Bailey Hall

signer, but never yet quite realized, though we are working towards it. Though the garden lacks much in design and execution, the whole is a lovely mosaic of color against the green background from June until frost, and holds much of loveliness and interest both earlier and later.

This garden is, first of all, a collection of annuals, herbaceous perennials, and a few roses, carefully labeled, for class study of garden flowers. The number of species and varieties grown in it varies from year to year. Some die out through winter-killing, insects, or disease, and the next season more annuals must be used in their places; new flowers must be tried each season. Last year it contained one hundred and sixty species of perennials and biennials and forty species of annuals, with many of each kind, in several to many horticultural varieties.

It is, as far as possible with the large number of plants necessary for study, a garden for working out pleasing color combinations. Too many varieties are grown for the most artistic arrangement of a garden of its size which

can be viewed at one time; and, in many instances, lack of space forbids the growing of large enough groups of a kind to be most effective.

The garden is a laboratory for student work in learning how to propagate, plant, transplant, and cultivate these various plants. As far as weather permits, from early spring and through the summer session, garden work is performed here at each laboratory period; and while many students recall, when revisiting the garden, hard work done under chilling or sweltering conditions, more recall the beauty and fragrance, the pleasing combinations of flowers and foliage, and some things learned regarding their care.

As no two regions in this large variable state are alike in the kinds of flowers that can be grown successfully in them, this garden is furnishing a station for data concerning hardiness, permanence, adaptation to heavy soil, and time of bloom of many plants. Some which are listed as more or less tender in northern New York have been found hardy here with little protection; some which on lighter soils are short-lived here are more permanent.

The garden is also, in a limited way, furnishing material for the work of other departments in natural sciences in our college—botany, plant pathology, entomology and nature study—some of which help us in identifying and controlling our garden pests. It is no uncommon thing in summer to find classes in painting from the College of Architecture camped upon its walks and surrounding lawns copying bits of brightness in oil or water-color; while solitary artists of brush, pencil or camera are frequent visitors.

This garden belongs, as it can to no others, to those who plan and toil to make it a thing of beauty and satisfaction—the teachers, students and gardeners. The only garden that will ever truly belong to any one is that made with his own hands. By means of this one we are trying to give you help towards the realization of your very own. But this garden belongs not alone to those who work it. It belongs to the people of the whole state who pay the taxes which support it. It belongs to all who will rightly make use of it for study or enjoyment. No gates or watchmen prevent any one from entering, though thoughtless misuse of it may necessitate the erection of fence and gates. Many are the visitors, an increasing number each year, who walk its grassy paths, admire its flowers, copy names from the labels, or note the behavior of the plants under their various conditions. It cannot furnish flowers, even for pay, to those who would gather them, or soon there would be little beauty, few flowers for study, and no basis for research. It cannot furnish seedling plants or seeds except in very few instances. It can furnish inspiration for the decoration of home and school grounds. It can furnish information as to beautiful, satisfactory plants for this region, and its managers will gladly add from their yearly increasing store of such knowledge. It is your garden to visit, to rightly use, to enjoy.

Swallows, swallows, buff and blue,  
Recreating in the air,  
Be my arrows, darting swallows,  
Piercing everywhere.

Turn and twist as arrows cannot,  
Bank on tilted wings,  
Dart down to the emerald grasses—  
Up away from things!

Twittering and tireless mites,  
Sunbeams in the dawn,  
Leaves flung on a far-come breeze,  
Coming, come, and gone.

Let the old crow lumber low,  
And the robin fly with care;  
Be my arrows, darting swallows,  
Piercing everywhere.

—G. R. VAN ALLEN

# Sunshine Hall Free Library

By F. J. Lewis

**I**N 1901, Miss Mary J. Beattie, who came to Eldred from New York, gave the remainder of her life to community work. She built Sunshine Hall as a community house for Eldred. A large gymnasium and a reading room were provided for public use. Much attention was given to developing social life among the children, the young men and women, and the mothers. This work was continued the rest of Miss Beattie's life, which made a deep impression for the uplift of the community.

It was not until 1905 that the idea of library work was given serious attention. In March of that year formal action was taken. A board of trustees was elected and the following officers chosen: President, M. O. Sergeant; Secretary, Julius Maier; Treasurer, J. R. Myers; Librarian, Walter B. Styles. 350 books were donated by its members by May 6th; 1,032 books by January 6th, 1906. Books were loaned to its members over twelve years of age. It was entirely local in its work.

The building was converted into a library building in 1909, when it was registered as a library. It was finally incorporated and received a charter from the state in 1916.

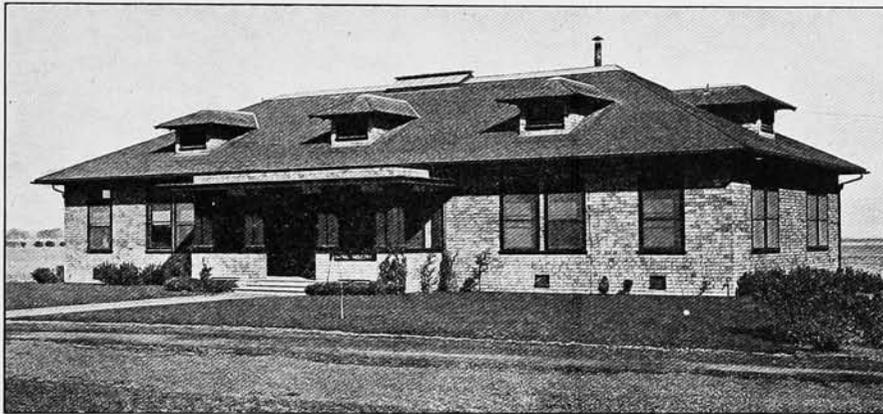
Children's reading courses were adopted in 1907 to correlate the work of the schools of the towns of Highland and Lumberland and adjoining towns. By this time the books were loaned to members living in the town of Highland and vicinity. The library had trebled its membership and its number of books. Its scope had broadened. Moneys were now being raised by socials. A printing press had been installed which was run by W. B. Styles and Herbert Kyte. The moneys realized were turned over to the library receipts.

The Sunshine Hall Dramatic Club was organized in 1912. Its purpose was to raise funds to meet running expenses and to purchase new books. "Mr. Bob" was the first play given. Moneys for running the library were also raised by public subscription, that is, moneys voluntarily contributed by its members. The increased membership with its demand for up-to-date books on every subject, the increased cost of maintaining the library which was now kept open continuously, the increased upkeep for care of old books, exceeded the receipts until the organization of the dramatic club.

In 1920 the trustees and councillors were confronted with a serious proposition. Every bit of available space in the library room was in use; the community room was too small to accommodate the public that patronized the plays given by the dramatic club. The library had come to a standstill. At this critical point the dramatic club

met and pledged itself to renewed devotion to the expansion of the library and the community room. It went on record to pledge itself to assume responsibility for the erection of a new library building and to the conversion of the old building into a community building. A campaign was also conducted to raise moneys for the new building. Over \$2,000 was subscribed. The new building was erected and the old building remodeled at a cost of about \$8,000.

During the present year a motion picture machine has been installed. Its main purpose is to illustrate books in the library and present educational material.



A suitable rural library building

The history of Sunshine Hall Free Library reveals the successful outgrowth of a single idea, public service. It has developed from a very modest beginning local in character to a force for good that supplies the needs of the community at large. Its sphere of activity is continually broadening and developing a live community spirit; it is a public educator, serving Highland, Lumberland, and Shohola townships and many villages in other towns; it entertains the public at its social gatherings and supplies drama and comedy plays during the winter months. A fall or winter Chautauqua has been given in the hall for the past eight years. Appropriate Memorial Day exercises and the dedicating of a tablet to the memory of the Boys in the World War from the town of Highland on the Fourth of July were special public services for the present year. It is more than just a library; it is the life of the community.

Today more than 10,000 volumes are on its shelves. The average circulation is about 14,000 books. 1,584 members were registered since its organization. There are about 1,100 active members today. It costs about \$1,600 to run it one year. To give some comparison in regard to its large field, Eldred has less than 300 population and the town of Highland about 900 people, yet it stood third in the state in the reading of fiction and non-fiction in 1919.

The success of the library itself is due in a large measure to the efficient service rendered by its librarian, W. B. Styles, who is devoting his entire time to this splendid public service. The success of the dramatic club is due to the self-sacrificing efforts of its chairman, Charles F. Scheniman. The success of the library as a whole is due to the unanimity of purpose, the cooperation of all those connected with the management of the library, the loyalty and devotion of the members of the dramatic club to the highest ideals of public service, and the deep appreciation of the public at large together with their support and cooperation in making this unparalleled success possible.



## The Cornell Countryman

Founded 1903

Incorporated 1914

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

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Ithaca, New York

March, 1924

A YEAR has passed since the present staff of THE COUNTRYMAN took office, with a few ideas, a few more ideals, and many more misgivings as to their ability to put out a monthly magazine. And now we have proved that it could be done (rather tardily at times), we feel that we owe a debt of thanks to the classically long-suffering public for permitting us to exist. For without the support of said public, we must certainly have failed absolutely.

We have tried to do our best. At times we have been sorely tempted—even to the point of yielding—to say, "There—that will do." It is easy enough to subscribe to the proposition that what we do amounts to so little that it is not worth fussing over. We have occasionally even gone so far as to become rather cynical concerning the real value and place of undergraduate periodicals. We have regarded them at times not only as an imposition on the public, but as unwelcome and unnecessary competitors of professional journalism. But we have always come back (curiously enough, about once a month, at the time the magazine appeared) to the idea that student publications are valuable, after all, and that they do perform a distinct service. They help to allow young men to put into actual practice ideas that they may have on business organization, the judgment of literary and artistic works, the expression of public and private opinion, the whims and fancies of advertisers and subscribers, the handling of temperament (with or without), and the ordinary vagaries of plain human nature.

Youth is the time of vision and ideals—what better time to give them play and help them to grow substantial—or

get brought down to earth? And what better medium than the college paper to give them this opportunity? "But this is all selfish;" you say, "are we to be merely the subjects for a laboratory experiment in Course I in journalistic ideals?" Decidedly no: we think that we are able to offer value received for every dollar spent by either advertiser or subscriber. While that is not our primary purpose, the bringing together of these two is one of the important services which we perform. We feel that the real and essential reason for the existence of any periodical is the conveying of information, and in so far as we do that well, we are succeeding.

This has been a pleasant year for us, and we regret its close, but we take a great deal of pleasure in knowing that our work will be carried on with at least as much success as it enjoyed during the past year. We are proud to have held the position that enables us to recommend to you for the coming year N. Gardiner Bump, of Binghamton, as editor, Andrew Ackerman, of Drexel Hill, Pa., as business manager, and their associates. We are confident that THE COUNTRYMAN is safe in their hands, and we feel no hesitancy whatever about making our little bow and stepping aside in favor of the incoming staff.

THE proposed new agricultural business course or courses, if given the opportunity, will fill a big need in this state. We cannot immediately think of any department in the state or the nation which needs so much attention as the marketing and distribution of our commodities. For years stress has been laid on production, and we have produced and produced, till now the markets are surfeited with foodstuffs which cannot be sold.

In our efforts to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, we have come to the point where any more is a drug on the market in the vicinity of that particular patch of grass. What we need now is the means of distributing the grass to the best advantage in the cheapest and most efficient way. And where besides at an agricultural college could we expect to get the necessary training to do that? The authorities of the college have long recognized the lack of balance in the general system of agricultural education, but never before has it been so brought home to them as in the present depression that therein lies the solution to many of the farmers' difficulties. It is the aim of the new business course to enable the farmer to compete in world markets instead of with small town traders.

The marketing problem is a big one, and worthy of the best efforts of our capable staff. A little investigational work has already been done, but there remains so much more that it is almost staggering to contemplate it. Time will be needed to even make a start on the task ahead of the workers in this field, and it is imperative that research be begun at once. The need for intelligent information on problems of distribution and marketing has been upon us for some time, and the sooner the results of it can be applied the better for both producer and consumer.



## Former Student Notes

The annual banquet of the Alumni Association of the College of Agriculture was held in Prudence Risley Hall the evening of February 13. Secretary H. C. Wallace of the United States Department of Agriculture was the guest of honor, and gave a short talk before having to hurry away on early train. Dean A. R. Mann spoke briefly, and then the evening was given over to Professor J. E. Rice, who related in entertaining style his summer's trip to the Pacific Coast and return, "on time." The evening passed all too soon, but the alumni who were there paused long enough to give their names to *THE COUNTRYMAN*. They were:

Alonzo G. Allen '13, E. H. Anderson '08, Pearle Dreker Banner '15, Hattie M. Barnes '12, F. W. Barrett '15, H. G. Becker '23, Carol C. Bell '21, R. W. Bell '20, Cornelius Betten '05, J. D. Drew '12, G. D. Bull '88, Robert E. Britt '21, W. P. Brodie '15, A. B. Buckholz '11, Anne Bun '24, M. C. Burritt '08, C. C. Calvert '15, I. C. H. Cook '94, Jay Coryell '12, L. W. Crittendon '13, H. E. Crouch '01, William T. Dobbs '24, S. D. Dunn '22, Dora L. Earl '13, G. A. Everett '99, Clyde F. Fish '08, Earl F. Fowler '08, Samuel Fraser '05, A. K. Getman '11, Roy D. Gibbs '22, A. W. Gibson '17, R. L. Gillet '17, A. M. Goodman '12, E. Russell Hall '13, I. F. Hall '15, E. V. Hardenburg '12, R. G. Harvey '16, Mary V. Hawkins '14, A. J. Heinicke '16, Glenn W. Herrick '96, G. F. Heuser '15, Mrs. G. F. Heuser '15, Edwin E. Honey '16, L. L. Hull '14, Lydia Humphreys '11, J. M. Hurley '15, C. R. Inglee '18, E. Jewett '23, Bruce P. Jones '13, A. C. King '99, T. H. King Jr. '06, J. B. Kirkland '18, L. C. Kirkland '21, Mrs. L. C. Kirkland '22, H. B. Knapp '12, B. J. Koch '15, C. E. Ladd '15, George W. Lamb '13, A. C. Lechler '21, K. B. Lewis '10, S. R. Lewis '14, K. C. Livermore '09, Henry E. Luhrs '23, J. B. McCloskey '12, James McConnell '21, A. R. Mann '04, Robert Matheson '07, Lua Minns '14,

Marian K. Minturn '22, M. P. Moon '15, L. H. Moulton '03, R. A. Mordoff '11, L. A. Muckle '16, H. B. Munger '12, LeRoy Munro '07, G. B. Nice-wonger '18, L. C. Norris '20, Leonard B. Oakes '18, J. C. Otis '12, Lester A. Parke '02, Frank A. Pearson '12, M. P. Rasmussen '19, J. L. Salisbury '98,

Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., B.S., in Agr. '91 of Lawyersville, is one of the best known of our agricultural college graduates. After his graduation in 1891, Mr. Van Wagenen accepted an instructorship in the winter course in dairy industry. He held this until the completion of the work necessary for his Master's degree in 1897. Since that date, his chief concern has been the proper management and development of the farm which has been in his family for more than a century. During the off-season on the farm, he is one of the Institute lecturers of the college. For a time, he served as an assemblyman in the legislature of this state and at present is appraiser for the Federal Land Bank. He finds time to write frequent articles for agricultural journals, which are widely read. We are certainly proud to have Mr. VanWagenen listed among our graduates.

Dwight Sanderson '98, G. P. Scoville '10, E. C. Seward '15, J. B. Shepard '07, E. G. Smith '21, E. P. Smith '12, Jane Snow '23, G. A. Spader '20, H. L. Stahlaman '22, R. M. Stanton '13, H. A. Stevenson '20, H. Delevan Stickles '20, J. L. Stone '74, F. E. Strong '10, H. E. Stryker '23, A. L. Thompson '11, E. H. Thomson '09, Stewart C. Treen '23, Leonard C. Treman '14, F. E. Upsom '11, Florence W. Wycoff Upsom '11, R. R. Usher '21, John Vandervort '23, Jared VanWag-

enen, Jr. '91, Marvyn F. Wacker '22, G. F. Warren '03, E. C. Weatherby '14, W. J. Weaver '19, W. R. Weeks '97, G. A. West '23, Elizabeth H. Wheeler '09, R. H. Wheeler '12, Florence E. White '20, L. A. Zehner '22, L. W. Zufelt '05.

'99 B.S.A., '01 F.E.—At the annual meeting of the Society of American Foresters, held in Baltimore, Professor Walter Mulford, of the University of California, was elected president.

'07 W.C.—Bertram A. Danyew is district agent for the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, with headquarters at Chatham.

'09, '10, '12, '13 Sp.—Charles Prescott Russell is farming on the old homestead in Wayne County near Williamson. The house in which he lives was one of the first if not the first house built in that township. Since leaving Cornell, Mr. Russell has cooperated extensively with the plant Pathology Department in certain muck crop experiments and is known in different circles throughout the state as "The Celery King", having won a prize for growing the best celery in a contest held by the *Market Growers' Journal* two years ago.

'09 B.S.—F. E. Robertson is manager of the New York State Sheep Growers' Cooperative Association and the Maple Producers' Cooperative Association with headquarters at 307 South Franklin Street, Syracuse.

'10 W.C.—A. L. Shepherd has accepted the managership of the Dutchess County Farm Bureau, with headquarters at Poughkeepsie.

'10 B.S., '14 Ph.D.—Forest Milo Blodgett, an extension professor in the department of plant pathology, is spending a sabbatical leave at the University of Wisconsin where he is studying potato diseases.

'11 B.S., '15 Ph.D.—A. L. Thompson, of Thompson's Dairy, Washington, D. C., was here during Farmer's

## Square Pegs and Round Holes—

College students, as well as the rest of the world, have been repeatedly told that square pegs do not fit in round holes.

And, too, just as college is the place where diamonds are dimmed, and pebbles are polished, so is it also the place where the rough edges of many four-square men and women are removed to form finely rounded citizens.

But with commercial products there is no rounding process by which one product or machine may be made to fill many positions.

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The Cleaners that Clean Clean



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Week. Mr. Thompson was formerly professor of farm management.

'13 B.S., '21 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Graham (Frances I. Matthews) have a daughter, Frances Jeanne, born December 6. They are living at 1008 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo.

'13 B.S., '21 Ph.D.—Mortimer Leonard, formerly extension entomologist here, and at present acting state en-

tomologist, expects to go to Spain to do some work on the cherry fruit fly.

'13 B.S.—F. C. Smith is manager of the Essex County Farm Bureau, Westport, the first county in the east to clean up bovine tuberculosis. He announces the birth of a little daughter, Frances Beatrice, on February 10.

'14 B.S., '15 M.F.—Pan Cheng King has resigned as president of Tsing Hua College, Peking, China, which office he has held for the past three years and is at present traveling in Europe. Upon his return to China he will be associated with the Yao Hua Mechanical Glass Works in Tientsin.

'14 B.S.—J. Judson Swift, one of the former business managers of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, reports a very successful year on his hundred and ninety-acre farm at Middleport, in Niagara County, N. Y.

'14 B.S.—Robert C. Shoemaker is one of the secretaries of the State Executive Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations of New Jersey, with office address at 49 Halsey St., Newark. Our communication further states that he is making an enviable record in useful service in this work which he has chosen.

'15 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Stanley Cobb announce the arrival of Priscilla Turner, February 2. Mr. Cobb is teaching agronomy at Penn State, but expresses the hope to return to Cornell in the near future to take graduate work. Their present address is 605 W. Beacon Avenue, State College, Pennsylvania.

'15 B.S.—George E. Cornwell is a salesman for Henry Kass, Inc., of 640 Broadway, Albany. His home address is Mansion Street, Coxsackie.

'15 B.S.—Dean Ward Kelsey is now assistant farm bureau manager of Orleans County with his headquarters

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LINE THE PURSE

at Albion. He was a recent Farmer's Week guest in Ithaca.

'15 B.S.—Willard J. Hall was married on December 27 to Miss Katherine S. Kingsford in Oswego.

'15 B.S.—The members of the Fiftieth Aero Squadron presented Captain Daniel P. Morse, Jr., with a bronze plaque, twenty-four inches high and fourteen inches wide, upon which are inscribed the names and dates of the engagements in which the squadron participated, and the following words: "Presented to the commanding officer of the squadron, Captain D. P. Morse, Jr., as a remembrance from the officers and men of his command."

'15 B.S.—Christian F. de Neergard is with the International Banking Corporation at Harbin, China. He writes that C. F., Jr., arrived last July and is already trained in Cornell yells.

'15 B.S.—Martha A. Whitworth, who has been teaching in Longwood High School, Cleveland, Ohio, is lecturing on biology this year in the Cleveland Natural Museum. Her home address is Gates Mill, Ohio.

'16 B.S.—Elsie V. Botsford was married to Arthur C. Maroney on December 29 at Rutherford, New Jersey. She may be addressed in care of the Taft School, Watertown, Connecticut.

'16 B.S.—Albert R. Clark is now treasurer and manager of the Waynesboro Orchard Company at Waynesboro, Virginia. Recent inquiries have been received from him with regard to dusting for orchards.

'16 Ph.D.—H. W. Dye, who has been with the Dosch Chemical Company of Louisville, Kentucky, is now with the Niagara Sprayer Company at Middleport.

'16 B.S.—Rodolphus Kent is representative and buyer for the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company at Presque Isle, Maine.

'16 B.S.—Arthur L. Lukens, former varsity hurdler, resigned from the United States Veterans' Bureau at Pocono Pines, Pennsylvania, and is now located in Philadelphia. He lives at 610 West Rittenhouse Street, Germantown.

'16 B.S.—Albert E. F. Schaffle is still teaching in the rehabilitation division of the University of Delaware where he received his M.S. degree last June. He is now working for a Ph.D. degree from Pennsylvania.

'17 B.S.—Roy Lewis Gillett secured a position with the U. S. Soil Survey Service after graduation and was sent to Maryland and Georgia to do soil survey work. He returned to do graduate work here in '22-'23. Since that time he has been with the Depart-



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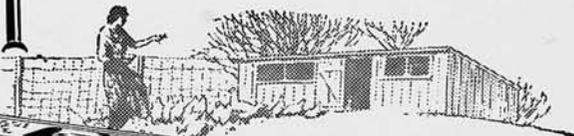
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\*The U. S. Public Health Service, in the book, **GOOD TEETH** (Keep Well Series, No. 13), page 14, says: "No medicine has ever been suggested which will cure pyorrhea, and the sooner this fact is recognized by both dentist and patient, the better for all concerned."

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in Manufacture

ment of Farms and Market at Albany where he now holds the position of Assistant Statistician in the Crop Reporting Department.

'17 B.S.—G. E. LeWorthy is farming at Pipersville, Pennsylvania.

'17 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander

Livingston of Shawsheen Village, Massachusetts, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Agnes Louise, to Arthur W. Jones, of Buffalo. Miss Livingston is a graduate of Elmira College.

'17 B.S., '19 Ex.—Mr. and Mrs. A.



## Better Equipment The Great Essential

**M**ANY other things about farming are important, but farm work is fundamental. The actions and reactions are self evident: No work—no results. Poor work—no progress. Fair work—a living, perhaps. Good work—a profit, smaller or larger according to the quality and timeliness of the work.

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Kenneth Mayer (Gertrude Seward '19), announce the arrival of a son, Kenneth Seward, on November 25 in Binghamton. They now live at Mer-ville and Ridgely Avenues, Baltimore, where Mayer is contract representative for Ernst and Ernst, public accountants.

'17 B.S.—L. Vere Windnagle is teaching physics in the Washington High School, Portland, Oregon. He is also director of athletics, and is actively coaching track. He lives at 5314 Forty-fifth Street, Portland.

'18 B.S., '20 M.A.—Alfred Emerson, Jr., was promoted from instructor to assistant professor of zoology at the University of Pittsburg last September. He and his wife, Winifred Jelliffe '22, announce the birth of their second child, William Jelliffe Emerson on January 7. Their address is 430 South Fairmont Avenue, Pittsburgh.

'18 B.S.—Ivalo B. Hugg is teaching homemaking in the Girl's Continuation School at 739 South Warren Street, Syracuse. She resides in Apartment Five at 656 South Warren Street.

'18 B.S.—Louis D. Samuels, who is a public accountant, has changed his offices to 15 West Forty-second Street, New York. He resides at 10 Willard Avenue, Mount Vernon.

'19 B.S., '21 M.S.—Carlos Eugenio Chardon has made an unusual record, having been appointed Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor in the Governor's Cabinet, Porto Rico.

'19 Ex.—David Dunlop died on January 27 in the Memorial Hospital at Richmond, Virginia, as the result of injuries received the night before in an automobile accident. He had been prominent in the business and social life of Richmond since leaving the university in 1917.

'20 B.S.—"Wally" Duncan has returned from abroad and is spending a few weeks in Ithaca as alumni representative of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. During his stay in Europe "Wally" spent much of his time in Paris and on the return journey paid Parliament a visit in its opening session, with Premier MacDonald presiding.

'20 B.S.—J. Mildred Keet recently accepted the position of dietitian at the Jamaica Hospital, Jamaica.

'20 B.S.—George C. Sweet, Jr., is associated with the legal firm of Wilcox and Van Allen at 684 Ellicott Square, Buffalo. He was married on August 25 to Miss Frances H. Farnham, Elmira College '18, and they reside at 828 Potomac Avenue.

'20 B.S.—A daughter was born on January 27 to Mr. and Mrs. Horace E. Shackelton (Mary E. Moore). Their address is 151 Thomas Street, Bloomfield, New Jersey.

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'21 B.S.—“Bennie” Bennett is touring the great Canadian Northwest on a wheat investigation for the United States Tariff Commission. The temperature is reported as averaging between twenty and eighty below zero.

'21 Ex.—S. F. Bittner, an instructor in animal husbandry during 1920-21, is manager of the Krauss estate at Chittenango. The estate contains more than 5,000 acres, most of which is muck land devoted to the raising of celery, onions and truck crops with a considerable dairy and a small amount of general farming. He purchased a well-bred Holstein bull of the college at the Farmer's Week.

'21 B.S.—After being in Chicago for over a year, Hugh N. Dietzen has returned to Fredonia, to live.

'21 B.S.—Jeanne M. Griffiths is assistant dietitian in charge of all trays from the annex kitchen at the Clifton Springs Sanitarium. Between fifty and seventy-five trays are prepared each meal.

'21 B.S.—Harold M. Leinbach is farming and living at Loncera Farms, Douglassville, Pennsylvania.

'21 B.S.—James Asher McConnell, instructor in the department of animal husbandry during 1921-22, then a feed salesman for the G. L. F., was transferred by that concern last summer to take charge of their large feed mill in Buffalo. Mr. McConnell expects to locate permanently there and recently purchased a home.

## There are All Kinds of Ways to Feed Cows

and about 60% of them are being employed by dairy farmers who are constantly wondering why their herds don't return more profit over feed.

The other 40% includes the methods taught at the agricultural colleges. In the colleges it has long been known that there is no mystery in the process of milk production—that if the elements of milk are in the feed milk itself will be in the milkpail, and vice versa.

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**C**OMPARE the farming methods of pioneer days with modern farming practice. In early times clearing land was the settler's *first* job, and he did it by hand labor.

Farming, today, is different. In the well settled areas of our country land-clearing is not necessarily the farmer's first job, but it is one of the most important things he can do. Improved land has become more valuable—in itself and in the crops it can produce.

Much of the so-called cleared land can be improved—stumps, boulders, swamps removed and hardpan shattered. To obtain the highest return from his land, the farmer must put *all* of it to work. Partially cleared land "eats its head off" in taxes, but fields entirely cleared are easier to work and they are more profitable.

For removing stumps and boulders, draining land, improving sub-soil conditions, the dynamite "stick" replaces the pick, crowbar, axe and shovel as tools—and these improvements cost much less in time, money and labor.

That there is romance in the history of explosives is shown by the way agricultural and industrial progress has developed as explosives have been effectively employed. Explosives are a vital necessity in the production and distribution of practically everything used and consumed.

In this development in explosives manufacture, the du Pont Company has been an important contributor. For over 122 years the du Pont name has been associated with leadership in this field.

Send for "Farmers' Handbook of Explosives" for full information about explosives on the farm.

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'21 B.S.—Joseph Sterling is with *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, Brooklyn.

'21 M.S.—A. C. Thompson, a former instructor in vegetable gardening, has left his farm in Ohio to accept a position with the Starkey Farms at Morrisville, Pennsylvania. He will be engaged in special trial work with vegetables.

'22 B.S.—Sterling H. Emerson is a graduate student of genetics and assistant in botany at the University of Michigan. He recently became engaged to Miss Mary F. Randall of Ann Arbor. Miss Randall is a graduate student and assistant in zoology at the university.

'22 B.S.—Cornelia A. Lerch is or-

ganizing and directing a home economics department for the Elmira Light and Railway Company. Her work is chiefly demonstrating cooking and lecturing on cooking as related to modern appliances.

'22 B.S.—H. C. Odell, county agent of Nassau County, is engaged to Miss Gladys Bretsch '24.

'22 B.S.—After doing graduate work in California Maganti B. Needu has returned to India where he is trying to organize a fruit company to distribute bananas and citrus fruits to outlying native towns. His address is Chataparru, Ellore, Madars, India.

'22 B.S.—Erwin R. Rutherford has been transferred from one of the Child's restaurants in Philadelphia to an Atlantic City store where he is assistant manager. "Ruth" says, "Things are pretty slow along the boardwalk just now."

'23 B.S.—Edmund R. Bower has left Starkey Farms at Morrisville, Pennsylvania, to become farm manager of the Lone Oak Farm at Warren, Virginia.

'23 B.S.—Alice A. C. Carlson left her home in Ithaca on January 1 to become assistant to the head of the department of botany at the University of California. She intends to teach and also do research work.

'23 Ph.D.—Hugh C. Hockett, entomologist at the Long Island Experimental Farm, attended a conference held at Ithaca on February 17 regarding the work of various vegetable gardening and truck crop projects carried on recently in cooperation with the Geneva Experiment Station and the State College vegetable gardening department.

'23 B.S.—Henry Luhrs is coaching the Cascadilla School and inter-college crews.

'23 M.S.—M. A. Maw, head of the poultry department at Donald College, Quebec, Canada, gave an interesting lecture Farmer's Week. His subject was "The Canadian law for the standardization of egg grades and of official inspection of eggs, and how it works."

'24 B.S.—E. J. Lawless has secured a position with the Pennsylvania department of farms and markets, with headquarters at Harrisburg. He will study the conditions of marketing poultry and eggs, with the object of establishing a more efficient system. Mr. Lawless specialized in this work while in college.

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**G. B. WEBBER FINDS \$100  
BILL ON STAGE IN BAILEY****Co-ed Close Second in Eastman Stage  
"Success" Winning Topic**

Cooperation in one form or another was the keynote of most of the speeches at the fifteenth annual Eastman Stage held Thursday evening, February 14, in Bailey Hall. First prize of one hundred dollars was awarded to George B. Webber '25, and a second prize of twenty dollars to Miss Carroll C. Griminger '25. In announcing the decision the judges, Jared VanWagenen of Lawyersville, N. Y., H. E. Wellman of Kendall, N. Y., and K. C. Livermore of Honeoye Falls, N. Y., said that the stage had been exceedingly difficult to decide, and that it was one of the best contests of its kind that they had ever had the pleasure of hearing.

Dean A. R. Mann presided and before introducing the first speaker gave a brief resumé of the history of the stage, stating that over seven hundred students had tried out for it, and concluding with a few appropriate words in memory of Mr. Charles F. Eastman, founder of the stage, who died on August 28, at Waterville, N. Y.

**Passage of Downing Bill Urged**

Glenn A. Bass '25, who spoke on "Let's Have a Square Deal," was the first speaker introduced by Dean Mann. His support of the Downing bill which, he explained, made school consolidation optional with the people living in the district while making them the financial and educational gainers as well, was masterly. More state aid and better teachers, he concluded, would put our backward rural schools abreast of the times.

The second speech, "On Solid Ground", by "Bill" McMillan '24, pointed out the sound basis on which farmer cooperatives are built and stated that over \$100,000,000 worth of business is done by these organizations annually. He then urged the farmer to keep faith with and have confidence in his own enterprises while assuring him that the prices of things thus bought were low and the quality high as compared to prices paid elsewhere.

**Farmer the Real Cooperator**

The dean next introduced Miss Carroll C. Griminger '24, who declared in her speech on "The Real Cooperator" that the farmer possessed a definite ability to cooperate as is shown in his everyday work on the farm with nature, with his neighbors, with the government and in his family life. The use of this inherent ability in the formation and use of cooperatives was eloquently urged by Miss Griminger, who concluded by pointing out that the ideal which underlies the whole movement is one of service.

George B. Webber '25, the winner of the stage, struck straight at the heart of much of the present unrest on the farm in his talk on "Success" in which he outlined the factors, financial independence, power, notoriety and popularity, by which a successful man is judged. Human happiness, that most important element of all, is not considered and success without happiness is not success at all. The farmers seldom attain many of these measures of success, they cannot be considered failures. The formation of a real home, progressiveness, community interest, and a feeling of satisfaction over a task well done, he concluded, make up those larger standards by which a successful farmer may be judged.

**Politics and the Ballot Box**

A forceful stirring of the political pot by "Dink" Wickham '24, in his speech on "The Farmer's Big Stick" brought out the fact that the farmers do not pay much attention to said pot with the result that men unfavorable to farm legislation are elected. He urged the farmers to accept the challenge of the ballot and elect real men who have the farmers' interests at heart, to office.

"Al" Wicks '24, who took as his subject "A Growing Tree", concluded the evening's program with a thorough and logical presentation of the results of an agricultural college education. The field of agriculture has become so specialized in the last thirty years that "we must pick and choose what we would study in order that we may enter our divergent fields prepared to give the very best there is in us," was his conclusion with which the audience agreed and which ended the highly satisfactory program.

**ALUMNI TELL OF EXPERIENCES  
AT COMMUNITY CLUB BANQUET**

The second annual reunion of the Cornell Country Community Club was held in Barnes Hall, February the thirteenth. The reunion followed the form of the regular Wednesday night supper sessions. After dinner "Doc" Clark '24, acting as toastmaster, called on "Doc" Bump, president of the club for a few words of welcome. Mr. R. E. Edwards of the Cornell University Christian Association, led the discussion by formulating several aims and policies for the club. Mrs. Edwards added her suggestions after which the meeting was turned over to the alumni who told how the club discussions had been useful in their work. Reverend Hawthorne of Morrisville, who was attending the Farmer's Week country minister's conference, heartily commended the work of the club and offered those assembled a field for practice in the Morrisville Agricultural School.

**LARGE AND APPRECIATIVE  
AUDIENCE WITNESSES KERMIS****Opinions Vary As to Merits of Play  
—Musical Selections Well Received**

The annual Kermis, "To Them Who Know," by G. W. Sullivan '25, was presented before a well-filled house, on Friday evening, February 15. P. O. Blackmore's orchestra, which is fast becoming one of the most popular of its kind on the hill, started the evening off right, by playing a few selections which were well received.

**Action a Bit Slow**

When the curtains were pulled aside, the audience was ready to be moved to laughter or tears at the will of the players, but the play had not gone very long before it was realized by all present that neither of those reactions were in store for them. The play proved to be a melodrama, the plot centering about the efforts of a feed concern to steal a carefully prepared formula. The acting throughout tended to be a trifle slow, but it can be realized that it was slow of a necessity because of the difficulty of being properly heard in such a large hall. The stage was deep set, which made it impossible for those who were seated along the sides of the hall to catch any of the action on the back of the stage.

**Parts Well Portrayed**

John Rogers, played by H. D. Brokaw '26, and his son, Dave, played by C. Russell '26, had been working on a feed problem for many months. The play opens with the experimental work nearly finished. They find it necessary to call in some expert advice on the subject, and Murray Stanton (A. Ackerman '25), appears on the scene as the source of that expert advice. It later turns out that he is none other than a villain, who is anxious to steal the feed formula for his own profit. At first sight, Dave's mother (Ellen Wing '25), and his wife (Lois Douque '24), pronounce him as a villain, but the easy going Dave, pays no attention to them. The plot unravels itself later on when Thomas Shoreland, played by F. S. Widrig '24, testifies that Stanton is a thief and forger. Jud Barnes, played by L. A. Sisson '25, furnished for the audience the thing which they most appreciated—a little fun and comedy. A general sound of approval greeted each of his appearances on the stage, and each time he came down the stairs from the second floor, he brought the house down with him.

Further variety was added to the evening by the performance of a banjo trio, composed of P. B. Gurney '26, P. D. Baker '26, and J. S. Stuntz '24, and also a xylophone duet by "Don" Angevins '26 and "Jack" Borman, grad, which was generously applauded.

## RECORD CROWD JAMS WAY INTO BAILEY AS WALLACE SPEAKS

### Outlines Problems Facing Farmers But Fails to Suggest Solutions

It was two o'clock on the Wednesday afternoon of Farmer's Week and still the endless stream of men and women eager to hear the address of Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace poured into Bailey Hall. Ten minutes later there was not a seat left vacant in the whole auditorium and an overflow gathered in close knots about the entryways, and even backstage standing room was as scarce as sunshine on Farmer's Week.

Altho to many of those gathered there Secretary Wallace needed no introduction, Dean Mann went thru the usual brief formalities for the benefit of the uninitiated. After a few opening words the secretary drove home the truth that there is no magical change from the present condition of agriculture in sight for the farmers of America and that they still have a long hard road to travel before farming will climb out of the ruts of depression on to the high road of prosperity.

### Spirit of Service at Work

He then went on to explain the extent and scope of the work of the Department of Agriculture, emphasizing the spirit of service which characterizes most of the 20,000 workers in the department scattered throughout the whole country.

In his discussion of the present agricultural situation he stressed the need of clear thinking on the part of the farmers of the United States in order to solve the problems which confront them. "The destiny of America rests upon a definite, prosperous and satisfied agriculture. We cannot afford to let agriculture slip back or even approach the peasant type that exists in Europe, for to do so would mean a breaking down of the highest form of rural civilization the world has ever known," were the forceful words in which he put the results of the present depression squarely up to the farmers.

### Prices Unbalanced

"What makes this depression so keenly felt," he said, "is that farm products are low in price, while those of other industries have remained high, resulting in an unequal balance." One of the chief causes of this difficulty, according to the secretary, is that production was tremendously increased during the war, and now the market is gone, with production still high and costly. We cannot expect, he said, to transplant 40 million men out of the paths of peace and engage them in war, and take the remaining population and put it into a war machine, and then reverse the process without experiencing a decided slump in our economic progress.

"There are two problems confronting agriculture at the present time," declared Secretary Wallace. "One is, what can be done for agriculture? and the other is, what is the right thing to do? Neither of these has been answered satisfactorily, but in answering them we must bear in mind

that we must not think of the problems of individuals, but what agriculture needs as a whole. The problem is one demanding the attention and interest of everyone in the nation," he concluded, "and unless it is solved the doom of the nation is written. The matter challenges the intelligence and patriotism of every citizen."

## ANCIENT PRAIRIE SCHOONER A FARMER'S WEEK VISITOR

### Wagon a Traveling Advertisement Advocating Lower Taxes

On Wednesday of Farmer's Week at about two P. M. there drew up in front of Bailey Hall a strange vehicle drawn by four horses. It resembled a perambulating hay wagon with a canvas stretched over the top for a sun-shade. As the overgrown go-cart came to a stop, a crowd gathered around it, and upon further examination it was pronounced a prairie schooner. The body of the covered wagon was built on the "rock-a-bye baby" style. The prow and stern sloped abruptly upward from the middle towards each end. The ends of the wagon-box were high, in fact, anyone inside the wagon had to stand in order to see out over the ends. The inside was long and quite spacious. It was a rugged old schooner with large wheels and solid well-built frame.

The vehicle is being used to advertise a plea for a return to old ideas in government and is on a tour from Lisbon, Ohio, to Washington. The week previous to its visit here it was in Buffalo, where it attracted no little attention. On one side of the wagon was a large poster bearing the slogan, "Let's go back to the ways of our fathers—simplicity, honesty, economy in government." On the opposite side were extolled the virtues of lower taxes and less legislation in government affairs.

## GRUB

Food dispensing was at its height during Farmer's Week, as was seen by the flourishing number of would-be cafeterias and candy stands.

Great crowds were seen going into the cafeteria in domecon, which served 1,104 meals Thursday noon and 10,000 thruout the week.

Ready service was given by Frigga Fylgae in the basement of East Roberts and also by the dairy department.

Utility prices were charged by Sedowa at its lunchroom in An Hus and the same by Omicron Nu at its candy counter in domecon.

But most important of all was the lunch room in Fernow Hall kept by the foresters, who served hot waffles with real maple syrup and coffee so strong that it would make an onion blush.

## BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE

Frigga Fylgae held their monthly business meeting in their rooms in the Home Economics building on February 25. The session was short, but to the point and several important matters were handled.

## PRACTICAL PROFS PROWL WHILE WILD WINDS HOWL

### Second Story Night Work Not All Its Cracked Up to Be, They Report

A Big Ben broke the stillness of the winter night. Two professors rolled over—yawned. Reluctantly they rose from their comfortable bed of hay and proceeded stealthily to prow about a spacious barn with the aid of a pocket flashlight. It was cold. They shivered and wished that they were back home in a comfortable bed. A rat scurried under their feet; an owl hooted somewhere in the darkness; a dog howled wondrously in the distance. The professors continued to prow and shiver and wish they were home. They crept past rows and rows of sleeping cows; they climbed to the top of the barn and back again, finally to return to their comfortable bed of hay. They set the Big Ben for four o'clock and went back to sleep.

But who are these professors, and why do they prow about this barn in the middle of a winter night? They are none other than our own Professors A. M. Goodman and F. L. Fairbanks of the rural engineering department, and they are doing all this shivering for the sake of carrying on experiments which they will use to improve present barn ventilation methods. Because the ventilation is the most inadequate at night, when most of the doors and windows are closed, they have gathered during the wee small hours such data as temperature and relative humidity and velocity of air over out-take flues of the ventilators. After studying conditions in the barns of H. E. Cook of Denmark, New York, a leading authority on ventilation, and in other large barns in the region of Saranac Lake, Gouverneur, Clayton, Owego, and Ithaca, they are planning an improved system which will control temperature and humidity and make our barns a better place for cows to live in.

## BARTENDERS BAKE BREAD FOR SECRETARY—NOT YET DEAD

Savory odors issuing from one of the domecon cooking labs came near breaking up several lectures of the homemakers' conference on Wednesday morning of Farmer's Week. The many curious and hungry women who deserted lectures and demonstrations to congregate around the doors of said lab were rather surprised to see a group of efficient young men preparing a meal fit for a king. It was necessary to call out the janitor reserves to escort the precious dishes safely down to the domecon apartment, where Dean A. R. Mann was entertaining Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace and about forty other guests at a luncheon, prepared and served entirely by students in hotel management, under the able supervision of Mrs. Jessie A. Boys. When Dean Mann, Secretary Wallace, and the others emerged from the apartment about an hour later, they fairly radiated that air of complete satisfaction which only a well-cooked meal can bring.



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# THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN

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

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

"GARD" BUMP }  
"SI" CROSSMAN } Editors

Vol. V March, 1924 No. 6

## KERMIS AND ITS PROGRESS

What is the purpose of Kermis, and are we going about it in the right way to achieve that end, are two of the questions which are now being discussed by thoughtful agricultural students.

Before opening the argument, however, it might be well to review briefly the history of Kermis.

The word itself is Dutch, meaning a local outdoor festival and fair, corresponding somewhat to our Spring Day circus, but, strictly speaking, it has never been so conducted at this institution and in this country has come to mean an indoor entertainment and fair.

In the latter form it was first "conceived and dedicated to the proposition" that Farmer's Week guests must be entertained. The students of the different departments, therefore, took it upon themselves to concoct a harum-scarum performance which often proved maudlin and even repulsive to our guests as well as—in all justice—to our college community.

These performances finally became so obnoxious that the faculty was on the point of abolishing them altogether when Professor Bristow Adams hit upon the plan which is now in operation: a substantial prize for the best three-act play, on an agricultural subject, written by an agricultural student.

Under this arrangement Kermis has progressed rapidly, as is shown by attendance and by the number of students who participate in the writing of plays; but can this progress continue? Admitting that our main purpose is to entertain Farmer's Week guests, is it reasonable to expect that our college can bring forward, each year, a playwright who can uphold and surpass the high standards which have been set in the past?

General college opinion believes not, and it is a natural conclusion.

How, then, are we to solve this problem. Certainly not by removing the stimulus to good writing which now exists in substance as well as in the form of honor among the students. Why can we not be a little

more reasonable in our expectations and require only a one-act play from the student body? This could be supplemented by a good, standard play, to be acted by the students, or in case of two or three excellent plays as a result of the competition, this group of plays could well constitute the entire performance.

Such a plan would have three distinct advantages: there would be a more general participation in the competition when only a one-act play is required, as they are less difficult to produce and are more commensurable with the amount of spare time of the student; more students might have the pleasure of taking part in the plays, since two or three plays will, in general, require more characters than one alone and the parts would be shorter; from the point of view of the audience, a three-act play often becomes tedious even when produced by professionals and the variations resulting from two or three plays by different authors and by different players, would be most desirable.

Nothing has, as yet, been said regarding the substance of these plays, but we can see no reason to require that they be on agricultural subjects. If our object is to furnish an evening's entertainment for our Farmer's Week guests, are we to assume that they will be more delighted with a rural scene than with any other? We think not.

And does the popular demand warrant so radical a departure from custom? Immediately behind us at the Kermis play sat a well-dressed farmer whose conversation we could not well keep from overhearing.

"Hang it all, I wish they would cut out so many love scenes and give us instead something to laugh about," he was saying. And if we read the signs aright similar words were on the lips of a good three-fourths of those attending the play. Students, farmers, and faculty alike demand a change and the time is ripe for the introduction of short one-act comedies or tragedies to replace the present melodramas.

Whatever the consensus of opinion may be on any or all of these points, we earnestly hope that those who control the Kermis production, will consider these things carefully in order that such a worthy student activity may continue to progress.

## LOOKING BACKWARDS

Farmer's Week has again proved to be an unqualified success. As an exceptionally favorable sign is to be taken the increase in attendance over last year, indicating that, in spite of the agricultural depression, farmers regard this big week at the college as a necessity, and are determined to reap its benefits, no matter what happens.

## AN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would acknowledge our indebtedness to Miss Rosemary Sheldon '25, for the picturesque sketches which appeared in the February issue of the CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN.

## THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

Not Eloquent, But—

"Say, Pa," said a mature female voice, "Who gave that talk in there just now?"

"That was Dean Mann; he's the head man around here I understand," said her Dream Daddy.

"Well, he certainly knows what he's talking about. He don't hem and haw like some of those other men you hear around here—"

The conversation was here interrupted by a young man with a ribbon on his coat lapel, which read, "Registration Committee."

The toboggan slide has lost a bit of its appeal to those who knew it in the days when cinders and soot, products of the Ag heating plant, formed with the snow a conglomerate composition of doubtful color and gritty texture—a delightfully dark reception for unsuspecting tobogganers, especially if accompanied by their (would-be) better haloes.

Some rather peculiar registrations were made during Farmer's Week, the registration committee reports. For example, Cayuga County is spelled all the way from the simple "Cauga" to the more complicated "Keauga." About ten per cent of the people registering from Tompkins County spelled it "Thompkins," which shows an undoubted relationship to Thomas somebody or other sometime in the past. One man (judging from the handwriting, probably under ten years of age) registered three times to make sure that he was being counted in on the affair. "Frank Lehigh" signed his card like a gentleman, signifying his occupation as a "railroad man." Taking it all in all, registration was a success, and proved that in the main we are a literate nation.

In spite of legislative action to the contrary "How Dry I Am" will not be comparable to our national anthem so long as the lemons hold out.

Miss Flori Culture held her annual flower show not long ago at her home in the green house. Dancing, games, such as ring 'round the rosie, and refreshments of a fittingly frozen nature, proved to be the main attractions.

Report has it that Charlie Allen's Holstein Cows went on a strike last Friday. Strange? Not at all, it must have been a Jewish holiday.

There are many among us who have missed the ceaseless streams of coal wagons, heavily laden caravans of which flourished in the days when our Ag heating plant labored full time to keep the calorific contents of its flock of buildings satisfactory to the inhabitants thereof.

'Tis better to have loved and lost than to have won and lost everything.

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and  
JOHN CHARLES THOMAS  
in  
"UNDER THE RED ROBE"

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### SUPPOSEDLY WORTHLESS JUNK PROVES OF PRICELESS VALUE

#### Left-Handed Monkey Wrenches Wanted for Henry Ford's Museum

After listening to one of the Farmer's Week lectures in Roberts Assembly, a COUNTRYMAN news hound was nosing his way through the crowd towards one of the benches in the hall, when he overheard a man talking earnestly to one of the farmers. The man who was exercising his vocal organs was afterwards interviewed and for a while the innocent member of the news staff thought the person a bit light-headed. The conversation ran on as though it was oiled.

#### Antiques Much in Demand

"I'm looking for a left-handed plow," burst out the man.

"A what?" questioned our representative.

"Or an old binder that ties its bundles with wire,—any old farm machinery."

To which the unsuspecting reporter eagerly answered, "Oh, that's it; well, is the junk business returning to normal now?"

"Junk!" he roared, "why what you think is junk may be of priceless value to me. I'll pay high prices for old style harrows, mowers, hay-rakes, and such farm implements. Why I've been all over the country looking for these relics; we have representatives all over the United States collecting this old farm machinery."

#### Directed to Mech. Lab.

"Where is your antique shop located?" inquired the interested listener.

"Oh, didn't I tell you? Why I represent Henry Ford, who has a museum in Detroit and through his representatives is scouring the country for old agricultural implements." Whereupon the reporter directed him to the farm mechanics department, hinting that they had some tractors which looked eligible for enrollment in Henry's museum.

"Hats off to Henry's original hobbies," breathed one of the many interested listeners who had gathered round.

### JUNIORS HOLD FOOT SCRAPING CONTEST IN FERNOW HALL

It was Wednesday evening, February 20, when there burst forth from the upper regions of Fernow Hall the melodious strains of a laboring orchestra. This sounded entirely too musical for the song of a forester's "buck-saw," and upon further investigation the junior class was disporting itself thereabouts.

The foot scraping contest began as the Library clock tolled the hour of eight, when the musical quintet composed of "Jack" Borman, grad, Paul Gurney '26, "Stub" Hyer '24, Harold Dochtermann '26, and "Herb" Abrams '26 tuned in with the Honolulu station. From then on the swaying bodies moved in perfect rhythm to the increasing "peppiness" of the orchestra. Interspersed with this was a xylophone duet by "Don"

Angevins '26 and "Jack" Borman, grad, who tickled and tinged the bars with rare and delightful harmony, and a selection on the banjo by Paul Gurney. The punch which was served thruout the evening as concocted by Miss "Johnny" Watson, by means of her own secret formula.

The real refreshments of the evening consisted of ice cream and cake, of which there was plenty for all. At least that was what one individual must have thought, as he calmly appropriated a brick and walked out. The committee said that they sincerely hoped that he enjoyed it.

The gathering was ably chaperoned by Professor and Mrs. L. H. MacDaniels of the department of pomology. The success of the evening was due, primarily, to the efforts of "Bill" Flanagan, president of the class, and the cooperation of the other class officers. Those present voted it the best get-together in the history of the class.

### FOUR AG MEN FALL IN POOL RESULTS JUSTIFY THE RISK

Great was the excitement in the Old Armory on the evening of February 21 when the Ag natators met the Arts swimmers and submerged them under a 28-16 score. The meet was by no means as one-sided as the score would indicate, and the final result was in doubt until the last lap of the relay race when "Vic" Grohmann '25, Ag captain, by a gritty sprint, overtook and passed his opponent thus winning the relay and cinching the meet for the Ag watermen.

Grohmann also accounted for two first places when he swam the 50-yard dash in 30½ seconds and the 100-yard dash in 1:17½ seconds. G. L. Vermilye '25, J. T. Estes '26, and R. T. Termohlen '25, completed the team all of whom wiggled wicked fins in the advancement of the good cause.

### STORK VISITS LODGE

Mr. and Mrs. Domecon Lodge announce the arrival of Domecon Junior on Feb. 18. The baby is coming along nicely but we doubt if the mother has yet recovered from the shock of finding that he is seven months old and has at least two teeth. His nickname has not yet been given out for publication, but we have a suspicion that it hinges on his blue eyes and tendency toward red hair.

### BETTER LATE THAN NEVER

A late but mighty important bit of news which has just trickled into the office is the engagement of Philip C. Wakeley '23, and Alice A. Carlson '23, last October.

### AN OHIO ENGAGEMENT

Professor H. C. Thompson of the vegetable gardening department was a speaker at the annual Farmer's Week of Ohio State University on February 8.

### BULLS CORNER STOCK MARKET AS YEAR'S SURPLUS IS SOLD

#### Blue-Blooded Animals Auctioned Off to Highest Bidder at Farmer's Week

"Going!— Going!—"  
"I'm offered twenty-one. Who'll make it twenty-two?"

"Moo-o-o-o!"

"Ee-e-e-e-k!"

"Twenty-three! Give me twenty-four! Going! Going!"

#### Judging Pavilion Full

Colonel George W. Baxter was demonstrating his exceptional ability as an auctioneer, and was getting top notch prices for the surplus animals which had been accumulating around the Ag barns for the past year. The Judging Pavilion was full of Farmer's Week visitors for the fourteenth annual sale of live stock held by the College of Agriculture. Aristocratic cattle and pigs held aloof from the curious crowd, with an air of frightened dignity, and wondered what it was all about.

"Sold!"

Everyone was anxious to get hold of pedigreed stock, and paid as high as \$300 for thoroughbred Holstein bulls. They were glad of the chance to buy a member of the royal family of the great Glista Ernestine or even one of her courtiers. Nine of these highbrow Holsteins were sold.

The pigs were not quite as popular, for although they were of a better quality than they were last year, they sold for a slightly lower price.

Another surplus has already been started ready for next year.

### JUDGING PAVILION SCENE OF MUCH GOOD GUESSWORK

The 1924 livestock judging contest, between teams from vocational high schools, was held during Farmer's Week on February 14. It was the second time that this contest has been successfully staged. Sixteen schools sent teams, each of which were out to win and showed great interest in the affair. Each team of three men were required to place by comparison three rings of dairy cows and two rings of swine. Following the student's placings, the official placing was made and reasons given for each animal.

#### Winners Well Rewarded

Six silver cups were awarded to the six teams standing highest in total score. The trio from Franklin Academy of Malone was given first place, romping away with 1,140 points out of a possible 1,500. The other winning teams, in order of their guessing ability, represented the high schools of Moravia, Kings Ferry, Endicott, Bath, and Marcellus. The cup given to the coach of the winning team went to H. N. Young, who piloted the Franklin Academy team. The medal for best individual judgment on cattle went to Lorenzo Sinclair of Bath High School, and on swine to C. A. Payne of Endicott High School. The contestants concluded the day with a get-together banquet in the evening, at which Dr. Betten made a short talk to the visitors and Professor Wing of the an hus department awarded the trophies.

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## SHORTHORNS SHOW UP WELL IN LAST GABFEST OF YEAR

### Virtues and Vices of Rural School Consolidation Brought to Light

All that noise—where do you suppose it is coming from? Even our Farmer's Week guests have been known to ask such questions. And for answer one had but to direct them to Roberts assembly hall on the evening of February 11 where the shorthorn prize speaking contest and debate were in full swing. Not an empty seat in the whole room approached Mr. Peabody of the extension department as he rose at 8:12 to introduce John L. Stone, professor emeritus of farm practice who presided over the cosmopolitan audience.

### Prize-Speaking Contest Leads Off

The prize-speaking contest was first on the bill. H. L. Wilson, a member of Stone Club, was the first speaker introduced by Mr. Stone. He told how the farmers of the country still had an opportunity to bury John Barleycorn with a generous blanket of ballots. The second speaker, H. E. Stryker, of the Craig Club, gave some potent pointers on why the boys leave the farm following which H. S. Bradley of the Dairy Club told of the value of a college education. The old home farm of a century ago was described at length and compared to conditions prevailing at the present day. "Specialization of farm life and equipment makes it an expensive proposition to keep untrained men on the farms of today," said Bradley in conclusion. H. L. Beck of the Rice Club then brought out the fine points of an education at Cornell following which the judges, Mr. W. A. Williams of Tompkins county, Mr. H. Larsen of Oneida County, and Mr. A. Hoefler of Rensselaer County retired to chose the fortunate man who proved to be H. S. Bradley of the Dairy Club.

### Debaters Show Pep and Promise

While the judges were busy with their ten-dollar task, the real entertainment of the evening commenced. The question for debate was: "Resolved that consolidation is advisable for the rural schools in New York state." The Dairy Club under the argumentative leadership of C. J. Perry upheld the affirmative against the strong negative tendencies of the Stone Club debaters lead by F. Bauman. Statistics were as common as snowflakes and both sides covered the ground equally well with them. The affirmative claimed that the teachers in the individual schools were either too young or too old. The negative then proved to their own satisfaction that one reason why boys leave home in consolidated school districts was because the teaching force was consolidated also. Hot propositions in the form of heated busses were verbally bought and discarded several times to the accompaniment of much purposeful wigwagging of legs, arms and lips on the part of the enthusiastic debaters.

In between times and while awaiting the decision of the judges the assemblage was entertained by the

short course orchestra. John Adams of Niagara County, J. C. McNulty of Suffolk County, and Miss Marsh of Seneca County acted as judges for the debate which was decided in favor of the Stone Club.

## FARMER'S WEEK REGISTRATION FAR LARGER THAN LAST YEAR

After six days, crowded with lectures, demonstrations, conventions, and conferences, the seventeenth annual Farmer's Week closed with a total registration of 3,563 individuals. As many who came for only part of the program did not register, there were probably over 4,000 in attendance. The registration this year was much higher than last year, and compared favorably with that of 1921, when the largest attendance on record, an army of 4,100 people, invaded the Ag campus. The opinion was generally expressed that in point of interest and character of the program, it was the most successful Farmer's Week ever.

## KAMPUS KOLLOQUIALS

The attractive poster which announced the Kermis play "To Them Who Know" was designed by Burke Dowling Adams '24, a student in civil engineering who has returned to Cornell after a term in Europe. Mr. Adams was awarded a prize of five dollars by the Kermis committee for the best poster design for advertising the play.

Miss Louisa Farrand, the daughter of the President of the University, has openly defied "Davy" Hoy by registering in several courses, one among them being environmental art, one of the most interesting courses ever presented in the department of home economics and well attended by the women from the lower campus.

Professor H. H. Whetzel, of the plant pathology department, attended the meeting of the eastern branch of the New York State Horticultural Society, which was held at Poughkeepsie February 27-29. He addressed the meeting Wednesday on the subject "When and How to Dust."

Blonds, with high color, have less trouble selecting the right color for dresses than any other type, according to Professor Beatrice Hunter, of the home economics department, who advised farm women on the proper choice of dresses at the Farmer's Week home-makers' conference.

Professor "Bob" Adams expounded on "The Home Garden in Prose and Poetry" before the Vegetable Gardening Club on February 25.

Snow and the farmers visited Ithaca just about the same time and like the farmers the snow never missed a day from the beginning to the end of that most important week.

## FEEDING THE MULTITUDE PROVES NONE TOO EASY JOB

### Various Stands Well Patronized by Tin Cup Brigade

There were not as many lunch counters in evidence this Farmer's Week as usually. Former years have seen every nook and corner dominated by some makeshift counter with a presiding vendor (or vendette) equally as makeshift as the temporary dry goods box counter that they worked behind, all trying to persuade our Farmer's Week guests to consume another ham sandwich or a cup of coffee.

### A Typical Lunch Counter

One of the best of this Farmer's Week stands was maintained by Sedowa, girl's senior society, with the assistance of members of the Round-up club. Miss Lois Douque '24, Miss Marion Salisbury '24, Mr. Glenn M. Bass '25 and Mr. Charles Hoefle '25, supervised and managed the stand which was placed in the animal husbandry building. More than 700 meals were served and many of these were served to repeaters which fact gives ample proof that there was quality and service. Like the other quick lunch rooms about the campus, the an hus stand was not operated from the pecuniary point of view, the main object being to serve those snowed in or marooned out there and awaiting succor, and the small profit derived therefrom was turned over to Sedowa for its running expenses.

## FUR COATS FOR FEATHERED FLOCK TO BE IN FASHION

Professor James E. Rice is now on sabbatic leave and has retired to the seclusion of his farm near Trumansburg. Deep mystery is connected with his plans for the coming months, for he slipped out so quietly that no one had a chance to ask what he is going to do,—not even Professor G. F. Heuser, who will preside in the throne room of the poultry department until "Jimmie's" return in the fall.

People are whispering around that perhaps the roving spirit has seized him again and he is equipping the old car ready for another dash to the coast as soon as the snow clears off. It has also leaked out that he is experimenting on his flock of pedigreed poultry trying to perfect a breed which grows fur instead of feathers, so as to eliminate the molting period and produce a bird which will lay 365 eggs a year.

## A REAL HANDOUT

Professor "Bob" Adams is spending most of his time lecturing to groups of nutrition leaders in home bureau work throughout the state. During the winter growers have had several lessons in nutrition, given by Miss Flora Thurston, Miss Bertine Collins, and Miss Erma E. Hollen of the home economics department. They have been taught facts concerning the value of vegetables in the diet and are therefore very interested and responsive audiences for the home garden lectures.



## “I can't afford it”

**O**CCASIONALLY we hear from a farmer that he “can't afford” a J. B. Colt lighting and cooking system!

This same man would think nothing of buying a high-priced cow or of putting hundreds of dollars into improving his barn — but he “couldn't afford” to pay a comparatively small amount for an improvement that would save his wife hours of drudgery—that would make his home a bright, cheerful place where neighbors would enjoy calling—that would keep his children on the farm—that would encourage reading, and cleanliness, and other good habits.

The fact is *he cannot afford to be without it.*

Your family deserves the comfort and conveniences of a J. B. Colt Carbide-gas system. Your wife deserves the saving of energy that results from Carbide-gas cooking and from the Colt self-heating iron. Your whole family deserves the benefits that good, healthy light brings to any home.

The Colt system is perfectly simple, perfectly automatic—no lamps to clean, no parts to replace, no matches. It consists of a generator, buried in the yard, which requires no attention except recharging (average: two or three times a year) with Union Carbide and water, and removal of residue, which then gives useful service as a whitewash, soil corrective, or germicide.

From this “gas-well,” the Carbide-gas is carried throughout house, porches, barn, poultry buildings and grounds, by concealed iron pipes.

Write today for complete information on what Carbide-gas lighting will do for you and the very favorable terms on which you can buy a Colt plant.

N.B. Do not be deceived by inferior imitations of the Colt plant. Representatives for the genuine Colt system can furnish *credentials*.

Union Carbide for use in the Colt system is distributed from more than 150 conveniently located Union Carbide warehouses throughout the country — direct to the user at factory prices. There is one near you.

### J. B. COLT COMPANY

(address nearest branch)

Oldest and largest manufacturers of Carbide lighting and cooking plants in the world

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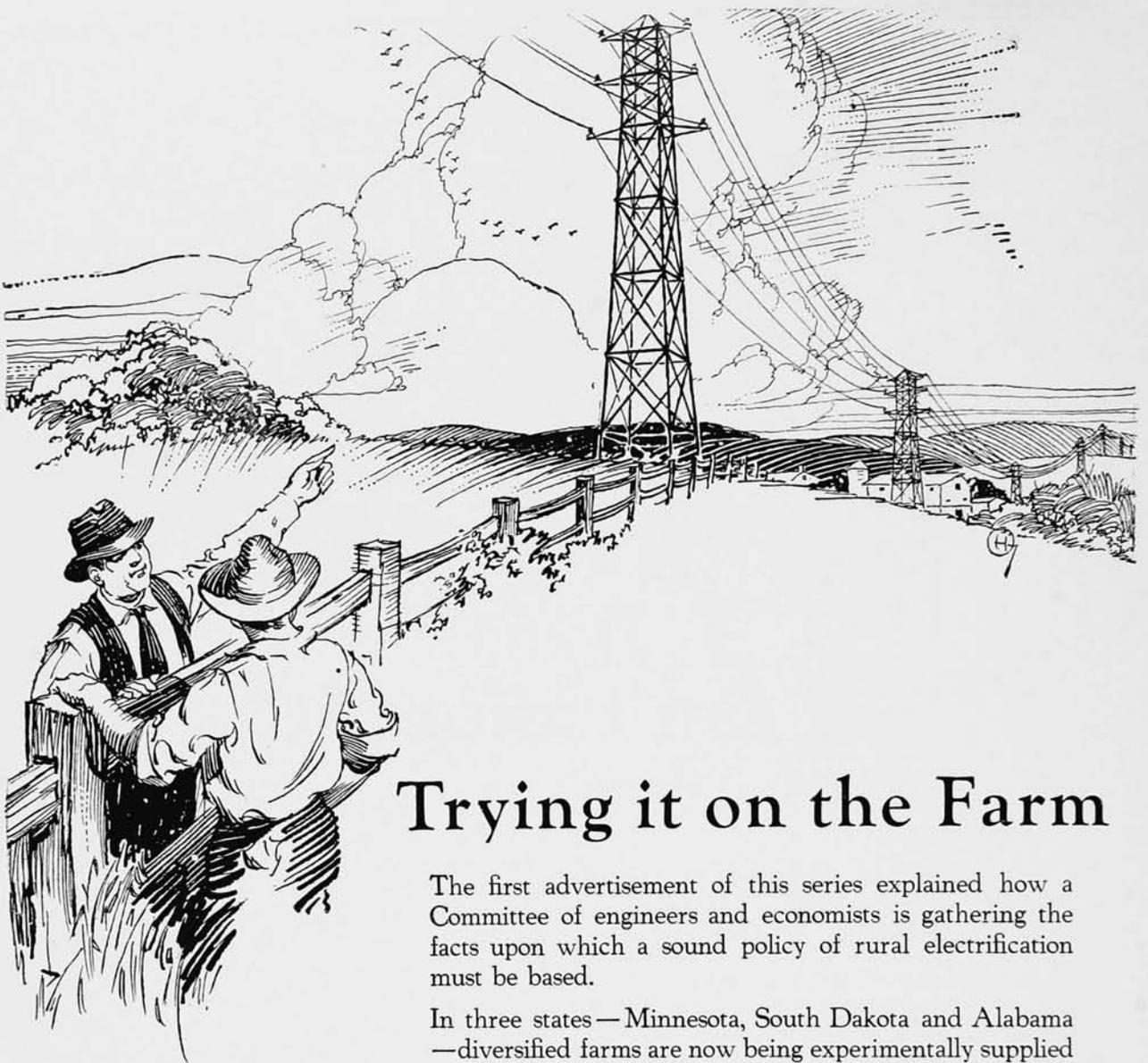
ROCHESTER, N.Y.  
31 Exchange St.

CHICAGO, ILL.  
1001 Monadnock Block

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
1716 N.Y. Life Bldg.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.  
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## Trying it on the Farm

The first advertisement of this series explained how a Committee of engineers and economists is gathering the facts upon which a sound policy of rural electrification must be based.

In three states—Minnesota, South Dakota and Alabama—diversified farms are now being experimentally supplied with electricity. Similar lines are planned in ten additional states.

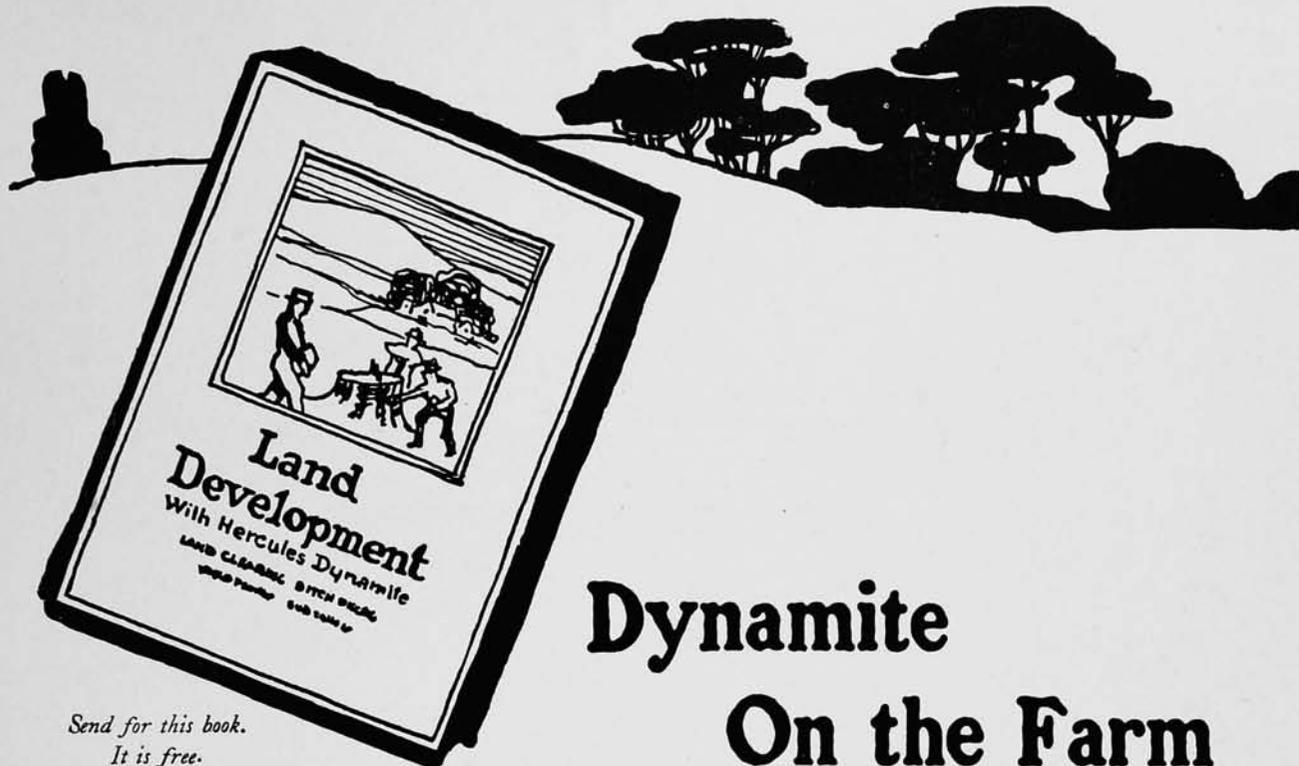
Wherever electricity is thus experimentally distributed a group of editors of farm publications, professors in agricultural colleges, farmers and engineers assume charge. They light houses and lighten housework electrically and grind feed, churn butter and pump water electrically. They keep accurate records of costs, power consumption, time and labor.

When the electrical facts are thus gathered from many states and from farms of widely varying size and type, farmers and power companies will know just what electricity can do in agriculture, what kind of service should be rendered, and what rate is fair to the farmer and to the electric light and power company.

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

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

# NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION



*Send for this book.  
It is free.*

## Dynamite On the Farm

All agricultural students, whether they have had experience in the use of dynamite on the farm or not, will find much interest and instruction in "Land Development," a 75-page illustrated book which gives all the necessary information about stumping, ditching, tree planting, boulder blasting and subsoiling with dynamite—the grade of dynamite to use and how to use it. We will be glad to send it to you on request.

**HERCULES POWDER CO.**

900 Market Street

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# HERCULES DYNAMITE



# The Cow Tester knows the "De Laval" is the Best Separator

Cow testers who reach over 6,000 dairy farms and regularly test the skim-milk from cream separators, practically all reported in an investigation, that De Laval's skim cleaner and last longer. The following is typical:

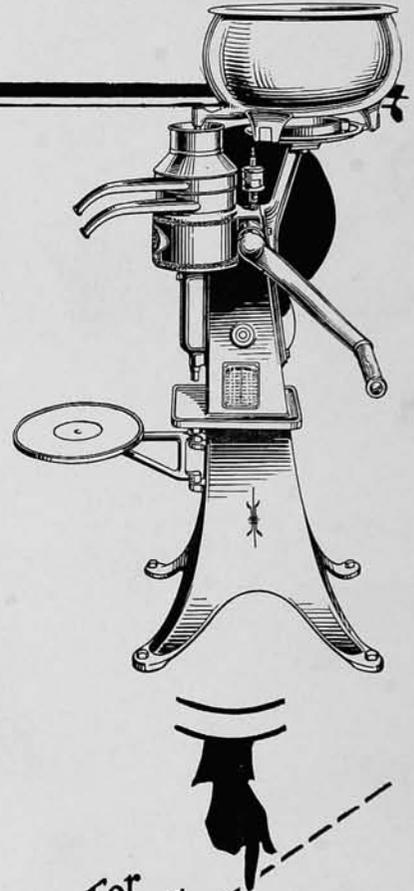
"I have tested many makes of separators and find the De Laval does the best work. With only one or two exceptions the De Laval's have not run over 2/100 of one per cent of butter-fat in the skim-milk. The other makes of separators tested from 5/100 to 2/10 of one per cent, and even higher."

With five average cows and butter-fat at 40c. a lb., a 2/10 per cent loss of butter-fat amounts to \$24.00 a year—6 per cent interest on \$400.00. There are thousands of worn-out and inferior separators in use today which are wasting the price of a new De Laval in a short time.

The New De Laval is the best cream separator ever made—skims cleaner, runs easier and lasts longer. Over 100,000 in actual use prove this. Among other new features and refinements it has a self-centering bowl which eliminates vibration, causing it to run smoother and last longer. You get more and better cream, bigger cream checks and satisfaction with a De Laval.

A new De Laval will soon pay for itself. Ask your De Laval Agent about one, or send coupon for full information.

De Laval Milker. Also ask about the De Laval Milker, which soon pays for itself with a herd of 10 or more cows, and is giving wonderful satisfaction to thousands of users.



**\$6.60 to  
14.40 down**  
The rest in easy  
monthly  
payments!



Send For  
Free Catalog

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.  
New York, 165 B'way; Chicago, 29 E. Madison St.  
Send Separator  Milker  catalog (check which)

Name .....

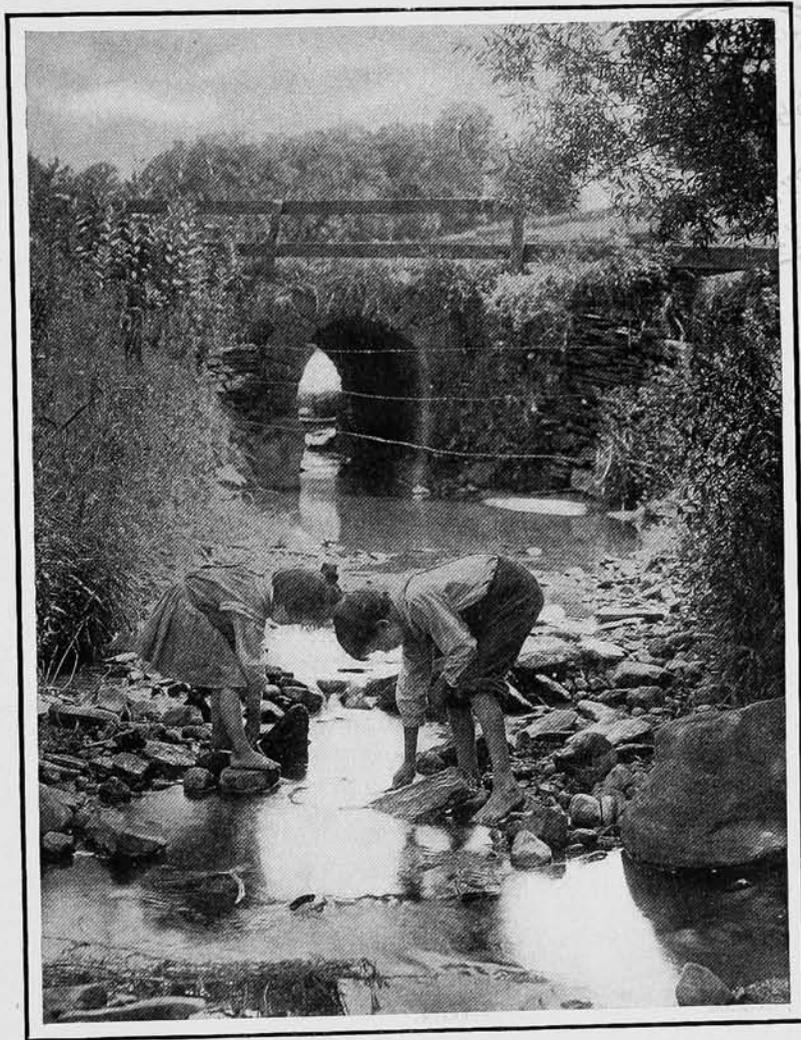
Town .....

State .....

R. F. D. ....

No. Cows .....

# The Cornell Countryman

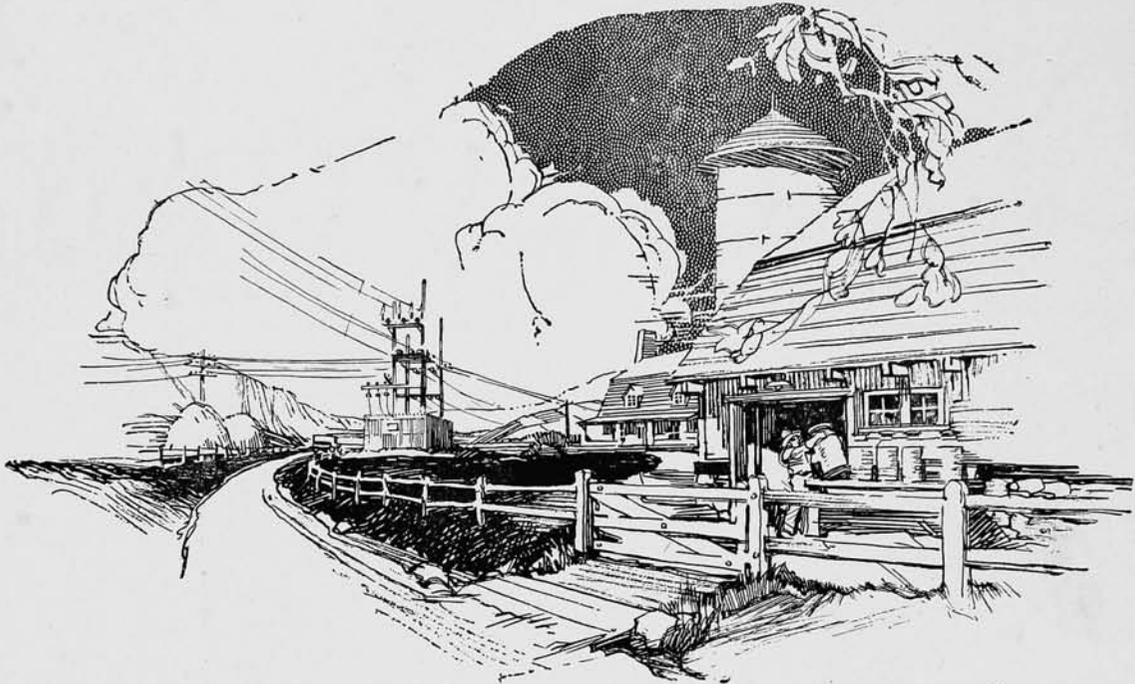


APRIL

Volume XXI

1924

Number 7



## “Stepping-down” the giant for home service

Electricity for use on the farms cannot be taken directly from a high voltage cross-country transmission line that leads from a big generating station to distant cities.



Electric discharges of a million volts—as powerful as lightning—have been experimentally produced by General Electric Company engineers in order to learn how higher voltages can be efficiently used to carry electric power great distances.

The power of the giant energy must first be “stepped-down” to a safe low voltage. This is the work of the outdoor sub-station that automatically transforms the giant into a tireless servant in the home and on the farm, always ready at the turn of the switch.

# GENERAL ELECTRIC

---

# America Owes Much to Modern Farm Equipment

**D**URING the winter of 1778, when General Washington was in command of the first army of American independence, the little band of patriots nearly starved to death at Valley Forge. Only 10,000 men, and the colonists could hardly feed them!

Yet the great American army of 1918 did not know the smallest fear of hunger. Here were four million soldiers, two million of them on foreign soil 3,000 miles away, and America could feed them and nearly all the other armies, too. Besides, she could man the industries which turned out the greatest quantity of manufactured supplies ever produced in a like period of time.

Something had wrought a wonderful change in the power of the nation. It had not been done by skyscrapers, or railroads, or electricity. It was something deeper and more elemental. The simple fact is that *the nation had improved its agriculture, the basic industry of life.*

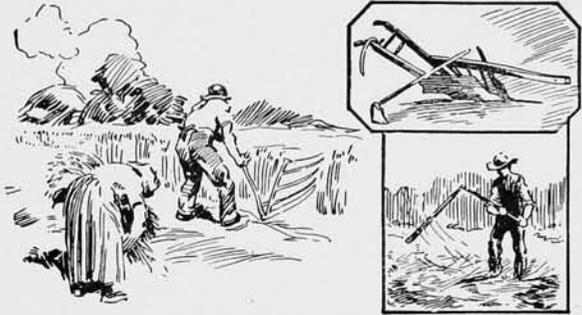
In colonial days, with the crude hand tools of farming, it took ninety out of every hundred of the population to raise but the barest of food essentials. Today farm machines have released two-thirds of the people for other industries, and the remaining third are feeding the world.

Wherever modern labor-saving farm machines are in general use, there you will find the benefits of civilization—cities, industries, modern improvements, education and contentment. Take away modern farm machines and you have primitive life, ignorance, poverty and famine.

## That Is Why No Industry Stands Ahead of the Farm Equipment Industry in Service to the Nation

Farm machine manufacturers have always sought to lighten the burdens of the farmer, to shorten the time required for a given operation, and to increase crop yield. Length of service is another important factor. Twenty to twenty-five years of life in the hardest kind of work, under the widest variety of unfavorable conditions, is not exceptional in farm machines—it is what the farmer expects.

The industry has always built for rugged strength and utmost simplicity, providing adjustments for varying conditions and supporting all with an extraordinary service of repairs. It has been ready with repairs for every machine and implement, no matter how old. Having sprung from the farm and grown up with farming the industry has worked in intimate relationship with the problems of field and farmstead.



*The crude farming tools of colonial days—the wooden plow, the cradle, the flail, the sickle, and the hoe.*

Of late years the era of mechanical power has come into farming. Tractor and engine power has been linked with field and belt machines, adding tremendously to the producing capacity of men, machines and land. Farm machines today are conquering obstacles which appeared insurmountable twenty years ago, and they are at the same time *helping our farmers support an increased population of thirty million more Americans.* The stamina that is built into farm machines—coupled with the ever-ready service of the farm machine dealers—has kept agriculture abreast of the times.

During the advance of efficient farming, it has been absolutely necessary that liberal service be furnished by men who knew the machines. *Service as rendered with farm machine sales has a very positive, definite, cash value from the farmer's point of view and should be so considered by him.* To begin with, he pays less money, pound for pound, for the machines that do his work than he pays for any other similar manufactured article he buys. On top of this great advantage in favor of his farm equipment investment, he receives service of more use and value to him than he finds among all the other lines with which he is familiar.

As these words are being read, farm operating equipment, embodying the latest improvements for conserving labor and time and increasing yield, is being shipped to dealers everywhere so as to be ready when needed. These dealers, thousands of whom handle the McCormick-Deering lines, are quietly laying in a carefully selected variety of spare parts, totaling for the entire nation a value of many millions of dollars. Machines, repairs stocks, and facilities for expert, rapid handling during the rush of the harvest season are being made ready many months in advance. *This is a vital work of great magnitude, yet it is but a part of the everyday service the farmer has learned to depend upon from the industry.*

## INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave.

of America  
(Incorporated)

Chicago, Ill.



*Agriculture, with its labor-saving machines, is the foundation upon which industries and higher civilization are built*

*The National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers has issued several bulletins on subjects similar to the above. We will be glad to see that the full set is sent to those interested. Drop us a line.*

## Agricultural Books

Spring is the one time of the year when reading should be done. If you had trouble last year it is quite possible to prevent it this year. Ask for a copy of our Agricultural Book list.

## Remington Portable Typewriters

The Portable is a home typewriter or for the man having a small office. Where one person works all day on the typewriter the No. 12A is better. We want to show you the Remington Portable.

### Cornell Co-op. Society

Morrill Hall

Ithaca, N. Y.

## Dairymen Attention

One-half century of milling experience, expert investigation, and practical application have resulted in the Sugared Schumacher Feeding Plan. This Plan maintains the health of the herd, produces profitable production and secures success in dairying. Thousands follow it. No man can afford to depart from it. We are including nine important points of this Plan:

- 1—If possible, supply liberal quantities of good alfalfa or clover hay.
- 2—Supply silage or roots. Succulence is essential. Silage or roots form the sources for it in winter. Grass and silage meet the need for succulence throughout the summer. The vitamins in silage, roots, and grass are especially valuable.
- 3—Always use Sugared Schumacher Feed as the carbo-hydrate portion of the ration. It supplies variety, palatability, digestibility and efficiency.
- 4—Balance it with Boss Dairy Ration, or balance it with the least expensive protein feed.
- 5—Balance the ration according to each cow's need. Do not try to feed the same ration to the entire herd.
- 6—Make the ration bulky, palatable, digestible, varied and profitable.
- 7—Feed liberally.
- 8—Feed according to production. Weigh or measure the feed. Give approximately 1 lb. of grain to every 3 lbs. of high testing milk.  
Give approximately 1 lb. of grain to every 3½ lbs. of medium testing milk.  
Give approximately 1 lb. of grain to every 4 lbs. of low testing milk.
- 9—Remember that almost all cows require at least five times as much carbohydrate material as they do protein.

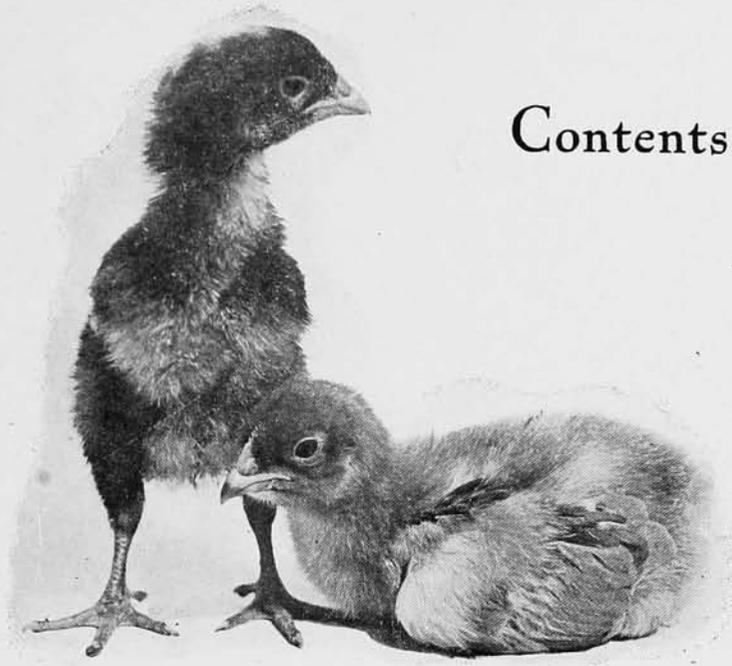
Carbohydrates furnish energy and heat, maintain health, furnish the greater proportion of the solids in milk and contribute largely to growth in young stock. Sugared Schumacher Feed is the distinctive Carbohydrate Feed to use as the base for all dairy rations.

**The Quaker Oats Company**

Chicago, U. S. A.

# Contents and Contributors

April, 1924



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R. W. Bartlett, the author of this article, is a graduate of the University of Vermont. Since coming to Cornell he has specialized in agricultural economics and has done considerable research work on farmer cooperatives of various kinds. The present article is the outgrowth of a thesis which he wrote on farm fire insurance. It has been divided into two parts, the first part dealing with the rise and general character of cooperative farm fire insurance companies and the second part with the cost of and need for greater fire insurance among the farmers of the state.

Cornell Agricultural Clubs..... 203

By Albert R. Mann, Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell. Dean Mann is so well known to the readers of THE COUNTRYMAN that an introduction seems unnecessary. The present article is an outgrowth of the movement to form agricultural clubs among graduates of the College, in which he is particularly interested.

Season, Reason, and Lime..... 204

By Harry S. Buckman. Professor Buckman is a graduate of Iowa State College, where he received a

B. S. Degree in 1909, and an M. S. two years later. Taking a Ph.D. at Cornell, he became assistant professor in the agronomy department in 1912, and five years later was made a professor of soil technology. He is co-author, with Dr. T. L. Lyon, head of the agronomy department at Cornell, of a textbook, "The Nature and Properties of Soils", which is one of the most widely used textbooks in that field.

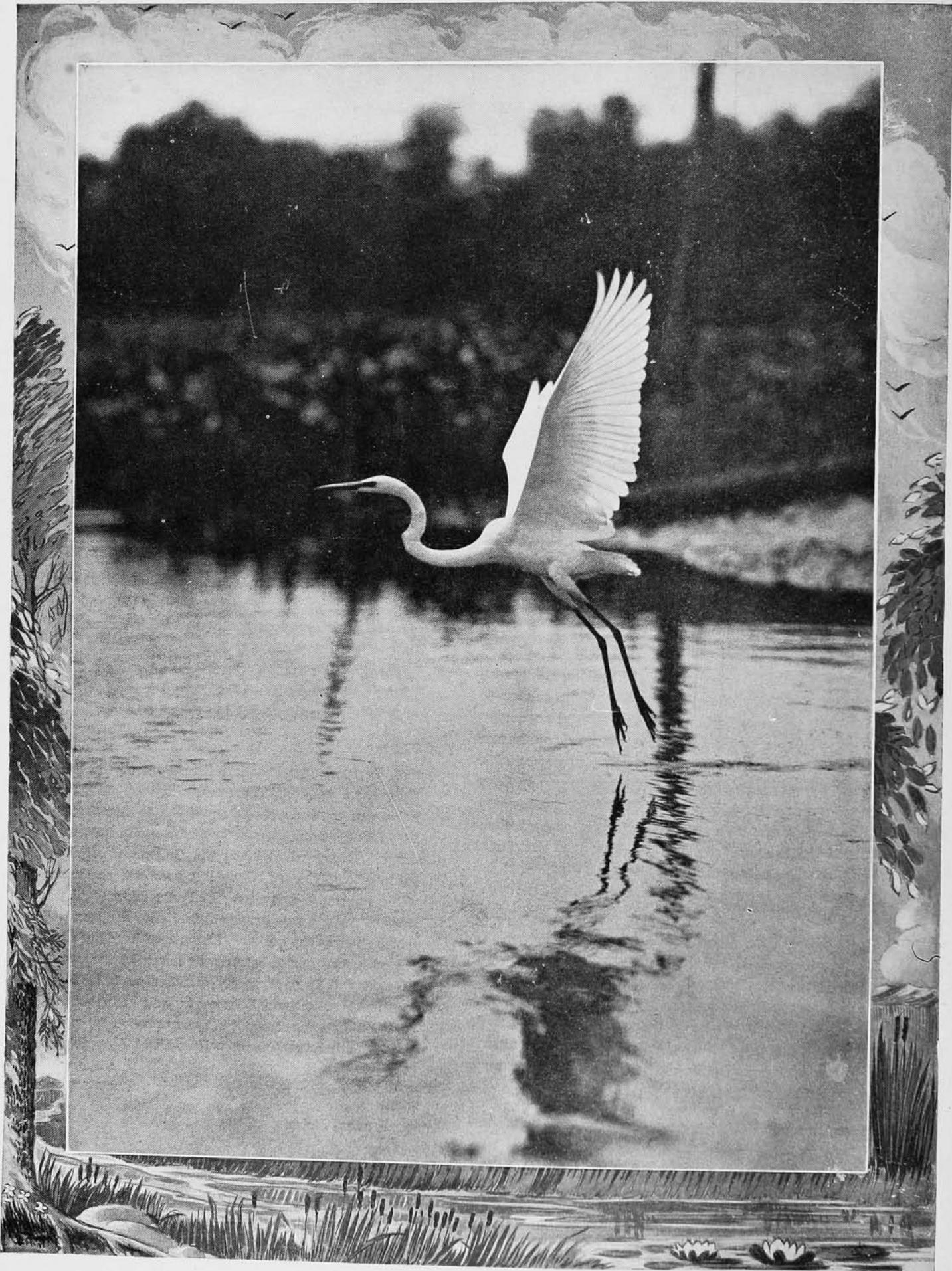
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Mrs. Grace Austin Powell is President of the State Federation of Home Bureaus. For the past four years she has been chairman of the Nassau County Home Bureau and as such has been active in county affairs. Many who visited the College of Agriculture during Farmers' Week last year will remember with pleasure the pageant "In Partnership With the Farmer" which was produced in Bailey Hall and of which she was the author. Because of her long service with, and active interest in home bureau work, Mrs. Powell is particularly qualified to tell of the multifold activities of home bureaus thruout the state. When not engaged in active service she makes her home on a truck farm at Glen Head, Long Island.

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# The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXI

APRIL, 1924

Number 7

## Cooperative Fire Insurance for Farmers

Part I

By R. W. Bartlett

RECENTLY it has been interesting to notice how zealously the "wets" in New York State have been devoting their time, energy, and money, in making sure that one hundred cents of actual results should be obtained for every dollar spent in the furtherance of prohibition. Also it is interesting to observe how anxious a few men are that every farmer who is in a grain pool, drawing milk to a cooperative milk plant, or selling his fruit thru a farmer-owned packing house, shall be informed that all cooperative enterprises are bound to fail.

As a matter of fact this latter information is not true, as farmers' cooperative organizations are not all of recent origin. Farmer-owned fire insurance companies have been operating continuously in this state for over seventy years, and 135 of these companies have averaged forty years of active service. Cooperative companies write approximately 90

per cent of the insurance on insurable farm property in the State. Assessment rates in farmer-owned companies for the period 1919 to 1922 averaged \$2.81 per \$1,000 insurance. This is not over 50 per cent of the average rates of other types of companies during the same period. Furthermore, these farmer-owned companies have a high financial rating. This is shown by the fact that with only a small reserve, they have no trouble in borrowing sufficient money to cover all losses until yearly assessments are made. In other words, cooperative fire insurance companies have long since ceased being in the experimental stage, and have proven definitely their stability of organization, and soundness of operation.

The stock fire insurance company, which is similar in structure to other stock corporations, is the oldest type of company insuring farm property. Another type is the cooperative advance-premium company, which has no capital stock, but which is required by law to maintain a reserve fund, and which charges advance premiums deemed sufficient to cover the entire losses and expenses for the term of the policy.

The third type is the cooperative assessment company, which has no capital stock, maintains only a small reserve, and assesses each policyholder his pro rata share of losses and expenses at the end of each year, usually borrowing

money for the prompt payment of losses. These companies are typical, farmer-owned organizations, and insure from 75 to 80 per cent of insurable farm property in the state. Only these companies will be included in the following discussion.

### Development of Farmer-Insurance Cooperation

When a farmer buys a milking machine, or a duster for his orchard, he expects to get his money's worth. When he pays out money for fire protection he also expects to get his money's worth. In case of fire insurance, this means that he wants reliable protection at reasonable costs.

There are several reasons why farmers in the middle and latter part of the nineteenth century grouped themselves for mutual protection against fire losses. In the first place it is probable that costs for insurance in many stock companies at this time were ex-



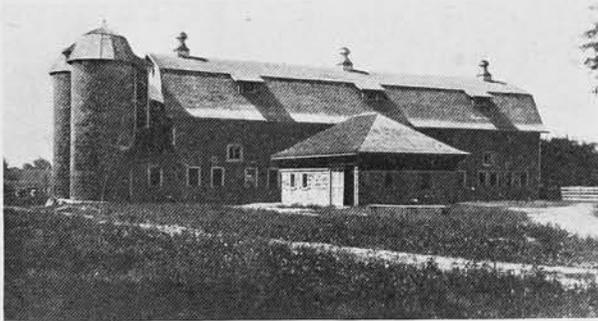
AN ALL TOO COMMON OCCURRENCE

cessive. Because of the high mortality rate of fire insurance companies at this time, protection was often uncertain, and it was difficult for a farmer to know whether he had any fire protection or not. As there was no adequate supervision of insurance companies and few regulations, it was possible for companies to include certain technicalities in their policies to avoid the payment of honest losses. At this time there were not enough gilt-edged securities, and no attractive oil stocks in sight, hence the insurance game offered an opportunity for unscrupulous promoters to secure large profits. Managements of many companies were often unacquainted with farm insurance, and had few facts or data which would enable them to establish this business on a sound basis. As a result of the many weaknesses prevalent in the then-existing system of fire insurance, many farmer-insurance associations were formed.

The first farmer-owned cooperative fire insurance company now actively operating was organized in Perth, N. Y., on March 1, 1853. It is now known as the "Fulton and Montgomery Counties Farm Mutual Fire Insurance Company." Twenty-nine similar associations were organized in the state within the next ten years.

The period 1869 to 1876 was one of enormous cooperative expansion of farmer-owned enterprises. These in-

cluded buying organizations, stores, grain elevators, creameries, grist mills, factories, and also banks and insurance companies. In the year 1873 it has been estimated that the business of these farmer organizations totaled over \$100,000,000 in the United States. Most of these organizations failed. The main reasons attributed to their failure, were a lack of a real vital need, and poor business management. In noting these failures it is also well



THE NIGHT BEFORE

to remember that large stock corporations in this country were also in their infancy at this time, and that their mortality rate was very high. Cooperative fire insurance companies are notable exceptions to the general rule of failures. Forty-two associations organized in New York State during the period 1873 to 1882 are in operation today.

TABLE I  
Cooperative Insurance Companies in Operation,  
January 1, 1923

Year Organized	Advance-premium	
	Assessment companies	companies
1853-1862 .....	29	1
1863-1872 .....	2	1
1873-1882 .....	41	1
1883-1892 .....	26	5
1893-1902 .....	21	20
1903-1912 .....	8	2
1913-1922 .....	8	1
Total.....	135	31

#### Grange Insurance Companies

It was about 1875 that the New York State Grange appointed a committee to take up the question of organizing fire insurance associations for the protection of its members. As a result of these investigations eleven grange associations were organized in the three years following. Seventeen other associations were organized during this same period, doubtless due in some degree to the influence of the grange associations.

At the present time there are twenty-eight grange companies operating in the state, which together have nearly 70,000 policyholders. These companies have the most selected risks, and are managed the most efficiently. This is shown by the fact that their fire losses from 1910 to 1922 averaged only \$2.09 per \$1,000 insurance, as compared with \$2.34 per \$1,000 insurance for the other farmer-owned companies. In comparing these losses it must be remembered that these companies are taken as a group, and that losses in individual companies of both groups vary considerably.

#### Central Organization of Cooperative Fire Insurance

In 1883 a central organization of cooperative fire insurance was formed. It was organized to protect the interests, growth, and general welfare of cooperative fire

insurance companies. During their early history, individual cooperative associations were subjected to the most severe competition. This is shown both in the adverse legislation passed during this period and by cases presented in court showing the many ways in which competitors tried to kill the farmer-owned companies. The farmers, however, knew that there was a definite service which could be performed, and they would not be subdued by oppressive competition. On January 1, 1923, the central organization had 98 member companies which together had 311,589 policies, and \$605,451,084 insurance. Its membership includes cooperative assessment companies and cooperative advance-premium companies.

The central organization does not attempt to dictate any policies of the individual companies, but its principal function is to look after problems that can best be handled by a state-wide organization. Its forty years of operation prove that this organization has rendered real service to its members, and has thoroly justified its existence.

#### Business Principles Emphasized in Farmers' Organizations

Many farmers' organizations have been criticized, and often justly, for their lack of adherence to principles emphasized in private business, or stock corporations. Farmer-owned insurance companies, however, show a rigid adherence to strict business principles, and these companies rank second to none in their sound business practices.

One of the chief advantages of farmer-owned fire insurance companies over the other types of insurance companies is the low expense of the business. Salaries and commissions constitute a large part of the expense of companies in which the business is obtained largely thru agents. The annual salaries and commissions of such companies in New York State during 1910 to 1922 averaged \$1.56 or over per \$1,000 insurance, while the average annual management expense of the farmer-owned companies, which have no commissions to pay, averaged \$0.42 per \$1,000 insurance for the same period.

In 1909, all cooperative insurance companies were brought under the direct control of the state department of insurance. Great benefits were derived in the standardization effected in the many different instruments and practices employed by these companies. This standardization affected policies, records, methods of premium payment, limitation of management expenses, and risks, and



THE MORNING AFTER

methods for making good any deficiency. The insolvency of a cooperative fire insurance company is impossible and not allowed. In case of deficiency, an assessment must be made by the directors to make it good. Farm risks are scattered, hence there is no danger of great conflagrations such as can occur in cities. A farmer can therefore feel perfectly safe in taking a policy from any cooperative farm life insurance company as it affords "absolute protection."



CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY CORNELL AGRICULTURAL CLUB

## Cornell Agricultural Clubs

By A. R. Mann

THE chief bond of interest among Cornellians is Cornell. Life at the University is the one experience common to them all, which they stand equally ready to recall with delight, and which they are ever willing to discuss with zest. The tie that binds former students to their Alma Mater is likely to remain unbroken throughout life and always to respond sensitively to a bit of suggestion or stimulation.

During recent years the alumni of Cornell have been aroused to an interest in the University to a degree not previously evident. With the organization of the Cornellian Council on the one hand, and the establishment at the University of an active alumni representative on the other, there were set in motion means of continuously reaching and informing alumni and other former students about the life and progress of the University. They have substituted, for occasional contact with Cornell, frequent and sustained contact, with resulting satisfaction to the former students and direct gains to the University. Advantages and pleasures of uncommon worth are bound up with these more intimate and sustained relationships.

While the Cornellian Council and the alumni representative exist to serve all former Cornellians, and do so to an ever-increasing degree, the former students of the College of Agriculture, because they are more widely separated from one another—particularly the great number who are engaged in farming—have shared less fully and directly in the contacts and associations. Both the Council and the alumni representative want to establish with these Cornellians as intimate relations as they are establishing with others, and they will cooperate in making this possible. In every county in New York, there are enough former students to constitute at least one strong Cornell club. Where such a club exists and is accessible, former students in agriculture should become members and add their strength and interest to that of the group. The larger group, composed of former students of all or many of the colleges, has a broader interest and makes possible more frequent gatherings and a larger number of visits or reports from the University.

It is recognized, however, that in many or most of the rural counties such clubs do not exist at present, due chiefly to a lack of aggressive leadership of some interested alumnus. To meet this need, which perhaps applies most largely to agricultural students, I should like to see one or more Cornell agricultural students' clubs organized in every rural county in the State. Such clubs need not be exclusive—it is better that they should not be. But since the agricultural students are likely to predominate, and the responsibility for whatever is done falls largely on them, I offer the suggestion to them especially.



The establishment of such clubs should not be difficult. The alumni representative, Foster M. Coffin, will lend the resources of his office and will provide many helpful suggestions for the organization and for the meetings or dinners which may be held. In addition, Mr. A. W. Gibson, of the staff of the College of Agriculture, who for three years has devoted a major part of his time to completing the former students' records of the College of Agriculture and who has established personal relations with a large body of our graduates and others, is prepared to cooperate directly. His office will provide the names and addresses of former students in any county or area, and will aid in issuing notices or in setting up the local clubs. There is abundant help available at the University to make simple the process of organization. An active local leadership is the chief requirement to be provided in each county or locality.

While there are advantages in having a formal organization, it is not essential that much machinery be created. A "continuation committee" to arrange the annual, quarterly, or monthly meetings, as may be desired, will do the job. There is no occasion for much expense or for large demands in time. For a comparatively small effort, our former students can enjoy frequent gatherings and close touch with the College and the University. Once the habit is established, it will not be easily broken.

Such clubs as I am suggesting, exist. Perhaps the best example is the Cornell Agricultural Club of Chautauqua County, composed of former regular and winter course

students and their families, with a few other interested friends of Cornell and of agriculture admitted by special election. This club was organized more than twelve years ago, and has, I understand, held frequent, usually monthly, meetings throughout this period. It is a very live organization and has many good times. It keeps in touch with the College by means of reports, and by utilizing at its meetings members of the staff of the College who chance to be working in the county or who find it convenient to meet with the club. Last September, President Farrand and the writer attended the annual summer field day and picnic of the club which was held in a most attractive spot near Jamestown. As a by-product of this gathering, the alumni of the University residing in and about Jamestown,

who have no organization, came together at a dinner in the evening to hear and greet the President. Agricultural students were largely represented in this gathering also. It was a most enjoyable day for all concerned. The Cornell Agricultural Club of Chautauqua County has learned how to do it, and it is an excellent example of what others can do if some one will take the leadership. There would be gains and satisfaction to the former students themselves, and to the State College of Agriculture and the University, if such clubs existed in all the counties of the State. I hope to see many such clubs of agricultural students established. Mr. Gibson would like to hear from those who want to know how to proceed.

## Season, Reason and Lime

By H. O. Buckman

**W**HILE the problems confronting our extension specialists are in large degree cyclic in nature, changing as the year rolls on its way, certain questions seem always in order. For the agronomist the lime problem is of necessity an urgent one in almost all sections of the State and the query, "What time of year should lime be applied" is heard at every turn.

This is a difficult question to answer categorically since a recommendation made to an individual must be specific



**Lime should be applied just before the seed-bed is established and thoroughly mixed with the soil as the land is fitted**

and yet must hinge not only upon certain scientific principles, but also upon the soil and crop conditions of the individual making the query. It might be well, therefore, to enquire into the more important factors involved in satisfactorily answering such a question.

From the practical standpoint lime is added to alleviate acidity and to furnish calcium as a nutrient. The direct effect of such an addition upon the physical nature of a soil is a minor feature because the applications are generally too small to influence granulation and because the form of lime used to the greatest extent in New York, namely limestone, has little effect in this direction. Obviously the most rapid and efficacious means of neutralizing soil acidity and alleviating the harmful influences that usually accompany it would be to mix the neutralizing agent with the medium. This is a fundamental principle in any chemical process.

As a consequence the "contact action" of lime is always emphasized in practical discussions, giving rise to the

dictum—"Where possible always mix the lime, of whatever form, with the surface four or five inches of soil." In further support of this recommendation it has been shown from certain experiments at the New York State College of Agriculture that lime left on the soil surface, while it becomes soluble rather readily, is lost in the drainage water without materially reducing the acidity of the strata through which it has passed. It seems, therefore, that the maximum influence from lime may be obtained only when the neutralizing agent is brought as quickly and intimately in contact with the soil as possible. In practice this means that lime is best applied just before the seed bed is to be established and disked or harrowed thoroughly into the soil as land is fitted.

Once the principle that lime efficiency is a practical issue is accepted, it is immediately apparent that the time of application should be controlled by the rotation. In a rotation such as corn, oats or barley, clover and timothy, the lime may be applied just ahead of the spring grain. If winter wheat should be used in such a sequence, a fall application with the wheat would be in order since it is always a distinct advantage to add lime as near to the clover as possible. Without going farther into the question it seems that the main considerations in liming are to favor the legume, if such a crop is grown, and to obtain the maximum neutralizing influence by mixing the lime thoroughly with the soil.

While the explanations as above developed indicate that time of year is not of vital consideration in liming soils, it is well to note that the application is limited in most cases to two seasons—Spring and Fall. As far as the ultimate influence of lime is concerned there seems to be little preference but the practical and economic features must receive their due. In general the favor leans slightly towards fall liming. The fields are usually in better condition at this time, not only for spreading but for incorporating the lime as well. If limestone is used its immediate contact action is intensified by the winter changes. This is important when the lime precedes a clover seeding. What is more important, however, the roads are usually better for hauling at that season, especially in the hill country and the period for drawing and applying the lime is less rushed. Offset these advantages as best you can, the principles as already set up must stand. The cultivated crops of the rotation and the position of the legume in such a sequence must determine when and where the lime is applied to the land.

# The Vision

By Grace Austin Powell

UNCLE REMUS said: "And den Bro' Terrapin he clim' de tree!" The little boy cried, "How could he, Uncle Remus? Terrapins can't climb trees!" "Chile," said Uncle Remus, "he was hard put to it, and 'bleeged to climb!" So came the Home Bureau! Thousands of rural women, eager for help in home making, longing for the opportunity to give largely of their own abilities—just 'bleeged to climb!

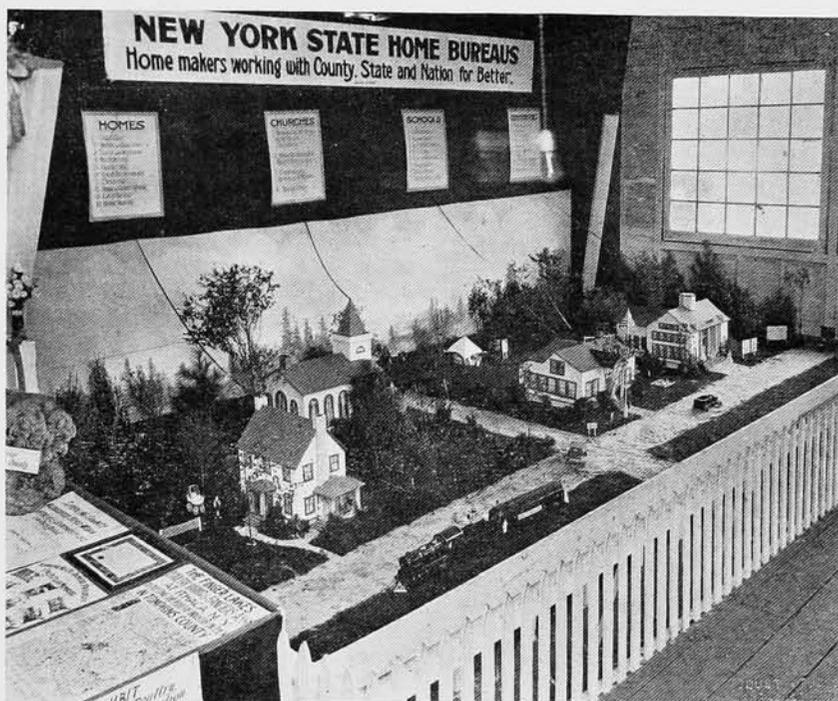
The New York State Home Bureau idea is well known now throughout the Union — 36 counties, as well as three large cities organized for the carrying out of extension work given by the State College of Agriculture under the Smith-Lever Act — organized with local committee women in each county and city "to warn, to comfort and command," and to make a link in the chain joining the great field of workers to Uncle Sam. This field of workers numbers today more than thirty thousand women, living in over one thousand organ-

ized rural communities in the State. A beautiful tale could be told of artistic and literary abilities, found in many a farm kitchen, of the songs and stories as well as the real leadership which the Home Bureau has brought into being,—but that's another story!

All organizations, as well as all individuals, need a vision of what may be if the future be assured. So we of the Home Bureau have today visions of wholesome country living, within efficient and satisfactory homes, of a right-minded community life, where our children may grow to well-rounded manhood and womanhood. There lies a long road ahead to reach this vision of living, a road along which our Home Bureaus are today travelling with many a "Hill of Difficulty" to climb, many a "Giant Despair" to encounter, many lions in the pathway, yet always a gallant army. All have seen the vision, all are working to bring it to be a reality.

And what has been done? Everybody realizes that certain things must enter or re-enter into country life if the right sort of people continue to live in the country on the farms. The average so-called rural play gives great amusement to the audience by featuring the singing school, the husking bee, the apple-paring, and the quilting party. All of these were re-creation, a stimulus to community spirit, and a boon to country life. We cannot go back to

these pleasures owing to changing conditions, but the spirit of play, and the joy of getting together, may come again to our lonely roads. There are splendid agencies at the college and elsewhere ready to lend a hand, but it has been the privilege of the Home Bureau in hundreds of localities to lead the way, just because it could act as an organization of the people concerned. So we have placed Recreation among the foremost projects of the Home Bureau organization.



A HOME BUREAU EXHIBIT

Taking advantage of the present vogue of pageantry and recognizing its value, during the past year several Home Bureaus planned historical and agricultural pageants for the county fairs, the cast in each case embracing hundreds of rural people, and the pageants being witnessed by thousands more.

The "Little Theatre" movement has been heartily favored and well received at several county fairs. Community houses have sprung up in many neighborhoods, and many more are on the way. In these fortunate places, the boys and girls, as well as their fathers and mothers, need no longer mourn—"All dressed up and no wheres to go!" The neighbors, young and old, can gather to laugh and dance and "re-create." There's a place to play, and so often with the place comes the inclination, even to tired country folks.

Community picnics are not so new, but the Home Bureau has simply tried for more and better ones. Has every picnic you attended ended with the words, "A good time was had by all?" That means a real Home Bureau picnic with a real program tucked in somewhere.

What is the Home Bureau doing to bring better health to rural folks? It is represented upon the State committee on rural health recently appointed by the Governor, but that committee has just begun to work.

The State College for the past two years has thru its specialists and the leaders of the communities given to the field simple lessons regarding the prevention of colds, and also helps in understanding ordinary rules of hygiene.

The nutrition work has given in the same manner, lessons in food selection the learning of the family dietary, and valuable lessons in "keeping fit." There is splendid co-operation with the State Department of Health. The beginnings are small and the plans for the future great.

The Home Bureau plans for household management are working out as a help to the health of the farm woman in particular, just as the bulletins prepared long ago by Martha Van Rensselaer have been a boon to hundreds of over-worked home makers. The Home Bureau is today reaching out for every plan for the betterment of rural health and counts none of its projects more important.

What has the Home Bureau as an organization done for better schools in the country? Ask the communities all over the State who see the children happily eating a hot lunch at noon, instead of the orthodox sandwich, pickle, and piece of pie. Look for the improved school grounds, the swings for play, the real interest in keeping up the standard of the school shown by thousands of Home Bureau mothers. One Home Bureau has been instrumental in having home exhibits added to the curriculum of one school. Several counties have used their Home Bureau organizations in securing school nurses and dentists. And what of the famous Committee of 21? In one thousand communities help has been given, for, as an organization, we have been represented by three members of the committee, believe in its sincerity, and approve of what it has accomplished. Better rural schools are bound to come, and we need them in our day and generation.

What has the Home Bureau been doing to bring the joy of books to the farm home? Can we give to that home—

"A glorious court, where hourly they converse,  
With old sages and philosophers?"

Chemung County last year established the first county library in New York State. The county supervisors made the appropriation on the provision that the Home Bureau should be represented further, and that the deposit stations for book distribution and collection of which there were nineteen in operation, should be supervised by Home Bureau members. Travelling libraries are being used in eight counties, and reading circles are numerous.

And what about the county fairs? Have the Home Bureaus changed our vision of balloons, sticky slabs of molasses candy, wailing children, tired out mothers, and the din of fakirs crying out their wares?

In many counties the tired little children are cared for in nurseries, well furnished, and in charge of careful and competent helpers. The babies have their cribs for a nap, and the mothers are free to go about for a good time. A "Better Babies" contest was held in two counties, and many a mother found that a prize baby need not necessarily possess curling hair and lashes, but must be up to weight. She was told what to do to have her baby gain a 100% mark and went away a wiser woman. Many milk

bars have become a feature of the fairs, thanks to the Home Bureaus. There are many reasons for their popularity. The milk is cold and it is pure. Also, there's another reason. A small boy in Nassau County standing in line for his eighth glass was beamed upon by the fair "bar maid." "Sonny, you love milk, don't you," she said. "Yes, I like it pretty well," said the boy, calmly. "But you've had eight cups!" "Well," replied the little fellow, "It's the only thing here for five cents!"

For the first time this year the state fair commission recognized the County Home Bureau as an agricultural organization and appropriated \$2,000.00 to provide for Home Bureau exhibits. On eight weeks' notice nine counties put on educational exhibits which were a credit to the Home Bureau organization.

These details have told but a part of the work of the Home Bureaus of the State. Rural churches long closed have been opened. Community choruses and newspapers have been supported. The good mothers and housekeepers are all giving of their ability and unselfish thought to the problems of the world's larger housekeeping.

The real meaning of the Home Bureau lies in the words of the beautiful creed, written by Dr. Ruby Green Smith, the creed which hangs today upon the wall in thousands of rural homes and which is looked to daily for inspiration by thousands of women:

"To maintain the highest ideals of home life; to count children the most important of crops; to so mother them that their bodies may be sound, their minds clear, their spirits happy, and their characters generous, to place service above comfort; to let loyalty to high purposes silence discordant notes; to let neighborliness supplant hatreds; to be discouraged never; to lose self in generous enthusiasms; to extend to the less fortunate a helping hand; to believe one's community may become the best of communities; and to cooperate with others for the common ends of a more abundant home and community life."

And the creed says also:

I offer help toward a better and a broader country life. I give to rural women opportunity for growth and for service. I offer my help in working for the next generation, that it may be fitted to meet the world and that the world may be safer for its dwelling place.

I give to the tired eyes of many a woman the light of youth with its vision of the ideal.

I am the Home Bureau.

## Let It Slide

Let the howlers howl, and the growlers growl, and the prowlers prowl,  
And the gee-gaws go it

Beyond the night there is plenty of light, everything is all right,  
And I know it.

—Anonymous.



## The Cornell Countryman

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Incorporated 1914

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Ithaca, New York

April, 1924

**A** GAIN the old order has changed, giving way to the new, and the incoming board has had scarce time to become oriented before the April issue goes to press. Experience is a forceful teacher, enthusiasm a willing one, and a happy combination of the two is the best guarantee of a fruitful year, together, that we can offer. The past year has been from most angles uniformly successful and we can do little better than to follow in the footsteps already laid out for us. That we take such a trail neither blindly nor inadvisably is evidenced by occasional letters of criticism—good or bad—which it has been the good fortune of past editors to receive. Such letters are always assured of a welcome, of careful consideration, and of a personal answer in so far as we are able to give one.

Of course we have a few ideas of our own about the management of THE COUNTRYMAN, particularly about the type of articles which our readers consider most helpful. We believe in articles of a practical and a not too general nature on subjects connected with the management of the farm or of the community of which our readers are a part. Then, too, the former students' notes department, carrying news nowhere else obtainable, is to be kept at full strength, and an attempt made to eliminate the small inaccuracies which have upon occasions slipped in that section. The CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN, containing news gathered about the Ag campus, has reached its expansive limit for it can not increase in size without decreasing the quality of notes found therein.

More plans we have, but as actions speak louder than

words and fate seems to be especially apt at upsetting the plans of the uninitiated, we are diving into the work ahead without more ado, and with but one additional resolution—to get the issue out on time—which is by all odds the most important decision we've made thus far.

**G**OOD pictures are as necessary to the success of popular publications as good rains are to the development of farm crops. In both cases the ground is but illy covered and dry without them.

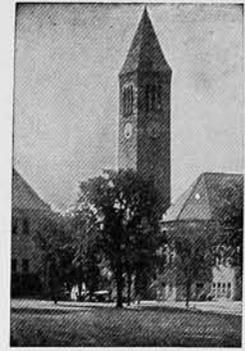
A picture, in order to be good, must have several qualities. It must be clear and in focus, with no sunspots, or streaks across the face of the print. Then, too, the subject portrayed must be one which is seasonable and will arouse general interest. For this reason babies of all kinds, children of most, and grown-ups engaged in a typical farming operation, make the best subjects for the camera of the amateur photographer.

And what connection has this to farming? We admit the implication but like the famous Instant Postum "There's a reason." We have a hunch you would like to see such pictures in THE COUNTRYMAN, so we're frankly asking you to help us out. Furthermore, we'll meet you half-way, we are willing to pay for the help to the extent of a dollar for every picture that we are able to use. Better dust off the old camera, load it up, and take a few snaps of the spring plowing before you forget.

**M**OST any one of the readers of THE COUNTRYMAN will testify to the fact that one of the first things you look at after fishing the paper out of the morning mail is the former student notes department. And to be even more specific, you look at that particular section which deals with the class with which you are most familiar. Does it not give you a distinct thrill to read about the life work, or even about trivial incidents connected with the life of some person who was numbered among your associates at college. He may be thousands of miles away, and perhaps has not been heard from in several years, but that little bit of news is like a wizard—it brings back in an instant many happy memories. The news may be just what you expected from him, or it may be unusual, but at any rate, it is good to hear about him again.

Did you ever stop to think that he would be just as happy to hear about you? And do you realize that the purpose of the former student note department is only realized when it can act as such a bond between you and him? And further than that, do you realize that the only first hand way in which we can hear about you is from you yourself.

Now, then, we have a request to make—not for ourselves, but for the sake of that college associate and friend of yours who is many miles away and who has lost track of you—will you not write us and tell us about yourself? We are putting that same request to him for your sake. Won't you take your pen in hand and renew old acquaintances?



## Former Student Notes

An alumni directory, giving the addresses and occupations of the former four-year students of the New York State College of Agriculture has recently been published. A copy is to be mailed to each former student listed in the directory for whom an address is available. Due to pressure of work in the college mailing room at the present time it will be a few weeks before the complete list can be sent out. However, if any of the former students have use for a copy before it is received, one will be sent immediately on application to the Mailing Room, College of Agriculture.

'89 B.S.A.—Hoxie W. Smith is in the employ of the Borden's Farm Products Co., as a district superintendent. His address is Savona, N. Y.

'92 B.S.A.—Furman L. Mulford is with the United States Dep't of Agriculture. His work deals largely with landscape design. His address is 2552 Tunlow Rd., Washington.

'94 W.C.—Frank M. Bartram is a landscape architect, living at Kennett Square, Penna.

'02 Sp.—Henry H. Albertson is farming at Burlington, N. J. His main standby is the 160 acres which he has in fruit. Besides that he has 380 acres under cultivation on his two farms.

'05 B.S.A.—R. C. Simpson, with his brother is operating a 360-acre farm, Florida. A large part of this acreage orchard, and nursery in Monticello, is in pecan nurseries. He also has an extensive farm at Pecan City, Ga., which is almost wholly given over to the raising of pecans.

'05 B.S.A.—J. G. Halpin is professor of Poultry Husbandry at the University of Wisconsin. He is doing experimental work with poultry. His address is Poultry department, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

'07 M.S.A., '09 Ph.D.—Charles F. Clark has been doing investigation work along agricultural lines with the

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experience, sympathetic understanding of the viewpoint of farmers, ability to analyze with clarity complex situations which require attention, a direct, forceful, and fearless presentation of ideas, and a genius for organization and administration which is most unusual. While the promotion of a substantial agricultural extension service, combining the college and the county agent activities, has had first claim on his thought and energy, he has identified himself in helpful ways with all the larger agricultural movements in the State. Time will reveal more fully his solid contributions to the advancement of the cooperative movement among farmers.

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ence been confined to New York. There has been recognition throughout the nation of his progressive leadership in the promotion of extension service.

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A. R. MANN.

bureau of Plant Industry, at Washington, since his graduation. His address is Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

'08 B.S.—Royal Gilkey is teaching in the Ithaca High School. His home address is 701 Hector Street, Ithaca, N. Y.

'09 B.S.—Victor I. Safro is an Entomologist employed by the American Cyanamid Co. Mail will reach him at 511 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

'11 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Warren C. Funk announce the birth of a son, Phillips Brooks, on January 18.

'11 B.S.—Dr. E. W. Benjamin has written a book, "Marketing of Poultry Products." As Doctor Benjamin is manager of the Pacific Egg Producers' Association and has done much research in marketing, he is well qualified to write on such a subject.

'12 B.S., '22 Ph.D.—F. A. Pearson has returned to Ithaca after spending six months in Washington on special work for the Secretary of Agriculture.

'12 B.S.A.—William L. Cavert is a farm management extension specialist for the Minnesota Extension Division of the University of Minnesota. His address is University Farm, St. Paul.

'12 B.S.—G. W. Kuchler is successfully raising "Kukla" apples at La Grangeville, N. Y.

'12 Sp.—Frank E. Strong is now farm superintendent at the Bingham-

ton State Hospital. The farm has over 1,300 acres which is given over to grain, hay, and general garden truck. Also a large herd of pure Holstein cows are kept on the place. Mr. Strong says that the net profit on the place for 1923 was \$29,000. His address is Hospital Station, Binghamton, N. Y.

'13 B.S.—On February 25, E. Victor Underwood, who is secretary of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, spoke to a radio audience from the broadcasting station at Schenectady, on the subject "A Comparison of Farm Methods of New York State, with Those of the Pacific Coast." His headquarters are at the College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y.

'13 B.S.—Herbert M. Sherwin is with Life Savers Sweets, Ltd., at Slough Bucks, Slough, England.

'13 B.S.—Maurice ("Buck") Rothstein was married on February 1 to Miss Aline Kelly, daughter of Mrs. Rose A. Kelly, of New York. They left for Europe the next day on a honeymoon trip.

'13 B.S.—L. W. Crittenden is director of the New York State School of Agriculture at Cobleskill, N. Y. His address is 5 Clinton Circle, Cobleskill.

'13 B.S.—F. C. Shaw is farm manager of the Knollwood Farm at Port Chester, where 100 pure bred Guernsey cattle are kept. Previous to that he was superintendent of the famous Langwater Farms in North Eaton, Mass., where over a quarter of a million dollars worth of cattle were sold in one day at a disposal auction sale. His address is Port Chester, N. Y.

'14 B.S.—Herman C. Knandel was one of the speakers in the radio broadcast program at Pennsylvania State College, on February 25. He spoke about the 1924 chick crop.

'14 W.C.—R. Argood is in charge of the poultry department of the Norfolk County Agricultural School at Walpole, Mass.

'14 B.S.—Arnold E. Davis has a 150-acre general farm at Livonia, N. Y. On that farm he has an accredited purebred Holstein herd under federal supervision.

'15 B.S.—H. S. Gabriel returned to his position in the National Institute at Washington after spending the first term in graduate work at Cornell. During the term Mr. Gabriel gave a course in transportation, in the department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management.

'16 B.S.—Announcement was made recently of the marriage of William D. Chappell to Miss Myrtle E. Wor-

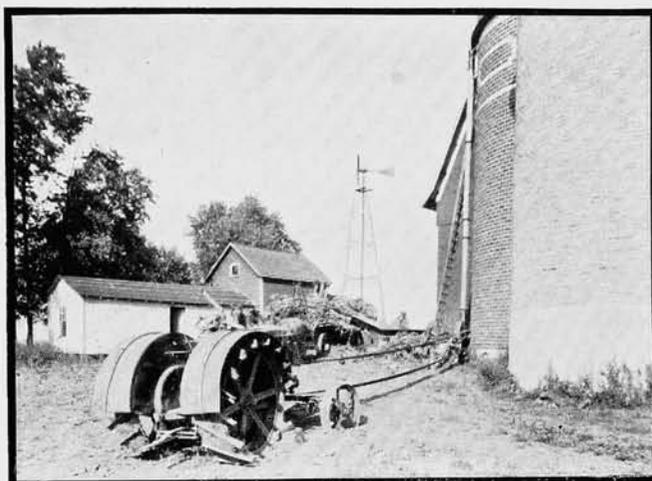
rell of Philadelphia. The couple are now at home at 4939 Hazel Avenue, Philadelphia, Penna.

'16 B.S.—L. E. Gubb ("Larry"), one time varsity track man, is the district manager for the Philco Battery Company at Buffalo. His address is 417 Lafayette Building.

'16 B.S.—Gustave J. Noback is a member of the staff of the Medical College of Virginia. He is the head

of the department of Anatomy. After leaving Cornell, he went to the University of Minnesota, where he received his A. M. and Ph.D. degrees. A son, Richard Noback was born to Mr. and Mrs. Noback on November 7, 1923.

'16 B.S.—W. S. Oles, of Delhi, is serving the public as postmaster and in private life is interested in insurance. When we asked "Si" when he



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was married and how many children he had, he said that he had two boys, but he'd forgotten just when he did get married.

'16 B.S.—At the meeting of the North Atlantic Section of the American Association of University Women, held in New Haven, Conn., Cornell was represented by Mrs. Paul L. White, who was once Helen Van Keuren.

'17 B.S.—R. S. Parker is the agricultural representative of the National Lime Association for the New England District and is located at 360 Worthington St., Springfield, Massachusetts.

'17 B.S.—DeWitt U. Dunham, and Cleon L. Dunham '17 are running a 200-acre farm at Lebanon, N. Y. It is principally devoted to dairy work besides producing some grain and hay.

'17 B.S.—H. J. ("Red") Evans has been with the Niagara Sprayer Co. for the past three years. His address is Mineola, L. I.

'17 B.S.—Clifford O. Henry is Captain in the United States Marine Corps. He is commanding the eighth company of the fifth regiment. Address him at Canandaigua, Rural Delivery.

'18 B.S.—H. K. Cosline is teaching agriculture in the high school at Forestville, N. Y.

'18 B.S.—Alfred E. Emerson, Jr., now an associate professor of zoology at the University of Pittsburgh, is a member of an exploring party in Haiti. He intends to study the habits of termites, or white ants.

'19 B.S.—F. L. Manning, of Otisville, is instructing in agriculture at the New Jersey State Agricultural College.

'19 B.S.—Francis E. Quick is the New York State Representative for the American Oven and Machine Co., of Chicago. His address is Room 819, 342 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

'19 B.S.—Russell R. Drake is in the employ of the Southern Sierra Power Co. He is at present at Tonopah, Nevada, as cashier of the Nevada California Power Co., which is an associated company. His address is drawer E, Tonopah.

'19 B.S.—Edwin R. Hoskins has had an interesting lot of experience since leaving college. His first year was spent at West Virginia Wesleyan College, teaching vocational agriculture. He has been in the Cornell Demonstration Agricultural School at Trumansburg for a year, and he is now an instructor in the department of Rural Education. His farm near Auburn is tenanted out. His address is Trumansburg.

'19 B.S.—Harlo P. Beals is farm bu-

reau agent, located at Cooperstown, N. Y.

'20 W.C.—C. H. Palmer is working with pedigreed Rhode Island red chicks, and he is also doing some trapnesting. His address is New Haven, Vt.

'20 B.S.—Alvord A. Baker is proving that a graduate of the college of Agriculture is a very versatile person. He is doing bookkeeping, running store, and scaling lumber for the Hammond Lumber Co., at Samoa, California.

'20 B.S.—S. B. Duffy was in Ithaca during Farmers' Week. He seemed to be interested in Ag. subjects in spite of the fact that he is working for the Four Wheel Drive Truck, in Clintonville, Wisconsin.

'20 B.S.—J. S. Earl is running a farm at Unadilla.

'20 B.S.—John H. Clark has been supervisor of agriculture for the past two years in the Falls-Avirfield Vocational School at Mill City, Pennsylvania.

'20 B.S.—P. D. Rupert ("Phil"), employed by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, is on inspection service in the South. We understand that "Phil" has a crew of several men under him.

'20 W.C.—LeRoy Wilcox is trapnesting and pedigreeing white leghorns on his farm at Speonk, L. I. He has pens at the contests being carried on at Vineland and Westwood, N. J., and at Quincy, Ill.

'21 B.S.—Elizabeth L. Wolff is now

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'21 B.S., '22 B.S.—Luther C. Kirkland and Mrs. Kirkland ("Betty" Brewster '22) have just moved to Adams, New York, where Mr. Kirkland intends to manage the large farm owned by William A. Mather. Since graduation, Mr. Kirkland has been an instructor in the department of Farm Practice, at the college, and both he and his wife will be greatly missed.

'21 Ex.—Walter S. Yordon is in the United States Army, located with the Headquarters of the Special Troops, Hawaiian Division, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

'21 B.S.—T. T. Buckley of Cambridge, N. Y., former varsity crew captain, is now manager of a coal and lumber business there.

'21 B.S.—"Al" and "Dave" Perrine are working their 130-acre orchard at Centralia, Ill. In the latest Wiley Publishers Bulletin, they are reported to be using a much improved spraying tower of their own invention.

'21 B.S.—Ruby Odell, who is assistant dietitian at the General Hospital at Rochester, was in Ithaca for a short time last month. Ruby is getting the wandering fever and is contemplating a change in occupation next year.

'21 B.S.—Raymond B. Mead is District Sales Manager of the Syracuse Washing Machine Corporation and is located at 5 Paul Street, Taunton, Massachusetts. His district consists of six counties in Massachusetts and one in Rhode Island.

'22 B.S.—Maceo A. Thomas has left his position at the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, and has moved to Baltimore, Md., where he is teaching physics. His new address is 2141 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore.

'22 W.C.—Stanley W. Smith is keeping a large number of Italian bees on his farm at Rodman, Jefferson Co.

'22 B.S.—Harold F. Little is a rating inspector with the New York Fire Insurance Rating Organization, Syracuse division. His permanent forwarding address is 60 South Street, Addison, N. Y.

'22 Ph.D.—F. S. Harris has been made president of Brigham Young School, the Mormon Institution at Provo, Utah.

'22 B.S.—Irving J. Martwick has left his farming to take a position as inspector for the Retail Credit Co., of New York City. His main job is the investigation of the finances of individuals, dealers and corporations.

'22 B.S.—"Jack" Pope has been promoted to the general managership of all the farms of the United States Gypsum Company. He will be located in Chicago eventually, but his present address is Oakfield, N. Y.

'22 Ph.D.—F. A. Carlson, who is teaching geology at Ohio State University, spent several months last fall in Brazil where he made a survey of the most important agricultural regions. He visited the Lavras Agricultural College which is located in the coffee belt of that country.

'22 B.S.—W. J. Kuhrt is working in the Division of Agricultural Cooperation of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

'22 B.S.—Elizabeth Pratt spent the week end in Ithaca recently. "Betty" is working in the Christadora settlement house in New York, and studying dramatics as a side line.

'22 B.S.—J. O. Eastlack was married to Miss Marguerite Smith, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke, at Woodbury, New Jersey, on Lincoln's birthday. "Joe" is assistant manager of a general lumber, feed and coal business at Millica Hill.

'23 B.S.—Jackson S. White, of Ma-

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chias, who is the Junior Extension Worker in Nassau County, is engaged to Ethel Robens, Syracuse, '22, of Poland, New York.

'23 B.S.—Malcolm E. Smith, of Rochester, is expecting to return to Cornell to take up work in the Graduate School in the near future.

'23 B.S.—W. G. Robens, of Poland, is a practicing veterinary in the community around Poland and is also working on the home farm.

'23 B.S.—Don T. Woods, in his last letter east wrote from Cascade Locks, Oregon.

'23 B.S.—H. A. Weaver, of Findley Lake, has recently left the Inlet Valley Farms, Ithaca, where he has been since graduation, to go home for an indefinite period.

'23 B.S.—E. A. Gauntt has recently become county club leader in Morris County, New Jersey. He has formerly been located in Middlesex County.

'23 B.S.—Lowry T. Mead, Jr., is now associated with the Public Service Corporation of Newark. His address is 364 Berwick Street, Orange, New Jersey.

'23 B.S.—R. B. Farnham is planting foreman of the landscape department for the Farr nurseries, at Wyomissing, Pa. His address is Kiellington, Pa.

'23 W.C.—George Durkee is in partnership with his father on a 156-acre general and dairy farm at Lima.

'23 B.S.—Helen P. Jackson is a Roentgenologist, or in simpler words, an X-ray specialist. Her address is 46 Church Street, Cortland, N. Y.

'23 W.C.—Hans Weiss is a probation officer. His address is 4 Cedar Street, Boston, Mass.

'23 B.S.—William H. Davies is with the Ralston-Purina Company of St. Louis. "Bill's" headquarters are at Paterson, N. J., where he is selling the well known Purina "chows."

'23 B.S.—Clarence J. Little is operating his father's four hundred acre dairy farm at Sussex, New Jersey. They are keeping a herd of fifty cows.

'23 B.S.—Glenn E. Bretch is teaching vocational agriculture in the high school at Clymer, N. Y.

'23 B.S.—George Burroughs and Wright Johnson are helping Dwight Decker, Ex. '23, manage the Ahwaga Hotel Corporation at Owego. The corporation recently acquired the Owego Hotel, which it is running in conjunction with the Ahwaga. It is reported that Wright makes a capable assistant chef. George until recently was running the Hiawatha farm,

which supplies Owego with fresh produce.

'23 B.S.—Maria Seguin was married on March 8, to Professor John Bentley of the Forestry department.

'23 B.S.—"Mac" Smith is doing grad work in Pomology. He hopes to take a position in the near future.

'23 B.S.—William ("Bill") Wigsten has just returned from a very extensive tour of the western states. When asked if he would not submit a little personal material concerning his trip, for use in this department, he modestly refused. From reliable sources, however, we have learned that Bill knows a little more about apples and the Hood River Valley, and also general conditions on the Pacific Ocean than he did before leaving Cornell. But the old farm at Horseheads finally gained the upper hand, and he is back "on the farm."

'24 B.S.—J. C. Huttar is assisting in the poultry department while working for his doctor's degree.

'24 Ex.—S. D. Stone is with the Quaker Oats Company of New York. His address is 300 State Street, Flushing, N. Y.

'25 Ex.—Harriet M. Lohr was married to Richard C. Jones of Philadelphia, on February 23. They will reside at Philadelphia.

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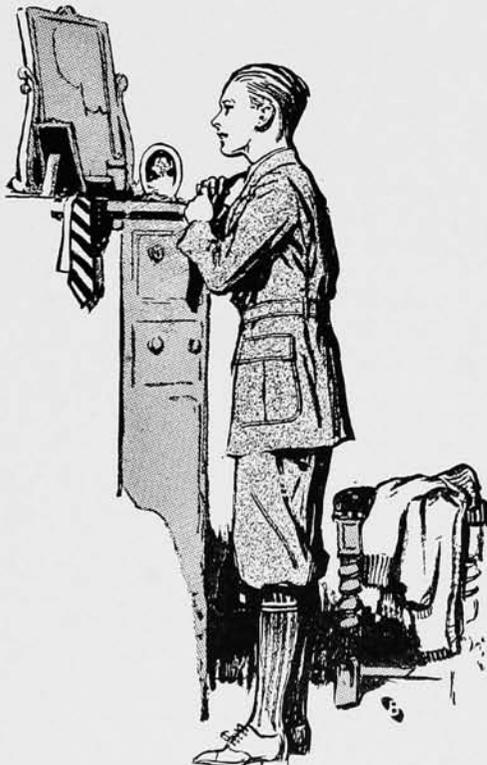
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## MISS VAN RENSSELAER SPEAKS AT FRIGGA FYLGAE LUNCHEON

### Gives a Few Pertinent Facts About History of Domecon

At the Frigga Fylgae luncheon held on March 15 in domecon, Miss Van Rensselaer gave an interesting talk on the history of domecon at Cornell. She said that the school of home economics had its beginning in the publication of popular bulletins for homemakers and that this interest in the problems of women in their home has been maintained, and the development of extension activities has paralleled the development of courses for students resident at the university.

In 1900 the Reading Course for Farmer's Wives was begun. Two bulletins were sent out "Saving Steps", and "Household Sanitation." In 1901 the enrollment for the reading course rose to 6,000. In 1904 the first winter course in home economics was held, the lectures being given by twenty representatives from other institutions, and also the first Cornell Study Clubs for farm women were organized.

### Department Formed

1905 found Miss VanRensselaer giving a two-hour course in home economics, and 1907 witnessed the installation of the department of home economics and of Miss Rose as assistant instructor. The top floor of Roberts, which included an attic laboratory, two offices, and the large central hall space, was given over to this new venture.

The first home economics staff consisted of two instructors, and part time services of one clerk and one stenographer who had charge of both the extension and academic work. The first students were forty women from the Arts college who took a survey course open to all students. The first courses offered were three in foods, one in household management, and one in sanitation.

### First Class Graduated

In 1909 the first homemaker's conference was held in connection with Farmers' Week. In 1911 a bill introduced into the legislature asking for an appropriation of \$154,000 for a home economics building, was granted and work on the building was begun. Also the first class was graduated from the department of home economics. It consisted of three women. One of these young women at present owns two cafeterias in Washington and manages a third; another holds a position in the university hospital in Atlanta, and the third is a homemaker. Two professorships were established and were the first ever granted by Cornell University to women.

In 1912 the home economics building was opened in February, on the first day of Farmers' Week. Although the cafeteria was still incomplete it

was used to provide food for 1,200 to 1,500 persons during the week.

During 1914 the first Home Bureau was established and the first extension specialist was appointed. The reading course for the farm home had an enrollment of 40,000 and the Cornell Study Clubs numbered 98.

During 1919 the department of home economics became the School of Home Economics and the Agricultural Council voted to recommend to the trustees of Cornell University the creation of a New York State College of Home Economics.

At present this bill is before the state legislature and if passed this year's seniors will be the first ones to receive a degree from the New York State College of Home Economics.

## FLORICULTURE SOCIETY HOLDS INITIATION BANQUET

### Prof. Nehrling, National President, Goes to Cleveland Flower Show

The local chapter of Pi Alpha Xi, national honorary floriculture fraternity, held its initiation banquet on Tuesday evening, February 26, at Forest Home Inn. The initiates were Professor R. W. Curtis, J. E. Coykendall '25, A. M. Funnell '25, and R. B. Henn '27. Professor A. H. Nehrling presided over the ceremonies, and Professor A. C. Beal and A. W. W. Sands gave short talks concerning the aims of the organization. After the banquet the officers of the local chapter were elected for the coming year. A. M. Funnell was unanimously elected president and J. E. Coykendall, secretary and treasurer.

Professor Nehrling is the national president of the fraternity and in that capacity will journey to Cleveland for the installation of several new chapters during the National Flower Show which is to be held in that city from March 28 to April 7. At that time the following men will be initiated into the Cornell chapter of the fraternity: M. Bloy '20, L. C. Corbett '90, A. C. Hottes '13, K. T. Lau '21, E. T. Ludwig '16, F. L. Mulford '93, R. Muller '16, R. H. Patch '15, E. S. Shaw '14, C. L. Thayer, L. H. Vaughan '03, E. C. Volz '08, E. I. Wilde '08, R. F. Wilcox '04-'06, W. P. Woodcock '20. The initiation will be held at the Hollenden Hotel on Wednesday, April 2 and will be followed by a banquet.

## BIG GAME HUNTERS

Professor H. H. Whetzel of the plant pathology department and Doctor Frank D. Kern of Penn State are planning a real hunt in Porto Rico this summer. They plan to leave here immediately following the close of the term and will spend at least two months hunting fungi there.

## INTERNATIONAL AG BANQUET HELD AT COSMOPOLITAN CLUB

### Dean Lipman and Dean Mann Talk— Student Chefs Prepare Varied Menu

On Saturday evening, March 1, 1924, the International Agricultural Society held its third annual banquet at the Cornell Cosmopolitan Club. An informal reception was held for Dean J. G. Lipman, of Rutgers College. Following this, "Les" Hawthorn, president of the society, introduced P. G. Krishna, grad, as the toastmaster. After a brief response by Krishna, the banquet was served. The menu consisted of various foreign dishes prepared by different members of the society. During the banquet, there was an increasing demand for "Adam's Ale" due not to the inexperience of the young chefs but to the inexperience of those attending the banquet unskilled in eating the curried foods of the Orient. The menu was as follows:

American Fruit Cocktail  
Borsch (Russian Soup)  
Hindu Chicken Curry  
Chinese Roast Pork  
Siamese Vegetables  
Salade Internationale  
Filipino Leche Flan (Pudding)  
Cafe Noir

### Dean Lipman Speaks

Dean J. G. Lipman followed this by an address on "Land Problems As a Factor in Agricultural Production" He showed how originally the land problem was a local one, but with the growth of industry and the concentration of populations in cities, and the consequent ever-increasing food supply of the cities, the land problem had become a national one. The change did not stop here, however, because some nations have continued to develop industrially until now their agricultural operations are of very minor importance. This means that they have to depend on other countries for their raw products. He used as an example how the present program of the British Empire to make itself entirely independent of other nations for its cotton supply, would, if it materialized, affect the land problem in the southern states. By this example and others he illustrated how any change in the program of one part of the world usually affects several other countries, and the land problems of at least one, and so the whole matter is now of international importance.

### Dean Mann Concludes Program

Then Dean A. R. Mann gave a short talk emphasizing the work done by the society in the College, and the gain which American students might make by taking a more active interest in its affairs, and the similar gain which foreign students can make by with their associations here.

### CITY YOUNGSTERS CHUCKLE AS BUGS ARE PICTURED

All Agree That Nature's Circus Beats  
All Other Shows

Fourteen hundred very small persons, chuckling and gurgling, filled the auditorium of the New York Museum of Natural History with their laughter on the morning of March 8 while Professor E. L. Palmer of the rural education department told them of "the greatest show on earth," the three-ring circus of the insects.

A show which will come any day in the year to your town, stay as long as you want it, and charge you no admission, is a pretty good circus, the audience agreed, and they sat upon the edges of their seats to watch the acrobats in the trees, grinned at the clowns tumbling about in the grass, and decided that no other circus had such amazing animals as those in the ring below the earth.

More than 120,000 New York State school children are being reached by the nature study extension work which Professor Palmer is doing. California, Iowa, Tennessee, Utah, and Montana are considering the establishment of similar departments in their state universities, and Illinois and Rhode Island are already doing this kind of work.

That the grass is just as green in the fields where you are as it is in any other field is the thought behind this work, which aims especially to make rural children see the entertainment provided all about them. "We have no intention of keeping farm children in a rut," says Professor Palmer, "but we do not want a farm boy to sacrifice the useful information he has gained to go to the city just because he thinks there will be more fun there."

### VACATION PROVES THRILLING HOT TIME ON RICE FARM

Where there is smoke there is not necessarily fire, but there may be considerable heat. At least that is what Professor James E. Rice has concluded after one thrilling month of sabbatic leave.

One night not long ago "Jimmie" took a hot flatiron to bed to protect his lower extremities from the cold March winds which howled around the sleeping porch of his Tramsburg farmhouse. During the night he was awakened by the smell of smoke, and suddenly realized that his foot was burning.

He has since developed a limp that would put a Civil War veteran to shame.

And that is only half of the story. One day he was expounding to a flock of White Leghorns on the economic advantages of maximum egg production when a discourteous chicken went to sleep. Upon being reprimanded and punished, the bird became enraged, bit the professor on the hand, and flew the coop.

The latest report has it that Professor Rice is recovering from his injuries but does not think sabbatic leave is all it is cracked up to be.

### OMICRON NU

Ruth Emily Clapp '25, Charlotte Bostwick Hopkins '25, Mary Virginia Wickes '25.

### PROFS' PRANKS

Professor J. C. Bradley of the entomology department sailed on March 15 for northern Panama and will spend three months in Central America doing research work for the university. He plans to study the nest habits of wasps and intends to bring back a collection of insects for the department of entomology when he returns in June. His first work will be in the Bocas de Torro Province near the Costa Rican border and then in Costa Rica.

Professor John H. Barron of the agronomy department returned on March 1 from a six months' sabbatic leave which he spent on his farm in Livingston County. Professor Barron has the distinction of being the first county agricultural agent in the United States. He was located at Binghamton as county agent of Broome County.

Professor A. A. Allen of the ornithology department, who is on sabbatic leave, is now completing a five-weeks' study of the bird life around Houston, Texas, Galveston Island, in the gulf coast district, and reports the finding of seventy kinds of birds not found in New York. His entire list includes 144 species.

Professor H. H. Whetzel of the plant pathology department represented the Cornell chapter of Sigma Xi at the annual banquet and initiation at Yale on March 14. He gave a short talk on "Science and Business," admitting that science was a poor business but that business was a good science.

Professor D. Reddick of the department of plant pathology is taking his sabbatic leave in Europe. While there he plans to trace the history of the development of plant pathology in Europe. Before returning he will visit several universities throughout the continent.

Professor H. C. Thompson and Professor Paul Work of the vegetable gardening department and Professor E. L. Worthen of the agronomy department spoke at the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association at Syracuse University on March 4 and 5.

Professor R. H. Wheeler and P. L. Dunn were in Albany recently, conferring with Mr. Abrams of the State Education Department regarding the manufacture and use of lantern slides in the state.

Professor M. C. Burritt has been attending hearings on the use of the Lever funds before the House Committee on Agriculture in Washington.

### SOPHS HAVE BULLY TIME AT ANNUAL JAMBOREE

Snappy Music and Pretty Girls Make  
Dance Successful Affair

A goodly number of sophs. present, past and future, tripped the light fantastic to the stirring notes of Blackmore's orchestra on the evening of March 11, in domecon 245. These popular melody-makers were "rearing to go" and everyone there voted that it was the snappiest rag-time that any class dance could boast for many a year. And the girls,—say, boys, maybe they didn't swing pesky pedal appendages. Due to the able efforts of the class president, "Pete" Ham, there was no ice to be broken and everything went swimmingly. Refreshments, consisting of ice cream and cakes, were served, and take it from us, they were rich, rare, and refreshing. Seeing as how this is leap year and you never can tell what the girls might do, the committee secured as chaperones Miss Winifred Moses, Miss Lois Farmer and Professor H. B. Meek, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Bell, and Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Gibson, who performed their duties in very good form. All too soon came the hour of twelve and the regretful sophs betook themselves to their respective homes, with thoughts of eight o'clocks dimly stirring their minds.

### COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE GETS SILVER LOVING CUP

Dean A. R. Mann has accepted for the College of Agriculture a large loving cup which was presented in 1904 to the late Edwin C. Stewart by the citizens of Ithaca in recognition of his public services as a member of the state assembly and the state senate. The cup is fifteen inches high and ten inches across, and presents a most impressive appearance.

Mr. Stewart was particularly influential in obtaining from the state the appropriation of \$250,000 which made possible the establishment of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell. It was the wish of the senate that the College of Agriculture should receive the cup. This was approved by his widow, the late Annie Laurie Stewart, who died recently.

### SPANKING LESSONS GIVEN

To spank or not to spank; that is what the little domecon mothers will learn at summer school this year: whether to feed a teething baby milk or peanuts; whether to choke or smother the child if it bawls in the movies.

These are some of the difficult problems which will be solved this summer by Doctor Nellie Perkins of Detroit who will give a course in child training for students interested in teaching home economics. As director of the Wayne County, Michigan, psychopathic clinic, Doctor Perkins has had considerable experience with all kinds of children, and should know the right thing to do in any emergency.

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# THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN

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

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

Editor  
"JIM" REEVES  
Associate Editors  
"AL" MASON "ART" TAFT  
Vol. V April, 1924 No. 7

## THE SWAN SONG

What would you do if you were asked—in a most polite and affable way, to be sure—Yes, what would you do if you were asked to write your swan-song? Would you stop to ask your polite and affable director what he meant by a swan song? Or would you wait and ask someone else?

In your case no doubt, you would have to do neither; but in this particular instance neither proved to be of the slightest assistance. The definition, therefore, which you will find here is from Webster's Collegiate, and it is given for your convenience rather than for your enlightenment. A "swan song," says the Collegiate, "is the fabled death song of a swan; hence, a work of a poet, composer, etc., produced just before death."

Now, if we take all this for granted we might better have applied at a zoological garden or called in the undertaker. But we do not accept these insinuations; we do not admit that we are poets but modestly bow our appreciations in declining: we do not admit that we, the most illustrious or industrious of COUNTRYMAN boards, are about to cash in our checks; we do not even admit that a swan can sing. But we do admit that we are like the swan in that respect and in uttering our last coarse grunts and coughs we add the characteristic blood-curdling yell for the continued prosperity of our successors.

## SWELLED HEAD . . . ?

As we were strolling across the campus the other morning, we saw a familiar looking individual strutting down the path, and yet, he didn't look at all natural. In fact, he didn't even see us. His gaze was far above earthly beings and he gently hummed a song as he passed with his head thrown back and chest thrust out. But then, his goloshes were swishing noisily and his hat was askew, not only askew, but horror of horrors, the hatband was broken and trailing in the wind. We wondered—a—h, then

it dawned. Yes, it was our new editor still flushed with victory, and we hastened on our way, resolved to back him to the finish.

## KERMIS REPLIES

To the Editor of the  
CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN:

It will be interesting to the people who attend Kermis, and especially to those who read the editorial, "Kermis and Its Progress" in the March issue of the COUNTRYMAN, to know just what "those who control the Kermis production" have been doing.

The editorial ably traces the history of Kermis down to the present time and shows that real progress has been made since the first performances were enacted. Records show that every Kermis has been well attended, and we have the Farmers' Week guests' own word for it that the plays have been enjoyed.

It must be realized, even by those who would criticize Kermis, that authors and prospective authors of plays have found it hard to write plays and keep within the requirements of one or two stage settings. The authors can put little or no variety into their play by changing their setting, because the restrictions of the stage and the scenery available do not make it possible to do much shifting of scenery the night of the play. Considering this and other requirements that have to be met, one can easily see the difficulties in writing a three act play.

At the meeting of the Kermis committee after the Kermis play this year the progress of Kermis in the past and its possibilities in the future were discussed. The suggestion was made that the production next year be a one act play and a standard play or a group of one act plays. After discussing the arguments pro and con the motion was passed that the Kermis prize next year be offered for a one act play, leaving it to the committee next year to decide whether they will have a group of one-act plays or a one-act play and a standard play, depending on the quality of plays turned in. The suggestion was embodied in the motion that the prize be split into \$50 for the first prize, \$30 for the second, and \$20 for the third.

We are all agreed that it is much easier to write a one-act play than a three-act play, and it is reasonable to expect that there will be some very good one-act plays submitted. It is worth while to try the plan for one year at least.

The point that the Kermis play need not necessarily deal with country life is well taken. In drawing up a new set of rules to govern the competition for next year's plays, it is highly probable that no such restriction will appear, following the discussion of the committee this year.

We are glad to see the constructive criticism of the editorial. We are also glad that the action of the Kermis committee, which action as taken some two weeks before the editorial appeared, seems destined to meet with the approval of the college community.

I. H. RODWELL,  
Mgr. of Kermis

## THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

Meteorologists state that there is an opportunity for some one to gain undying fame and the gratuity of all domeconers, if he will just determine the direction, frequency and velocity of the swirling eddies or currents that a boisterous March wind makes around the iron steps between Stone and Roberts hall. It has been suggested that an instrument be placed at base of the stairs that will ring a warning gong when a playful gust comes along.

Scene: Domecon 270

Time: 15 minutes past the hour

1st Hotel Manager—"Wonder where Madam Boys is today?"

2nd H. M.—"Never mind where she is; she'll be here soon enough. But—"

Mrs. Boys (entering)—"But I like Ma dam boys just the same, don't you?"

We note in a recent announcement of the bustees, that the College of Agriculture was second on the list with 51 dropped. Of this number 34 were men and 17 were women. We can't quite figure out why there were twice as many men as women. It looks suspicious though, doesn't it?

Frosh (seeing new weatherman painting daily weather map)—"Are you an instructor in meteorology?"

Weatherman—"Me? No! I work for the weather bureau."

At the altar they agree to take each other "for better or for worse," but after six months he thinks that he couldn't have done worse and she thinks that she might have done better.

## AN EASTER RHYME

It is a very pleasant thing, the story that Christ rose in spring; for men had seen, as still we see, the life arise in bush and tree, seen silent herb and vocal nest alike with new creation blest. There is no death; beneath the snow, the tides of life forever flow, a little checked, a little spent, but waiting still in deep content, till God shall speak once more to earth his magic word of yearly birth. Though blown from sin or sorrow's pole, chill winter storms sweep o'er the soul, though buried deep and half congealed, its warmth of life is all concealed, and only outward death revealed, yet close at hand a glory waits; God's spring is ever at the gates. Let me awake and share the power which moves alike in man and flower. Who triumphs over loss and pain to labor for another's gain, within his heart is risen high the soul of Him who cannot die.

—BOB ADAMS

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### CANNERS GET LATEST DOPE AT SCHOOL FOR FIELD MEN

At the request of the canning companies of western New York, a school for canners' field men was held here March 18 to 21. This is the first time any such school has been given in the state.

Lectures were given by representatives of the pomology, plant pathology, entomology, rural economics, plant breeding, vegetable gardening, agronomy, and botany departments of the College of Agriculture, and of the horticulture, botany, and entomology departments of the experiment station at Geneva.

The men received the latest information concerning varieties of crops, source of seed, fertilization, rotation, disease and insect control, cost production, and other similar problems.

### KNUDSON RESCUES BANANAS

Bananas are now occupying the spare time of Professor Lewis Knudson of the botany department. In the interests of the United Fruit Company he has been to Guatemala four times during the past year and a half, and has succeeded in making some encouraging progress toward the elimination of a serious wilt disease which had caused the abandonment of many acres of bananas. In the course of his investigations he has made trips to Cuba, Jamaica, British Honduras, and Panama.

*"In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love."*

—TENNYSON

### THOUGHTS OF LOVE

It is seldom that we have the opportunity of passing along such a pleasing announcement as the engagement of Miss Lois Farmer to Professor H. B. Meek. Miss Farmer is manager of the domecon cafeteria and Professor Meek is director of the hotel management course.

It is with pleasure that we note the announcement of the engagement of Miss Florence J. Baker, to Charles Newell Abbey '24, of Cherry Creek, New York, on February 14.

Miss Harriet M. Lohr '24 was married to Richard O. Jones of Eastern Pennsylvania on Saturday, February 23.

Dorothy Daly '26 and Archibald Struthers '26, recently announced their engagement.

### RUGGED STUDENTS TRIM TREES

Spring spells pruning to pomology students, so in spite of some cold blizzardy mornings, Professor L. H. MacDaniels' classes in advanced pomology have been out doing their practice work. It takes more than a cold blast to keep good men down.

### HOSTS WELCOME NEW MEN; POSE FOR PICTURE; PLAN HOP

Ye Hosts and all the prospective hosts congregated in domecon assembly on the evening of March 5 to discuss matters of vital interest to the future hotel managers. Most of the 88 students in the course were present.

The new students were given a hearty welcome and some advice by the older members. In compliance with a request of several prominent hotel men, it was arranged to have a picture of the group taken the following Sunday. Arrangements were also made for an April Fool's dance, to be given in domecon on the evening of April 1. This is the second dance to be given by Ye Hosts, and in all probability it will be one of the brilliant social events on the hill this season.

### NO PRELIMS IN THESE SCHOOLS

Professor Flora Rose of the home economics department, speaking before Pi Lambda Theta, women's honorary educational society, told of the life of women in Belgian universities. She said that there are no student activities outside the classrooms, and very few social activities of any sort among undergraduates. A common complaint of Belgian students in America, according to Professor Rose, is that American students are treated like children, with their restrictions, grades, and frequent examinations.

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### LARGEST HORSE IN AMERICA ON EXHIBITION AT AG BARN

Last spring Sillon, a valuable imported Percheron stallion belonging to Van Wickle of Waterloo, was loaned to the College of Agriculture to keep during the breeding season and summer. At that time the COUNTRYMAN informed its readers of the immense size of this horse but did not say that he was the largest in America.

The owners showed him at several county fairs in western New York last summer, where he attracted such admiration and curiosity that he was placed in a side show and shown only to those who would part with a quarter of a dollar to see him. Since October he has been on a tour covering more than thirteen states. Sillon made his last appearance as "the largest horse in America" at a little county fair in Florida and is now back in his old stall in the University stable, where he may be seen any day free of charge.

### STOCKING GOES TO EUROPE

Professor and Mrs. W. A. Stocking sailed for Europe on March 19. Professor Stocking will represent the New York State College of Agriculture at the International Dairy Exposition and Dairy Congress to be held in Milan, Italy. He is also the unofficial delegate of the dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture.

After attending the Dairy Exposition and Dairy Congress Professor

and Mrs. Stocking expect to visit several educational and scientific institutions in Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, France, England, and other parts of Europe before returning to the United States.

### AG WOMEN EAT AND VOTE

The Women's Agricultural Association held a supper in Risley on Thursday, March 13. The following officers were elected. President, Francena Myers '25, vice-president, Belle K. Shultz '25, secretary and treasurer, Dorothy Genung '25, corresponding secretary, Olive Hoefle '25. There were seventeen members present and twelve professions represented according to a census taken. The association plans many picnics and hikes for this spring and a trip to the Geneva experiment station.

### LYON WILL VISIT ENGLAND

Professor J. L. Lyon of the agronomy department expects to spend the coming summer and part of the fall visiting the British Isles. He will go first to Aberdeen, where he is interested in the lysimeter experiments and also in the pasture improvement experiments. Other places of interest which he intends to visit are the British Museum in London, the Rothamsted Experiment Station, the agricultural colleges at Cambridge, at the University of Aberdeen, and at the University of Edinburgh.

### FORESTERS LONESOME, SELECT NEW CAMP

The summer camp of the department of forestry will not be held this year in the Adirondacks, but instead will be located on a tract of about seven hundred acres of woodland adjoining Cayuta Lake. Cayuta Lake lies approximately half way between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes. Although plans are not complete, it is highly probable that Professor A. B. Recknagel will take the seniors into the Adirondacks for the first week in order to study milling and other phases of utilization. The remaining three weeks will then be held at the tract at Cayuta Lake making a map, cruise, and estimate of timber, under Professor J. Bentley's direction. In addition to this the usual instruction in silviculture will be given by Professor S. N. Spring.

### THE AG BANQUET

As we go to press the stage is all set for the twenty-fourth annual agricultural banquet which is to be held on Thursday, March 27 at the Risley dining room. The committee states that a grand, gleeful, and gastronomic gorge may be indulged in for the modest sum of one dollar and seventy-five cents. R. W. Thatcher, director of research at Geneva and Cornell, Miss C. C. Griminger '24 and Professor "Bob" Adams will dispense the hot air to aid one's digestion.

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## How State Groups of Farmers are Helping the Work of Electrification

Why are many farms along the Pacific Coast and in the Northwest electrified but many more in other parts unelectrified? Local conditions furnish the answer.

Nature made irrigation a necessity on many western farms, and irrigation-water can be pumped electrically at a rate which makes its use profitable to the farmer.

Population plus use makes electrification possible. Where there are enough electrical uses to the mile to cover all costs of delivery, electric service is feasible. As we know more about the possible farm uses of electricity we shall have more farm electrical devices.

Electrical engineers alone cannot solve this problem. Agricultural engineers alone cannot solve it. There must be a thorough, co-operative study. Such a study is now being made by a National Committee of experts. They have organized state groups of farmers to whom electricity is experimentally supplied. These farmers, guided by their state agricultural colleges and by farm-paper editors, keep accurate production costs and compare them with those of the past.

This work is fast revealing so many new, profitable ways of utilizing electricity that thousands of farms will be electrified sooner than farmers realize. Farms already electrified will make even greater use of electric power; others will install electric labor-saving devices in the manner that actual tests have proved to be profitable.

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

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

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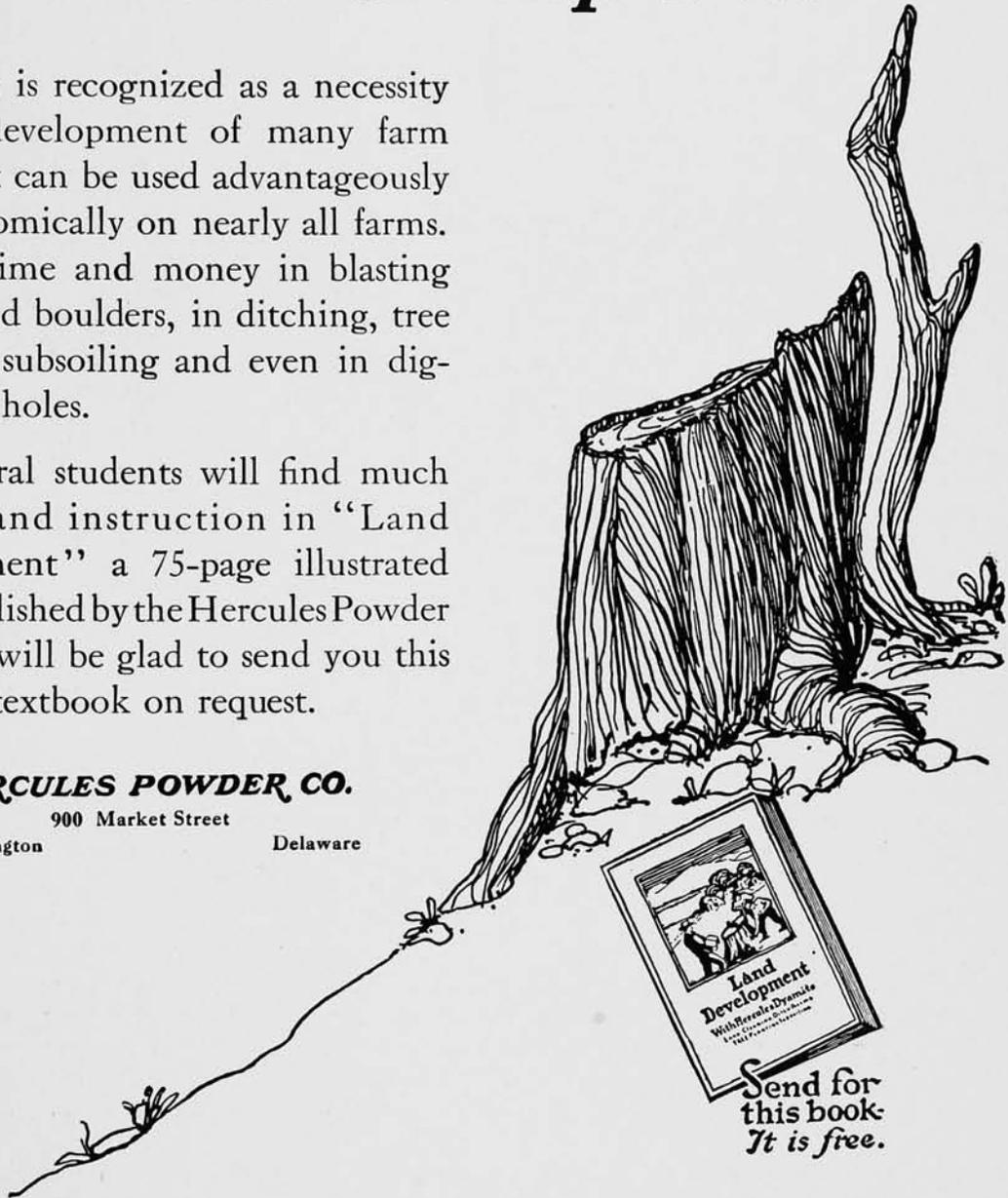
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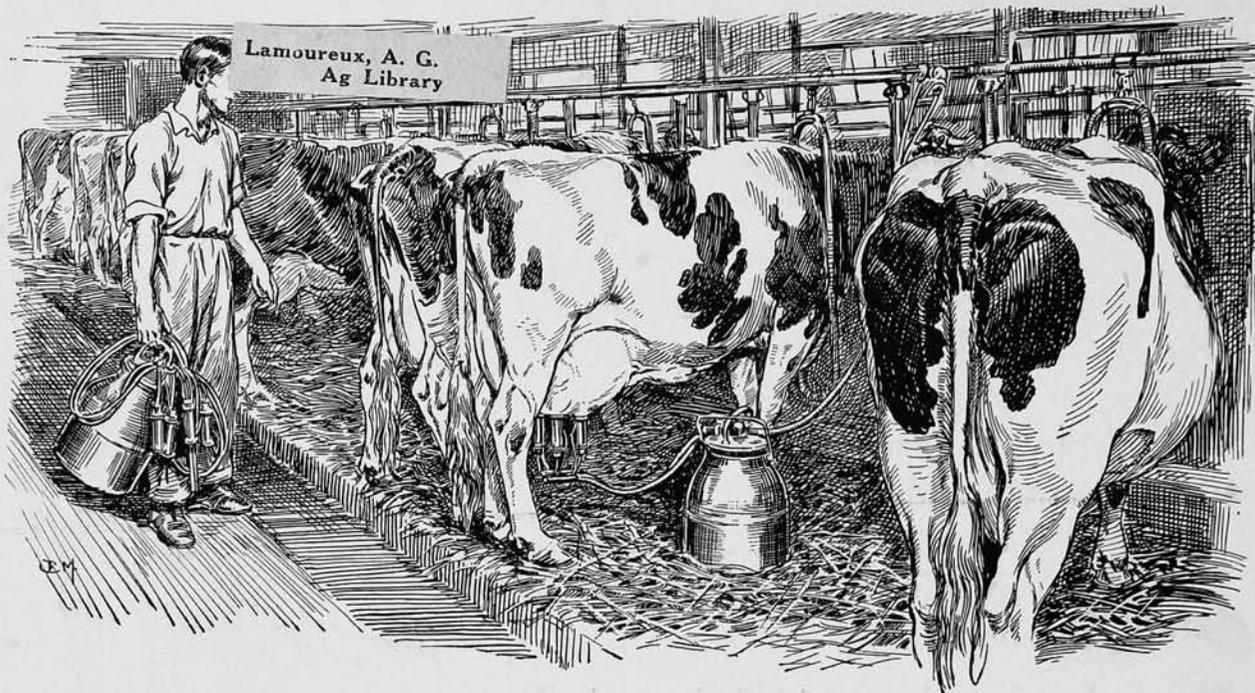
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This is a very conservative way of figuring the value of the time-saving feature of a De Laval Milker. In actual use it may save a man; or if a man is still retained it may mean that more cows can be kept or that he can devote all his time to other work, the owner looking after the milking himself. Or it may mean that a boy or some other person not capable of doing much milking by hand, with the aid of a De Laval can take the place of a grown man.

### Get More Milk

But saving time is only part of the advantage of a De Laval Milker. Suppose a De Laval, because of its uniform, vigorous and stimulating action, will increase production 10%. Of course the De Laval Company can't guarantee such an increase, as there are so many uncontrollable factors, such as health, feed, climate, care, etc. But practically all De Laval Milker users, and especially those who weigh their milk and know, do say they get more milk, taking the herd as a whole over a period of a year—some as high as 20%; and 10%, based on the results obtained by many users, seems conservative. Ten per cent of

5000 pounds of milk per year—about the average production per cow per year—is 500 pounds, which at \$2.20 per cwt., the average price of fluid milk in the United States delivered at country stations during 1922, would be \$11.00 per cow per year. Then add this to the value of the time saved, which is \$9.30, and you will have a total gain of \$20.30 per cow per year, due to the use of a De Laval Milker.

Multiply this by 10, 20, 30, or the number of cows you are milking by hand, and you get a very conservative idea of what a De Laval Milker really will make you in profit.

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In addition, when it is considered that cleaner milk can be produced, that the drudgery and dislike of hand milking are eliminated, and that dairying is made more pleasant for owner, son or hired man, you have the answer why so many people are installing De Laval Milkers—and especially when it is borne in mind that a De Laval Milker can be bought on such liberal terms and such long time that it will actually pay for itself as it is being used.

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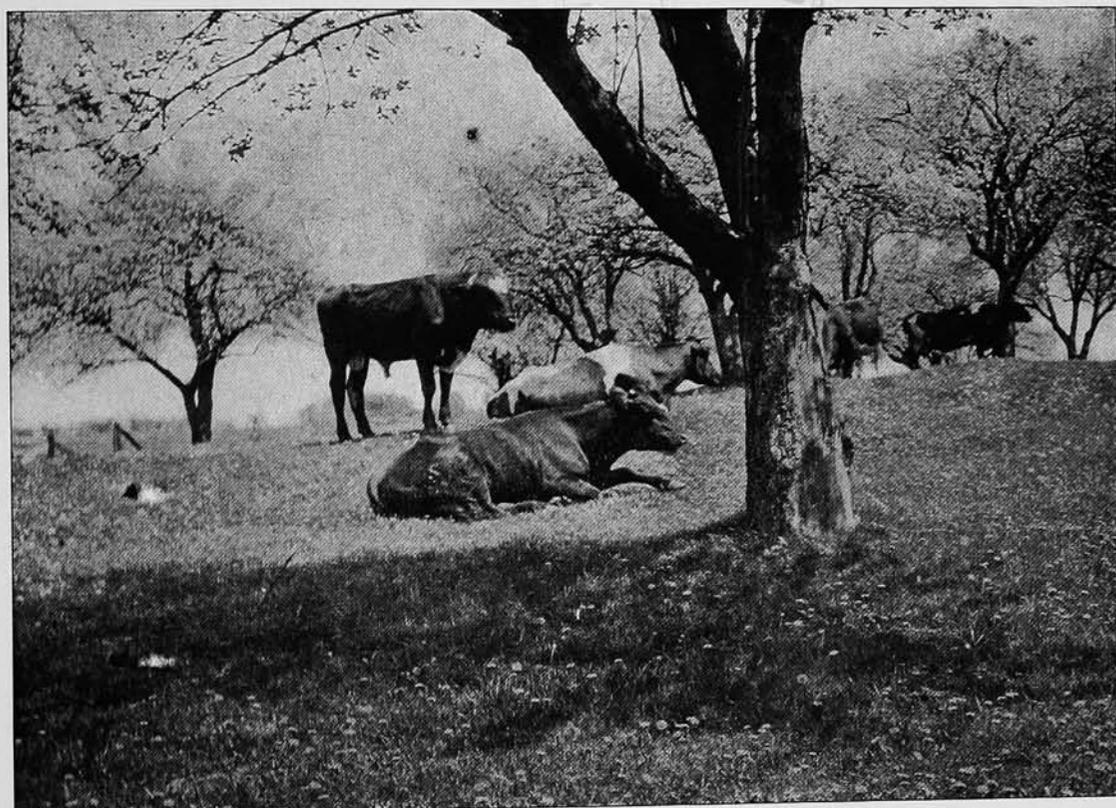
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# The Cornell Countryman



MAY

1924

*Member Agricultural College Magazines Associated*

Volume XXI

Number 8



## Winning the West

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# GENERAL ELECTRIC

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# Every Farm Needs Some Modern Equipment



THE continued use of worn-out and out-of-date equipment is costing the farmers of the United States millions of dollars annually. Carefully prepared statistics show that many farmers are paying, over and over again, for improved equipment they do not own. The United States Department of Agriculture says that over-repaired, inefficient machines and implements are losing their owners more than the cost of new tools, through scant yield and loss of labor and time in preparing seed beds, planting, cultivating, and harvesting the crops.

The wise American *manufacturer* does not hesitate to replace equipment the moment such equipment is out of date. He must keep his costs down with the others, or lower, and his production up with the others, or higher. If he did not modernize his plant, his

competitors would undersell him and force him into bankruptcy.

The *farmer* should think in exactly such terms regarding his food-factory and his equipment. He should check over his farming investment and drop every old method and every old machine as soon as he has evidence that he could save or make more money with a newer method or an improved machine. He should learn, as every successful manufacturer has learned, that *the value of a piece of equipment should never be measured by its price but by what it will do for him—by what it will earn and save and make.*

## Help the Farm to Earn More

Greater profit on the farm can be made possible through careful planning and management, diversification, seed testing, fertilization, saving of labor and time, and increased yield. *Farm equipment is the big factor concerned in each of these details. It made agriculture great; it will make agriculture still greater.*

There is probably not a farm in the United States that could not be improved from a money-making standpoint by the purchase of some modern equipment.

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By Samuel N. Spring. Professor Spring is a graduate of Yale University, where he received his B.S. degree in 1898 and an M. F. in 1903, and is now teaching silviculture in the forestry department. Because of his long service as Chief of the Office of Reforestation Work in the United States Forest Service and his subsequent experience as State Forester of Connecticut, he is particularly qualified to advise in matters where reforestation of waste or idle lands is being considered. The article is non-technical and will bear careful reading.

The Home Garden in Prose and Verse..... 230

By Bob Adams. Mr. Adams is an extension professor in vegetable gardening whose lectures, given in odd mixtures of prose and verse, never fail to attract an attentive audience wherever he goes. He is the author of two volumes of whimsical verse published under the name of Rude Rural Rimes, selections from which are syndicated in over one hundred country weeklies in the United States and Canada. This article will well repay the time spent in reading it.

Cooperative Farm Fire Insurance, Part 2..... 232

By R. W. Bartlett. This is the second instalment

of Mr. Bartlett's article, setting forth the necessity for the insurance of farm buildings with a cooperative farm fire insurance company. The organization and work of such companies were discussed in detail in the first instalment of the article. The present discussion answers the question "Why insure at all" with a striking example of what actually happened to one farmer who failed to take the precaution of having his buildings insured to their full value, when the fire caught him.

Color Combinations for Everyone's Clothes..... 234

F. Beatrice Hunter, the author of this article, is a graduate of Columbia University and while there taught in the New York City public schools. She has also taught at Iowa State College and the University of Chicago. Since coming to Cornell in 1918 she has been actively engaged in work in costume design and is an authority in matters pertaining to dress.

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Tennessee Farmer, Knoxville, Tenn.....	Cornhusker Countryman, Lincoln, Nebr.....	

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*"Friends"*

# The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXI

MAY, 1924

Number 8

## A Living Bank Account

By Samuel N. Spring

**B**ACK in New England a half a century ago farmers' boys used to grub little pines out of the pastures so that the land might not be overgrown and grazing of cattle prevented. Little backs ached many a time and maybe these boys wondered why Dad didn't let the trees live any way on the poor old pasture. Many of these poor hill farms did go back into forest to which they were best suited and today we find small thriving industries, box board mills, pail factories and match factories that get continuous supplies from second growth pine lots.

These lots are like a bank account or a maturing insurance policy now to the owners and all are a gift of nature. The whole region is prosperous and it is the forest that makes it prosperous and promises under wise management to keep it so.

At present forest planting is popular and is being given great emphasis in extension work among farmers and others. Demonstration areas are being planted each spring on farms in the various counties of New York State; school children are setting out forests; boy scouts are planting trees.

It looks as if here a broad foundation was purposely being laid for future wood using industries just such as sprang up in Massachusetts and New Hampshire to utilize Nature's bounty of second growth pine. Furthermore, once started on lands not useful for agriculture, the forests can be maintained perpetually to furnish useful materials for local industries.

I received a new slant on this matter recent from a friend of mine. He had completed the logging of a scrubby, open lot of pasture pine. They call them "cabbage" pines or "ladder" pines because the trees in their isolated position have branches growing on them to the ground. Some were a foot or more at the butt and tapered rapidly to a few inches at the top of the log. He said, "Why, one could scarcely put a finger anywhere on the boards that were sawed out of these trees that one didn't touch a knot." "How much did you make?" I asked him. "It was only a small lot,"

he said smilingly, "but I got a clear return of \$500 on that poor stuff." "Whew," I thought, "What if that lot had been a planted forest of tall, clean pines occupying every foot of space fully!" After all it is not a matter of guess work because forests have been planted in the east, grown and cut at a known profit.

Like any other farm project, forest planting should receive thoughtful attention and study.



A well-managed stand of white pine is an excellent investment of time and labor and capital

One must learn a great deal about the soil in respect to depth, moisture and other qualities, about the amount of competing vegetation, about everything that is going to help or hinder the young trees when set out. Not every place is plantable. Just as in agriculture, too, some soils give good growth

and some very dry sandy ones produce much less.

One must be careful in choice of trees, in deciding the spacing and must be willing to protect from fire and tend these plantations. Planting trees is not difficult, but it should be well and efficiently done, keeping the roots moist during the work and setting the trees firmly in place. Costs must be kept low but not to the detriment of good work.

I am as much opposed to irrational enthusiasm for reforestation as I am for dyed-in-the-wool conservatism in the matter. Most of us are inclined to improve the things with which we are concerned. A land owner should consider all parts of his property and idle parts should be set to work. It can be done gradually, year by year and the investment is worth while for the owner as well as for the prosperity of the region in the future.

"How about planting Christmas trees?" Some one is likely to ask. Fine, I should say, and one can combine forest planting with that. Plant 3 ft. x 3 ft. instead of 6 ft. x 6 ft. and then thin the trees out after 6 to 8 years. The Christmas tree business if the owner's land is near a market would pay for the initial forest investment and bring an early profit.

Get the buyer to come to you direct, maybe advertise "Come and pick out your own Christmas tree." I'd like to do that and the children would be happy too.



# The Spring Garden in Prose and Verse

By

Bob Adams

**H**AVE you a little seed catalog in your home? Seed catalogs are the first signs of spring. Every gardener should have several. He need not believe all that is in them, but they stimulate the imagination.

The seedsman is an optimist and loves the brighter side, I wist. He does not show in colored plate the wooly worms that lie in wait. No dark brown spots like mine are seen on his prolific greenpod bean. His pictured beets and peas and chard were never grown in my backyard. My radishes are not so red, my punkins not so widely spread; my lettuces refuse to head. And yet for planting all agog, I love that yearly catalog. I hail with joy each harmless fable and plant new squashes for my table. Yea, though my cukes be bitter things, my cabbage full of worms, by jings, and all my snap beans full of strings, still to my heart the brown earth calls, and all her summers, springs, and falls, shall find my legs in overalls, shall find me spading loam and sand with seven blisters on each hand.

A seed catalog produces the same effect upon me that Whittier felt when his uncle talked by the fire

"Till, warming with the tales he told,  
Forgotten was the outside cold,  
The bitter wind unheeded blew,  
From ripening corn the pigeons flew,  
The partridge drummed in the woods, the mink  
Went fishing down the river-brink.  
In fields with bean or clover gay,  
The woodchuck, like a hermit gray,  
Peered from the doorway of his cell."

I am sorry for any man or woman or child who does not feel in spring something of the garden urge, who does not wish to speed the parting winter so that planting time may come.

Spring is the time to sharpen up the steel hoes, rub up the rakes and oil up the wheel-hoes. I want to garden when I see the neighbors, digging in the dirt and singing at their labors, old blue jeans and straw hat thatches loosening the loam in old potato patches. I can kick a spade in spite of my bunions, I'll raise some beets, I'll raise some onions. I can work a hoe in spite of my blisters, in among the corn and the pole bean twisters. I'll make a dollar if I make a nickel, coaxing along a cucumber pickle. Stirring up the soil is good for rheu-

matics, good for your liver, your lights and lymphatics. Even supposing that every crop fails you, still the old garden is good for what ails you.

There is one garden job, however, that need not wait for open weather, the starting of tomato and cabbage plants indoors. I would not advise every one to attempt it. I do not do it myself, I buy my plants, if I cannot get some one to give them to me. Those who have a warm room and a sunny window, however, with no escaping coal gas in the air, may raise better plants than they can commonly buy. A common mistake is too heavy fertilizing of the seed-box soil. A good garden soil, preferably rather light, is satisfactory and no manure or fertilizer should be used. Fertilizers tend to cause too rapid and too sappy a growth. The soil should be wet thoroughly when watered and then left until it really needs watering again. Constant sprinkling of the surface is unwise. Tomato seeds are sown eight or ten weeks and cabbage seed six or eight weeks before time to set plants in the field.

Some attention to the early starting of these plants is desirable because both cabbage and tomato are star performers on the vitamin stage. Cabbage is especially good in this respect when eaten raw. If cooked it should be boiled briefly, twenty minutes or so. If you cannot cook a cabbage in half an hour get another cabbage. Red color is a danger signal in boiled cabbage, warning of chemical changes that make the vegetable hard to digest. Short-cooked cabbage comes to table white or greenish. The old gentleman who said he didn't eat cabbage because raw, he couldn't chew it and cooked, he couldn't digest it, might eat it readily if, in the one case, it were run through a meat grinder, or if, in the other case, it were taken off the stove soon enough.

The tomato though commonly considered a vegetable, is really a fruit, the best fruit grown in our climate. Only the citrous fruits rival it.

The classic orange with its flowers perfumes the air in southern bowers and hangs a halo on the bride which frequently is justified. But I choose rural themes like Cato and sing the Bonny Best tomato. I bless the orange on its journey from Florida or Californy. No word of mine shall do it dirt, although it's very apt to squirt, both in my eye and on my shirt. But we whose wallets are not weighty should stick to fresh and canned

tomaty, and suck its juicy vitamins till they run down our double chins.

It is worth while to plan the garden somewhat before planting time and even to make a map showing the proposed location of each crop and the number of rows of each vegetable. Most people do not do this. They plant



by guess and by gorry, and sometimes wish later that they had been more thoughtful. The new bulletin, Extension Bulletin 74, will give you some suggestions for determining what vegetables to plant and some "guess-timates" as to the garden space required to supply one person for one year. The bulletin should be available from the College by the time this is in print.

I am glad to take this opportunity of advertising it although it contains a few of my rhymes which somehow got by the censor.

Some people are very particular to have garden rows run north and south, thus getting morning sun on one side and afternoon sun on the other. Others who plant north or south, east or west, or cater-cornered seem to have equally good results, but it would be doubtful policy to plant low-growing crops on the north side of the corn. Perennials like asparagus, rhubarb and winter onions should be on one side of the plot so that the plowman will not be tempted to use strong language in trying to pull around them. A strip next to the perennials may well be planted to crops that are on the ground the whole season—parsnips, salsify and chard for instance. An area where early crops may be planted side by side gives an opportunity to clear up some space for a succession crop later. Some early crops that may be grouped thus are peas, radishes, lettuce, early carrots, early beets and onion sets. If these are in scattered rows, it is not so easy to replant the ground after they are off. Next may come a strip of bush beans and perhaps early cabbage. Last of all, segregated on one side, should be the tall growing crops like corn and pole beans and all ambitious vines like squashes and melons which tend to overrun other crops. Tomatoes should be in this section and New Zealand spinach. The latter crop is rapidly making a place for itself in home gardens.

Leaf vegetables are more valuable in the diet than any others. They not only contain vitamins but iron also; the darker the leaf, in general, the more iron. Spinach is especially rich in iron. The little boy said, "What's this, Ma, spinach again today. We had spinach yesterday and spinach the day before and I am so full of iron now I daresn't go by a junk shop." We have many available leaf vegetables in spring and fall, but the hot weather supply is not so abundant. There is chard of course. Oliver Wendell Holmes said that cauliflower is a cabbage with a college education. Chard is a beet with a special sort of vocational education so that it makes large leaves but no edible root. It thrives in hot weather. Lest we tire of chard only, we may have also New Zealand

spinach, not a true spinach and not readily going to seed in hot weather. The ends of the branches are boiled with leaves attached and the plant left to produce more greens. Seeds should not be planted too early, about corn-planting time is right, and they should be soaked twenty-four hours in warm water before they are planted. Plenty of space should be allowed between rows and between plants, as they spread widely. Home gardens should have plenty of leaf vegetables and they should be eaten frequently.

Come, let us fill our garden beds with lettuce, chard, and cabbage heads. For all green leaves, beneath their skins, are full of iron and vitamins.

A deep working of the soil is desirable in home gardens, at least ten inches unless the surface soil is too shallow. In that case plowing or spading should be deepened gradually, about an inch a year. English gardeners work the soil deeply. They speak of the depth to which a spade may be forced into the earth as a "spit," doubtless referring to the way they treat the handle of the spade. They often work and fertilize soil two, or even three spits deep, by a system of trenching which mixes plant material with the subsoil but ends with the surface soil still on top. Americans will not be likely to adopt this method. It is laborious, and we like to save time in this country even if we waste it after we get it saved. We should try, however, to have the garden plowed as deeply as possible.

While Cornell countrymen are preparing gardens this spring it is to be hoped that both they and their consorts, the Cornell countrywomen, are learning more of the vitamin theory and other modern diet doctrines. The School of Home Economics suggests a minimum standard for each of us of two servings of vegetables daily, besides potatoes, and two servings of fruit, one of which should be a fresh fruit or canned tomatoes.

The poultry department in the directions for raising chicks which were sent out this spring advises mixing canned tomatoes with the mash. A man in a nearby county is said to have used his wife's whole supply in this way. (The moral is obvious.) It does beat the dickens how much more careful some folks are of their live stock than they are of their own.

I begin to take these things pretty seriously myself. A



greater proportion of fruits and vegetables in the diet tends to keep us slim. Being somewhat sway-backed, I am concerned about what one of the home economic ladies delicately calls my silhouette. As I travel here and there about the State, where the lunch counter chefs have never heard of vitamins, I have formed the habit of carrying oranges in my battered old suit case. I sometimes go into a grocery for a head of lettuce and, seeking some more or less se-

cluded spot, I chew it up like a rabbit. Like Hashimura Togo, "I hope that you are the same."



# Cooperative Fire Insurance for Farmers

Part II

By R. W. Bartlett

**B**ILL JONES is a good-natured New York state farmer who has a wife, three sons, and two daughters, a combination worthy of a Teddy Roosevelt prize. He depends upon his farm to support himself and his family. In the course of almost every conversation, Bill will remark casually enough, but with a tone just chuck full of pride, that his son Jack is now taking a course at Cornell. A little later Bill lets it slip out that Jack won a prize for getting the most points in a judging contest at the last poultry show. "And," Bill will add, "young Bill is going to enter Cornell next year, and before I get thru, I hope to send the other boy and the two girls to college. His pride is in his family, and tho he has only an old Ford, and his holidays are confined largely to Sundays after the chores are done, he wouldn't change places with the richest oil king in the world.

The morning of July 22, 1923, Bill was working in the hayfield when he noticed that the sun was overcast. Instinctively he glanced toward the farm buildings. A pall of smoke hung over the barn. Racing around the corner of the barn, he saw that it was the house that was on fire. The roof was a mass of flames; his wife was hurrying helplessly about trying to save some of her keepsakes; the little girls stared horror stricken; the boys had run to the telephone to arouse the neighborhood and get help. Altho Bill and the neighbors formed bucket lines from the watering trough to the end of the barn nearest the house it was not long before the barn also was on fire. When the chemical extinguisher arrived from the nearby village it was too late to save either the house or the barn.

The local paper described the fire and expressed the sympathy of the community to Bill and his family. Bill appreciated the sympathy, but he could not forget the \$5,000 loss covered by only \$2,000 in insurance. What hit Bill the hardest as he gazed upon the heap of smouldering cinders, the blackened brick foundation, and the few pieces of twisted iron where his buildings had stood, was that Jack could not go back to college, and that all of young Bill's hopes of being a college man had disappeared with the sparks in the burning buildings.

One frequently hears of others, but are slow to apply such lessons to themselves. After a farmer has come in at night, washed up, taken off his shoes, and settled himself in a comfortable lounging chair with his feet propped

up in another, he reads in his weekly paper the account of Bill Jones' fire, and expresses his sympathy for Bill thru his wife. Rarely, however, does he realize just what this loss means to Bill, or would have meant to himself.

Every farmer should try to put himself in Bill's shoes, and decide what he can do to minimize the possibility of such a loss. Every farmer can and should have his farm buildings fully insured, and the farmer-owned insurance company is the logical organization from which to obtain this insurance.

The following discussion points out a few of the causes of fire losses, reasons why farmer-owned companies operate economically and efficiently, and some of the factors fundamental to the success of these companies.

## Present Fire Losses Are Too High

Many farmers have been wondering with good reason why annual assessments for fire insurance in the past two or three years have been so much higher than formerly. The reason is that fire losses at the present time are too high. Fire losses are not only too high in farmer-owned companies, but also in other types of fire insurance companies. One stock company has been paying two dollars for losses for every dollar received from farm insurance during the past two years. Some cooperative advance-

premium companies have been paying over one dollar and forty cents for each dollar received from premiums on their farm insurance. In both of these types of companies, premiums received from village and city risks have been helping to pay losses on farm property. Losses in farmer-owned companies in 1922 were higher than they have been at any time during the past thirteen years, and are 20% higher than the average for this period.

Knowing that losses are high at the present time, the first question that comes to a farmer's mind is "why are present losses high?" There seem to be two factors which bear a close relation to high fire losses and help to answer this question.

The first factor is shown in the direct relation between low land values and heavy fire losses. Losses of companies situated in counties having low land values average much higher than those in counties having high land values. This means that a farmer's annual assessment in Hamilton or Steuben county is ordinarily higher than it would be if he were located in Orleans or Wayne,



The regions which have low land values are in general less prosperous than regions which have higher land values. The land values in these poorer regions are not only low, but in general are declining, as there is much land therein which it is difficult to farm at a profit.

**TABLE 2**  
**Comparison of Losses in 62 County Assessment Companies, 1910-1922, with County Valuations of Farm Land**

No. of companies	Value per acre	Average annual cost per \$1000 insurance
8	\$102 and over	\$1.95
13	\$73—\$102	\$2.04
26	\$43— \$72	\$2.24
15	\$26— \$42	\$2.68

The second factor is the relation of fire losses and low prices received for farm products. The fire losses of the farmer-owned companies in 1919 and 1920 averaged only \$2.01 per \$1,000 insurance. In 1921 and 1922, losses from these same companies averaged \$2.50 per \$1,000 insurance. The prices for farm products were relatively high during the first two years, and were relatively low during the past two years. In other words fire losses go up when prices received for farm products go down. This does not necessarily mean that farmers burn their buildings when prices of farm products are low. Probably the greatest reason is that property owners are more careless and negligent in reducing fire hazards in periods of low prices. When a farmer isn't making much money, or is having a hard time to make both ends meet, he often becomes discouraged, and is less likely to keep his chimneys in good shape, to keep refuse cleaned up, or to take care that his lantern does not fall over.

The problem which faces nearly every fire insurance company at the present time is "how can fire losses be reduced?" Fire losses are too high. Managements can help to reduce these by rejecting bad moral hazards among present policyholders, by reducing valuations of property where they are too high, and by enforcing a more rigid inspection of risks. But in final analysis responsibility rests upon each individual farmer. Every farmer knows, if he is willing to face the question squarely, that there is no way of "passing the buck," and that it is absolutely up to him personally to take every precaution to minimize his own fire hazard.

**Why Insurance in Farmer Owned Companies Is Cheaper**

A statement has been previously made that the cost of insurance in a farmer-owned fire insurance company was not over 50 per cent of the average rates of other types of companies during the same period. A farmer who is a policyholder in one of these companies or expects to become one, may naturally wonder why costs are so much lower. The principal reasons are that expenses of running the business are very low and that fire losses average much lower than in other types of companies.

The greatest saving in management costs is effected thru voluntary con-

tributions by the farmers. No agents are required to solicit business. As stated previously, the annual management expense of farmer-owned insurance companies in New York state from 1910 to 1922 averaged \$0.42 per \$1,000 insurance while the annual salaries and commissions of other types of insurance companies in the state averaged \$1.56 or over per \$1,000 insurance. The difference of \$1.14 per \$1,000 represents largely the saving effected by these farmer-owned companies in not having to solicit the business nor having to pay large sums for managerial or clerical salaries. This voluntary contribution of insurance by the farmers is one of the best examples of how real savings can be effected when farmers work together.

Fire losses are lower in farmer-owned companies as risks are more selected, and the risk from dishonest losses is less than in other types of companies. Fire losses in farmer-owned companies during the period 1910 to 1922 averaged \$2.29 per \$1,000 insurance while those of other types companies averaged approximately \$3.15 per \$1,000 insurance for the same period. This saving of \$0.86 is further evidence that farmers can operate their own insurance business economically and efficiently.

Individuals in a community are usually acquainted with the other policyholders in that community. If thru a change in property values or for some other reason, an unscrupulous member becomes overinsured, his acquaintance with the other policyholders would deter him from occasioning a dishonest loss. He would know that thereafter his community would be an undesirable place for him to live if such a loss occurred, even tho no direct evidence could be brought against him. In a stock company, whose main office was far away, such a person would not be deterred from occasioning such a loss.

In these farmer-owned companies there is no temptation to avoid the payment of losses because of technicalities. The companies are organized entirely for the benefit of their members. When there is any question as to the interpretation of a policy, the member suffering the loss is given the benefit of the doubt. In this way sympathy can be expressed tangibly with only a slight expense to any one member.

The plan of these companies is to charge an assessment at the end of each year for the payment of losses sustained during that year. If there is any reserve, this is first used for the prompt payment of these losses. If more losses occur, money is borrowed to cover them soon after they occur.

Membership in these companies has been stable. The farmer-members felt that there was a definite service which could be performed, and they were able to withstand the competition of the older companies to which they were subjected during their early history. Their stability is shown by the fact that 135 of these companies have averaged forty years of active operation.

These companies have pursued definite, long-time business policies and practices which have proven sound. The business policies of these farmer-owned companies are substantially the same at the present time as those in force 70 years ago.



# Color Combinations for Everyone's Clothes

By F. Beatrice Hunter

HOW often you ask, "What color is my color?" "I wonder whether I can wear this powder blue that seems to be popular this season?" "Will a camel's hair coat make me look washed-out?" "This dress looks so dark and dead for spring, what color can I combine with it to brighten it up?"

Where does one go for help in answering these questions? Some of us ask the salesperson who is showing us the new spring dresses. Some read the descriptions of clothes in the fashion magazines, some of us go to some friend whose taste in dress we think is good and appeal to her to solve our dress problems.

A great deal of help may be obtained from these sources. Some salespeople do know what color you can wear, but most of them do not it would seem. It is helpful to read descriptions of color schemes for dresses and hats in fashion magazines, it stimulates our imagination concerning clothes, but it probably does not tell us just what combination of color looks well with our hair, eyes and skins.

The friend who dresses well and always has interesting color schemes in her clothes undoubtedly has a gift for dressing. She has studied her own requirements carefully and knows to a nicety what a given color will do to her hair, but she probably has never studied you and your color needs, and she cannot make such a study in a minute or so, just when you ask her. Her advice may be good or it may not, depending upon her knowledge of facts about color harmony and her discriminating eye.

There are then, as I have suggested, certain facts about combining colors that everyone needs to know if they are to dress with satisfaction to themselves and to others. The ways of combining colors are four in number and are sometimes spoken of as harmonies.

The harmony which is found very often in clothes is the one known as the selftone harmony. The colors used in a selftone harmony are dark brown and a lighter brown, or "navy" blue and an "alice" blue, or dull green with a brighter green. That is any combination of light and dark tones of the same color, or bright and dull tones of the same color will look well. This type of color harmony is very restful and is becoming to most people.

Another kind of color harmony is one known as a neutral harmony accented. In this kind of a harmony the main color of the garment is either black, white or gray. With anyone of these neutral colors is used some bright color in a small amount as an accent. For example—with a black crêpe dress one may wear jade beads or small amounts of gold may be introduced in facings. A white flannel sports dress may have a very narrow bound edge of red on collar and front opening of its slipover blouse. With a gray pepper and salt tweed dress or suit may be worn a hat trimmed with quite a bright blue in flowers, ribbon, velvet, or something of the sort.

Still another kind of harmony is known as an analogous color harmony. Two, three, or more colors may be used in this color scheme, but each of the two or three colors must have one color in common. For example: blue, blue green and purple blue. All have the color blue in common. One often finds this color scheme in a dark blue wool dress with the green blue and purple blue used in embroidery at the neck and sleeves. A very satisfactory use of an analogous color harmony is found in evening dresses of transparent materials like chiffons or georgette crêpe. The main color of the dress may be orange worn over a silk slip of the same color and with a

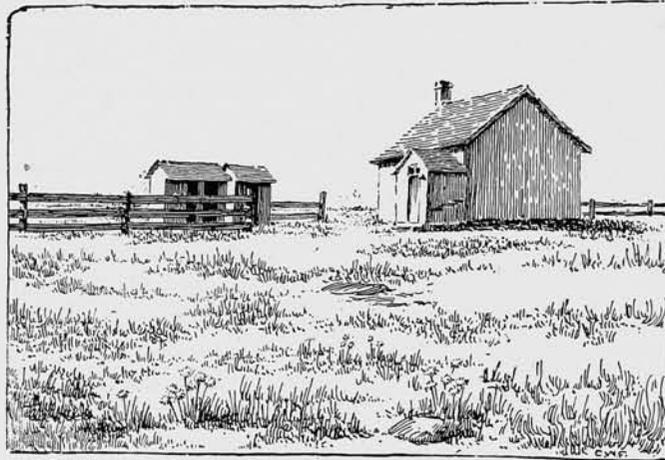
layer of yellow chiffon used over the orange in such a way that parts of the orange chiffon are left exposed. The common color in this case is yellow since orange is a red yellow.

The final way of combining colors is known as a complementary harmony. The colors of the spectrum when arranged in a circle fall opposite each other in the following way: yellow and blue purple, yellow green and purple, green and red purple, green blue and

red, blue and red yellow (orange). Colors which occur opposite each other may be combined to make a harmonious color scheme. For example: a blue linen dress may be combined with very small amounts of orange possibly by drawing threads out of the linen and pulling threads out of the linen and pulling threads of orange embroidery floss through the space left by the drawn thread. Very interesting color harmonies can be made by using these opposite colors. It is, however, the hardest color scheme to carry out successfully because the greatest amount of contrast is possible with opposite colors. Strong contrasts as a rule are to be avoided in clothes for the reason that contrasts of color call attention to themselves and detract from the wearer's face and personality. When these complementary colors are used one should be used in a large amount as the blue linen dress, while the other should be used as a very small touch as the threads of orange floss. If one wishes to use the second color in larger amounts it must be dulled, faded or "grayed." Bands or facings of sand-color linen might be used with the blue linen dress because the orange in that case has been dulled. One should take care still to have a predominating amount of blue. In using the complementary color harmony, one plans to have for the largest mass of color, the color which is the most becoming, using the opposite color for accent.

Now comes the question, "Of all these color schemes, what ones can I wear?" There are certain combinations of hair coloring, skin coloring, and eye coloring, which we class as types. For example, the pale blond, the florid blond, the pale brunette, the ruddy brunette, the red-haired person with brown eyes and brunette tones in the

(Continued on page 242)





## The Cornell Countryman

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Ithaca, New York

May, 1924

THE recent mild stir in farm and political circles over the passage of the Downing bill designed to make consolidation of rural schools optional in each community, having been temporarily terminated by the failure of a committee in the State Assembly to report favorably on the measure, we may again turn our faces to other phases of the educational problem in rural communities with a fair chance of securing a hearing. Among these "other phases" it might not be amiss to examine for a moment just what the annual school tax may buy for the children in the country. Here is what it bought in one community:

A high school in a community in a western state supported almost entirely by agriculture is giving only eight-tenths of one per cent of its teaching to agriculture. It is giving fourteen times as much of its effort to foreign languages as to agriculture. Yet this community will rise or fall according to the degree of intelligence brought to bear upon agricultural problems.

The country has been stirred from center to circumference since 1920 because of acute problems growing out of the agricultural situation. The best minds of the country have found the problems so complex that little agreement as to proper solution exists. Ought not the schools, especially in such communities as are primarily dependent upon agriculture, give a large part of their effort to training that will help directly in the solution of farm problems? Ought not the farmers themselves solve their own

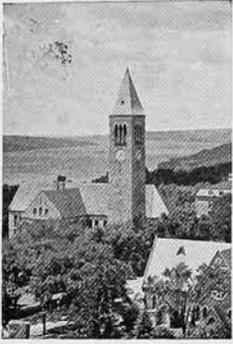
problems? Can farmers ever be certain that proper measures are proposed when they originate from other than farm groups? Is your school so organized that a reasonable amount of effort is concerned with the solution of farm problems? If not, why not?

DESPITE the untiring efforts of those interested in seeing the School of Home Economics throw off its swaddling clothes and become a College of Home Economics, the Robinson Home Economics bill designed to make such a change possible, was sidetracked in the session of the State Legislature just finished. The opposition to the bill originated with, and centered about legislators who knew comparatively little about the situation and were laboring under the false impression that the establishment of a College of Home Economics would increase the appropriation necessary to carry on the work at Ithaca. As an actual fact no increase was, or would be, asked for or expected since the administrative officers of the proposed College would include only the staff already engaged in managing the affairs of the School. One of the main advantages to be derived from such an arrangement would be the added publicity given to a College of Home Economics over a School; another would be the advantage derived from making it in a measure a separate administrative unit from the College of Agriculture tho under the direction of the dean of that college.

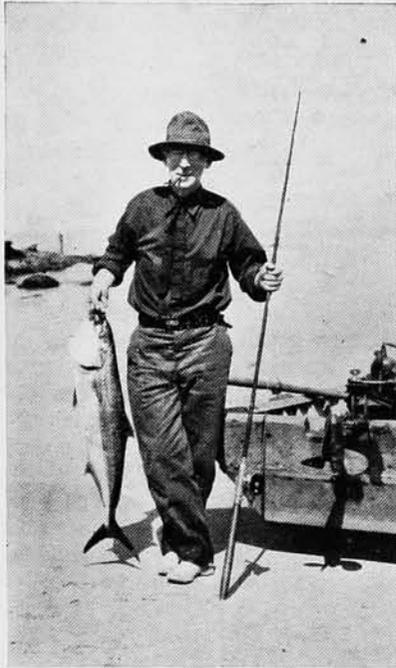
THE dairymen of the State have lost a staunch and steady supporter, and the State Experiment Station at Geneva an efficient and valuable worker thru the death on April 19, in Kingston, N. Y., of George A. Smith, for twenty-four years chief of the dairy division at the Station.

Mr. Smith has long been recognized as one of the pioneer progressive workers in the dairy industry of the State. Starting as a cheesemaker in 1860, he worked his way steadily upwards until in 1898 he was called to fill the newly created position of dairy expert on the staff of the Experiment Station. In 1900 he was elected to the presidency of the New York State Dairymen's Association, which office he held for four years.

Owing to the wide reach of his activities in the State over so long a period of service, Mr. Smith had a personal acquaintance with individual farmers, particularly dairymen, to an extent experienced by few men. No one knew him but to respect him, and his safe, conservative advice on matters with which he was familiar was much in demand among his wide circle of friends. In all his ways he was quiet, composed, and unassuming, and he possessed to a marked degree that rare gift, a ready and a sympathetic understanding. His was a life of good fellowship and cooperation—an inspiration to all who knew him, and a worthy example for the industry to which he gave his all, to follow.



## Former Student Notes



O. W. Smith wanted to know how much it cost me; "Perce" Dunn wondered why I didn't get closer to the camera; Eric Peabody suggested that I should have taken off my hat; and that darned "Dave" Cook, he's the freshest thing, he says that the title of the picture should be "The Poor Fish." That's the kind of friends I've got around here now, so you boys see that things haven't changed very much. It's the old story, the prophet with the long horns is usually a long way off. But I caught that fish myself, ladies, and I can lick any of the aforementioned scoffishes that will kindly come forward.

They told me that I could write a letter to my old students, and I guess I'll have to let it go at that. I've got things to worry about but I'm handling them all right.

—Old Prof. Everett

'74 Sp.—Benjamin Franklin Hallock lives at Lake Grove, New York, where he is engaged in farm garden-

ing. He says that his best crop is his three sons.

It is with pleasure that this magazine takes special notice of any real achievement by men whose success is due in some measure to their training in our college of agriculture. Three of the nineteen delegates to the International Institute of Agriculture which will hold its meeting at Rome, Italy, May 2-10, 1924, are Cornell men, two of whom have received degrees from the Agricultural College.

A. W. Gilbert '05, Ph.D., who is the Commissioner of agriculture of the State of Massachusetts, J. G. Lipman '01, Ph.D., Director of the New Jersey Experiment Station, both of whom are former students of the College of Agriculture, and E. G. Nourse '06 A.B., chief of the agricultural economics section, and professor in that section, at the State College of Agriculture at Iowa, are the three Cornell men who have received the honor of appointment to this delegation. These appointments were made by the Department of State on the recommendation of the Secretary of State.

The Institute, which is the only international organization to which practically all countries belong, is attended only by recognized leaders of agriculture in the various countries of the world, and Cornell University, or more specifically the college of Agriculture, is proud to find some of her former students among the delegation sent from the United States.

'91 M.S.—Dr. Earl Barnes, who is a lecturer on educational topics, spoke before the Schoolmaster's Club of

Cincinnati on February 9. His subject was "Our New American Ideals."

'91 Ex.—James M. Drew is assistant in Agricultural Extension work in St. Paul, Minn. His address is 1307 Chelmsford St.

'92 Sp.—Irwin D. Aldrich is commissioner of immigration for the State of South Dakota. His address is Pierre, S. D.

'94 Sp.—Wilton E. Britton is Entomologist in the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station at New Haven, Conn., and is also state entomologist. His residence is 296 McKinley Ave., New Haven.

'95 Sp.—Edwin P. Bishop is a general contractor. His address is 160 Fulton Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

'96 Sp.—Harmin L. Beadle is a fruit grower at Cambridge, N. Y. He has a herd of holsteins as a side line.

'97 Sp.—Samuel M. Harrington is an attorney-at-law living at Dover, Delaware.

'00 Sp.—Henry H. Albertson is operating a fruit and general farm at Burlington, N. J. He is also secretary of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society.

'00 Sp.—Herbert C. Churchill is specializing in truck, dairy and poultry farming. He lives at Akron, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 3.

'00 B.S.—Professor Otto Hunziker, former bacteriologist at Cornell and head of the dairy department at Illinois, who is director of research and control work for the Blue Valley Creamery Co., was in Ithaca, April 14, to inspect the new dairy building.

'02 Sp.—Floyd S. Barlow is field secretary for the Ohio Guernsey Breeder's Association. His address is Wooster, O.

'02 W.C.—Harold F. Hubbs is doing some big hustling on his farm at Kirkville, N. Y. He has a herd of 46 purebred Holstein cattle which are making some very creditable butter-fat records. He has also been carrying on fertilized experiments with potatoes and has had some very sat-

isfying results. Circulars from his Bellholm Farm state that he is producing and selling certified seed potatoes.

'02 Sp.—Philip S. Barto is examiner and in charge of secondary school relations for Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa. His address is 5539 Beeler St.

'02 Sp.—Robert J. Dunlavey is the Supervising Veterinary Inspector at Klinck Packing Co., for the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, Dept. of Agriculture. His address is 15 Tremaine Ave., Kenmore, N. Y. The government office is at Buffalo, N. Y.

'03 Sp.—Ernest P. Best is operating a fruit farm at Kinderhook, N. Y.

'03 Sp.—John Artemas Clark is superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station at Prince Edward Island, Canada. His address is Experimental Station R. R. 7, Charlottstown, Prince Edward Island, Canada.

'03 Sp.—John W. Illston is inspector in charge, New York State Department Farms and Markets, Fourth Division, at Cortland, N. Y. Write him there.

'06 Sp.—Lowell B. Gable imports and breeds registered Guernsey cattle at Paoli, Pa.

'06 Sp.—Arthur S. Cotins is at present employed by the National Advertising Agency and is located at 10 Huntington Pl., New Hartford, N. Y. "Art" was with us only a very short time before he changed over to the Arts college in 1907.

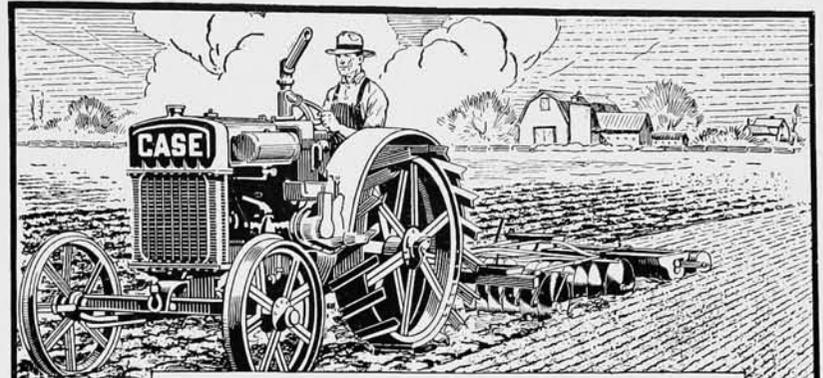
'06 Sp.—Arthur H. Knights is now stock clerk for the Harrocks Desk Company at Herkimer, N. Y. His address is 343 Gray St., Herkimer.

'06 Sp.—Ernest Kelly is in charge of the Market Milk Investigations, Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. He lives at The Cordova, Washington, D. C.

'07 Sp.—We are deeply grieved to learn of the death of Shirley W. Foster on October 23, 1923. Mr. Foster has been in charge of the insecticide department of the General Chemical Co. on the Pacific coast. He was at one time connected with the United States Department of Agriculture, and has contributed much to the fruit-growing interests of the Pacific coast.

'07 Sp.—Robert E. Krathwohl is steward of the J. N. Adam Hospital, which is run in connection with a farm of 530 acres. His address is Perrysburg, N. Y.

'07 Sp.—George A. Allen is a salesman with the International Harvester Company of America. He lives in the



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'08 M.S.—C. E. Craig is now assistant professor of agronomy, State College, New Mexico, but intends to leave there soon for Otwell, Indiana.

'08 B.S.—Hing K. Fung is with the International Banking Corporation in Peking, China.

'08 Sp.—Mr. Charles Canby Darlington is a farmer and a contractor dealing in traction power supply. He

is living at Concordville, Delaware Co., Penna.

'08 W.C.—Jay F. Hayer is farming at Bainbridge, N. Y. Among other things he is trying lime and fertilizer experiments on alfalfa fields. He has a large herd of Holstein cattle.

'08 Sp.—J. Nelson Allison is traveling for the H. F. Mitchell Co. Seed House of Philadelphia. Mr. Nelson has been with this concern for fourteen years and specializes in the dif-



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ferent kinds of grasses used on golf courses.

'08 B.S.—Lewis A. Toan, formerly county agent in Monroe County, is now running a four hundred acre farm at Perry, N. Y. His principal crops are seed, grain and potatoes. He is also a director of the New York Seed Improvement Ass'n.

'08 B.S.A.—W. H. Alderman is

doing college and experiment station work at the University of Minnesota. He is chief of the division of Horticulture. His address is 1380 Raymond Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

'09 B.S.A.—Ernest L. Baker is a member of the staff of the Extension Department of the College of Agriculture at Cornell.

'10 Sp.—Lyle B. Edwards of

Windsor, N. Y., is raising pure bred Holsteins. Among other things he is manufacturing bushel crates.

'10 Sp.—Glenn E. Boutwell is farming at Cherry Creek, N. Y.

'11 B.S.A.—Alvin K. Rothenberger has been county agent for Montgomery County, Pa., from 1912 to January 1, 1924. Since the first of the year he has been giving his entire attention to a farm which he has purchased in the same county. He is raising a general line of crops, and also about 2,000 chicks each year. He expects to make some records on his 18 head of purebred Holstein cattle. He is putting in many improvements and will have a very up-to-date place before long. Address him at Lansdale, Pa.

'11 Sp.—Clair C. Bennett is running a general farm, including stock and poultry, at Phelps, N. Y.

'11 B.S.A.—Harley C. Wheaton is associated with the firm of Lee and Wheaton at 648 Miners Bank Building, Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.

'12 Sp.—Frank F. Black is working a farm at Modena, Ulster County, N. Y.

'12 B.S.A., '18 M.S.A.—Eugene C. Auchter, head of the Department of Horticulture, University of Maryland, represented the United States at the annual meeting of the Canadian Horticultural Society on February 27 to 29. During the last ten years he has done considerable research work in fruit; and in recognition of it, the American Society for the Advancement of Science recently elected him a member.

'12 Sp.—F. Earl Barnhill is regional supervisor of the American Fruits Growers, Inc., at Wenatchee, Washington. Write him there.

'12 B.S.A.—Edwin P. Smith has been at various places since graduation. He was farm manager in Orange County from 1912 to 1915, and Chenango County agent, 1915 to 1919. Since then he has been working his own 234-acre farm at Sherburne, N. Y., specializing in purebred Holstein cattle.

'12 B.S.—Theodore M. Hunt is with the Bankers Trust Company at 16 Wall Street, New York City.

'13 Sp.—The local representative for the G. L. F. feeds and fertilizers at Atlanta, N. Y., is Harry C. Ardell who is also working his own farm in connection with the agency business.

'13 B.S., '23 M.S.A.—R. H. Denman is agricultural engineer of the Essex County Agricultural School. His address is Hathorne, Mass.

'13 Sp.—Ellen L. Bower, of Trumansburg, is teaching the elementary

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grades at Newark, New Jersey. Her address is 33 Vernon Ave., Newark, N. J.

'13 B.S.—Leslie S. Ace is running his own large dairy farm two miles from the city limits of Richmond, Virginia.

'13 Sp.—Howard C. Ballard is acting superintendent of the Tully farms at Tully, N. Y.

'13 B.S.—Bruce P. Jones of Hall, New York, is president of the New York Seed Improvement Co-Operative Association, Inc., recently been organized, but has bright hopes for success under the direction of Mr. Jones.

'13 Sp.—George W. Crosby is running his farm at Penn Yan, N. Y. He raises fruit, specializing in grapes.

'13 Sp.—Ralph M. Cooper is plant executive of the United States Lace Curtain Mills at Kingston, N. Y. Write him care of U. S. Lace Curtain Mills, Kingston, N. Y.

'13 Sp.—Stephen William Barnes is a dairyman at Ithaca, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 3.

'13 Sp.—Harry L. Page is manager of a 325-acre farm and a herd of

150 purebred guernseys. His address is Rollwood Farm, Guilford, Conn.

'14 Sp.—W. E. Davis is farm superintendent for the C. G. Meaker Company, Inc., of Auburn. His address is R. D. No. 2, Auburn, N. Y.

'14 Sp.—Andrew H. Craig is running his own farm at Rome, N. Y. He is breeding pure bred dairy cattle and is retailing milk and cream directly from his farm to the city trade.

'14 Sp.—Virgil A. Lewis is vice-president of the Grand Ave. Bank of St. Louis, Mo. His home is 5474 Clemens Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

'14 Sp.—Harrison F. C. Bostwick is farming a 360-acre farm at Waits, Tioga County, N. Y. Pure bred holsteins, sheep and potatoes keep him busy.

'14 Sp.—Glenn A. Blanchard is teaching vocational agriculture in the high school at Pulaski, N. Y.

'14 Sp.—Paul G. Bass is a landscape architect for Holm and Olson, Inc., 22-24 West 5th St., St. Paul, Minn. His residence is 1946 Berkley Ave., St. Paul.

'14 B.S.—Garnet W. Forster is a

professor of farm management at the North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.

'15 Sp.—L. T. Lyon is assistant sales manager for the Montour Collieries Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. His address is 206 Orchard Place, Edgeworth, Sewickly, Pa.

'15 B.S.—Martha A. Whitworth is connected with the Cleveland Natural History Museum on Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

'15 Sp.—Leon L. Allen is superintendent of the farm and vocation camp for R. H. Macy and Co., of New York. His address is Burlingham, Sullivan County, N. Y.

'15 B.S.—Victor H. Fies is now professor of horticulture at Purdue University. He is living at 450 Littleton St., Lafayette.

'16 Sp.—Clara L. Doetsch is teaching Domestic Art in School 73, Buffalo, N. Y. She lives at 51 Holland Place.

'16 Ex.—Walter Emerick is the owner and operator of a trout hatchery on the Sand Creek Road, West Albany, N. Y. In connection with the hatchery he is working a farm of considerable size besides being actively engaged in the social affairs of the community.

'16 B.S.—Roland S. Baker, formerly Kansas City representative of the Corporation Trust Company of New York, has been transferred to Detroit, Michigan, as its representative in that city.

'16 Sp.—Victor B. Dold is now assistant credit manager of the Pennzoil Co. at the Buffalo office. From the time he left school till June, 1923. Mr. Dold was the proprietor of the Viktor Dold Provision Company, which produced cooked and smoked meats, and sausage. His address is 748 Crescent Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

'17 B.S.; '21 Ph.D.—Lawrence J. Norton is in the College of Commerce at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

'17 Sp.—Kenneth T. Allan is principal of White River Jct. High School. He has been teaching school since he left Cornell except for one year when he was a County Club Leader.

'17 B.S.—John W. Wetz, Jr., is selling scientific instruments for the Christian Becker Co., New York.

'17 Sp.—J. Walton Bolgiano is farming at Cockeysville, Maryland.

'17 W.C.—M. B. Ireland is in partnership with his father on a 255-acre farm at Bainbridge, N. Y. They are raising the usual cash crops in connection with their herd of 43 head of Holstein cattle. They also keep about 375 S. C. White Leghorn hens.

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Grandmother was proud of her spotless milk pails and her shining cream pans. Grandmother, too, was very proud of her cleaning methods which she believed fully protected the flavor and quality of milk or milk products subsequently placed in the supposedly clean utensils.

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The Cleaner that Cleans Clean



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'17 Sp.—Miss Lola Anderson is a landscape architect in Kingspot, Tenn.

'17 B.S.—“Hank” Allanson, who is with the Bureau of Plant Industry, has moved to 117 Maple Ave., Takoma Park, D. C.

'17 Sp.—Bourke H. Bayless is assistant cashier of the National Bank at Claremore, Oklahoma.

'18 Sp.—James M. Ellison is at “Springfield” Heathsville, Va., and is connected with the High School at that place.

'18 Ex.—John Sexton, “Jack” Shanley, who has the distinction of being the only alumnus of the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines, and who is now the principal of the Franklin K. Lane School, Nana, Alaska, has published a pamphlet on “The special necessity for correct English in Alaska Schools.”

'18 Sp.—William P. Alexander is an instructor in botany and biology at the Hayes School of Natural Sciences, Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences. He is residing at 1046 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

'18 B.S.—Hollis V. Warner is raising “Warner’s Famous Long Island Ducks” at Riverhead, Long Island. Mr. and Mrs. Warner have a daughter, Betty, born last May.

'18 B.S.; '20 M.F.—Perkins Coville is teaching forestry at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

'19 Sp.—Howard J. Hammond is operating a dairy and poultry farm at R. D. No. 2, Corry, Pa.

'19 B.S., '21 M.F.—Frank Lee, “Spuds” DuMond, formerly an assistant extension instructor in Forestry holds since October 1st the position of Curator of Education at the Kent Scientific Museum, Grand Rapids, Michigan. His job consists of giving and preparing lectures with slides which he has made himself. The lectures are on subjects of natural history and are especially meant for school children above the 4th grade.

'19 B.S.—James G. Pritchard, Jr., has the Dodge Brothers Automobile Sales Agency at Interlaken. His address is Box No. 150.

'20 Sp.—Harold D. Farnsworth is foreman on the Shaler Tract Farm on the southern shore of Great Sodus Bay. It is a tract of 1,670 acres devoted to fruit and general farming. He is father of a little girl, Edna Margaret, born on February 28, 1924. His address is Alton, N. Y.

'20 B.S.—E. B. Stone is teaching Agriculture in the High School at Baltimore, Ohio. In addition he is spending much of his time in lecturing to groups of farmers on various topics connected with their work.

'20 B.S.—Louis Edward Smith was married to Miss Susan Everard on April 14th at Louisville, Kentucky.

'20 B.S.—Reid Travis has been appointed manager of the Dairyman’s League with a plant situated at Wilkesbarre, Pa. His friends will be interested to know that his brother, Lafe, is at the present time rowing on the heavy varsity crew.

'21 B.S.—Walter J. Dockerill is connected with the Harnden-Cramer Coal Company at 150 Nassau Street, New York.

'21 B.S.—Miles W. Fry is farming at Ephrata, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. In addition to twenty acres of tobacco, Fry raises about 120 acres of general crops, corn, wheat, and hay, and keeps a herd of Duroc Jersey hogs.

'21 B.S.—Alfred M. Watson has been awarded an exchange fellowship for study in Belgium.

'21 B.S.—On September 14, 1923, Eugene T. Drake was married to Miss Margaret L. Parsons of Butte, Montana. He received an M.S. degree from the university of Wisconsin in June, 1923. He is now an instructor in the Department of Biology at the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, North Dakota.



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'22 B.S.—Murray Wigsten and Edna Cornelius of Ithaca were married on Saturday, April 12, at the First Baptist Church, Ithaca, N. Y.

'22 B. S.—Irving J. Call has been working in the Farm Management Department since February. "Irv" went west in the "old flivver" after graduating but being an Easterner had to come back.

'23 Ex.—Joseph D. Brown is growing citrus fruits in California. His address is 412 S. Los Robles, Pasadena, Calif.

'24 B.S.—Elizabeth T. Peters and James A. Bizzel, '03 Ph.D., professor of agronomy, were married on April 15. They will spend their honeymoon touring the southern states, and on their return will live at 811 East State Street, Ithaca, N. Y.

### Color Combinations of Everyone's Clothes

(Continued from page 234)

skin, the red-haired person with blue eyes and a fair skin, the white-haired person with brown eyes and brunette skin, and the white-haired person with blue eyes and fair skin.

The brunette types have skins containing the red yellow and yellow tones with shadows showing a brownish cast.

The warm blond types have skins containing the red yellow and yellow

tones with shadows showing a brownish cast.

The cool blond types have skins containing the blue red or rose and bluish colorings with skin shadows showing a bluish gray or even purple cast. For those of us who do not fit into any of the types mentioned, and there will be many of us who do not, it becomes necessary for us to decide which is our most striking characteristic of coloring and then experiment with the colors recommended for the type who has that coloring feature. For example, the person with fair skin, very dark hair and blue eyes is a mixed type. She needs to decide whether she wants to dress to emphasize her hair or her skin or her eyes. She will need to try colors recommended for types with her skin coloring, for those with her eye coloring, for those with her hair coloring. And then will be able to build up her own rules for becoming colors. The following list of colors becoming to the types mentioned is taken from "Principles of Clothing Selection" by Buttrick. The suggestions given in this list have been tried out with many individuals and seem to me to be quite reliable. In using any such list, however, it is necessary always to remember that experimentation is always necessary and exceptions very often must be made.

#### Colors Becoming to Pale Blond

White—becoming in all textures.

Black—small quantities in combination with white or color; large masses of transparent material fairly good.

Gray—light gray best.

Brown—to be avoided except in small color. Very light, dull brown, like écru, sand, etc., good because dull enough to enhance the hair by analogy and the eyes by contrast without unduly bringing out the purple in the skin.

Yellow—only light, pinkish yellow good. Bright yellow brings out purple in the skin unpleasantly.

Red—fair. Dulled, rose-reds better than orange reds.

Pink—rose-pinks good. Pale, yellow-pinks, fair; deep yellow-pinks to be avoided.

Purple—sometimes makes the skin look very pale.

Blue—good because it enhances the color of the hair and eyes. Dull blue better than bright blue. Very bright blue-green makes the cheeks look pinker.

Green—good because it brings out pink in the skin.

Blue-greens better than yellow-greens because more nearly complementary to the rose-pinks of the skin.

#### Colors Becoming to the Florid Blond

White—blue-white, pure, and cream-white good in all textures.

Black—good in all textures.

Gray—blue-gray and neutral tones good; brown-gray such as taupe, to be avoided.

Brown—to be avoided because it makes the complexion appear dull and emphasizes skin shadows. Very light, dull brown, such as sand or ponce, fair.

(Continued on page 250)

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Many Subjects may be taken in other Colleges of the University;

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STUDENTS ENJOY THEMSELVES  
AT AG ASSOCIATION HOPLong-Awaited Spring Dance Chases  
Away Old Man Trouble

For the last two years the evening of April 17 has been a big night for the Ag students. This year it came suddenly upon most of us, the placards being posted only three or four days in advance. The second Ag Association dance of the year was held as planned in the Old Armory on this seemingly popular evening.

It was the peppiest dance the "Agrics" have pulled in a long while. By nine-thirty the hall was filled with men, women, and merriment. By ten-thirty there were twice as many men and lots more merriment.

Blackmore's orchestra is to be commended for the snappiness of the music, which was an outstanding feature of the dance. "Them jazz warriors" sure wielded a wicked tomtom. The music seemed to have considerable attraction; in fact, its magnetic qualities affected not only Ag students, but the dance hounds from the other colleges felt the urge to drop in and prance awhile. "If they won't let you through the door, use the windows," was the slogan. These "boat club snakes" wriggled off some mean mileage records in their "gum dipped balloons."

## Punch Galore

There was plenty of refreshing punch to keep the partakers well oiled and in jubilant spirits. Close watch was kept on the supply and the complete disappearance of the punch avoided. The committee remembered the disastrous occurrence which happened at the last Ag hop. In fact, we understand that the punch which remained after the thirst of the "hoppers" had been quenched was graciously given to a certain person who wishes his name kept secret for obvious reasons. He says that after keeping it in storage for awhile its qualities are so much improved that he can double his money by reselling the "cured punch." We are all for curing the punch before serving it, when the next dance is staged.

## Dance Well Conducted

"Dink" Wickham '24 and Marian Roberts '24 managed things, and much credit is due them for the rousing success of the dance.

The presence of Dean and Mrs. A. R. Mann and Professor and Mrs. John Bentley as chaperones added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening. Everyone who attended heartily approved a more frequent occurrence of these pleasant affairs, while many Agrics hoped that they would be more widely advertised among the Ag and Domecon students themselves, thus insuring a peppier "Ag" affair.

## PHI KAPPA PHI

William Jesse Baird  
Sherman Chancey Bishop  
Shukri Hussein  
James Edward Knott  
Walter Van Price  
Myers Peter Rasmussen  
Harry Albert Ross  
Donald Stuart Weich

## PI LAMBDA THETA

Elva T. Campbell '24  
Charlotte B. Hopkins '25

BURRITT LEAVES EXTENSION  
RETURNS TO FARM AT HILTONVice Director of Extension Since 1917  
Succeeded by Professor R. H. Wheeler

Professor M. C. Burrirt '08, director of extension work in the College of Agriculture, is on sabbatic leave which will continue until next June, when he will officially sever his connection with the university.

Professor Burrirt graduated from Cornell in 1908. Early in 1914 he returned to Cornell as state leader of county agricultural agents. In that year he organized the Farm Bureaus on the present basis, and in 1917 he accepted the position of vice-director of extension work. Professor Burrirt has contemplated leaving his position here for several years, but has delayed the final move several times upon urgent pleading by the faculty.

Professor R. H. Wheeler is now acting director of extension, succeeding Professor Burrirt who is now on his fruit farm near Hilton.

AG PROFS TO GET EXPERIENCE  
IN TELLING BEDTIME STORIES

Cornellians, tune in on WGY at seven fifteen on May 12 and listen to Professor G. F. Warren of the farm management department discuss "Farm Prices." Also plan to hear Professor M. V. Atwood of the extension teaching department on May 26, when he will speak on "What's the Matter With Agriculture?"

The extension department, in cooperation with the Farm Bureau Federation, has made arrangements with the General Electric Company's station at Schenectady to broadcast a special program on the second and last Monday evening of each month. Negotiations are pending with the Eastman station at Rochester for a program to be broadcast from that station on the first and third Monday evening of each month.

AGRICULTURISTS BANQUET  
AT RISLEY DINING ROOM

## Annual Event Equals Former Programs—Keeps All Awake—???

The twenty-fourth annual agricultural banquet was held in the Risley dining room on Thursday evening, March 27, 1924. There were 110 loyal agriculturists present to start the banquet off by singing the Alma Mater. Following this H. T. Buckman '24, as toastmaster of the occasion, introduced "the only living jungle quartet in captivity," consisting of G. B. Webber '25, N. G. Bump '25, W. K. Webber '25, and W. B. MacMillan, grad. It was unanimously reported that the quartet lived up to its reputation.

## Thatcher Talks

Dr. R. W. Thatcher, director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Stations, gave the principal address of the evening. He discussed "Government Land Regulation," and favored the development of the land under the United States Department of Agriculture and further proportioned under the department of forestry.

Professor R. M. Adams counteracted this serious discussion with his "Rude Rural Rhymes" and left the audience in a pleasing state of mind for Miss C. Griminger '24, who briefly traced the history of Cornell songs and the part played by the Agricultural Association in producing them. She ended with a plea for a greater interest in Cornell songs.

## Dean Mann Awards Shingles

Dean A. R. Mann concluded the list of speakers by urging a fuller cooperation of capitalist, labor, and agriculture. Following this he presented the College shingles to those who had represented the College in athletics during the year. The banquet closed with the singing of the Evening Song.

DAIRY DEPARTM'T PURCHASES  
SOME FAST WORKING MACHINES

Speed and accuracy is the motto of the dairy department in purchasing new machinery. Their new centrifuge has a maximum speed of forty thousand revolutions per minute, and will throw everything out of milk from straw to microbes. A new machine for determining the freezing point of liquids has recently been installed. It has an attached thermometer that registers changes in temperature to the accuracy of one one-thousandth of a degree Centigrade. With new machines like these constantly coming in, the equipment of the new dairy building will soon rank with the best in the country.

## CORNELL TO BE REPRESENTED AT WORLD'S POULTRY CONGRESS

**Professor Heuser Goes to Europe to Get Latest Dope on Chickens**

Professor G. F. Heuser sailed for Spain on April 26 to attend the Second World's Poultry Congress, to be held in Barcelona from May 10 to 18. Thirty countries will be represented.

The College of Agriculture will exhibit a comprehensive display on judging for egg production and on artificial illumination. The United States national committee will send ninety birds and a collective educational exhibit made up of units from eleven different states.

The congresses were started at the Hague in September, 1921, by the International Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators, of which Professor Heuser is secretary and treasurer. At that time Professor James E. Rice left the poultry department to its own fate while he took a trip over to Holland to help make the show a success.

These world-wide meetings are divided into two parts—educational exhibits and displays of the best birds and poultry equipment, and deliberations at which papers are read and the different problems of the poultry industry are discussed. The decisions made during these discussions are submitted to the represented governments.

## POWELL PREPARES NEW CHART VALUABLE AID TO POULTRYMEN

Professor H. C. Powell of the department of poultry husbandry is preparing a chart showing the total receipts of poultry products for 1923 in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and New York. The United States Department of Agriculture is furnishing the statistics for the work. This report is expected to be a material help to the poultrymen as it gives a fair indication of the trend of the market for the ensuing winter—the time of greatest returns to the producer. This chart will be completed in the very near future and will be duly published.

## HUSKY AG CREWMEN INTEND TO REPEAT FORMER VICTORIES

The college crews started work immediately after vacation and are now rowing on the inlet every other day. The Ag College boasts of 20 husky oarsmen and 3 coxswains, including "Bill" Gaige, stroke, and "Stubby" Spahn, coxswain, both of whom have been on Ag college crews for the last two years. "Bill" Gaige and J. E. Fraizer have had experience on the varsity squad. The tentative line-up of the first boat is as follows: Bow, D. A. Field '27; (2) "Hank" Arnold '24; (3) C. N. Abbey '24; (4) W. E. Loomis, grad; (5) H. R. Makuen '25; (6) E. A. Reckhow '27; (7) J. E. Fraizer '26; Stroke "Bill" Gaige '25; Coxswain "Stubby" Spahn '25. The

prospects for the year are fair and by request the crew will repeat and make it four in a row for the Ag crew.

## PROFS' PRANKS

Dr. J. M. Sherman of the dairy department, Professor E. S. Savage, and Professor L. A. Maynard attended the spring meeting of the American Chemical Society held in Washington, D. C., April 22-25. Dr. R. W. Thatcher, director of the New York Experiment Stations, gave two addresses.

Professor R. A. Emerson of the department of plant breeding, who is traveling in South America searching for a new kind of corn, reports that he has discovered a new kind of oats, which he has shipped to the College. He expects to return on July 1.

Professor W. H. Chandler, formerly of the pomology department, who left Cornell last July, will return to Ithaca for a few weeks to look after experiments which he started here last spring. He is now professor of pomology at the University of California.

Professor G. H. Collingwood of the forestry department is still with the States Relation Service at Washington. He will be there until the latter part of the summer when he is expected to return to Ithaca and take charge of the extension work here.

Professor J. A. Bizzell, of the department of soil technology, and Miss Elizabeth Peters '23 of Ithaca were married April 15. They are spending their honeymoon touring the southern states, and on their return will reside at 811 East State Street.

Professor L. A. Maynard of the animal husbandry department has been appointed chairman of the committee in charge of publicity and obtaining candidates to attend the citizens' military training camps from Tompkins County.

Dr. H. C. Jackson, assistant professor of dairy industry, in charge of condensed and powdered milk, is leaving to take up a position with the dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture.

We are glad to learn that Professor E. L. Worthen of the agronomy department is recovering from a severe attack of rheumatism which came upon him the first of March.

Professor E. L. Worthen, extension professor of soil technology, has been confined to his home because of illness since early in March, but is much better now.

Professor Montgomery Robinson of the extension department is on sabbatic leave. He is studying economics and sociology at Harvard.

## LOCOMOTIVE AND AUTOMOBILE MEET AT RAILROAD CROSSING

**Professor Meek Narrowly Escapes Accident in the Berkshires**

A locomotive plunged through the blackness of the night. Suddenly came a crashing and screeching of brakes, and like a huge panting dragon on the train came gradually to a stop.

A few feet ahead the searchlight disclosed an automobile, a gray Buick roadster, across the tracks, and beside it a man who had a few moments before been calmly awaiting the seemingly inevitable crash.

The engineer and fireman rushed from the locomotive to help move the car from the tracks.

A COUNTRYMAN reporter, who was bumming his way home for Easter vacation, crawled out of an empty freight car, and always hot on the trail of news, hurried to the scene of action. There, to his great surprise, he beheld—none other than Professor Howard B. Meek, director of the Cornell course in hotel management.

Professor Meek explained that he was going to Boston, and while climbing one of the muddy Berkshire hills, unfortunately stalled his car on the railroad crossing.

"But I was not a bit worried," declared Professor Meek, "the car was insured."

## DOMECON BILL IS KILLED—DIES WITHOUT A STRUGGLE

The bill to designate the School of Home Economics as a college failed to pass in the final session of the Senate.

The bill providing \$300,000 for a new horticultural building at the Geneva Experiment Station was vetoed by the governor.

In the recent session the Senate passed the junior extension bill providing state aid for junior extension work. This bill provides \$600 for each county, placing junior extension work on the same basis as farm and home bureau work.

## EDNA MAE IS A BOUNCER LITTLE MOTHERS ARE PROUD

Edna Mae Domecon, the domecon baby, was eleven months old April 15. She weighed twenty pounds and five ounces, and is the snappiest baby domecon has ever had. Her smile and kewpie curl would melt a heart of stone. Right now she boasts two teeth, and will soon have two more. She coos beautifully, winks, and creeps. She leaves this spring, graduating, as it were, leaving many happy memories with her little mothers, the senior girls in home economics, who are very proud of her.

## ANOTHER KNOT

"Bill" Norman '23 and "Dot" Weaver '25 recently announced their engagement to their many friends. "Bill" is manager of the Tompkins County Farm Bureau.

## CATTLEMEN SEE CINEMAS SHOWING LIFE OF THE JERSEY

### Vote to Purchase a Music Box for New Rooms in An Hus

At the regular meeting Monday evening, April 14, the Round Up Club presented a Jersey movie to an enthusiastic gathering. The picture was loaned for the occasion by the American Jersey Cattle Club of New York City. Mr. Randolph, representing the same organization, gave a talk on the adaptability of the Jersey to all four sections of the northern hemisphere. Mr. Randolph has just returned from an extensive motor trip through the southeast and feels that there is an open field for northern college grads to step in and take charge of the many fine herds which have been built up due to the cotton slump. Mr. Randolph is endeavoring to establish county and state Jersey clubs to further the interest of the breed and breeder.

After the picture and talk, a short business meeting was held in which it was voted to purchase a victrola to liven up the meetings next fall, in anticipation of the college fixing up a room in the an hus building for the use of the club members. At the next meeting, the last of the year, a lunch will be served, after which the officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

## LUMBERMEN HAVE MERRY TIME AT WOOD CUTTERS' BALL

The Forestry Club held its annual "wood cutters' ball" in the club rooms Thursday evening, April 17. Titus' orchestra supplied the harmonious strains to which the lumbermen glided and clogged to their heart's content. In spite of the competition of the Ag Association hop, the dance was a decided success.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Knott, of the botany department, chaperoned the dance.

## AN ENGAGING AFFAIR

Another bit of news of which we are aware is the announcement of the engagement of "Woods" Mather '24 and Miss Celia Miller of New York City. "Woods" incidentally obtained a position as poultry specialist in the extension department of the New Hampshire State College on the same trip. He will assume his new duties immediately following the close of the term.

## AG WALKS TO VICTORY

Even though Ag lost the Intercollege Indoor Track Meet, its harriers led by Forschmiedt '25, garnered nine points in the mile walking race, which was the source of much amusement. Forschmiedt, who is the university champion walker, completed the mile in 8 minutes and 5 seconds.

## AG "C" MEN

Merrill Luther Dake  
Kenneth MacBain  
William Baldwin Parshall  
Richard Thomas Raymond  
Malcolm Ernest Smith  
Allen Knox Strong  
Don Jay Wickham  
Walter David Wright

## HOWLETT RESIGNS POSITION ACCEPTS ANOTHER AT OHIO

The resignation of Freeman S. Howlett '21, instructor in the pomology department, has been accepted, to take effect May 1. He has already left for Ohio Experiment Station at Worchester, where he is doing research work in the technical problems of horticulture under the supervision of J. H. Gourley. He will return to Cornell next fall to get his Ph.D. degree. At the present time this vacancy has not been filled.

## KAMPUS KOLLOQUIALS

L. A. Dalton, assistant professor in extension in the agronomy department is taking a four months' vacation at the University of Wisconsin doing graduate work in agricultural economics with Professor Ely, the father of agricultural economics in this country.

H. E. Babcock, former professor in marketing, is now general manager of the G. L. F. Exchange. Professor Babcock is president of the New York State Agricultural Society, which makes him an ex-officio member of the board of trustees of the University.

J. F. Booth, formerly commissioner of markets in Saskatchewan, Canada, is now giving a course in agricultural economics. He recently returned from a trip throughout the west, where he served on the Canadian wheat tariff commission.

During the month of April, Assistant Professor A. M. Goodman of the rural engineering department spent his vacation resting up and getting ready for his regular spring drainage work throughout the state. He will start May first.

One can hear the crack of bats on Alumni field any afternoon now as the Ag baseball team practices under the supervision of "Dink" Wickham. The prospects are good with several veterans back, and some lively games are assured.

Miss Frances A. Scudder '24 and Miss Ruth E. Clapp '25 attended the Omnicron Nu conclave held at Lincoln, Nebraska, during vacation. They were sent as delegates from the local chapter.

M. C. Mossop of Capetown, South Africa, has been appointed assistant professor in entomology to succeed Mr. M. E. Phillips, who resigned his position because of ill health.

## INDIAN SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED ON STATE RESERVATIONS

### Extension Professors Give Services; Cooperate With Farm and Home

The extension department, in cooperation with the farm and home bureaus of Genesee, Niagara, Cattaraugus, and Franklin Counties, is promoting a new phase in Indian educational work. For the first time in the history of this country farm schools have been held on the Indian reservations. Tonowanda, Tuscarora, Allegany, and St. Regis-Mohawk reservations have been the scene of these activities.

Professors J. H. Barron of the agronomy department, G. W. Peck of the pomology department, H. J. Metzger of the animal husbandry department, F. B. Wright of the rural engineering department, and Mr. W. G. Krum gave work in connection with their departments. Tuberculosis eradication was also stressed.

Former Cornell short course men had a major part in the arrangement and conduct of the schools. Community seed plots, operated by the Indians as a whole, will be conducted, and seed will be distributed for planting next year.

## WHITE ROBIN VISITS CAMPUS PROFS AND STUDENTS PUZZLED

Students in genetics were very much interested in the robin which appeared on the campus several days ago. It was unusual in that it had, instead of the ordinary colored back, one whose feathers were practically all white. A lively discussion sprang up among the group following the bird whether or not it had fallen into a pot of white paint or was a case of true reversion.

Some frosh suggested that a little salt be applied to its tail so that it could be caught, since it might be a member—possibly a messenger—of the K. K. K.

## FORESTERS BUSY THIS SPRING PLANTING YOUNG FORESTS

The members of the forestry department have outlined a busy spring season helping out with the reforestation program that was so successfully initiated last spring. The extension service of the forestry department, working in conjunction with the college, were then successful in establishing demonstrations in the majority of the counties of the state. This was done in cooperation with the New York State conservation commission.

## ROUGH WEATHER AHEAD

Miss Lois Farmer entertained the domecon staff at breakfast on Easter morning at her home in The Circle. At this time it was disclosed that six of the staff are soon to venture on the stormy seas of matrimony.

# THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN

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

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

Editor  
"JIM" REEVES

Associate Editors  
"AL" MASON "ART" TAFT

Vol. V May, 1924 No. 8

## ON ENGLISH

Professor R. E. Torrey of the botany department of the Massachusetts Agriculture College quoted some typical examples of the poor English students use on examination papers. He clearly showed the awkwardness and ambiguity of the sentences used. The student did not seem to be able to express definitely and concisely what he wanted to say. Our professors have undoubtedly noticed the same among Cornell undergraduates, but they have criticised it very little. Yet it is worthy of the serious consideration of every student. A good solution for this problem would be for every individual to make a determined effort to use definite concrete English at all times. This will help not only the professors, but will also be of great value to the student himself. The first test of an educated man is his ability to express himself clearly in his native tongue. If this facility is not acquired at college it is doubtful if he ever will attain it. For this reason it behooves us to make a determined effort to correct this fault and to be more careful in our writing and speech.

## ELECTIONS

Every year we hear someone complaining about the way the Agricultural Association runs this thing or does that thing. They do not like the way this get-together is run or they do not like the music at that dance. Some want more meetings and parties and some want less. The association, now ably administered, struggles on and always aims to satisfy. But it cannot do this without the cooperation of every student. Around the hill we pride ourselves with our College association and the things that it accomplishes. Some do not—and here is their chance. The annual elections are but a few days hence. Put up the candidates who you think will do the things that need to be done. Everybody vote, but vote intelligently,

don't just vote for a friend. It is easy to criticize after the thing is done, but often difficult to rectify.

## THE AG BANQUET

The present system of holding the Ag banquet seems to have outgrown its usefulness. This year, with an Ag college registration of better than 1,100, there were 110 loyal agriculturists at the banquet. Why? This was due, in part at least, to the high price and corresponding lack of enthusiasm on the part of the students. Why is it that we cannot have a real Ag banquet on the Ag campus and at a price reasonable enough to insure a good representation of the students? Certainly, even domecon is large enough to accommodate a much larger gathering than was served at the banquet this year.

## SPRING FEVER

Now that we are back from vacation, spring is really here and with it that lazy, easy-going feeling that steals over one. The warm sun is shining from a clear blue sky and the grass is growing greener day by day and all outdoor life comes out of its dormant stage to lend new life and beauty to the world. It is then that one had much rather play tennis, watch a baseball game, take a stroll on a moonlight night, or do nothing at all than to study. But, one must bear in mind that finals are only a few weeks away and that this is a case of the survival of the fittest and he who hesitates is lost.

## OUR FARM

Who ever heard of an Ag college without a farm?

"Impossible," we say, yet how many of us know what is going on out on that fourteen hundred acre block which constitutes our university farm? Some warm sunny afternoon let's see if we can't get more knowledge and fun out of a tramp across our farm than we can out of a "bull session." There are things of interest out there for all of us, from the most wrapped up and enthusiastic biologist to the most practical among us. Anyway, it's our farm while we are here; let's make the most of it!

## ATHLETICS

With the coming of spring there is a renewed activity in all Ag athletics. The Ag baseball, track, crew, and lacrosse squads are getting in their regular practice with the result that alumni field and the inlet are alive with athletes. This type of athletics enables many students who are not of varsity calibre to participate in the sport that they love best. It would seem that with their increasing importance and popularity they would warrant the services of at least one man who could devote all of his time to their development.

## THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

### Scene—Ag Hop

First stag—"I say, Buddy, who is that blond baby over there?"

Second ditto—"Oh boy! Doesn't she cuddle wicked though? I hope to tell you, she's a 'con' woman."

First—"No kid! Who's the 'benny' she is giving the exhibition with?"

Second—"He? Oh, he's one of Dean Kimball's plumbers—nice, eh?"

First—"How about the one that just cut, know him?"

Second—"Yep! He helps hold up the pillars in front of Goldwin Smith."

First—"Gee, I'll say she's popular, do you know that one, too?"

Second—"Sure, he is chief dissector over in Stimson."

First—"Ye gods! And I thought this was an Ag hop!"

Flora is overweight. Of course everybody knows Flora, one of Mrs. Farrand's clever little dogs. She has begun a strenuous training doing an hour's roadwork daily and has confined herself to a strict diet of dog biscuit and water.

Washington married the widow and incidentally became wealthy. Moral: "Look before you leap."

Ag surgeons have a decided advantage over the Med students in being able to lop off a limb here and there with impunity. Still we note with interest the policy that the grounds department is carrying out in assisting our waving elms to have a more shapely form.

An appropriate title for one of our latest song hits might be "Why Didn't I Save Those Cuts, Why, Oh Why, Oh Why?" Of course if you haven't cut you can afford to sing the song in the regular way.

Rumor has it that the weather bureau men are quite adept at playing Mah Jong. Surprising? Not in the least! for aren't they playing with the winds most of the time anyhow?

It has been suggested that the Ag banquet next year be known as an "engaging affair," if one is to judge by the absence of "stags" at this year's banquet.

F. H. Peabody, stockman at the Ag barns, announces that since he has his bulls worked down, three of them pump the water for all the cattle, sheep, and hogs at the barns.

"No, Rhu—barb—soils is not as dirty a course as it might seem."



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## TOPCOATS

*—for fairday smartness  
and for shower shelter*

**T**HESE are everyday, all weather topcoats, keyed to this Spring's new style departures. Fine, imported fabrics that are rain-proofed. They're new English models, fashioned up "to the King's taste."

Very Fine Ones; \$35  
Even Still Finer Ones; \$45

# Buttrick & Frawley

*The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx*

## THE PUBLIC MARKET

The fact that we know just how to handle meats in a scientific manner;

The fact that we have the finest refrigeration;

The fact that we sell only the choicest meats at the fairest prices, should attract your immediate attention to this market.

Fraternity Stewards come in and let us assist you

Secure perfect satisfaction on the meat end of your food problems

**WILLIAM KNIGHT**  
115 North Aurora Street

## To Graduates and Undergraduates

When looking for that farm it is well to give Chester Co., Penna., due consideration.

Fertile land, well adapted for dairy, stock-breeding, poultry, etc., is available at \$50 and upwards in acreages up to 250.

The principal reasons for most of these farms to be offered for sale is "That there is no one to follow in dad's footsteps."

Tell us what you want and if it is on the market will locate it for you—being of an allied profession we would like each and every one of these farms to be tilled by progressive men.

If any farm is not a business proposition our policy is "Hands Off."

Let us hear from you. A two-cent stamp may put you in touch with a farm that is just what you have been dreaming about.

**Richard P. Head, V. M. D.**  
Malvern, Chester Co., Penna.

## Color Combinations for Everyone's Clothes

(Continued from page 242)

Yellow—pale, dull, orange-yellow can be worn, especially under artificial light. Pure yellow to be avoided because it brings out the purple in the skin.

Red—rose-pinks good unless the personal coloring is very bright, then bright pinks make the skin seem coarse.

Purple—good in almost all values and chromas.

Blue—all blues good unless personal coloring is very bright, then bright green-blues make the skin appear coarse and red.

Green—good in all dull tones. Bright greens and yellow-greens make bright coloring seem coarse and heavy.

### Color Becoming to the Pale Brunette

White—cream-white good in all textures.

Black—becoming in velvet and transparent materials.

Gray—makes this type appear sallow and ill. Taupe only can be worn.

Brown—very becoming, especially dull browns. Very bright brown makes the wearer look pale by contrast.

Yellow—all grayed tones of yellow and orange good.

Red—all dark orange-reds especially good. Henna very good.

Pink—yellow-pinks good; rose-pinks make this type appear sallow.

Purple—to be avoided because it

brings out yellow in the skin and makes it look sallow.

Blue—green-blues good.

Greens—very bright tones especially good because they add warmth and reddish color to the skin.

### Color Becoming to the Ruddy Brunette

White—cream white good.

Black—especially good in lustrous material or velvet; best relieved with white or a little bright color.

Gray—only dark, brown-gray such as taupe, becoming. Light tones make the coloring look heavy.

Brown—all tones good.

Yellow—good, especially if it has orange tones.

Red—rich, deep, yellow-reds among the most becoming colors.

Pink—deep yellow-pinks good; purplish-pinks to be avoided.

Purple—to be avoided because it emphasizes shadows.

Blue—bright green-blues good. In light blues, only those having green tones are becoming.

Green—brown and yellow-greens of medium or dark tones good. Light green makes the complexion seem heavy and coarse.

### Color Becoming to the Red-Haired Type

The red-haired woman whose eyes are blue and whose cheeks are rosy can wear almost all the colors that are becoming to the florid blond, and is chiefly concerned in enhancing to the utmost, the glory of her hair. She can use the following colors:

White—in all textures.

Black—in all textures.

Gray—except brown-grays.

Brown—except dull, light tones which need to be combined with blue, green, or cream next the face. Yellow—pale, orange-yellow in transparent materials especially good under artificial light.

Red—is unbecoming.

Pink—only flesh tones becoming.

Purple—all tones of blue-purple good because they emphasize the color of the hair.

Blue—becoming because it brings out the color of the hair.

Green—all tones becoming except light yellow-green.

If the red-haired woman has brown eyes and brunette skin tones the following colors may be worn:

White—deep cream tones good, but bluish tones are not.

Black—good in combination with cream-white or color.

Gray—brown-grays good, but blue-grays to be avoided.

Brown—becoming in all tones.

Warm, orange-browns may be worn that are not becoming to any other type.

Yellow—all tones good, especially orange-yellow.

Red—orange-reds such as henna often especially good.

Pink—dull, orange-pinks sometimes becoming.

Purple—destroys the beauty of the natural coloring.

Blue—only green-blues becoming.

Green—all greens becoming.

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Now is the time to order your Insect Screens. We will measure your windows and doors and give you free estimate.

Order early and avoid the rush.

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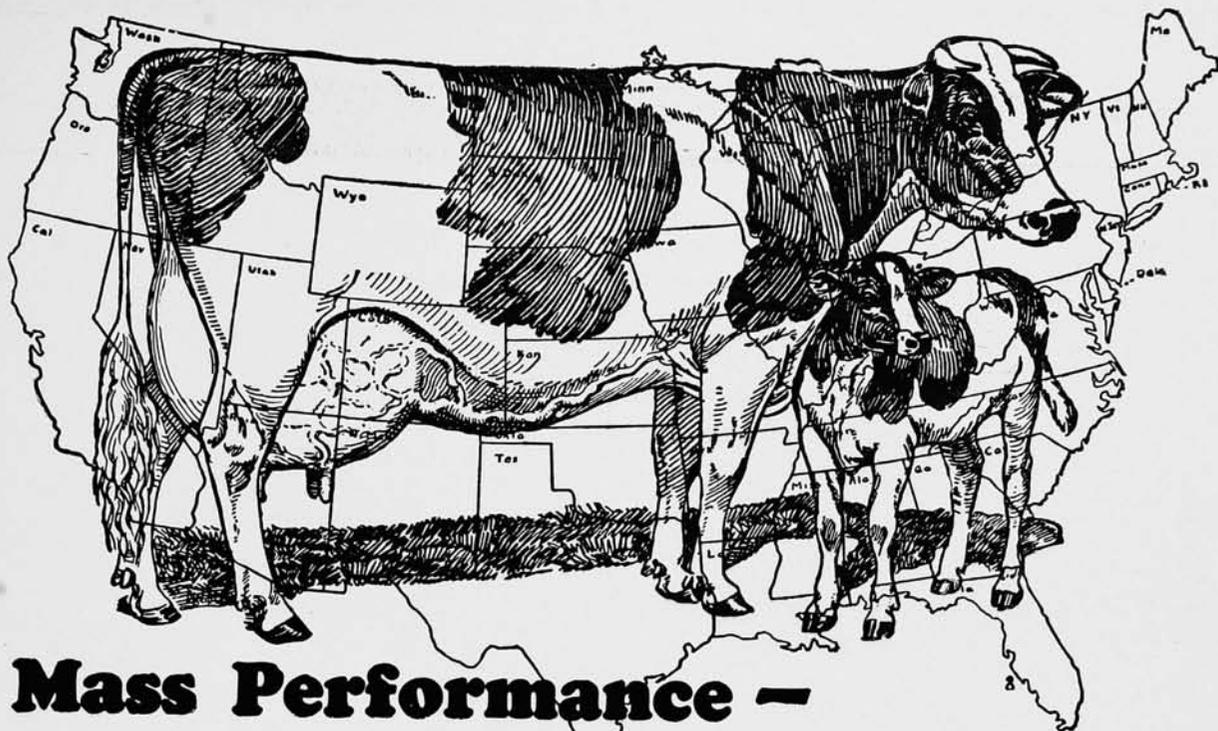
## Wilson & Burchard

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"We grind our own lenses"



# Mass Performance — Mass Acceptance

A CROSS SECTION of dairy progress in any community in America reveals the influence of Holstein performance. In the butter, cheese and milk districts the majority of dairymen have considered the selection of Holsteins the initial step toward dairy success.

### **The Farmer's Cow**

Her universal acceptance, her ability to produce over long periods, the vigor and vitality of her offspring, her size, weight and carcass value, her capacity to consume and convert roughages into cream and milk checks have made her "The Farmer's Cow." With but few exceptions wherever dairying has gained a foothold, Holsteins, either purebred or grade, generally contribute the largest share towards a community's dairy income.

### **Economic Production the Reason**

The Holstein cow has won her dominant position in the dairy field—notice her preponderance in the prosperous dairy regions—because, her ability to provide a reliable profit year after year for the great mass of practical farmers, places her foremost in economic production.

Approximately 60 percent of the purebred dairy cattle in America are Holsteins. Of the total number of purebreds and grades in America, tracing to the five recognized dairy breeds, Holsteins form over 43 percent. Holsteins hold practically every world's record for milk and butterfat production. Cow testing associations generally report a majority of Holsteins among production leaders. In the leading butter, cheese and whole-milk centers of America Holsteins form from 50 to 70 percent of the purebred dairy cattle population.

### **Diversify With Holsteins**

In these days of unparalleled changes in agriculture—of diversification everywhere—causing rearrangement of methods of operation on almost every farm, it is worth *your* while to weigh the reasons and advantages of the Holstein-Friesian for *your* needs.

This is a buyers' market. Good Holsteins are available at reasonable prices within the reach of everyone. Why not dairy with fewer and better cows? You can make good with Holsteins! There will never be a time more favorable for you to make this change.

INFORMATION REGARDING HOLSTEINS GLADLY FURNISHED UPON REQUEST

EXTENSION SERVICE

**The Holstein-Friesian Association of America**

10 EAST OHIO STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.



## Kansas joins the movement

**G**OVERNOR Jonathan M. Davis of Kansas, a practical farmer himself, realized that the increased use of electricity will lower farming costs, reduce the time required for handling crops, and lighten work in the dairy, barn and home.

He called a meeting on February 5, at Manhattan, Kansas. A group of farmers and engineers was organized to cooperate with the National Committee now studying farm electrification.

The organized groups of farmers in Kansas and other states are demonstrating the new uses to which electricity can be applied and establishing the principles on which a sound electrification policy must be based.

Governor Davis thus indorses the plan:—

“I have made an investigation of this movement and have every reason to believe that those who are backing it are sincere in their efforts to do something of a constructive nature looking to the betterment of the economic condition of the farmers of the country. I would like the Kansas group to work in harmony with the other state organizations to the end that we may get the benefit of all possible information on farm electrification.”

When the facts are gathered and interpreted farmers who are still dependent on animal and human labor will know how to utilize electricity profitably. And farmers who already receive electric service will learn how to make greater use of it.

*The National Committee referred to by Governor Davis is composed of economists and engineers representing the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Commerce, the Power Farming Association of America, the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, and the National Electric Light Association.*

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

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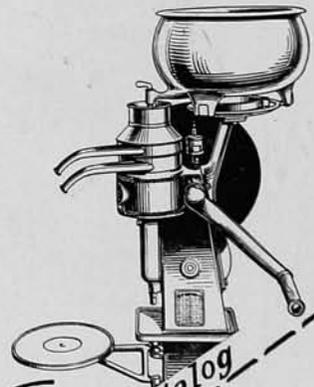
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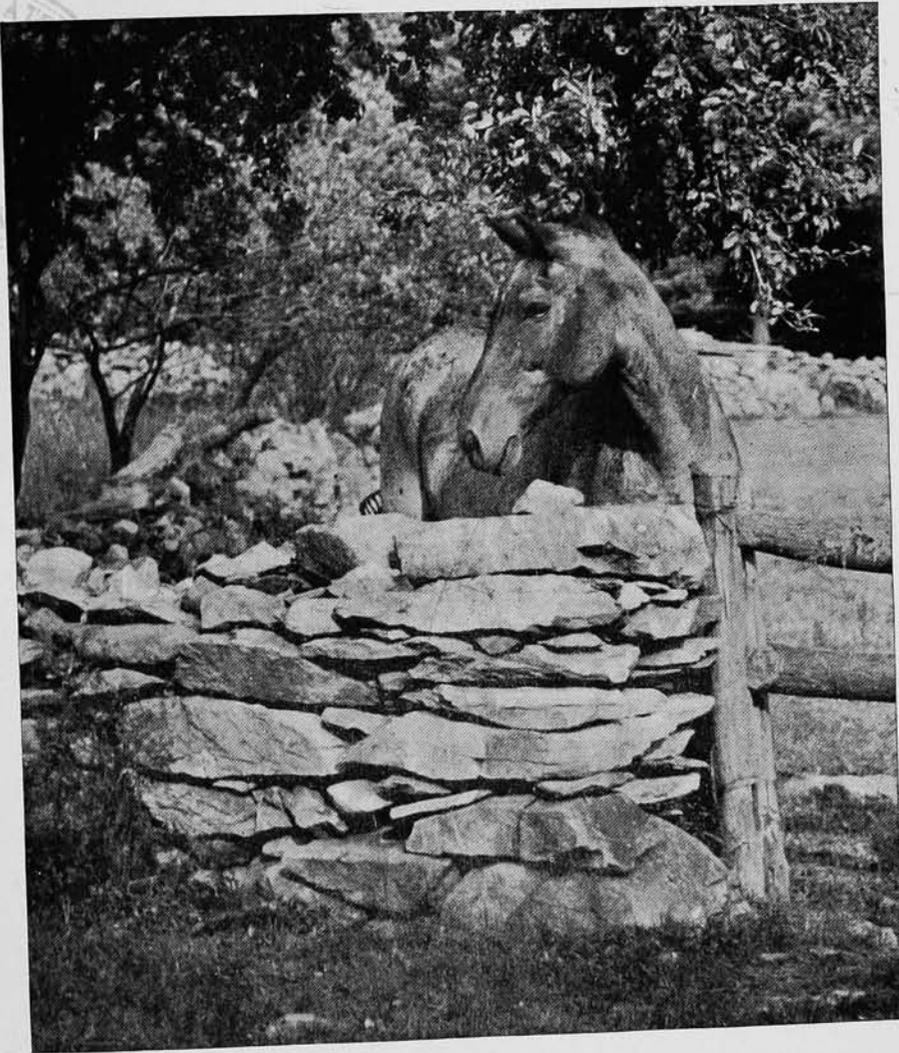


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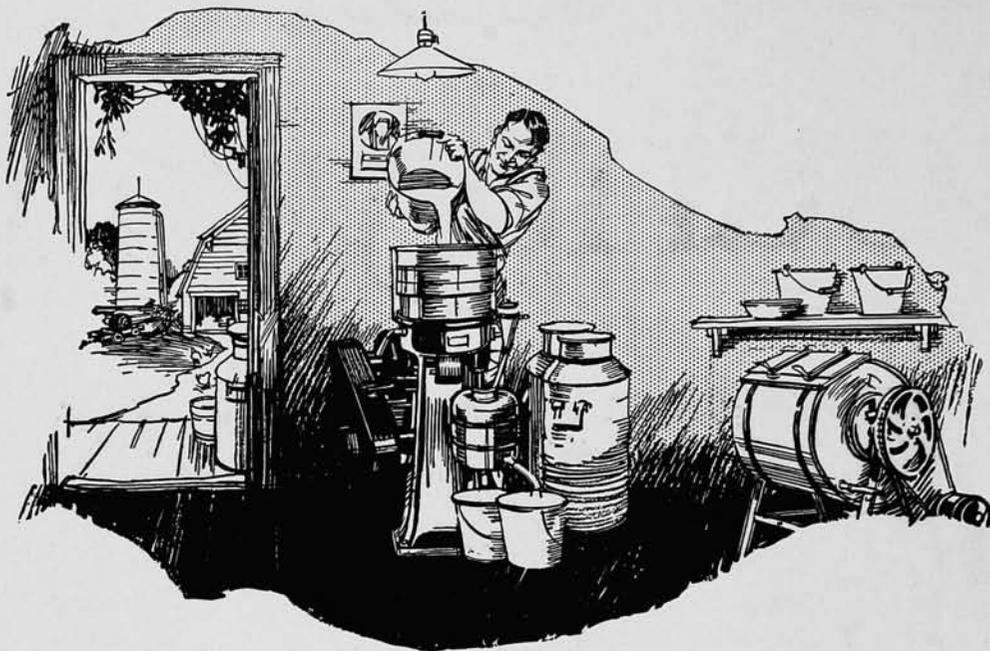
## JUNE

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Volume XXI

Number 9



## Push-the-button farms

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# GENERAL ELECTRIC

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# Let the Tractor Help You

ALL around the country the farmers have had plenty of trouble with the farm help problem. Farm labor is not only much *higher* than in former years but it is *restless* and *scarce*. Farm population is migrating cityward. More than one million persons quit the farms in 1923. On the face of it this looks bad but it is really a healthy condition for the farmers who stay. The movement from farm to town has always made for general progress. It has always built broader markets for farm produce and raised farm standards. This simply means that the farmer's methods must be such as will meet the situation. He must *cultivate greater acreage, more efficiently, with fewer hours of labor*. It is the duty of the farm tractor to help him do these things.

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A report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture covering 684 average farms shows that 66 days of man labor are saved in a year's time, per farm, by the use of the farm tractor. Another investigation among tractor owners shows a 50 per cent reduction in labor costs. Such savings are possible because the tractor speeds up every farming activity in all seasons of the year. It provides a two-sided power available for both drawbar machines and belt machines. It starts with plowing, goes through seed-bed preparation, seeding, haying, grain and corn harvesting, threshing, silo filling, shredding, hay baling, etc., and continues into the heavier winter belt work.

*The saving of labor is only one of the good things in tractor operation.* The greatest risk in farming is the weather. However well a man may plan, however hard he may work, bad weather conditions may force a complete change in his plans or ruin his crops. Here time and the

tractor are very important. The tractor permits the fast emergency work that may prove the turning point on which an entire season's success or failure depends. In the hot weather at haying and harvest time, the tractor cannot be tired out or injured by long hours. It permits deeper plowing and better seed-bed preparation. It requires no labor care and is absolutely without upkeep expense when not actually at work. Ninety per cent of owners reporting to the Department of Agriculture say that the tractor permits of better field work than could be done by animal power.

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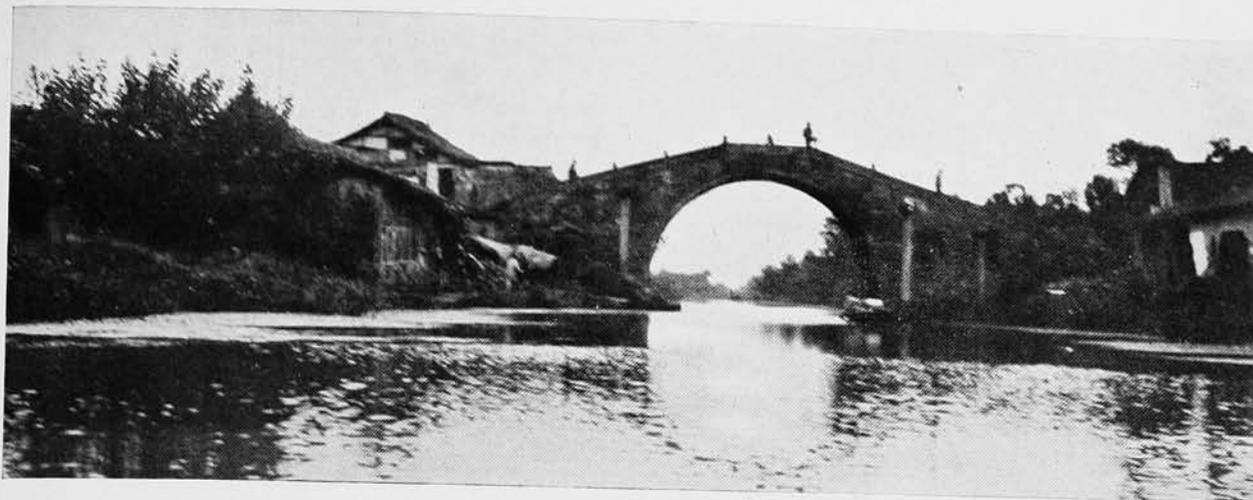
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By Daniel A. Hausmann, Superintendent of the Albany office of the Division of Employment under the New York State Department of Labor. Mr. Hausmann graduated from Dartmouth College in 1903, and has since served as Secretary of the Community Labor Board with jurisdiction over the counties of the Mohawk, Hoosac, and Schoharie valleys in eastern New York, as Chief Examiner in the United States Employment Service, and as the Director of the Co-operative Employment Bureau for returning soldiers. In his present position he has had an excellent opportunity to become acquainted with the reasons underlying the present scarcity of farm help and his analysis of them is therefore doubly valuable.			as such by a majority of the staff of the school. Since then Professor Palmer has had an opportunity to put some of the same theories in practice. His article gives a resumé of the results.
In the Heavens Above or on the Earth Below.....	259	The Outlook on Eggs.....	260
By Lawrence E. Palmer. When Professor Palmer was in the third grade, there came into his hands a few sheets of paper entitled, "Hints on Making Collections of Insects," by Anna Botsford Comstock. At the same time there came into the hands of his teacher, a leaflet on the tent caterpillar, by the same author. Each of these leaflets came from Cornell University. One of them resulted in the making of a collection of insects, and the other in a campaign to prevent the destruction of apple trees by the tent caterpillar. The campaign was a class proposition, and nowadays would be called a "socialized recitation." They actually reared caterpillars in their schoolroom, drew conclusions from their own observations, and acted on their convictions, which were based on their own observations. Real education was carried on in that third-grade room, though it was not recognized		By C. K. Powell. Mr. Powell is a graduate of the Oregon Agricultural College from which he received his B.S. in 1916. Following five years experience as foreman of the Poultry Experiment Station at his Alma Mater, he entered Cornell as a graduate student. His article explaining the ups and downs of egg production and marketing is a direct outgrowth of his investigations of conditions among the poultrymen of the East and as such bears the stamp of authority.	
		The Importance of the City Milk Inspector's Work to the Milk Producer .....	261
		By T. J. McInerney, Assistant Professor of dairy industry, and for twelve years city milk inspector of Ithaca, N. Y. A graduate of the dairy department in the class of 1910, he has been connected with the dairy department in one capacity or another for the last 14 years and is now secretary-treasurer of the New York Food Control Officers Association, this among other things making him particularly qualified to speak of the work of the city milk inspector in relation to the milk producer.	
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DALE RAYMOND MITCHELL

# The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXI

JUNE, 1924

Number 9

## The Farm Help Problem

By Daniel A. Hausmann

WE HAVE wrestled with the farm help problem for nine seasons and this year is the tenth. In the winter of 1915 there was established, as a division of the State Department of Labor, a system of public employment offices. Each of these offices has a special department or section to handle the farm labor problem.

We use the word "wrestle" advisedly because perhaps without an exception the furnishing of farm help has needed, and has been given, special vigorous attention by these offices each season for the last seven or eight years. Without attempting to decide as to the correctness of the opinions given, we submit the causes or reasons why farmhands are scarce, as gathered from our experience in handling farm labor, together with some observations.

The most frequently quoted cause of the farmhand shortage is the lure of the city. City life attracts not only the ordinary farmhand, but the farmer himself and the members of his family. Undoubtedly, many men experienced in agricultural work do leave farming to take up a city vocation. But some of the adventurers go back to the farm after finding that city life and city opportunities are not as golden as they expected.

Another reason given, closely allied to this cause just mentioned, is the call of the factory, not only in the cities, but in the villages and small towns, for shop hands. It is true many city factories reach out into rural districts for workers because as a rule they make good and are satisfied workers. It is also true that frequently, in times of industrial dullness, these same workers rush back to the farms for work.

Again, along the same line of thought, that of the attractiveness of other life and other work, is the shortage caused by great inroads on the farm labor supply made by the large construction enterprises such as the building of bridges, dams, state roads, etc. Each year farming communities are rendered almost helpless in regard to labor on account of a large constructive job in their locality. The hours and wages are too alluring to farm labor. Yet,

again, on account of the temporary nature of the work, all of the men do not stay put, and the regular, real farm hand returns to agriculture while the permanent loss is generally among the transients and the roamers, when the job closes down. No doubt there are cases where laborers in construction work have changed over to farm work and

some farming localities have benefited by the great numbers of workers brought from the city to construction jobs in the country districts.

There seem to be three general reasons given by farm hands for quitting a job. They are small wages, long hours, and poor living conditions. To be specific, we quote these reasons gathered from farmhands:

"The boss promised to raise me in the busy season and did not do so."

"The farmer said he would pay me what I was worth. He told me I made good, but would not pay me the going wage."

"He pays less than any of his neighbors."

"He works us from sunrise to sunset, 12 and 13 hours, which would be unnecessary if he systematized his work or got suf-

### "The Most Frequent Cause of the Farmhand Shortage is the Lure of the City"

"There seem to be three general reasons given by farmhands for quitting a job," says Mr. Hausmann, noted expert on labor conditions. "They are small wages, long hours, and poor living conditions. To be specific we quote these three reasons gathered from farmhands:

"1. 'The boss promised to raise me in the busy season and did not do so.'

"2. 'They got me up at two o'clock in the morning to milk and then wanted me to work nearly all day besides.'

"3. 'See this black suit? Well, the bed clothes were about as black as that.'

"While these complaints are a little exaggerated, good men are forced out because they meet some of these unsatisfactory conditions too often."

ficient help."

"He turned over all the hard and mean work to me."

"The son thinks he's boss. He just got out of college and he's got a lot of theory and little practice."

"A college chap is foreman and he's trying to run a 200-acre farm like a 1,000-acre estate."

"He wanted me to work for the same wages in July that he paid me in March."

"They got me up at 2 o'clock in the morning to milk and then wanted me to work nearly all day besides."

"The food is bum. I had meat about once a week."

"He wanted me to sleep in the same bed with two other men."

"My room was in a loft in the cow barn. It was all right when it didn't rain or blow too hard."

"Potatoes every day and sometimes twice a day was about the only substantial food I had."

"See this black suit? Well, the bed clothes were about as black as that."

Perhaps these complaints are a little exaggerated and do not describe general conditions. The point here indicated, however, apparently is that good men are forced out because they meet some of these unsatisfactory conditions too often.

The city lure, the factory call, and the attractive construction wage, all play big parts in depleting the ranks of farmhands. But the unattractive work conditions on some farms are also most important factors in decreasing the available supply of farm labor.

There is no doubt that in general farm work conditions are better now than ever before. Wages are higher, hours are shorter, and working and living conditions more agreeable. No doubt the farm man-power is proportionately less than ten or twenty years ago, while production is greater.

The great advancement made in communication, transportation, and production, has made these improved conditions and larger production possible.

At the same time city and country have been drawn much closer together. It has meant that in regard to labor the farmer must meet more and more the problems of the urban employer. Perhaps the war developed these problems sooner than if normal conditions had prevailed. Wages, hours of work, security or permanency of position, and suitable living conditions, are now as carefully considered by the good farm hand as are the conditions of a skilled job looked into by the mechanic.

The farmer requests steady, industrious, intelligent and skilful workers. That type of workman in the various urban trades receives \$25.00 to \$35.00 per week, works eight to ten hours per day, five and one-half to six days per week, no Sunday work the year round and has a home or a comfortable boarding place. It is such competitive conditions that the farmer must recognize in order to obtain and keep first-class help. Many are doing so. A few, however, who still insist that the hired man keep busy from 4 A. M. to 8 P. M., sleep in a fine room over the cow stable, or "three in a bed," put up with little but potatoes two or three times a day and \$30 per month, will find it very difficult to get any but the poorest sort of trash as help. Our experience is that those farmers who have good modern work conditions, not necessarily wages, are those who get the best men and hold them for the full work period.

The State employment office regards an experienced farmhand as a skilful worker. Farming, contrary to the average city man's conception, is a skilful job. To know how to milk clean and dry, to handle horses carefully and skilfully, to use the different kinds of farm machinery, to plow and to sow and to harvest speedily and thoroughly, and to feed stock correctly—to know and to be able to do these different farm operations efficiently, requires skill and intelligence more than a strong arm, in the worker.

It is for this reason that the modern farmer is skeptical at various attempts to furnish him with common, unskilled laborers, factory hands and city boys for his work that demands skilled experience. Yet, many good experienced farmhands are found in the cities, for just as unemployed workers in other trades gather in the larger populated centers, so the farmhand out of work hastens to the nearest city. And in every important city of the state there is a State employment office endeavoring to gather up these men and keep them in agricultural work.

The State Department of Labor recognizes that one of

the biggest problems the farmer has to face is bothering him right now. He needs more men to help with the spring plowing, the spring planting and the many other tasks that come at this, the most important season of the farming year. It is absolutely imperative that the farmers of this state get this additional labor with the least possible delay.

State Industrial Commissioner Bernard L. Shientag, through the medium of the State Department of Labor's public employment offices, which are located in many places throughout the State, has provided agencies through which the farmer can get the additional labor he needs. Anticipating the farmer's needs in this respect, the departmental employment offices are giving special attention to the farm labor problem this season, making every effort to provide the farmers of the state with the extra hands they need. Newspaper articles, advertisements, window cards and the radio are being used to acquaint the public with the farmer's needs.

As an indication of the work of the State employment offices, it may be of interest to note that last year they provided the farmers of the State with more than 16,000 workers, a service that was deeply appreciated by those who were benefited. This year we feel confident that, with all of us doing what we can to bring the farm laborer and the vacant job together, the State Department of Labor will be able to render an even greater service to the farmers and consumers of this State. It is the department's purpose to give the farmer the same help in filling his labor needs that it now gives to the State's thousands of industrial employers throughout the year.

The department's public employment offices are located in New York, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Elmira, Dunkirk, Binghamton and Oneonta. Each of these offices is making a special effort to place on farms all the farm workers available in that particular district.

A day in each week has been set aside and is known as Farm Day in all employment offices. Special arrangements will be made to attend to the farmers on these days. Farmers are urged to get in touch with the nearest state employment office to learn the day for their locality. Of course, there will be selecting and sending out of farm help every day during the week, but this special day is set aside for the convenience of the farmers and to focus special attention on the problem.

Farmers in need of help should telephone or write to these offices and explain how much help they require, the nature of the work and the wages they will pay. Farmers living near cities in which these offices are located have the opportunity of calling in person and selecting the workers they need.

The employment office is an impartial third party in placing the men on farms. It plays no favorites. It gives the employing farmer all the available information it has on hand as to the history, qualification and experience of the farmhand, and gives the farmhand all the knowledge on hand concerning the conditions of the farm job offered. The service is free to all employers and all workers. While no guarantee can be given that every farmer's help need will be filled or that all men who are sent out will make good, the employment office assures every farmer of its deepest interest in his labor problem and pledges its most careful cooperation in furnishing him with workers to solve that problem.

# In the Heavens Above or On the Earth Beneath

By E. Laurence Palmer

THE farmhouse where the writer spent a considerable portion of his boyhood contained much interesting literature. Some of that which for one reason or another proved most attractive was based upon a type of logic directly opposed to the logic which governed the most profitable procedures and activities of farm life. A comparison of the literature available to farm children then and now might prove interesting.

Some of the most alluring statements in the literature which I first mentioned was based upon the major premise that the group of points represented in Figure I depict clearly the outlines of an animal. If this major premise is sound it would seem fair to assume that a considerable number of the readers of this article would be able to



FIGURE I

recognize at least some similarity between the figure and their concept of some animal. It is doubtful if any without a preconceived notion in the matter will come to the conclusion adhered to by followers of the "science" based upon this type of major premise. It is also doubtful if even those who profess to "believe in signs" would agree upon the animal delineated should they work independently.

I read from an almanac by my side concerning astrology, "This science is pure mathematics, and there is no random guess-work about it." I admit that I am not a mathematician, but were I one I doubt if I could determine the animal depicted by any mathematical formulae. The teachings of astrology which were always available to a youngster on a farm, however, tell me that if I am born under the sign indicated by the group of stars shown in the cut, I shall have all of the attributes of the animal represented. The animal represented is a lion, therefore, were I born between July 22 and August 22, I must be a "large noble person; full, tall stature, well proportioned; shoulders broad and well set; hair often yellowish and bushy, or curling; eyes large and staring, yet quick-sighted; countenance fierce; head round, complexion ruddy; step firm and majestic; disposition free and courteous; heart bold and courageous as the lion." Because a lion is supposed to have an unusual heart, individuals born in this period dedicated to the lion are supposed to suffer with "trembling or passion of the heart" and because lions are yellow, yellow jaundice may threaten those born at this time. The publisher of the almanac in question is of course perfectly willing to sell the reader a medicine designed particularly for the emergency whatever it may be.

According to the same almanac which I have the following is true. "Astrology is learned from books dating back to translations from the Chaldean and Arabic into Greek and Latin and from these into modern languages. There are in the world today more than thirty-five thousand complete volumes in many languages on this most fascinating and instructive study of super-human influences on human life." Of course, I am not foolish enough to believe that any of my readers consult an almanac or astrology for the sake of analyzing themselves or for the sake of keeping themselves in health, wealth and happiness. Still much of the information which we use in our everyday lives is "learned from books." In a majority of cases, of course, statements which appear in these books can be and are checked back frequently to their original sources. This practice of questioning statements which may appear in texts is a healthy sign. It leads to the discarding of those ideas which cannot "stand the gaff." Most of our present-day practices are accepted not because they are "learned from books dating back to translations from the Chaldean and Arabic," but because they represent the results of the most recent experiences of those interested in perfecting these present-day practices. We have been so frequently "sold" by accepting the advice of others that we hesitate about accepting things on faith. We say, "You must show me" or "I'm from Missouri" instead of saying, "It must be so because it has always been accepted as such."

To meet these changing conditions a different type of literature than that that was so common in farmhouses a generation ago has been developed. The Agricultural College through its extension publications tries to pass on to those interested the most up-to-date discoveries in the fields pertinent to its activity. Some of these publications are designed for interpretation of trained specialists. Others are designed to assist those with less technical training. It is the privilege of the writer to prepare some of the material which goes into the homes of rural school children in New York state. The method followed in attempting to get facts over to children is much different from the "that's that" method of the astrologist. Since we approached the astrologist's field of activity through a sketch of a number of points, let us approach the other field in a similar manner. The sketch below, for example, offers food for thought possibly.



FIGURE III

While the original points upon which Figure I was based may be seen in the sky at night, the original points upon which Figure II was based may be seen in the mud or snow on the ground. Children in New York rural schools have been given drawings similar to this one with the suggestion that they attempt to solve the puzzle explaining what happened to make the points appear as they do. The answer or the counterpart of this puzzle may be found in almost any field in the State during the winter

months. Since it may be assumed that most of the readers of this article will have the opportunity of finding similar problems for themselves we will not here go into details in solving the puzzle for you. Suffice it to say that the animal responsible for the points indicated is often responsible for loss to farmers particularly orchardists; that in making the points indicated it varied its activities from time to time and that the reader will profit through exercising his judgment and interpretive powers in the solution of the problem as much as he might profit through actual knowledge of the facts concerned.

The problem here considered is based upon a major premise which anyone living in the country may see demonstrated before his eyes. He may judge for himself as to the reliability of his evidence without taking the word of another on faith. Isn't guidance in this sort of thing desirable? Shouldn't material of this sort be as easily available to farm children as has been the propaganda of the astrologist and patent medicine advertisers?

During the last year three hundred and sixty thousand copies of the Cornell Rural School Leaflet have been distributed to the rural school children of New York State. At least a part of each of these has been written in such

a manner as to demand that the reader exercise his own judgment and ability to observe and interpret. The generalizations that are stated have certainly been checked up since the time they appeared in the Chaldean and Arabic if they ever appeared in that form. Reality in nature has been called upon to supply the pleasing incongruities which were furnished by fancy in some work that has been done in nature study. Nothing has been lost in this since nature can easily supply in fact a match for much that gained popularity through unusualness.

It is the present plan to continue the program now started until opportunity exists whereby a rural school child may have the opportunity of finding facts about the environment in which he lives stated in such a manner that the gaining of those facts is an attractive proposition. It is believed that these realities may be as alluring as the unrealities of the family almanac. Knowledge of these facts will certainly be of more value to the state and to the individual than knowledge that if you are born between July 22 and August 22 you will have many of the supposed attributes of a lion.

The writer trusts that there is nothing significant in the fact that he was "born under the sign of the Crab."

# The Outlook on Eggs

By C. K. Powell

**S**TIMULATED by the war and by returns, more satisfactory than from some other enterprises the American poultry keeper has continued to increase production, until today, it is estimated that we not only have more chickens than in 1923, but are equipped for still greater production.

There has been an increase both in the number and the size of the flocks kept, and while the latter may be in many cases, more or less permanent, certainly the former is a temporary condition. We cannot expect these newcomers in the business to gain sufficient knowledge or love for poultry work to hold them thru periods of depression.

There has been a very steady increase in the receipts of eggs at New York City for the past three years.

This increase is entirely out of proportion with the increase in population and has had definite effects.

First, it has had an influence on price.

Second, it has made available large quantities of eggs in the spring which encouraged storage.

Third, it has increased consumption.

Receipts have not only increased at New York City, but at each of the other large markets, as shown by the

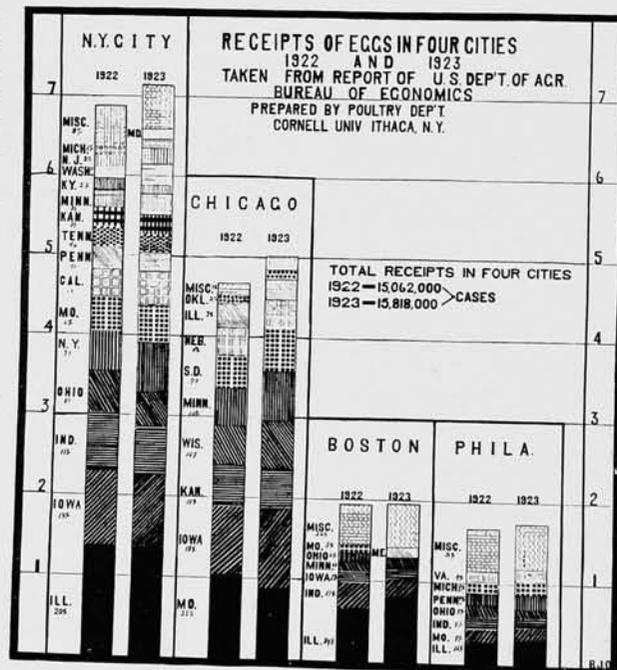


Chart Showing Receipts of Eggs for the Four Principal Markets—1922 and 1923. By States

accompanying chart. Of the 15,818,000 cases received at the four markets in 1923, New York took practically 50% or 7,156,390 cases. The fact that the majority of these eggs are produced in the middle west, complicates the problem of furnishing the consumer with the highest and best quality egg.

A study of egg receipts since January 1, 1924, show that we have been substantially behind last year in total volume of eggs received at New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia. There were 350,000 cases more on hand January 1, 1924, than on the same date a year ago.

April 5th storage holdings in four cities show a 20% decrease, as compared with the same time last year. In short the surplus taken over at the beginning of the year

has been moved into consumption, and the receipts of eggs since January 1st have been rather light. This shortage of receipts in the four leading markets indicate that a larger proportion of eggs are being consumed nearer the original point of production and other parts of the country, or possibly that we are very near the peak of production.

The extremely low price that has prevailed during the (Continued on page 267)

# The Importance of the City Milk Inspector's Work to the Milk Producer

By T. J. McInerney

**B**EFORE we begin to discuss the above question directly let us first note briefly the amount of milk sold as fluid milk at the present time, because it is with the fluid milk that the milk inspector has most to do.

The latest figures show that in 1920 there were 89,650,000,000 pounds of milk produced in the United States, while in 1921 this had increased to 98,860,000,000 pounds. In 1921, of the milk produced, 45.7 per cent was sold as market milk. We know this percentage has increased since that time because the latest reports from the Dairy-men's League show that 63% of all the milk sold by the league goes in the fluid milk market. We have here in the East the greatest market in the world for dairy products and especially that of market milk. New York City alone is consuming over 3,000,000 quarts of milk daily.

What does the above information mean to the local dairyman? It means that there is an increasing demand for fluid milk and that the manufactured products such as butter, cheese, etc., can be better produced in the middle West or nearer the cheaper food supply. Therefore, this increasing demand for fluid milk should come from the local dairyman. That is the dairyman here in the East. Therefore, the duty of the milk inspector should be to teach the dairyman how to improve the quality of his milk so that as the demand for fluid milk increases, and it is increasing every day, he can be ready to supply the market with fluid milk of proper quality.

What is meant by "quality" in milk? Many factors combine to determine the quality of milk.

After careful study by a committee of representative dairy bacteriologists, the following summary of the elements of milk quality is an attempt at such an analysis. These elements are: food value, healthfulness, cleanliness, and keeping quality.

When we speak of the food value of milk we naturally think of the fat content. The house wife customarily judges the food value of milk by noting the depth of the cream line in the milk bottle. While the other solids of milk have as much importance as the fat, they do not vary in the same proportion as the fat. Still this variation is not so great but that the fat content may be an index of the food value.

The second element which in part determines the quality of milk is healthfulness. This element in the quality of milk has reference to milk free from disease producing organisms. Milk is a very good medium for carrying disease. Tuberculosis, typhoid fever, septic sore-throat, scarlet fever, and diphtheria germs may be carried by milk. Health authorities early recognizing tuberculosis of cattle as a public menace, attempted to stamp it out by the widespread application of the tuberculosis test. But tuberculosis is not the only disease that may be transmitted by milk. Any plan which is to make milk safe as an article of food must take into account not only the diseases that may be transmitted by the cow but also diseases that may be transmitted by people who are engaged in the handling of milk. Careful medical examination of all handlers of milk is one safeguard against transmitting disease in this way. This, of course, is very expensive. The other safeguard is pasteurization.

According to the New York state sanitary code, pasteurization of milk or cream means the subjecting of milk or cream to a temperature of 142 to 145 degrees fahrenheit

for not less than thirty minutes. After pasteurization the milk or cream shall be immediately cooled and placed in clean containers and the containers shall be immediately sealed. Pasteurization of milk is not always practical. Very good milk is often produced on small farms and compulsory pasteurization would keep this milk off the market. Therefore, if the milk supply is to be made safe, the milk must be produced under careful medical supervision or it must be pasteurized.

The third element is cleanliness. When we speak of clean milk we have in mind milk that is free or nearly free from bacteria and dirt. If a bottle of milk after standing at least a half hour is raised up and a distinct sediment is found resting on the bottom of the bottle, the purchasing public will reject this milk as being of poor quality. Milk naturally lends itself to careful inspection. The white milk forms a natural background against which any foreign matter stands out with startling distinction. The method now available for determining the cleanliness of milk is what is known as the sediment test. A measured quantity of milk (say one pint) is passed through a white cotton filter. The dirt that remains on the white cotton after the milk passes through is an index of the cleanliness of the milk.

The last though by no means the least element is the keeping quality. Our understanding of the keeping quality of milk is the time which elapses before the milk actually sours. There is no method available which can be employed at any earlier stage in the commercial life of the milk. This souring of milk is produced by the action of bacteria on the milk sugar. These bacteria use the sugar as a food and the by-product produced is known as lactic acid. When this acid develops in the milk to about 0.3 per cent, the milk begins to taste sour; and when the acidity reaches about 0.6 per cent, the milk curdles at ordinary temperatures. Since this souring of milk depends on germ life, it is possible to meet this problem by preventing these germs from gaining entrance to the milk. If the germs do enter the milk, most of them may be destroyed by pasteurization or the milk may be held at low enough temperature to greatly retard their growth.

There are a number of sources of germ life. If we wish to prevent bacteria from entering milk, we should know to some extent the sources of these bacteria. Possibly the greatest source of milk contamination is dirty utensils. These include milk cans, milk pails, milking machines, coolers, and whatever dairy utensil with which the milk comes in contact. Properly washing and scalding all dairy utensils should be a slogan with every dairyman. Other external sources of milk contamination are the stable air, the body of the cow, and the milker. Each of these factors may add its little quota of bacteria to milk.

Dairy bacteriologists have made it plain that germ life is constantly present in all samples of normal milk from the time it is secreted by the glands of the udder to the time it is utilized by the consumer. To retard the growth of these organisms, cooling is resorted to. All milk should be cooled to at least 50 degrees F. as soon as possible after milking and kept at this temperature until ready for consumption.

Therefore, I believe the milk inspector has a great opportunity.

(Continued on page 267)



## The Cornell Countryman

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Ithaca, New York

June, 1924

THE world will always find something to wonder about. It is human nature to be curious, to capitalize the unusual, and to build therefrom a commercial enterprise to the world's profit. A patent example is the present spectacular rise of the radio. Man has gained another servant, he has touched the curiosity of the people and they have turned to him thousands strong.

The College of Agriculture, in common with those throughout the country, is feeling its way to find the right task for this new servant to perform. In an effort to chart its course in this respect the College recently sent a questionnaire to a number of farmers in all parts of the State. The replies brought forth some interesting and important facts concerning the radio in farm homes.

Distance presents small difficulties for the radio. With it the human voice is equipped as with a pair of the fabled seven leagued boots, able to stride over valleys and hillsides without pause, bringing to the hill farms and the town house the same message or amusement. Out of 550 replies to the queries sent out, 235 said they could receive messages from Chiago, while 99 had "picked up" Atlanta, Ga.

More than half of the outfits reported were of the home-made variety and nearly all were of the commoner two-tube type. Obviously here is something which can be constructed at small cost in the slack season or at odd moments in the day. Neither is the cost of operation great.

And still this servant whose voice is so far flung; who

speaks to us in a language familiar to our ear; who carries to us facts and fancies for our profit and entertainment; has as yet received but short shift from many farmers "because they can't afford it." It's the old story of the man who was penny-wise and pound foolish brought up to date and home to our own doorstep.

Radio is still a fad; but like many other fads it is having an increasing field of usefulness, particularly in our farm homes. Few investments will pay as high dividends in satisfaction and value received as a simple radio set; a product of your own hands and servant of your own whims. "Ask the man who owns one."

WE have had for some weeks now an inordinate desire to lift up our eyes, our voices, and our pens against the inclement, unseasonable weather which has dogged our neck of the woods ever since the groundhog missed his shadow early last February. We have been thinking of all our farmer friends with their weather worries and their unplanted crops, and endeavoring to find the proverbial silver lining.

We found it in our mailbox in the form of an announcement that the College of Agriculture is to conduct a special weather forecast service beginning July 1, and continuing thruout the harvest season. The forecast is to be prepared especially for the use of the farmers in planning harvest work. It is to be sent out by telegraph every day except Sunday, and will tell the farmer what kind of weather to expect for the next two to four days. It will also advise him when to push his work with confidence of having good weather, and when to exercise caution.

The service has been tried in a small way for the last two seasons and has met with unqualified success. It is but another example of the way in which the College is endeavoring to be of service to the farmers thruout the State.

FOR those of our readers who bind THE COUNTRYMAN each year we are having printed an index to articles and authors for 1923-24, which we will be only too glad to send for the asking.

THE college period comes but once in a man's or a woman's life. It soon passes. It is gone forever. Only its fragrance remains, the sense of satisfaction and power that is born of it, the lasting friendships, the calmer and more confident outlook to life. It is a precious period to remember. We should not let it slip away from us, to be lost in the multitudes, in the affairs of the repeating days, to be buried in the years. By tying ourselves to our college days we express again the best aspirations, we take courage for the days yet to come, we love the world for the opportunity it offers. Reave us of our memories and we remain but poor slaves of the unending task.

LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY



## Former Student Notes

'06 B.S.A.—For the past three years H. F. Button has been running a 250-acre dairy and general farm. We note with interest that Mr. Button was a member of the committee responsible for the organization of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN; and further that he has been a continuous subscriber since that time. His address is Oak Hill farm, Canastota, N. Y.

'06 B.S.A.—F. E. Peck is superintendent in charge of tree and landscape planting at Mariemont, Ohio, a model town of 400 acres. The town is being built adjoining Cincinnati. Last year he started 60,000 trees and shrubs for future town planting. His address is Madisonville, Ohio, R. F. D. 10.

'10 B.S.—R. D. Anthony is doing experimental work at Penn State College. The college has sixty acres of fruit under experimentation and he is carrying on experiments dealing chiefly with the fertilization and propagation of these trees. His address is 108 East Fairmount Avenue, State College, Pa.

'11 Sp.—Dudley Ward Fay is now living at R. D. No. 1, Auburn, N. Y. He is a psychologist. While he has rented his farm out on shares he still lives upon it.

'12 Sp.—Harvey T. Holmes is working a 45-acre truck farm on the Country Club Road, which runs out of Albany, N. Y. His address is Stop 2.

'12 B.S.—H. B. Rogers is Agricultural Agent for the Erie R. R. His address is Jamestown, N. Y.

'13 B.S.—Cass W. Whitney has returned to Ithaca and opened a studio for voice culture.

'13 B.S.—A son, Paul Emmett Kraft, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Percy D. Kraft on September 24. Mr. Kraft is farming at Willow Creek, N. Y.

'13 B.S.A.—H. W. Allyn is superintendent of the Rock River Farms at Byron, Ill. The farm, which comprises about 2,400 acres is given over

mostly to the production of certified milk. There is a fine herd of 250 purebred Holstein cattle, 100 of which are being milked. It is gratifying to note that the herd holds the state record for butter-fat production. His address is given above.

'14 Sp.—Frank W. Beneway is running his 100-acre farm at Ontario, N. Y. On 65 of the hundred acres he is raising fruit, principally apples, peaches, cherries, and pears.

'14 M.F.—C. S. Hahn is now a consulting forester. Hahn left Alaska in 1922, due to the closing of the experiment station of which he was in charge. After his return from Alaska he worked for a year in British Columbia. Now he has formed a partnership under the name of Qually and Hahn, Foresters, 324 Pacific Building, Vancouver, B. C. The new firm is ready to do consulting forestry of all kinds.

'14 Sp.—George A. Adsit is in the real estate and mortgage business with the firm of Adsit and Tanner, 205 A. M. Collins Bldg., Cortland, N. Y.

'14 B.S.—Earl S. Shaw has resigned as superintendent of the George W. Perkins Estate, Riverdale-on-Hudson and is now actively connected with the firm of Shaw and Boehler, florists, Auburn, N. Y. Mr. Boehler is a graduate of Cornell class of 1915.

'14 Sp.—Miss Orpha Brown has been compelled to give up her teaching work in drawing because of eye trouble. She is living with her parents at 8 Silver St., Norwich. Her father, who is a Cornell graduate, is in the paint manufacturing business.

'14 B.S.—Ralph W. Green, formerly ass't editor of the publications at Cornell, has resigned as editor for the state college and state department of agriculture in North Carolina to assist with the cooperative marketing work in the south. He is on the executive staff of the Tri-State Tobacco Growers Cooperative Marketing Association, with headquarters at Raleigh, N. C.

'14 B.S.—I. R. Asen is operating his own chemical and bacteriological laboratory where he does work in clinical pathology, and some food, and dairy chemistry. He lives at 1019 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

'15 B.S.—Mabel C. Copley, who has been teaching home economics at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., was recently married to Leon C. Loomis at Unadilla, N. Y. Her address is 1151 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

'15 M. F.—Pan Cheng has resigned as president of Tsing Hua College in Peking, China, a position he has held for the past three years. He is now traveling in Europe, and on his return to China will be associated with the Yas Hua Mechanical Glass Works in Tientsin.

'15 B.S.—George R. Phipps and Helen Spauling '16 were married on March 21 at Benecia Arsenal, Calif. After May 15 they will be at home at 163 Girard Avenue, East Aurora, N. Y.

'16 B.S.—George A. (Gus) Haskins is the owner and operator of a 146-acre farm on the shore of Lake Ontario. Twenty acres of this is in a full-bearing apple orchard from which last year 1,300 barrels of high grade fruit were packed. He also has a large number of peach and McIntosh apple trees coming into bearing this season. During the winter he finishes off steers. He writes that he has a daughter aged three. His address is Williamsport, N. Y.

'16 B.S.—C. M. Slack has recently become county agent in Washington County.

'16 B.S.—Harry L. Vaughn, who took advanced work in extension, is now county agent in Cortland County. He succeeds M. D. Butler who has accepted a position with the Niagara Sprayer Co.

'17 B.S.—H. A. Bahret is growing chrysanthemums, sweet peas, and single violets in two small greenhouses. His address is Violet Ave., Poughkeepsie, New York.

'17 Ph.D.—Professor E. A. White

## You Are Just Starting

Graduation Day is approaching, with its accompanying bestowal of academic degrees. But, it is not truly Graduation, it is Commencement.

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of the Department of Floriculture delivered two lectures and demonstrations at the National Flower Show in the Auditorium at Cleveland, Ohio, April 2nd. Professor White's topic was "The Artistic Arrangement of Flowers." The lecture was published in *The Florists' Exchange* April 2nd.

'17 Sp.—Margaretta Landman is the manager of the Experimental Division of the Foregate Farms, Cranbury, N. J. She is also the President of the Cornell Cafeteria, Inc., at 19 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

'18 B.S.—Charles R. Inglee has resigned as county agent for Suffolk County, and intends to raise cranberries at Riverhead, N. Y.

'18 B.S.—J. A. Reynolds, who has been a graduate student in the department of rural education, will teach agriculture at Hammondsport, N. Y., during 1924-25.

'18 B.S.—A. D. Davies, manager of the Herkimer County Farm Bureau, has resigned from that position and intends to farm for himself at Congers, Rockland County, N. Y.

'18 B.S.—K. N. Ehrlicke is employed at the Edison Co. making phonograph records. He lives at 21 Ivanhoe Terrace, East Orange, N. Y.

'19 Ex.—Walter B. Meseroll, who was with the Ontario Paper Company at Shelter Bay, Quebec, Canada, is now employed by Royle, Pilkington and Company of Mt. Holly, N. J., where his address is 123 Mill Street. He writes that he recently became engaged to Miss Marian Bowman of Lumberton, N. Y.

'19 B.S.—Miss Frances Preston has

left the employ of the Standard Oil Company in India, and is now a home economist with the Cleveland Associated Charities.

'20 B.S.—Leo Guentert is with the Nestle's Food Company at Morristown, N. Y.

'20 B.S.—F. Kenneth Gorke was married on April 19 in Syracuse, N. Y., to Miss Ruth E. Whiteside, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Whiteside. Milton P. Royce '20 acted as best man. The bride attended the College of Home Economics at Syracuse University. They are now living in Auburn, N. Y.

'20 B.S.—L. A. Wuest, former editor of the COUNTRYMAN, is instructing in the department of Journalism at Ohio State University.

'20 M.F.—Perkins Coville is teaching in the forestry department of Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. "Perk" writes that he will be at the summer forestry camp of that college with about twenty-five students.

'20 B.S.—Paul N. Boughton is in the real estate business selling city property and farms. His address is 364 East 21st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

'20 B.S., '21 M.F.—C. W. Ten Eick writes that he is still in the employ of James D. Lacey. His home address is 410 Cathedral Parkway, New York City. "Tenny" states that "Bob" Perry, B.S. '20 is living at Westfield, New Jersey.

'20 B.S.—The engagement of Mr. Donald Hoagland, former business manager of THE COUNTRYMAN, to Miss Elin J. Beij was announced recently.

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M. C. PORTER, Sec.

RODMAN, N. Y.

BOX A

'20 B.S.—Elmer F. Loveridge is forecasting weather for the Hawaiians in the United States Weather Bureau office at Honolulu.

'20 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Clark (Marian K. Shevalier '20) have left Tully, N. Y., and are now living at 24 State Street, Canton, New York.

'21 M.S.A.—Louis Proebsting, who was an instructor in plant physiology at Cornell until the summer of 1923, recently married Miss Dorothy Critzer. Mr. Proebsting is now an associate professor at the branch of the California Agriculture College located at Davis, Cal. He will return to Cornell this summer to get his Ph. D. degree.

'21 B.S.—Florence G. Beck is teaching home economics in the Cheyney Training School for Teachers at Cheyney, Pa.

'21 B.S.—Y. L. Fanaberia is farming at Goshen, N. Y. There are 260 acres on the place, over half of which is sown to garden truck. He has a large herd of Holstein cattle. His address is P. O. Box 70.

'21 B.S.—Mrs. Leon Augustus Hausman (Ethel Hinckley Hausman) is a teacher of Biology in the Rutgers Preparatory School in New Jersey. She is residing at 2 Bartlett St., New Brunswick, New Jersey.

'21 B.S.—John S. Kirkendall, Ward Evans, and W. F. Stoughton, who are all teaching agriculture in high schools, made a short days visit about the campus April 16.

'22 B.S.—F. H. Bond is county Farm Bureau manager of Wayne County, with headquarters at Sodus.

'22 B.S.—Paul Robin is now living at 602 E. 16th Street, New York. Robin spent the summer of 1923 cruising timber on the Bighorn National Forest in Wyoming.

'22 B.S.—R. L. Hahn is teaching vocational agriculture at Mansfield Center, Connecticut.

'22 B.S.—L. B. Knapp is manager of the Burton Orchards, Inc., which has 120 acres of apples. His address is Nassau, Delaware.

'22 W.C.—Willard H. Peck is farming with his father on a large place at Schuylerville. He has become a firm advocate of fruit spraying since last year, when, due to spraying, his apple crop increased over 300 per cent. Besides fruit they have a large herd of Guernsey cattle, and about 100 sheep and lambs. His address is R. D. No. 2.

'22 M.S.A.—Harold D. Brown is teaching at Union University, Chengtu, Szechuan, China.

'22 W.C.—After taking the winter dairy course, Lawrence A. Mann was



## Boulders—and Farm Profits

**F**ARMING rocks is about as profitable as farming stumps. Rocks reduce the producing size of fields and interfere with proper cultivation.

Until a comparatively few years ago farmers were cracking boulders with wedges—the same method used by the ancients in quarrying their stone.

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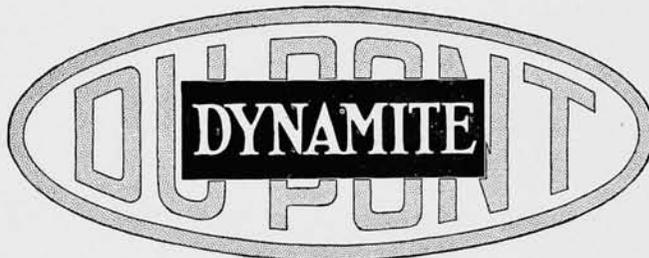
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in a milk plant for eight months. He is now with the General Electric Co. Address him at 321 Clinton St., Schenectady, N. Y.

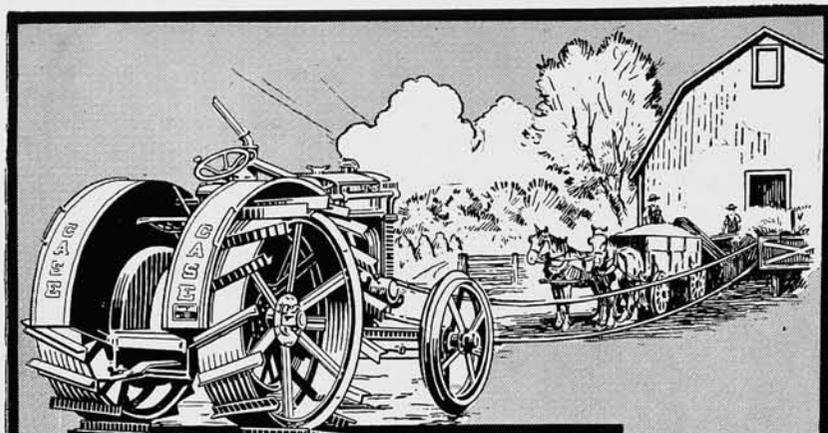
'22 A.B.; '22 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. B. Trousdale (Ruth A. St. John) announce the birth of a son, Robert Bashford, on April 13. Their address is Norwood and Tioga Avenues, Howard Park, Baltimore, Md.

'22 B.S.—Richard M. Burk was

married on December 27, 1923, to Miss Anna M. Goldsmith of Springfield, Mo. They are residing at 4633 Montview Boulevard, Denver, Colo.

'22 B.S.—George Lechler is residing at White Plains, N. Y., where he is acting as a teacher and as an athletic coach in the White Plains High School.

'22 B.S.—Arthur Grover of Afton, N. Y., is engaged in dairy farming in



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Argentina Republic since the first of February.

'23 B.S.—Glenn S. Werly recently graduated to the position of general salesman with the Standard Oil Company and has been transferred from Poughkeepsie to Amsterdam, New York.

'23 B.S.—Malcolm Smith has received a fellowship at the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture, and will devote his time to fruit storage investigations. He severs his connection with the department of Pomology, June 1.

'23 B.S.—Edna M. Buck has recently announced her engagement to Merle Jewett of Rochester, New York.

'23 B.S.—C. B. Martin is a chemist in charge of the laboratory of the Dry Milk Co., Columbus, Wis.

'23 B.S.—Frank E. Payne is county club leader of Delaware County. Mail will reach him at 32 Clinton St., Delhi, N. Y.

'23 B.S.—Arthur Collins, Jr., is working with his father on a large fruit nursery farm at Morristown, N. J. The address is as given.

'23 B.S.—"Tom" Colby after having spent a few months at the University of Washington, has accepted a position with the Berry Brothers' Varnish Company of Detroit. He is living at 8120 Jefferson Avenue, East Detroit.

'23 B.S.—Charles G. Kadushin recently left the Remington Typewriter Company and is now with the National Cash Register Company. His address is 1655 East Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

'23 B.S.—Broder F. Lucas is farming at Champlain, New York.

'23 B.S.—Branislav Trajkovich and his wife, formerly Helen Ziegler '22 B.S., have been studying at the New Jersey State Agriculture College at New Brunswick. They expect to return to Europe in the near future.

'23 Ph.D.—Arthur M. Brunson is at the Kansas State Agriculture College doing experimental work with corn for the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

'23 B.S.—John S. Offenhauser is running a cotton plantation at Texarkana, Texas. His address there is 519 Ash Street.

'23 B.S.—Clement G. Bowers is at present the superintendent on the "home farm" but eventually will become an horticulturist. He writes: "After being a special student for four years, I at last landed a B. S. degree from Cornell in September, 1923. I now plan to take up practical

the village where he resides. He has a fine herd of pure bred and is producing certified milk.

'22 B.S.—John Curtiss, Jr., is a representative of the Armour & Co. for Western New York. He may be located at the Feed Dep't of the company situated in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—William P. Goetz is learning the ins and outs of banking with

the Buffalo Trust Company at Buffalo, New York, where he lives at 159 College Street.

'23 B.S.—"Ken" McDonald writes from Townsend, Alabama, where he has started a two months timber cruise for James D. Lacey. The area is a ten-thousand-acre tract of yellow pine, mostly longleaf.

'23 Ph.D.—N. E. Winters has been taking charge of cotton work for the

work in plant breeding and horticulture, possibly returning to Cornell for graduate study. Investigational work carried on at my own farm is my ultimate goal." We wish you luck, "Clemy."

'23 B.S.—Doris T. Wadsworth is assistant dietitian in the Rochester General Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.

'23 B.S.—Kenneth L. (Ken) Roberts will join the forest service at Phinius Co., California, this fall. For the past year he has been doing graduate work at the University of Manitoba.

'23 B.S.—Edmund R. Bower has left Warren, Va., and his present address is Shady Lawn Farm, Ossining, N. Y.

'24 Ph.D.—Paul Kvakan from Jugoslavia, who completed the work for his degree in February, is now working near Philadelphia. He hopes to attain practical experience in greenhouse management before he goes back to Europe.

'24 Ph.D.—Rui Feng, a Chinese student in the College of Agriculture, has completed his third year of graduate work. Mr. Feng has accepted a position as professor of agriculture economics in South Eastern University, Nanking, China.

**The Outlook on Eggs**

(Continued from page 260)

past few months has without doubt been responsible for

1. Greater consumption of eggs on the farm and in smaller cities.
2. Reduction of the number of chicks hatched.
3. The application of better business methods among poultrymen.

While this is not a time for the best poultrymen to become discouraged, too much care cannot be exercised in increasing efficiency to better meet the consumer's demand.

**The Importance of the City Milk Inspector's Work to the Milk Producer**

(Continued from page 261)

portunity of selling his service to the milk producer through the board of health. I consider that the provision of an adequate milk supply at all times is as much the work of the health department as is sanitary supervision.

Encouragement of economic production, then, seems to be a legitimate function of the dairy inspector and it is well within his province to point out to dairymen the economical advantages of certain details such as

## CONGRATULATIONS

### To the Class of '24

**AND** a little piece of pretty good advice to you of the Class of '24 who will soon be milking your own cows:

Feed them this way—

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This ration contains 21.7% protein and has a good variety of nutrients. One ton, costing about \$41, will produce at least 3 tons milk, which at current prices is over \$100.00.

All of which is worth knowing nowadays when milk brings small checks and most feeds are costly.

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simply built, easily cleaned stables, light, ventilation, bedding, and other things which contribute to the health and comfort of the cattle, as well as other factors. Cleanliness as an advertising medium has been somewhat neglected. The dairy industry is just beginning to open its eyes to the possibilities of advertisement, and I predict that development along this line will be very great within the next few

years. All advertisers must base continued sales on the quality of the product, and for this reason it will well profit the dairy industry to have their house so in order that no criticism can be leveled at the conditions which surround milk or its products during production or handling. There are many foes of the industry who would be glad to avail themselves of any laxity which might obtain.

Graduation Time in the Home High School will soon be here;

The best of the Students will be looking toward College; Farm Boys and Girls may well consider the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University;

Its Instruction is Free to Residents of the State;

Many Subjects may be taken in other Colleges of the University;

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## JOY AND PEANUTS GALORE AT BIG THREE RING CIRCUS

Helios, Heb-sa, and Forestry Club  
Acts Thrill Enthusiastic Audience

On the evening of May 20, the Ag Association held its last assembly of the year. Roberts Hall was turned over to the three societies, Heb-sa, Helios, and the Forestry Club, each of which had charge of a ring in the biggest three-ring circus this town has seen since the Ringling Brothers discarded Ithaca from their summer circuit.

There was much merriment and laughter among the big-tent enthusiasts, and especially did joy reign supreme when "Irv" passed the fresh, hot-roasted peanuts. Everyone buckled on the nose-bag, and shucks and jaws flew continuously the remainder of the evening.

### Music and Magic

Promptly at 8:23 the head ringmaster started the show off with a bang by introducing A. L. MacKinney and A. A. Doppel, noted banjo-twanglers of the Forestry Club, who "surrendered for our inspection" a novelty duet. The number was enthusiastically received and a catchy encore loudly applauded. The next stunt equalled most vaudeville acts. E. M. Mills gave an exhibition of how a professional magician works. Several unsuspecting members of the audience who watched his every move carefully will testify for his uncanny ability.

### Wild West Show

Some more of the Helios bunch, the stage stars and screen favorites of the society, gave an original interpretation of "the shooting of Dan McGrew" (with three blank cartridges). The stage was handsomely decorated to represent a French cabaret and a Mexican barroom. The women were most charming and petite with soft, smooth complexions and dark alluring eyes. "Those legs, these hands, them arms,—Big Stuff." The murder was mystifying and spectacular. Old "Dan" did all the shooting, but when the smoke cleared away both he and his assailant had been mortally wounded.

### Punkin Center Listens in

After this wild-west exhibition, the third and final ring commenced. This novel and entertaining stunt was staged by the Heb-sa bunch with the aid of a radio receiving set made with a couple of door-knobs and some picture wire. This "inner tube set" was located in a country store on one side of the stage, while on the other side was the equally complex radio broadcasting station A. G. R. I. of the College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. (Repeated after

### HELIOS

G. R. Bass, M. G. Bush, G. S. Butts, E. S. Foster, A. M. Funnell, N. R. Hamilton, H. Frederick, H. R. Makuen, E. R. McNeil, E. R. Mills, E. R. Perry, A. E. Vrooman.

### HEB-SA

Prof. L. H. MacDaniels, A. Ackerman, R. S. Ashberry, J. E. Coykendall, D. F. Davis, Jr., W. M. Gaige, Jr., A. H. Gardner, C. A. Jennings, R. W. D. Jewett, D. H. Krouse, H. J. Marchand, W. P. Parshall, C. D. Richman, G. B. Webber, H. H. Wilson.

each sentence). The soap-box warmers of the rural establishment were highly pleased with the program and incidentally the rest of us enjoyed its various numbers.

### Profs Perform

Professor L. H. MacDaniels' vocal solo and guitar accompaniment was so well liked that another selection was rendered by him at the special request of the many listeners-in. Next "Prof." Everett gave a reading in French-Canadian dialect, after which the Arts College trio did their funny stuff. The best part of the trio was the soprano, a young and nifty little lady (Charlie Richman). After her appearance she was met at the stage entrance and her date book filled for the rest of the term.

The Forestry Club quartet closed the circus with some pleasant melodies, after which "Irv" Rodwell, the retiring president of the Ag Association, announced the results of the Ag elections. The successful candidates were called upon the stage and given their first glimpse of the great crowd from the assembly platform. Following a short talk by the new president, George B. Webber, the meeting was adjourned until the first Assembly of next fall.

### YE HOSTS ELECT OFFICERS

At a meeting of the hotel management students, held on May 14, Professor H. B. Meek outlined the students' work for the summer, and explained reports which they are to hand in during their employment.

After Professor Meek's lecture the following officers of Ye Hosts were elected for next year: president, A. W. Dunlap '24; vice-president, A. V. Taft '26; secretary, C. A. Jennings '25; treasurer, J. M. Crandall '25; publicity secretary, John Courtney '25.

## FACULTY CHANGE SYSTEM OF AG GRADUATE CREDIT

Hotel Managers Pay Full Tuition  
Beginning Next Fall

At a faculty meeting on May 7 the system of graduate credit in the Ag College was changed so that a student who completes his one hundred and twenty hours of work at the end of seven terms with an average of "B," or 10 per cent excess credit, may receive his degree. This lowering from fifteen to ten per cent excess credit brings the requirement to the same level as for a student to enter the graduate school for his last term.

The faculty also ruled that any student who, in the preceding term, received a net decreased credit would not be permitted to register for more than fifteen hours.

An additional ruling was approved, that all new students in hotel management, registering in September, 1924, will be held for the regular tuition of two hundred dollars whether or not they are New York State residents. All old students in the course will be held for tuition after September, 1925.

## STUDENTS ENTER POLITICS AND CHOOSE NEW OFFICERS

On Tuesday, May 20, the politicians reigned in the Ag College. The students chose the officers of the Ag Association and representatives for the honor committee for the coming year. Campaigning was brisk and keen competition resulted in steady balloting throughout the day. The successful candidates were: President, George B. Webber '25; vice-president, Dorothy Daly '26; secretary, E. S. Foster '25; treasurer, R. D. Reid '25. Honor committee elections were: class of 1925, M. M. Acker, Ruth Clapp, E. B. McNeil, A. L. Olsen; class of 1926, Catherine Doyle, Eleanor Benton, M. L. Dake, L. P. Ham; class of 1927, Eldreda Hoch, I. H. Taylor.

J. G. Weir '26 was elected assistant athletic director of the Ag College, C. A. Jennings '25 becoming athletic director for the coming year.

### EXCUSED ABSENCE

Professor Needham, who is giving Biology 7 this term, broke his enviable record last week when he was unable to lecture because of illness. According to Professor Needham it was because he did not practice the very things that he was advocating to his class. Besides it was the first time that he had not been able to meet his class in thirty-five years. Everyone feels that with that record he was entitled to a couple of cuts.

## COMMUNITY CLUB MEMBERS HAVE ENJOYABLE WEEK-END

### Students Have a Jolly Time As Guests at Edwards' Summer Home

At various times Friday and Saturday, May 16-17, the Cornell Community Club, under the supervision of "Doc" Bump, set sail for Lisle to the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards of the C. U. C. A., in barks of various descriptions for their annual houseparty.

Everyone arrived in time for the big baseball game Saturday afternoon, which was declared a tie after a fourteen inning battle replete with thrills and laughter. The fair companions fully demonstrating their proverbial prowess with a baseball bat in place of a rolling pin.

Twenty members of the club made the trip and returned to Ithaca Sunday afternoon immediately following a short business meeting at which the following officers were elected for the coming year: Imperial Wizard, "Ed" Foster '25; custodian of the ink, "Jean" Dunsmore '26; head of the commissary department, Jeannette Gardiner '26; chief hand-shakers, and smilers, Ruth Clapp '25 and "Gus" Vrooman '25.

### KNUDSON PUTS ONE OVER ON OLD MOTHER NATURE

Professor Lewis Knudson of the botany department has evolved a means whereby he can mature orchids two years earlier than was possible by any former method. Previously, in the germination of the seeds, certain micro-organisms were used. By Professor Knudson's method the seeds are planted in a solution of certain essential sugars and salts, but containing none of the micro-organisms. The tubes in which the seeds germinate are well sterilized and after a few months in the tubes the seedlings are transferred to larger flasks containing the same cultural medium. Under these conditions they develop rapidly, and when they have five or six leaves they are transplanted to open pots.

Not only does this new process shorten the normal period for orchid development two years, but also it gives stronger and healthier plants. It is expected that this discovery will very materially lower the price of orchids.

### FROM BUTTER TO BOILERS

The old butter laboratory in East Roberts is undergoing some rather remarkable changes. Several new mysterious machines have been moved in and a huge hole has been dug in the concrete floor. This is being gradually filled up with fresh concrete, in which large bolts have been anchored. This room is to become the new hotel engineering laboratory, of which Professor F. H. Randolph is in charge. They are to have, as nearly as possible, a representative set of machinery which the average hotel is likely to contain.

## OMNICRON NU

L. A. Douque, M. E. Kelly.

## SEDOWA

H. L. Bettis, R. E. Clapp, D. I. Fessenden, H. F. Green, C. F. Hillegas, O. M. Hoefle, C. B. Hopkins, F. R. Meyer, B. K. Schultz, E. S. Smith, H. M. Sterret, J. E. Watson, E. W. Wing.

## PROF'S PRANKS

Sabbatic leaves of absence were granted to Professors T. J. McInerney '12 of the dairy department, J. C. McCurdy '12 of the rural engineering department, P. J. Kruse, of the rural education department, O. A. Johannsen '04 of entomology, Miss B. Blackmore '18 of home economics and J. E. Boyle of the department of agricultural economics.

Dr. J. H. Comstock, professor of entomology, emeritus, and Mrs. A. B. Comstock, professor of nature study, emeritus, returned early in May from a trip through Arizona, New Mexico, and California, where they have been visiting old acquaintances. Mrs. Comstock will teach nature study during the Summer School.

Professor Donald Reddick of the department of plant pathology is spending his sabbatic leave in Europe. He plans to trace the development of plant pathology in Europe, and at the same time visit several universities on the continent for purposes of general inspection and study.

Professor James M. Sherman, head of the dairy department, Professor J. K. Wilson of the agronomy department and A. H. Robertson, grad., attended a meeting of the Society of American Bacteriologists held at Geneva on May 10.

At the annual meeting of the Tuberculosis Association, in Atlanta, Georgia, Miss Flora Rose gave an address on "Health Education from the Standpoint of Nutrition."

Professor George A. Works, head of the department of rural education, has completed his survey of the schools of Texas and has returned to Ithaca.

## MERCEDES LEAVES

Miss Mercedes Seaman, who is assistant manager of the Domecon Cafeteria, will leave the first of June to take charge of a tea room and banquet hall, to be opened in the new Ithaca Savings Bank building about the first of July. This will be carried on by the Ithaca Board of Commerce.

## BACTERIA ARE BEWILDERED TO LOSE SWIMMING POOL

### Dairy Students Stage Most Thrilling Clean Milk Contest in Years

J. P. Knettes '26 won the \$20 prize given in the annual clean milk contest. Three other prizes of \$15, \$10 and \$5 went to C. E. Brew '25, W. H. Cassebaum '27, and W. D. Norton '26. Each contestant milked six different cows—two cows a night for three nights. The bacterial count at each milking was taken and the results averaged.

L. S. Stewart of Newburg gives the money for the prizes to encourage clean milk production and call attention to those things which it is necessary to do in producing clean milk. Mr. Stewart has been a producer of certified milk for several years and has always shown a keen interest in the affairs of the College here. He has donated the funds for the above prizes for the last twelve years.

Great credit is due Mr. Stewart for his generosity in donating these prizes, as milk is one of our most wholesome foods and only serves its best purpose when produced under sanitary conditions.

### SING A SONG OF INSECTS A VOLUME FULL OF BUGS

Professor J. G. Needham and Dr. P. W. Claassen of the entomology department are working on a five hundred page book which will probably be published sometime in the fall. "A Monograph on the Stoneflies of North America" is the title of the book. Professor Needham has been working on the material for this book for the past thirty years, and Dr. Claassen, for the past four. It is a stupendous piece of work, giving descriptions of all the species in the order of stoneflies in North America. It will contain over seven hundred and fifty text figures, fifty of which are full page colored plates. It contains many new and formerly unknown species. All of the larger museums in the United States and Canada have sent specimens for study, which have been invaluable in compiling the work. The Hecksher Foundation has also made grants of funds to help with the illustrations. This book will be by far the most exhaustive treatise on the subject of stoneflies ever compiled.

### WILL WRESTLE IN OLYMPICS

At the Olympic tryout tournament in Madison Square Garden, New York, on May 28, "Walt" Wright '24, won the wrestling championship in the 174 pound class. In addition to becoming the national champion in his class, he practically clinched a place on the United States Olympic wrestling team.

"Walt" was one of the five Cornellians to try out for the Olympic wrestling team, and the only one to survive successfully all his bouts. Last year he was captain of the Cornell wrestling team, and now shows promise of becoming a world's champion.

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## WEATHER FORECAST SERVICE FOR FARMERS THIS SUMMER

### Professor W. M. Wilson to Help Them Make Hay While the Sun Shines

A special weather forecast service to aid farmers during harvesting will be offered in New York State this summer. Through the efforts of the New York representatives in congress, particularly Representative Walter W. Magee of Syracuse, federal funds are to be provided which will allow the weather bureau to extend its special weather forecast service for fruit growers during spraying operations, and for general farmers during the harvest season.

Professor W. M. Wilson of the weather bureau will have charge of the service. The county and home demonstration agents are cooperating with him in arranging the details. Any community or group of farmers having telephones will be entitled to receive the harvest weather forecasts, beginning July 1.

The forecasts will be prepared especially for the use of farmers in planning harvest work. They will be sent out by telegraph at about 10 a. m. every day, except Sunday, and will tell the farmer what kind of weather to expect for the next two to four days. They will also advise him when to push his work with confidence of having good weather, and when to exercise caution.

The service has been tried out in a limited way for the past two seasons, and farmers who have used it say that it is a great help in getting in hay and grain in good condition.

Communities desiring the service should ask their county or home demonstration agent to make necessary arrangements.

### RULERS OF PLANT KINGDOM ARE HEROES IN NEW BOOK

To say that the vegetable gardening department is busy would be putting it mild. Evidently there is a writing contest under way there. Everyone is writing either a bulletin or a book. Professor F. O. Underwood is writing a bulletin on lettuce, Professor E. V. Hardenburg, a bulletin on field beans, Professor R. M. Adams, one on the home garden, Professor H. C. Thompson, a book on vegetable crops, Professor Paul Work, a book on tomatoes, Professor H. W. Schneek, a book on muskmelons, and Mr. H. S. Mills is writing three bulletins on canning peas, tomatoes, and sweet corn.

### AG PROFS PROMOTED

Assistant professors in the College of Agriculture who have been raised to full professorships are as follows: A. H. Nehrling in floriculture, F. P. Russell '17 in plant breeding, Mary F. Henry '18 in home economics and H. B. Meek in institution management. Instructors were promoted to assistant professors as follows: Charles L. Allen in animal husbandry and Lois Farmer in home economics.

## 20 YEARS AGO

(From THE COUNTRYMAN, 1904)

Seventeen agricultural students are candidates for the degree of Bachelor of the Science of Agriculture in June, 1904. Three more expect to receive the degree of Master of the Science of Agriculture.

One of the most valuable features of the work of the Agricultural College this year is the assembly. Twice every month all of the agricultural students meet in Barnes Hall. Professor Bailey speaks on some topic of interest, after which the students sing college songs and have a good time. Nothing could better unify the students and create an enthusiasm for the work and for Cornell.

When word reached Ithaca on the evening of May 9, 1904, that Governor Odell had signed the State Agricultural Bill, appropriating \$250,000 for the erection of a college of agriculture on the Cornell campus, it was a signal for a gigantic celebration, lasting three days, in which over 2,000 students took part.

### NEW ADDITIONS TO MENU IN DAIRY DELICATESSEN

Some new dairy products have recently appeared upon the East Roberts market. Of greatest interest and popularity is the little package of ice cream, just a nice helping, done up in an individual container. Next there is a soft loaf cheese, made from ordinary cheddar cheese, which can be had either with or without pimentos. Third there is a camembert cheese, which at present is selling well on this local market. There are hints of more new products of quite varied nature which may appear soon. However, these new products run up against some very staunch competitors in the field—the good old fashioned ice cream cone and the "hunk o' cheese and some crackers," are rivals of no mean reputation.

### HIGH HAT HENS

Although popular opinion has it that chickens can be raised best only when they are allowed to trample on terra firma, the poultry department has produced a record flock of chickens raised exclusively upon battleship linoleum on the third floor of the poultry building.

The department is making extensive studies on the extraction of vitamins to determine a more scientific method of poultry feeding, and in so doing has produced a flock of seven week old chicks which average one quarter of a pound more in weight than any other chickens of similar age now on record.

## PREPONDERANCE OF DOMINIES AT SUMMER SCHOOL SESSION

### Ways and Means of Modern Religion Is a Topic for Discussion

Teachers, poultrymen, domestic scientists, bee keepers, and college professors have had their innings at the summer school. This year the ministers are coming. From July 9 to 19, there will be on the campus at Cornell pastors from town and country districts, studying the most approved methods in church work. They will learn how to build a new church, or remodel the old one. They will discuss the knotty problems of social life in small villages. They will discuss ways and means of changing the church from a preaching into a teaching institution. They will make out a program for the next twelve months which will include recreational leadership, week day religious instruction, church publicity, and business like financial methods. They are planning on trips to the various departments of the College, not simply to inspect the buildings, but to learn of new methods in the economic phases of rural life.

The instructing and lecturing staff numbers nearly two score members of the Cornell faculty, religious workers from other states and successful New York pastors. Those from away from Ithaca include Dr. T. N. Carver, professor of economics of Harvard, Professor M. A. Dawber, former country pastor and now director of rural church extension of Boston University, and Dr. Malcolm Dana of Charles City, Iowa, secretary of the Congregational country church work. Professor Dawber gave a number of lectures during the pastor's conference held during Farmers' Week in February.

### BUSSEL TO TRY TO LEARN WHY WHEAT HAS WHISKERS

Assistant Professor F. P. Bussell of the department of plant breeding left Ithaca the last of May to go to Davis, California, in connection with wheat breeding work conducted cooperatively by the department of plant breeding, the office of cereal investigation of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the University of California. He expects to be gone about a month and will visit a number of colleges and experiment stations on the route. He will return from there in company with Dr. A. R. Emerson, who is just returning from South America, where he has been collecting new types of corn.

### NEW COURSES IN AG. EC.

The Legislature has appropriated \$45,000 in a bill introduced by Assemblyman James R. Robinson '08, to be used in establishing courses in agricultural marketing and business. It is expected that these new courses will be administered by the department of agricultural economics and farm management under the direction of Professor George F. Warren '05.

### GOOD FARMS AT LOW PRICES, PLAN FOR YOUR FUTURE HOME

Save Your High Wages and Buy a Farm Is Advice of Dr. G. F. Warren

"During the present depressed state of agriculture, farmers need to remember that good land is always one of the soundest of investments and can no more remain at the depth of depression than it can at the height of boom prices."

This statement is made by Dr. G. F. Warren, who points out, however, that there is no assurance at present that the bottom has been reached. He adds: "The United States Department of Agriculture reports for the values of plow lands indicate that by 1916 farm lands in the United States were worth 31 per cent more than for the five year average 1910-1914. The advance in the general price level was 30 per cent. Farm lands, therefore, were stationary in price when measured in terms of many commodities rather than in terms of one commodity (gold).

#### Inflation Affects Land Values

From 1916 to 1918 farm lands advanced much more slowly than the general price level. When the secondary financial inflation occurred in 1919, the belief that prices would never fall became general, just as the belief has now become general that city houses will never again be cheap. In each case a land boom developed.

"Prices of plow lands in the United States rose from \$58 per acre in 1916 to \$68 in 1918 and to \$90 in 1920. They declined to \$64 in 1924, or are practically down to the 1916 level. The decline in 1923 was slight. In New York State the rise in land prices was much less. The average value of plow lands per acre was \$53 in 1916, rose to \$64 in 1920, and has now fallen to \$54. For this reason the young men who started farming in New York after they returned from the war have lost less heavily than have those who bought farms in western states."

#### No Demand for Land

"On the face of it, the prices as reported indicate that farms are worth slightly more than in 1916, but when prices are rising it is easy to sell at the price level, while when prices are falling there are few buyers and anyone who must sell is very fortunate if he can obtain anywhere near the quoted level of prices. In most regions there are practically no buyers as the tenants and young hired men who furnish the usual market for farms are unable to buy. Most of the transfers that are made are transfers to creditors.

#### Study Farming Now

"Of course, farm land will again become salable in time. Good land is one of the soundest investments. It can no more remain at the depth of depression than it could remain at the height of the boom, but there is at present no assurance that the bottom has been reached. Prices of farm products must turn upwards or farm land will continue to decline.

Dr. Warren believes that this is a

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good time for a young man to prepare himself for farming, and he gives as one reason the fact that the young man who studies agriculture now will be ready to start in for himself when he can buy a good farm at a low price.

"From the long-time point of view, farming promises as desirable a mode of life as ever," he continues. "The present panic is causing the loss of the life-time savings of thousands of thrifty persons who happened to start farming too recently to be out of debt, but the man who begins when prices are at the bottom may actu-

ally profit by the disaster to agriculture."

"Wages are good so that one can earn money rapidly during vacations. Probably it will be a long time before there is a better opportunity to save money out of wages, provided the worker is willing to go without some of the things that are not necessary for his health and education. The young man who plans to be a farmer must have more self-control. He must pass by the shop windows, see things that he desires and keep his money in his pocket, because he wishes to save it for future needs.

# THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN

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

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

Editor

"JIM" REEVES

Associate Editors

"AL" MASON "ART" TAFT

Vol. V June, 1924 No. 9

## ADIOS

Within a few days many of us will say adieu to our Alma Mater while the rest of us will merely say au revoir. To many who are now thrown upon the world it means the beginning of life. Up until now "dad's" shoulders have borne the brunt of the burden, but now he can have a sigh of relief as we strike out for ourselves.

Nevertheless, this is one of the greatest events of our lives and marks a turning point in our career. Yes, we have made many friends in college, but the majority of them we will seldom or never see again, and yet many of them we will never forget. But what does the future hold for us? The majority will find peace and happiness in their life work, but a few, yes, even a few college graduates, will slip by the way side and be lost and forgotten in the mad rush of our modern civilization. Still it is up to each and everyone of us to prove our worth in the great game of life that we have been preparing for, and so to those of you who are ending your college career goes our sincerest wishes and good-will. Remember, we are only too glad to keep you informed of the campus and your old friends.

## THE HONOR SYSTEM

The Ag College honor system has just completed its most successful year since it was adopted. Our College was one of the three in the University to have an honor system when the central honor committee was organized in the winter of 1921. The matter of reporting violations has been the greatest obstacle to the success of the system, but this has been very largely overcome by the present attitude of the students. This year there were only one third as many violations in the Ag College as compared with former years. This shows that students are becoming more and more active and are realizing that the responsibility of the honor system

rests on their shoulders. Some may say that so few cases show that the students are lax in reporting violations, but if possibly someone has cheated without being caught, he is convicted in his own heart, and that is worse than open conviction.

## PROFS ARE HUMAN

Many students are inclined to consider a professor as bookish, or as knowing only the subject he teaches. How can a student think much differently when he meets his professor only in the class room? This is the conception that a student commonly holds of a professor before he has the opportunity of meeting him informally. A professor does not have time in a lecture to give a student much more than the subject in hand. But he has much more to give if time would permit. This a student can obtain only by meeting his professor outside of the classroom or by visiting him at his office. The professor who is teaching because he likes it, is glad to talk with his students and discuss their problems. At any rate really become acquainted with your professors. Then you will think of them not so much as "profs.," but as the best type of men. The average professor is usually extremely busy with his work, and this the student should appreciate; but he is never too busy to give a little time to personal contact with his students.

## PUBLIC SPEAKING

Usually, when public speaking is discussed, it brings to the average man a notion of great crowds, ready to sanction or condemn the idea being set forth by the speaker. Sometimes but not always is such the case. Everyone considers that the present day successful farmer must be a keen business man. Where is there any more need for public speaking training than in the business world? Following out the syllogism—how can a farmer attain the achievements of which he is capable without the ability to convince his consumers of the superiority of his product? How can he persuade an organization of farmers to agree with his proposals or assume the leadership he should, if he lacks the calm, collected, confident manner of the trained public speaker? Thus, in any light, either as a duty to the nation, to the community, or to his future family, it is advisable for each and every Ag student to include a public speaking course in his curriculum of studies.

## AG ELECTIONS

Keen competition was evidenced in our annual Ag elections which were held May 20. Let's hope that the interest keeps flourishing throughout the coming year. We wish to extend our congratulations to the new officers of the association and commend the retiring officers for their efficient work during the past year.

## THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

Ever hear the latest orchestra in the Ag college? Just step around to the Ag "libe" any day about noon and hear the "anvil chorus" as rendered by the new heating plant with the radiators corresponding to the pipes of a pipe organ. A plumber would surely get his just reward if he could solve the problem.

It is reported that the Ag crew stroked up the "Rhine" on Spring Day to the tune of "How Dry I Am," but changed half way across the lake to "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" and ended up with "Throw Out the Lifeline."

The weather men certainly were fortunate when they hit upon that prediction of "probably showers tomorrow," but they shouldn't think that it is going to work indefinitely. If they stick to it long enough they will overdo it.

No louse, however much he may dig his toe-nails into his perch, can withstand the pressure of the new spray outfit of the pomology department, if he is within a range of seventy-five feet.

Those who get off their farm practice credit by working on farms through the summer months find fault, not because they do not get three square meals a day, but because two of these meals come in the night.

"This is a grave position," said the negro as he stretched himself out by a tombstone.

"No, father," said the graduating son, "just because I specialized in dairy industry is no reason why I should know what a cow looks like."

"Oh I'm all stuck up," said the fly as he slid into the molasses.

It is interesting to note that the Ag baseball team, after losing the first two games, has come back strong and has won the last four. It now has a good chance to tie for the league title. Extra! Extra! Just as we go to press, the news comes in that the Ag baseball team has won the pennant in the inter-college league. Three cheers for our heroes of the swatted sphere!

The roads aren't the only things around the Ag campus that have been recently well-oiled.

You have just heard the last number on our program and we are now signing off. Best wishes for a snappy summer. This is C. A. M. P. U. S. C. O. U. N. T. R. Y. M. A. N. signing off—au revoir 'til October.

### CONFERENCE HELD TO STUDY ELECTRIC POWER ON THE FARM

On Tuesday, April 29, a conference called by Professor H. W. Riley of the rural engineering department met to consider the problems involved in supplying electricity to farmers on a large scale. The groups represented in this conference were the state Grange, the Farm Bureau, the Home Bureau, the Empire Gas & Electric Association, the Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation, the College of Agriculture, and the Cornell school of electrical engineering.

Professor Riley was authorized to appoint a committee representing all the groups, which should decide upon the means whereby all the different problems involved in supplying electricity to the rural communities of the state can be most quickly and economically solved.

### ROUND-UP CLUB ELECTS

In the biggest round-up of the year, on Monday, April 28, the live wire an hus club met to elect the foremen for next year's cow-punching, sheep-grazing, bronco-busting, and pig-feeding festivities. R. K. Mitchell '26 was elected president, "Happy" Sadd '26, vice-president; Glen Bass '25 was delegated to keep the books, and M. L. Dake '26 to hold the money.

The importance of the meeting did not stop with the election of officers, as there were smokes for the smok-

ers and eats for everyone. All in all, it was a very peppy meeting.

### KAMPUS KAPERS

Professor C. H. Myers, of the department of plant breeding, will leave the middle of June to attend a convention of the American Seed Association, which will be held at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, June 18 to 20. He will present a paper on the function of cooperation between seed men and agriculture experiment stations in the production and distribution of better seeds.

Professor E. L. Palmer attended the Columbia Camp Leadership course, which was held from April 28 to May 3, at Bear Mountain. On May 9 he went to Herkimer County where a county forest is being set out. Approximately 6,000 small pines were set out by the school children on the day Professor Palmer visited the Herkimer County forest. Dr. Palmer will teach at the Summer School of the University of California located at Los Angeles where he was located two years ago.

The New York State Federation of Floral Clubs will visit Ithaca the last of June, to see the beautiful flower display of the college. Indications are that the rose gardens on Forest Home road, near the rifle range, will be a beautiful sight this summer.

### PROFESSORIAL ABILITIES HANG IN THE BALANCE

During this second term, Professor Theodore H. Eaton, of the rural education department, has been conducting a purely cooperative survey and study of the resident teaching in the Ag College. He is covering the work of sixty instructors, including men from every department, and he attends at least as many meetings in a course as there are hours credit given. If the course has three lectures and laboratories he attends at least these five meetings, and more if possible. The object of this study is two-fold.

First, the college wants to get a basis for discussion of its teaching among its faculty; and second, to lay a foundation for getting a new course in college teaching for graduate students who intend to become instructors. Dr. Eaton will complete his survey the last of this semester.

### THE ALBINO BIRD

That the white robin has decided to make its summer home with us there is now no doubt. Probably he chose the Ag campus for his home, feeling that students and students only could sympathize with him in his sad plight. Sad? Yes, he is an albino, according to the ornithology department. Perhaps some nature loving domeconer could help the poor bird to regain some pigment by a specially arranged diet and thereby restore him to blissful normalcy before another year.

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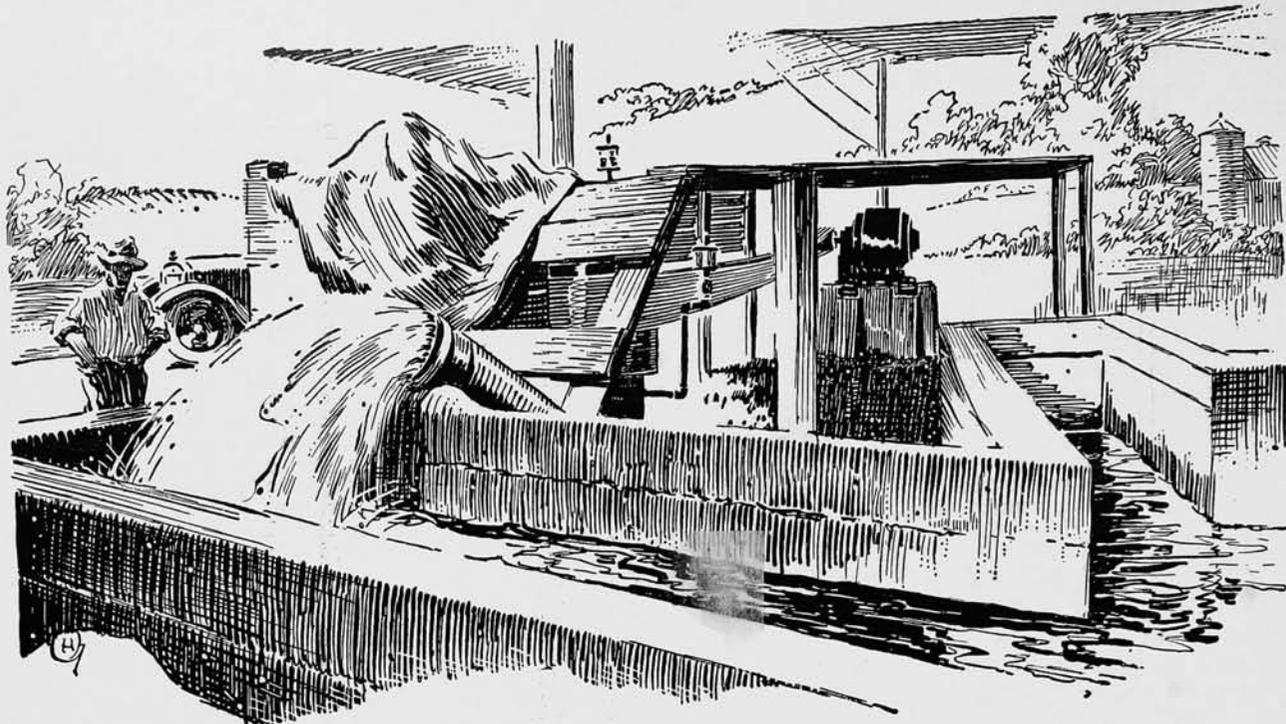
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# On the threshold of the Electrical Farming Era

Many farmers of the west receive electric service. They pump irrigation water electrically, and because they need much power for this purpose alone they find it profitable to install electric labor-saving devices and lights in their buildings.

But in other sections several million farmers are without electricity. They live in sparsely populated districts where conditions are at present against the profitable use of electric power.

Agricultural and electrical engineers believe that if all the conditions are known, farming and electricity can be adapted to each other so that human and animal labor can largely be displaced by electric motors.

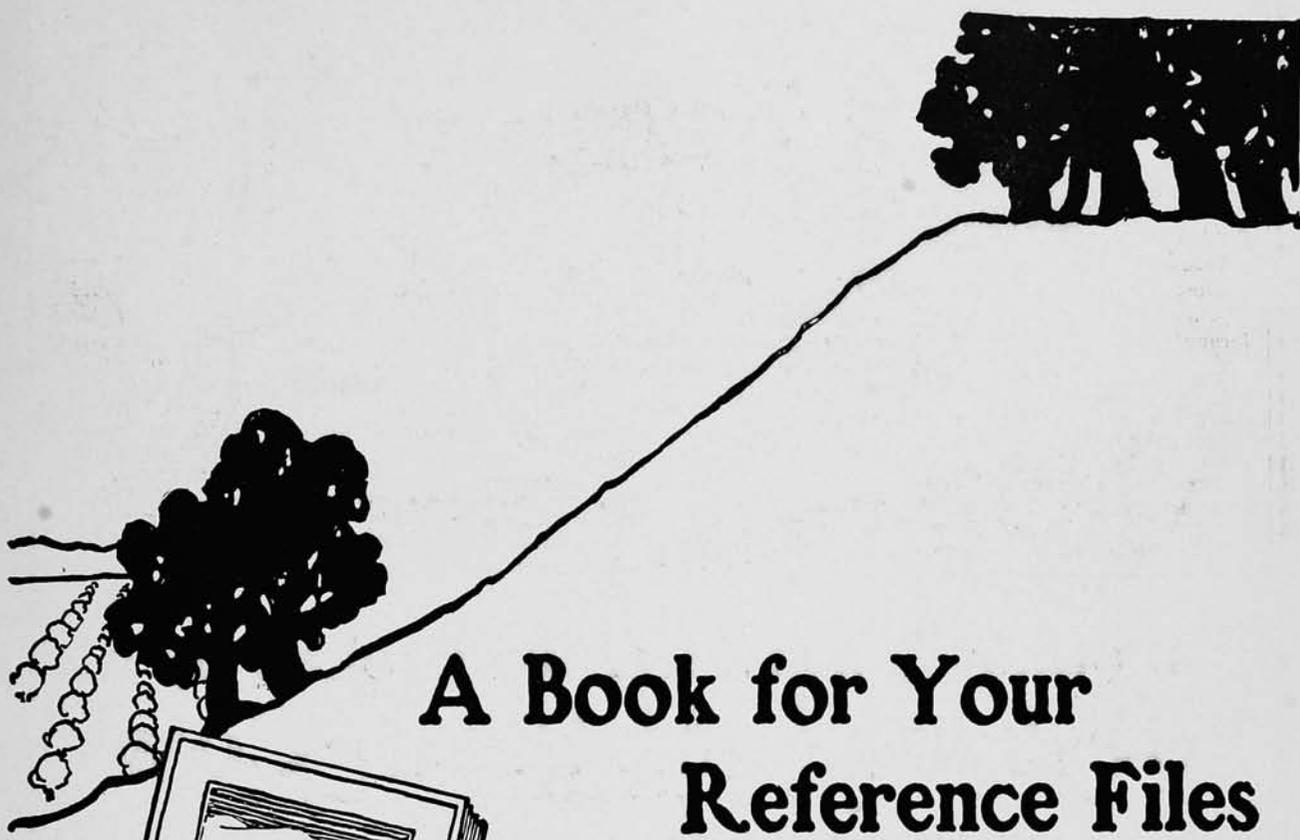
To study this problem a National Committee is assisting in the organization of State Committees. Groups of farmers are receiving experimental electric service. They are keeping accurate comparative records of production costs under electrical and non-electrical conditions. Farm-paper editors and state agricultural colleges are cooperating with these state groups.

Thus the needed information is being collected under the conditions of actual practice. As practical results are demonstrated the kerosene lamp will give place to the electric light and animal and human muscle to electric motors and push-button conveniences.

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

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

## NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION



## A Book for Your Reference Files

In "Land Development," you will find on page 71 a bibliography on modern land clearing and draining methods. We shall be pleased to send you a copy without charge.



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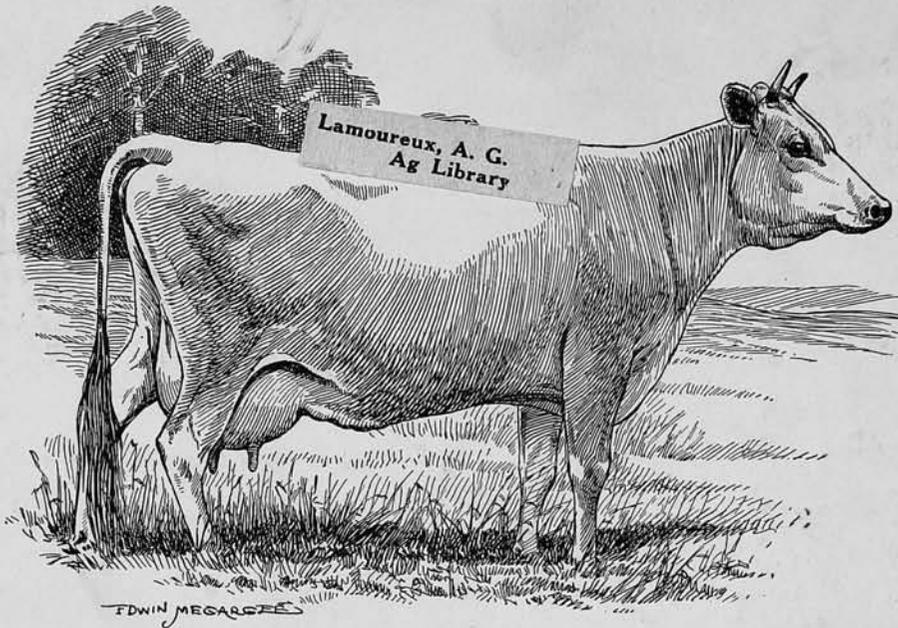
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# **HERCULES DYNAMITE**

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Golden  
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Judith, Jr.  
2-year-old  
Jersey



Produced  
10,073 lbs.  
of milk and  
638.77 lbs.  
of butter-fat  
in 305 days

## Another World's Record Broken by a De Laval Milked Cow

Golden Princess Judith, a junior two-year-old purebred Jersey cow, owned by Mrs. Mary J. Harris of Deerfield, Mass., has just recently broken the world's record in her class by producing 10,073 lbs. of milk and 638.77 lbs. of butter-fat in 305 days. She carried a calf 200 days of this period.

This remarkable cow was milked with a De Laval Milker, and William L. Harris, Jr., under whose care the record was made, says:

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