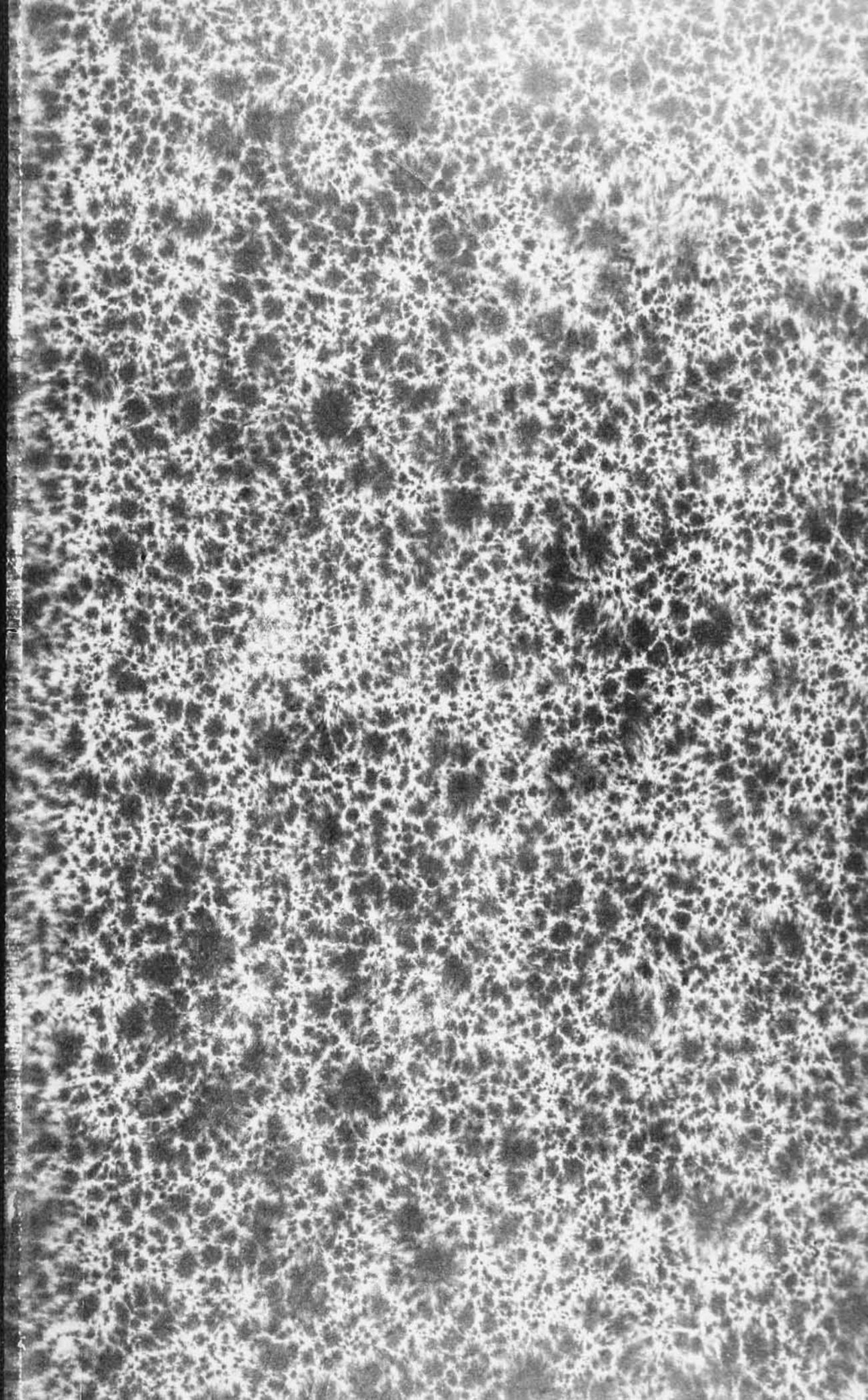
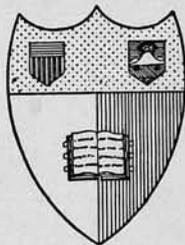


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# The Cornell Countryman



OCTOBER

Volume XIX

1921

Number 1

*Established before Cornell University*

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Corner Tioga and Seneca Streets

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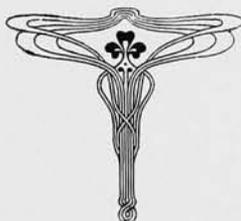
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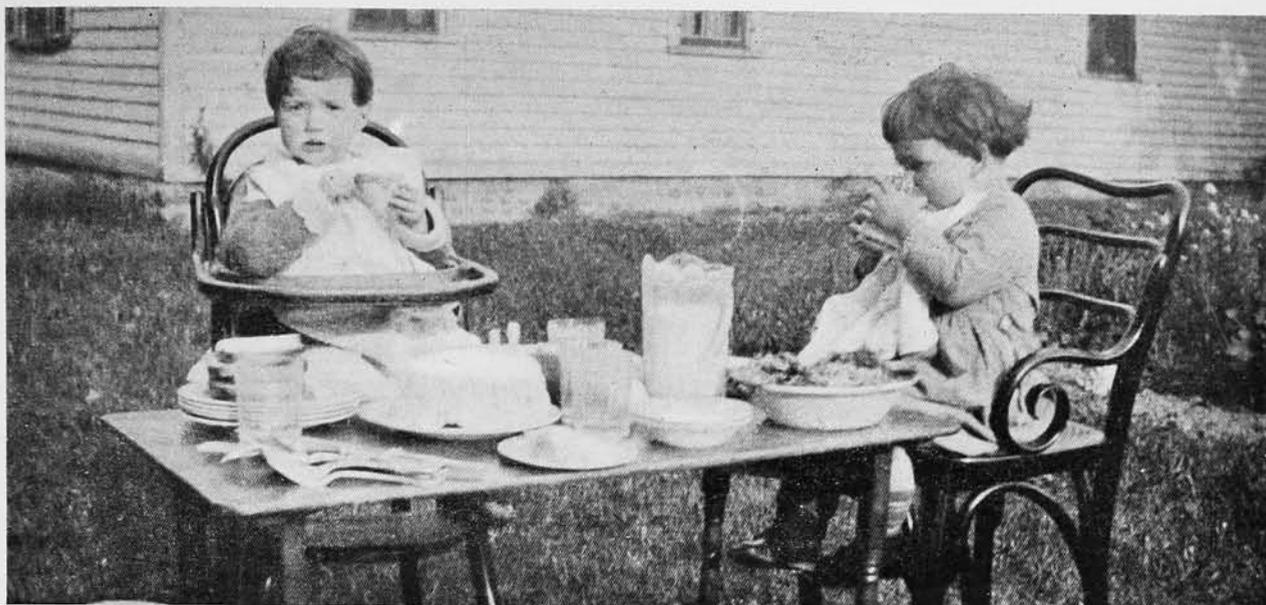
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*Ithaca, N. Y.*



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Frontispiece .....	6	LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY needs no introduction to most Countryman readers. We need only say that since his resignation as Dean he has spent most of his time in editing books, writing, and in adding to his botanical collection. A large part of the last two years was spent on tours thru Central and South America, Europe, and China, and he is now classifying and grouping the specimens he gathered.
Verse by E. D.		
Be Ye Steadfast.....	7	
Liberty Hyde Bailey		
What Becomes of the Student Orator? .....	8	RUSSELL LORD '20, upon graduation became secretary of the Hampden County Improvement League, in Springfield, Mass. He remained there until last June when he was appointed assistant professor of journalism at Ohio State University. While in college Mr. Lord was editor of <i>The Countryman</i> , the author of two Kermis plays, and a speaker on the 1917 Eastman Stage.
Russell Lord		
Selling the Forestry Idea .....	9	S. N. SPRING received his A.B. and his M.F. degrees from Yale University in 1898 and in 1903. He was head of the forestry department of the University of Maine for two years, leaving there to enter the U. S. Forestry Service as assistant forestry inspector, later Chief of the Office of Forestry Extension. In 1909 he was made State Forester of Connecticut where he remained until 1912 when he came to Cornell as professor of forestry.
S. N. Spring		
The College Student and His Work.....	10	A. R. MANN '04, spent practically the entire summer in Ithaca. The Ferris Committee of the Legislature visited the College to consider modifications of the farms and markets laws, and this, with the visit of the State Board of Estimate and Control, required much of his attention. Administrative duties occupied a large amount of time, and with the work of completing the plans for the new dairy building, made for him a very busy summer.
A. R. Mann		
Every Boy Has a Fair Chance to Study Farming.....	11	A. K. GETMAN '11, was in charge of the training of teachers of vocational agriculture at the State Normal School at Cortland from 1911 to 1914, leaving there to become an assistant in agricultural education, State Department of Education, at Albany. From 1917 to 1918 he was professor of agricultural education at Rutgers College, N. J., and since 1918 he has been supervisor of agricultural education in the State Department of Education at Albany.
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### The Rivals

#### A Caption Written to Fit a Picture

Lady, I'm summoned to sing and remind you  
 All that you see is a lithographed ad,  
 While to your right and a little behind you  
 Pines for your glances a true country lad.

Much gaudy raiment may cover a cur, dear;  
 Love in a cottage is better than show;  
 I am directed to make you prefer, dear,  
 Home-freckled fellers, good-natured and slow.

These be the safest of sane generalities,  
 When you are married and oldened there'll be  
 Plenty of time to acquire such banalities  
 Quite unassisted by duffers like me.

Now that you're young and your heart's pirouetting,  
 Let it go blithely wherever it wills,  
 Seeking for things it will soon be forgetting—  
 Romance and wonderment over the hills!

—E. D.

# The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life-Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XIX

OCTOBER, 1921

Number 1

## Be Ye Steadfast

By Liberty Hyde Bailey

THE earnest days have come again when students gather on The Hill. Greetings are passed, experiences of the summer are briefly told, and then the work of the year begins. It is an abounding joy that students have, to come together again and yet once again. Few other persons have this kind of joy.

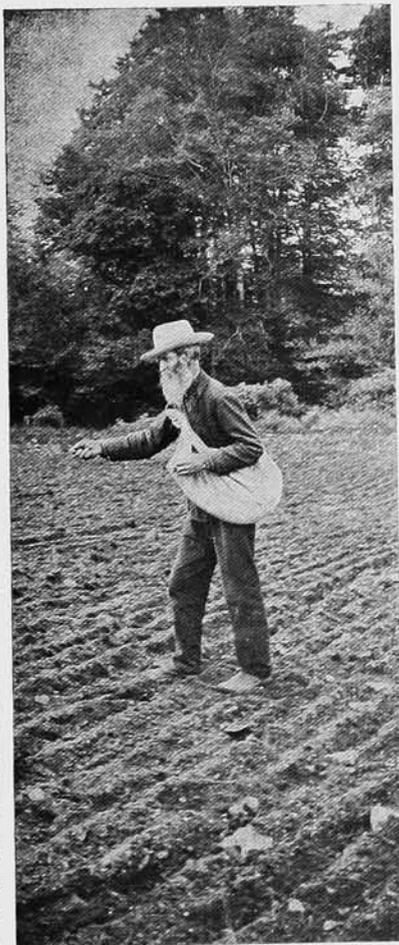
There is incentive in the experiences, a momentum that carries one forward resistlessly. The mood of accomplishment is in the situation. There is no reservation about it, no apology; for here we come to acquire. The "good time" that folks so much crave should be the satisfaction of mastery, of the steadfast attainment of sets of tasks that open the mind and ignite the imagination. We are to work for the satisfaction of working. Work is its own reward. Recreation makes the labor more attractive and the more effective.

In a day when there seems to be a contrary spirit abroad, when there appears to be a purpose to do as little as possible and to demand the maximum remuneration, may not the great student societies make special effort to apply themselves because the diligent application is joyous and right? These societies make public sentiment rapidly in our day; they have it within themselves to set forth a vast and powerful corrective against the debilitated attitude of the time.

The college days are days of detachment. We get far enough away from the problems to see them. We try to appraise them, not merely to feel them. They have relations one to another. Our own self-interests become subordinate; they take their places as only one small part of a great complex of life. Do not be afraid to be detached. Do not be afraid to be a student, looking at the course of life steadfastly, dispassionately, endeavoring to comprehend it: the applications will adjust themselves in due time. In the end the student controls because he tries to understand.

In the multiplicity of things and in the cross-currents of men's opinions, a few points are always clear. Students coming to a college of agriculture ask

me again and again what they shall learn. Well, first I assume they will learn to be men and women, able to look calmly to the future, incapable to be stampeded, and competent to appraise the art in life. On the occupational side my answer is simply this: learn how to grow a good crop. The well being of the people is necessarily established on the land. Out of the land and the sea and the air proceeds the existence of man with all its songs and philosophies. The more the land produces, the greater is the worth of the human race. This production is largely in the keeping of the farmers. We look to him to stand in the background, at the foundations of the ways of life, to guard the springs that provide mankind with its aspirations and its powers. In all the complexities and much counsel, this simple fact is yours to ponder.



Give fools their gold  
And knaves their power,  
Let fortune's bubble  
Rise or fall,  
Who sows a field  
Or plants a flower  
Or trains a tree  
Is more than all.

—Whittier.

THIS is the fundamental obligation as it is also the special privilege of the farmer,—to make the earth produce and at the same time leave it more capable of production. This effort is as old as history and as new as the sunrise. Every crop is a new crop, grown in new days and in winds that have not blown before. The world needs it.

Even if it does not pay you this year to raise a crop, yet it is your part, if you are a farmer, to raise more and yet more of one thing or another. The economic difficulties are indeed great, but they constitute another problem. Society must see that it pays to raise things from the earth. There is no safety otherwise, no possibility of the best institutions. This is indeed the major problem before the people today. The problem will be solved. Its solution lies not in the processes of cynicism, of corners and boycotts, in mass-drives and unionisms, in personal attacks. It lies in the understanding of it, in every effort in clear thinking, in the success we attain in convincing the public mind. But back of it all lies still the necessity of competent farming, to which the best minds may apply themselves with satisfaction. Be ye steadfast to be good farmers.

# What Becomes of the Student Orator?

By Russell Lord

WHEN I asked for a look at the returns on the Eastman Stage questionnaire, Prof. Everett beamed upon me, made me offering of his deadliest pipe tobacco, and appointed me official compiler of the material. The Countryman had been after him for an article on the subject, he said, but he was to spend the summer in the Adirondacks where fishing is far too good for that sort of thing.

Perhaps anyone might better spend the time fishing than in trying to summarize returns on such a list of questions as was sent last spring to all "graduates" of the stage. Reading the list again, I find the questions essentially two. First, and baldly stated, have you, oh student orator, amounted to anything? Second, has training and experience given you by the Eastman helped in after-life?

Directly proposed and calling for direct reply, returns on the second question range from things tangible, as in the case of the man who says that "the fifty dollar prize enabled me to finish my college course," to an

array, almost unanimous, of such intangible benefits as "self-confidence," "the mastery of a large audience," and "the necessity, for the first time, of completely thinking thru a subject in which I was particularly interested."

Honest enthusiasm for the contest, for the contacts and intimacies it affords, and for the training it provides, appears in the answers. One doubt alone occurs to the inquiring mind. Are not most of the writers really thinking of Extension 1 and 2, and of those still more informal sessions in the little coop across from the mailboxes in Roberts Hall, as well as the grand annual speaking contest which forms hardly more than fitting "exhibition" of things taught day in and day out, from generation unto generation of students, and to many more than six each year?

The Eastman Stage is a fine thing, an exceedingly fine thing, but it can no more be separated from incessant quiet and kindly works of a certain professor than can the professor be separated from the habit of exclaim-

ing "By Jing!" or of clutching at his coat lapels when engaged in public speech.

The Eastman Prize for Public Speaking was first offered in 1910, and a "stage" with six survivors has been held each year since. That makes 72 contestants, excluding alternates. Some have died since leaving college; others could not be located, but questionnaires probably reached fifty. Forty-three replies were received.

THE replies bore postmarks of places in 15 states, from California to Massachusetts, from Minnesota to Kentucky, and from two foreign countries, China and South Africa. Of all received, only one showed the writer to be in other than agricultural work.

What kind of agricultural work? Allowing for some who fell into more than one classification, it might be set forth like this: scholastic, 16; farmers' organization, 14; farm or domestic, 10; journalistic, 4; religious, 2.

More specifically, 9 were on the faculty of Cornell or other universities; 8 were farmers; 2 farm-wives; and the rest were teachers of high or grammar grades, county agents, preachers, agricultural experts with commercial concerns, editors, rural advertising men, and students. Contestants of the most recent stages swelled the total number whose occupation still is "student," and form a considerable portion of the 16 in the "scholastic" group of the previous paragraph.

The survey brought in riches of human material. It proved that if the comic papers are right and college orators have no sense of humor, they develop after graduation. A girl puts down as her war record that she "did Red Cross nursing and managed to marry a lonesome lieutenant!" Another graduate whose reply on the "aspiration" question may be sufficiently typical to announce him to his friends, aspires "to become a factor in agricultural advertising, and to get married," (*italics his*).



## TRAINING IN DEBATE PROVES HELPFUL IN MANY WAYS

Student orators before the red plush curtain in Bailey Hall at Cornell, with Professor John L. Stone presiding over the discussion. "Jimmie" Owens, winner of the Rochester Stage in 1917, second on the Eastman Stage the same year, and who is now farming with his father in Franklin County, is holding forth to the satisfaction of his colleagues. E. B. Sullivan, former business manager of *The Countryman*, author of the 1919 Kermis, and who is now engaged in advertising work in New York State, is the man just to the left of Professor Stone. Russell Lord, the author of this article, is on the extreme right.

If, as some put it, the purpose of the survey was to "measure leadership," the questions were far more solemnly posed than answered. With one or two saddening exceptions, the replies seem more like personal letters than self-survey blanks. Not a few have a gladsome, "Hello, Prof. Everett" right across the top. It is their work they take seriously, these people, not themselves.

IT must be remembered that none of these people have been out of College more than ten years, and that many are still in their twenties. Yet the returns show a respectable number in positions of some prominence.

Here, for example, are the directors of two large eastern schools of secondary agriculture; the president

of the New England Holstein-Friesian Association; the manager of the New York State Apple Growers' Association; the principal of the George Junior Republic; the editor of the largest Dutch-language agricultural journal in South Africa; and the business manager of *The Dairymen's League News*.

Practically every man and woman was in some form of war service, and 11 wore the uniform. Newt Rogers '16, perhaps the best of all men who ever have spoken on the Eastman, gave his life, flying over the German lines.

That is about all which can be reported on the returns. Recipients of the blank were not asked to record income and they exhibit splendid un-

concern in this regard. They have their work; many have families; and all have an idea that it's what you give, not what you get, that counts.

The survey proves little, but indicates much, particularly if one concedes that this limited number of graduates differ from thousands of others only in point of steadier legs, stronger voices, and just that little extra confidence and persistence which, while students, enabled them to make the Stage.

After going over their answers, I think of them not as a group apart, but as typical Cornellians in agriculture. And I wonder if the graduates of any other school, anywhere, really "amount to more" when they get out.

# Selling the Forestry Idea

By S. N. Spring

IF the President of the United States loses his pet dog the fact is known in every part of the country. The conservation of that pup is pretty certain because of its illustrious owner. Everyone feels a personal interest because, in a way, the head of the Nation is our President individually.

About the forests of the United States we might feel equally concerned since as a natural resource they belong to an equally illustrious owner (if one may modestly and democratically say that) namely all of us, individually and collectively, tho private individuals have fee simple to the greater proportion of the area and a few persons own the bulk of the remaining standing timber.

There is a lot of talk today about controlling the private owner, either by the supervision of the Federal government or that of the states individually. If we actually undertake that it will be like pushing the calf's head into the bucket of milk to teach it to drink or more adroitly letting it suck on two fingers of the hand, gently forcing the calf's head down into the milk with the other hand. The calf may knock the bucket over or suffocate—who knows!

Up to this time we have either hollered loudly at the private owner, even threateningly, or we have talked in unintelligible language to him. In some cases we have given

him concrete examples and real help in his forest. We certainly have not sold him the forestry idea, generally. Perhaps we ought to have had a nation-wide slogan—every collective effort coins one. The slogan catches the eye and the fancy. It works to rouse interest but beyond that is a lot of effort and constructive work to teach the people the way to do the thing desired.

Forestry in its fullest sense is but little known. Fragments of fact have found wide publicity—plant trees on waste land, save forests from fire, millions of seed to save France's devastated region, plant a shade tree properly, and the like,—a veritable hodgepodge for the private owner.

Facts about National Forest Management have covered many of the Forest Service activities and made public some excellent work. Aside from these there has not been a thoroly worked out plan of presenting to the private owner facts in order and sequence, couched in his language and presented with a clarity and force that would make him think. I except the few correspondence or study courses that have had a limited subscription list.

Foresters, as a class, have not sold the property idea. Individual foresters have done it and their employers are practicing forestry today but many more have lain down in their berths or looked only at the

money return possible in that or some more lucrative occupation.

It cannot be that it never was feasible nor financially possible for a forest owner and operator to put his business on a permanent basis.

Business firms are generally ready to consider new ideas that may better their business. Has it been wholly a stubborn desire on the part of lumbermen to resist innovation or has it been due to a failure to present the ideas of forest management plainly? The Forest Service got wide interest in forestry by its endeavor to make working plans for the private owner. To be sure the time was not then ripe, the knowledge available, nor economic conditions right for success. Soon after this early effort the National Forests engrossed its attention. During the last decade, however, conditions have been favorable for wider application of forestry, but educational work and consistent efforts in this line have not been forthcoming excepting in a minor degree.

Whether Federal or State control is secured in due time is in a sense immaterial. The owner needs to be convinced no matter what plan of safeguarding future supplies is inaugurated. There never was a time more strategic for systematically selling the forestry idea, nor time when it is so vitally needed.

# The College Student and His Work

By A. R. Mann

**T**HE summer days of change and recreation are past, and the opening days of college have come again. It is a time of stimulation and gladness, of new experiences, new ambitions, new friendships, and, most of all, new privileges for young men and women students.

This occasion comes once a year to the faculty, but it never grows old or loses its peculiar charm and inspiration for those fortunate persons, to whom it offers new challenges of devotion and service. The teachers are always ready with a cordial greeting for the incoming and returning students.

It is well to realize at the outset that the educational process is a co-operative affair between teachers and students. Its success is conditioned by the sincerity and ability with which each does his part—the teacher in creating the situations which provoke application and learning on the part of the student, and the latter in seizing and capitalizing the means of education thus afforded. In the College of Agriculture, a controlling purpose is to foster such a spirit of mutual desire and cooperation as shall guarantee the highest educational accomplishments. The responsibility for realizing the best attainments rests equally on the members of the student body and the faculty.

The results of collegiate training are determined in a large measure by the ideals and objectives which dominate both teacher and student. Only disappointment and failure can follow where ideals and objectives are lacking. Indeed, the waste of time, money, and effort in every realm of human activity where controlling purposes and more or less clearly determined objectives are absent, is beyond measurement. If there is any place and any time where such waste should be eliminated and high privilege realized, it is in college and during the student period when the foundations of the future are being laid. The structure of life is largely determined during the college days, and the foundations must be deep, strong,

and adequate for the coming loads and pressures.

The beginning of college experience or of a new college year is the time to reexamine the purposes and objectives so as to set the course in the right direction. A little thought given now to a serious determination of the investment of time and talent during the year will be helpful in preventing waste and in achieving worth while results.

Persons go to college in order to know, assured that knowledge gives both riches and power. Every normal person covets power of achievement. The college student has incomparable opportunity to fit himself to excel. The price he must pay is mental thrift, applied to things of value; habits of ease, indifference, or lassitude, never create power or excellence.

A writer, dwelling on the privilege of college and university training for young persons, has said, "To do its best work it (the college) should be organized for the strong, not for the weak; for the high-minded, self-controlled, generous, and courageous spirits, not for the indifferent, the dull, the idle, or those who are already forming their characters on the amusement theory of life." The college which insists on high standards of scholarship as the condition for enjoying its privileges renders the greatest service to its student body and to society. It is not unbecoming, even in an introductory word of greeting to students, to speak for serious purpose and earnest concentration on the best things the college and university afford. The by-products of university life, immensely valuable as many of them are, will not be harmed by an appreciation of the major values.

**M**ANY students fail to realize the most from their college work because they substitute mere information gathering for mental discipline. One should not—he cannot—go thru college without acquiring an immense amount of valuable and useful information. But assembling and memorizing facts is not the chief

good which a college education is intended to accomplish. Except as a student learns to think logically and to reason soundly he becomes a more or less well filled store house of second hand goods with little creative power or capacity for originality or independent thinking. It is well for students to examine their mental habits to discover, if they can, which of these two processes seems to be most active.

The College of Agriculture is maintained largely on State funds. The educational advantages which the institution affords are largely a free gift of the people to the students who come. The State supports the institution because the Commonwealth is presumed to be specially benefited by its work—the agriculture of the State promoted and the food supply better assured, and country living enlarged and made more satisfying. Every student in the College, and more especially those resident in the State, is accepting the State's bounty. This acceptance imposes on the individual the dual obligation of using well the facilities which the State has provided for his education, and of preparing himself for useful service as a member of society when he goes out. Society has a right to expect definite and tangible gains from its investment. The State has been generous. The College seeks to engender a spirit of service in its students.

**I**N order to meet the public need, the College of Agriculture prepares some of its students to be farmers, and some for the highly technical and professional services required by government, by schools and colleges, experiment stations, by the industries serving agriculture, farmers' organizations and movements, and specialized private undertakings. All have relation to the broad field of agriculture and are inseparable from its highest development. The range of necessary occupations and services is wide, enabling each person to find the place where he can give the best account of himself, and wherein success will be

measured by his own competency, by his knowledge of what is to be done, how to do it, and his readiness and skill in doing it.

Students should not minimize the importance of obtaining good farm experience, whether they have come from the farm or not, and whether they expect to enter upon farming or specialized technical or professional work on graduation. Not all farm-reared boys have had good, all-round farm experience. They may need to gain experience under other conditions. The boy who has not

lived long on the farm should omit no opportunity, in college or out, to acquire such experience. The lack of it is likely to be a seriously limiting factor, and to condition his success wherever he may apply himself in the field of agriculture. There is sometimes evident a tendency to underrate the importance of actual farm practice, and to rely too much on class and laboratory instruction to offset the deficiency. It is a mistake. It is well at the beginning of the college course to include in one's plans arrangements for obtaining a

high degree of skill in the routine manual occupations of the farm.

It cannot be urged too strongly that students seek to know their teachers intimately, and talk freely with them concerning their work and any problems that may confront them. In this way will the greatest benefits come to the individual. The teachers in the college welcome personal conferences with students in their classes. It is one of their compensations. The best fruits of college experience may thus be gained.

# Every Boy Has a Fair Chance to Study Farming

By A. K. Getman

"I hope that the time may come when our country shall guarantee to all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life."

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

**T**HIS quotation from the immortal Lincoln embodies a fundamental ideal in our system of public education. In America each boy may do what he likes. It is the obligation of the public school to aid him in making a decision as to what he wants to do and to give him either preparation for or training in his

chosen calling. Boys who have a "bent" toward the farming occupations now have unusual opportunities to receive training in this field. The State schools of agriculture located at Alfred, Canton, Cobleskill, Delhi, Morrisville, and Farmingdale and the departments of agriculture located in 90 high schools of the State are offering practical courses designed to train boys in the art and science of farming.

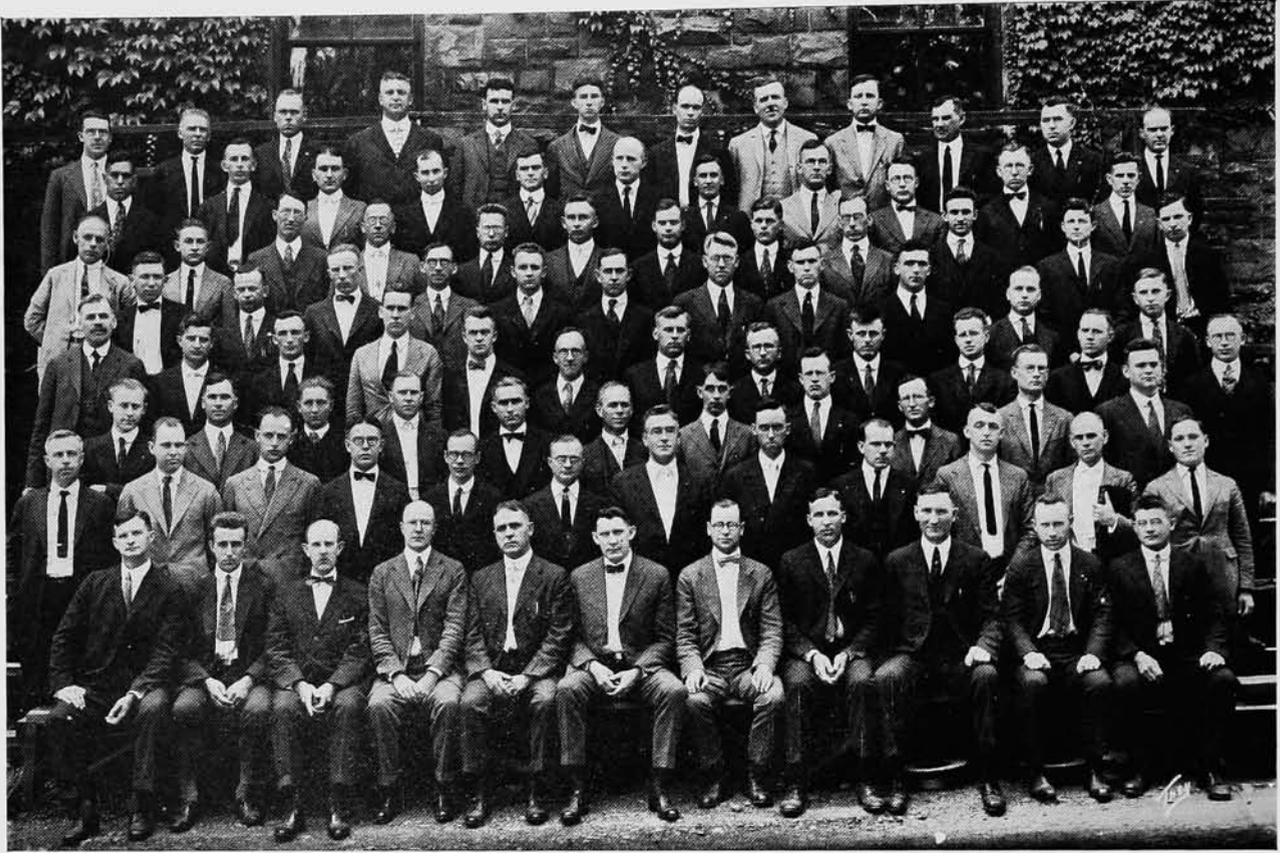
Because a boy's father is a farmer is no reason why he should follow that occupation, but the farm boy will usually do well to consider that

he has already served a valuable apprenticeship. Sooner or later each boy must decide what work he will pursue as a career. In a democracy such a decision must, in the last analysis, be made by the boy himself. The age at which he thus makes up his mind varies widely with individuals. With some it is made as early as the age of 14, while with others it is simply a matter of drifting into their present occupation. A boy's parents or his mature friends may make suggestions as to the opportunities in the various vocations, or special social opportunities may attract him, but



A STUDENT JUDGING CLASS AT COBLESKILL

The average age of the boys entering the State schools is 19 years. From information gathered by one of the older schools it was learned that 87 per cent of the graduates were engaged in agricultural pursuits.



#### CONFERENCE OF THE HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS OF AGRICULTURE HELD IN ITHACA AUGUST 1-5

Seventy-five per cent of them are Cornellians. Many of the faces, therefore, ought to be familiar to Countryman readers. Some of the Cornellians in the group are: Dietz, Spader, Koch, Haskins, Wolf, Roth, Bartoo, Perry, Huey, Plough, Whittemore, Baty, and Hewes. How many more of them do you know? Mr. Getman, another Cornellian and the author of this article, is in the first row, the fourth from the left.

such suggestions often take little account of the boy's ability or aptitude.

Most of us talk freely of the abilities of our associates, saying that so and so has very little, fair, or much ability. If we should be asked to state specifically what this ability is we would likely have some difficulty expressing ourselves. Recently I heard a teacher say, "William, why don't you do better work in Latin?" William replied, "I work hard but I don't seem to be able to get it." At home William could fix up the "flivver" when no one else could make it run. He could operate the pump engine perfectly and said that he liked to tinker with it. This sort of work was not merely manual dexterity but required sound thinking. Frank was captain of the high school baseball nine and a natural leader of boys. In fact the subject of baseball occupied most of his thoughts both in and out of school. We are all familiar with the bright boy who can juggle phrases and numbers but who is helpless in handling a practical situation. The experience of the teacher of a class in geometry is significant. The class

was made up mostly of boys who showed unusual proficiency in demonstrating the theorem "to erect a perpendicular at any given point in a line." These same boys, however, when out on the ball diamond and confronted with the problem of locating first base after they had drawn a line from home plate to third were at a loss to know how to proceed.

If we will look about us and examine the facts of every day life we will discover that a man will have varying degrees of different kinds of ability. Grant handled an army in a masterly way but was a poor business man. The man that is good at handling tools may be poor at expressing his ideas. Dr. Edward L. Thorndike has summarized the different human abilities under three heads: (1) mechanical ability—to understand and manage things such as an engine, livestock, a plow, or a river; (2) abstract ability to understand and manage ideas such as words, phrases, numbers, and symbols; and (3) social ability—to understand and manage people, or to act wisely in human relations.

THE school offering only such subjects as English, mathematics, science, history, and languages, which are commonly considered as particularly useful in training the memory, is over-emphasizing the abstract abilities of the pupils. A gross injustice is accorded the pupil who possesses mechanical ability. The schools are supported by the public and they fall short of their responsibility if in the curricula which are offered consideration is not had for training the different abilities of all the pupils.

In the special schools and high school departments an effort is made to give the pupils well rounded instruction dealing with: (1) things; (2) ideas; and (3) people. The care and handling of tools, operating farm equipment, and the managing of livestock are typical of the instruction dealing with things, while the principles and facts which the boy must master in order to perform such work successfully and intelligently form the basis of the instruction dealing with ideas. Relations with people are emphasized thru the study of marketing and transportation problems,

farmers' cooperatives, buying farm supplies, management of hired men on the farm, the farmer's responsibility in the community, and the like.

AT the State schools the eight to fifteen teachers constitute a corps of specialists in the major branches of agriculture. With the aid of the excellent equipment and farm facilities these men are able to give efficient instruction in the farming enterprises of the region. Three types of courses are offered: (1) the three-year course offering opportunities for special work in such fields as dairying, fruit growing, and poultry raising; (2) the intensive one-year courses for students who cannot remain for three years; and (3) the short winter course for boys of the region who desire instruction in some special phase of crop or animal production, mechanical work or farm management. From April to October of each year the boys in the three-year course are employed as workmen on their home farms or on other farms selected by the school directors. During this period the boys are supervised by members of the school staff. The problems which the boy encounters and the notes which he keeps furnish a wholesome background for the class teaching during the term at school.

The average age of the boys entering the State schools is about 19 years. The schools have not been in operation long enough to furnish much data with respect to the work of graduates, but from the information gathered by one of the older schools it was learned that 87% of the graduates were engaged in agricultural pursuits. The boys "earn as they learn." While on the farms they are paid farm wages which makes it possible for many boys to save money enough to pay their expenses during the term at school. Especially in the cases of boys in the three year courses an all round development takes place. In many cases they are away from home for the first time. The association with

boys of their own age and their contacts with an environment where the consideration of "rural welfare" comes first give them a broader outlook on the problems of life in the open country.

In the high school departments a boy who desires to study agriculture may enroll for the agricultural curriculum consisting of English 4 years, history 2 years, science 2 years, mathematics 2 years, and agriculture 4 years. At the completion of this curriculum he has two avenues open to him in the field of agriculture. He may engage at once in farming or he may present the vocational diploma as entrance to the colleges of agriculture in the State.

IN the agricultural work the pupils spend 90 minutes each day in class and field instruction. As an integral part of each year's instruction the pupils are required to engage in some form of supervised practical work. This latter usually takes the form of planning and conducting a farm enterprise on the home farm under the supervision of the teacher. The pupil is responsible for the enterprise both from the standpoint of the actual work and the management. The problems which the boys encounter in the season-round conduct of the enterprises are made the basis of the class and field instruction.

In days past the type of pupils enrolling for agriculture has not always been of the right sort. In some instances the "dubs" in school have been shunted into the vocational on the theory that they might possibly be good for something in that field. Again the mere fact that agriculture was a new subject was all that was needed to induce many pupils to try it. Japanese would have served the same purpose. Little by little this situation is being improved as school officers are getting a broader conception of the place of the concrete and practical subjects in the high school. Dr. Henry Suzzallo, President of the University of

Washington has summarized this conception as follows, "It is evident to students of our educational system that the conflict so long waged between formal book training and the newer and more practical forms of education centering in the social and industrial needs of the children has at last become a winning fight in favor of the newer education."

FOR generations the doors have been open to the professions. In fact the larger proportion of the high schools in the past have organized their curriculums almost exclusively for this group. A "fair chance" was provided only in the sense that this way was open to everyone. Our available data indicates that the traditional high school has graduated a relatively low proportion of pupils who enter. In 1918-19 in this state out of every 100 pupils in high school, 45 were in the first year, 27 in the second, 17 in the third and 11 in the fourth. One in five of the entering class was graduated. In a recent study made by the military training commission it was shown that 14,892 boys 16 to 18 years of age were out of school and working on farms of the state. Thus it is evident that a large number of pupils enter upon life's work with but little more than a very general training.

Inadequate high school facilities are unquestionably a strong influence in inducing many boys to leave the farm. There should be more high schools in the rural communities so that pupils can live at home and attend school. Ultimately all high schools ministering to the needs of rural boys and girls should direct the instruction to meet the social and vocational needs of its pupils. There is room for several times as many high school departments of agriculture when the state program is fully under way. Since the state has assumed the function of education it is none too high a goal to provide a chance for every boy who has decided to cast his lot with the farm to study his chosen calling.



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Ithaca, New York

October, 1921

THE appearance of the new sized Countryman is the main thing on our minds just at present so perhaps we had better discuss that first of all. Last spring at the convention of the Association of Agricultural College Magazines, of which The Countryman is a member, the question of increasing the size was one of the main subjects of discussion. The advertising representatives of the Association recommended the move for the reason that national advertisers would be much more apt to patronize our columns if it were possible to use the same electrotypes that were used in national agricultural magazines of the nine-by-twelve inch size. Then, too, each additional page of advertising that could be secured would make it possible to add an additional page of reading matter. This would bring to each paper's subscribers more news of classmates and friends, more campus notes, and more of the developments in agricultural research and thought. Later, by vote of the members, it was decided to increase the size of the paper to that which it is now.

There are physical drawbacks. You may not find the new size so easy to handle, it may be less dignified, and then there is the difficulty which will arise in the cases of those subscribers who bind their volumes and who will find it awkward to place the two sizes on the same shelf. We feel real regret at thus breaking away from the size of begone days. We hope, though, to present our material in as well balanced and as attractive a form as heretofore and to maintain the same close contact with our readers that has characterized the paper in years gone by. All we ask of you is the interest one would naturally expect in someone working hard for you and for The Countryman.

And now may we reaffirm our desire to be of service to our readers, to run the sort of articles you would like to read; to report the happenings on the Campus in as "newsy" a style as we possibly can; and to run just as many Former Student Notes about your classmates and friends as space allows? We have no thought of setting the world afire; no expectation of carrying thru any

very pretentious program. We shall be disappointed, though, if we fail to bring you in closer touch with your College and its graduates and perhaps, thru the abler and better balanced articles of older men, to awaken your interest to some of the problems that Rural America is facing.

CORNELL is fortunate in having for its new president a man gifted by temperament and training for college work. But it is much more fortunate that he should come to us, not to acquire more prestige or greater financial gain but because he has weighed his training and experience and has found that his tastes and inclinations lie in the educational field. Such a man is Doctor Livingston Farrand.

We may feel assured, therefore, that he brings with him love of his work, keen interest in his chosen field, and the desire to carry on and add to the laurels Cornell has gained thru the hands of her preceding presidents. And it follows, too, that the problems he faces will be met and attacked with energy and vigor, because his heart is in his work, his training splendidly fits him for it, and he has made success a habit.

We know we speak for the College of Agriculture when we say that we stand squarely behind our new leader, with belief in his ability, confidence in his qualifications for his position, and with the expectation that he will measure up in every way to the standard of his predecessors.

To our retiring president, hail and farewell! He was one of us. He knew Cornell and he knew her sons. The innate sincerity of the man, his kindness of nature, and his broad-gauged, common sense way of meeting perplexing problems insure for him the lasting regard of Cornellians everywhere. The tasks he faced were difficult, but his judgments were sound and his ability to think thru a problem from all angles enabled him to steer the ship of state over a rough voyage to a safe harbor. It was fortunate that his decisions were arrived at from a survey of the facts, and based upon fundamental principles of right and wrong, unwarped by pet theories or unsound doctrines.

He takes with him our love and our admiration. He leaves with us the recollections of a man who understood us, one who worked for us and with us. He was our "Uncle Pete." And when we have said that we have said it all.

THESE next few years are going to be big ones for Cornell. We say that, not alone because the worst of the reconstruction gale seems to have passed, or because there will be the stimulus resulting from a new president, nor yet because prospects for football, crew, and track were seldom brighter. These are all going to help, but one of the main reasons is because there appears to be a change of mental attitude on the part of students generally toward their work. The pinch of hard times has brought us up short, has called a halt, and the present undergraduate generation appears to have returned with more serious aims and purposes than any since those during the war. It almost seems as if everyone is back with the idea of working twenty-five hours a day to make up for the easy times that followed the war.

Then, too, the University has had several generous gifts and bequests, and these, taken in conjunction with the State's appropriation for the College, will exceed, we hope, that of any other period in our history. Cornell University is going to be greater and better than ever.



## Study Home Making at Home

By Alice M. Blinn

AT the launching of the first correspondence course in home economics sent out from the College, it is well for those of the present to look back upon what has gone before. The way to the study of a lesson in nutrition under the reading lamp of a home many miles from Ithaca has been gained step by step as women were ready to advance.

The teaching of home making began in the home by the rule-of-thumb and hand-me-down methods. Altho excellent truths and homely principles were, and still are, passed on from generation to generation, the limitations of this method were soon apparent for training persons to take a position of so much responsibility and requiring such a many sided store of wisdom as that of making a home. For this reason, side by side with the assembled facts, principles, and guiding rules for better farming and a more efficient agriculture passed out from the College there has also gone a message of help and hope to the woman toiling away in the farm house to keep the family healthy, well fed, well housed, well clothed, and in a happy and courageous frame of mind.

The first venture in home economics extension from the College was the reading course bulletins for the home begun under the direction of Liberty Hyde Bailey by Martha Van Rensselaer, now director of all home economics extension work in the state. It is interesting to note that the first bulletin of this series, one entitled "Saving Strength," has gone thru three editions and is being reprinted again. It is also well to know that before the last revision of the mailing list nearly 70,000 women were receiving these bulletins and that during last August 2,373 women asked for and received the bulletins still issued by this department.

Realizing their need of more study and more knowledge of their own problems, and knowing from experience that two heads are better than one, the women in the homes of many parts of the state grouped themselves in clubs to study the bulletins and the programs outlined for them by the first pioneers in home economics extension. Thus the Cornell Study Clubs, now a part of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, came into existence and carried on the desire for more light on the subject of home making.

SOON calls for help came to the College from these women who had gone as far as they could alone in their subjects. The home economics workers were then sent out to give further information thru lectures and demonstrations until women would gather together for a week's study of some particular problem in an extension school.

Finally whole counties were stirred with the desire for action and now these women, the home makers of the state, have their organization—the Home Bureau—own sister to the Farm Bureau, and like it supported by federal and state funds as well as local. Each county thus organized has its resident worker, the Home Bureau manager, trained in home economics.

At this stage of progress the woman in the home is able to define her special problem, the subject upon which she most needs more information. To gain this takes time and study; she cannot leave home to attend a school or college where the subject matter she wishes to know is presented. The Home Bureau agent is far too busy a person to give consecutive and continuous instruction to one person. The woman herself must use her free time when it is available and the home study course

is her solution. In this way her home and family become her classroom and her laboratory.

As a beginning but one home study course is offered. The subject chosen is one for which there has been the greatest demand for more knowledge: "Feeding the Family." Perhaps this has had more emphasis from the women of the state because it is an ever present problem and most vitally affects the well-being of the family.

The course is planned entirely for the use of home makers. It is under the supervision of Flora Thurston, a member of the extension staff of the School of Home Economics and a specialist in nutrition. It is not academic and does not give university credit. It consists of a short series of lessons planned to give definite information, to suggest laboratory work and reference reading based on the subject matter in the lessons and to stimulate investigation and experimentation on the part of home makers.

Registration for the course may be made only between October first and May first because the course is discontinued during the summer months. Directions for study and laboratory work and questions to be answered and returned are sent with each assignment. The study portion of each assignment requires about three hours to complete.

It is expected that a home maker will be able to send in a completed lesson every two weeks. If no word is received by the supervisor in that time, a reminder is sent to the correspondent. An examination is required at the end of the course before recognition of achievement is granted.

Programs and special suggestions for meetings are provided where several homemakers are taking the course and wish to meet together for

(Continued on page 22)



## Former Student Notes

NOW that the pooling plan of the Dairymen's League is fairly launched and may well be said to hold the front page interest of farmers today, The Countryman may pardonably call attention to Cornellians prominently identified with the League without entering into controversy. Many of the men behind the movement are Cornellians or the fathers of Cornellians.

George W. Slocum '02, of Milton, Pa., director for the district embracing Bradford, Center, Columbia, Lancaster, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Snyder, and Union Counties, Pennsylvania, was elected president last fall, by virtue of which he is chairman of the executive committee of the board.

Paul Smith '12, of Newark Valley, director for the district embracing Chemung, Schuyler, Seneca, Tioga, and Tompkins Counties, is also a member of the executive committee. His brother, E. P. Smith '14, of Sherburne, and a former Countryman editor, is president of the Sherburne branch and an active worker in that part of Chenango County.

George R. Fitts '00, of McLean, whose farm has been visited by many farm management classes in recent years, is president of the Tompkins County organization.

Albert Manning, secretary, of Otisville, is father of Frank Manning '19.

The roll of Cornellians, employees, is a long one. E. R. Eastman was once a special student and is now editor of the *Dairymen's League News* and director of publicity. He has as his secretary Irene Spindler '19.

Girard Hammond '18, is advertising manager and is assisted by A. E. Carpenter ex '18, Birge Kinne '16, and A. N. Lawson '21, both of these latter are former business managers of The Countryman.

T. E. Milliman Sp. '10-'12, is man-

ager of organization and is assisted by Rush S. Lewis '98, E. B. Sullivan '18, Ralph J. Quackenbush '21, and Raymond DuBois '20.

Harry Jones '04, is director of sales and Mary K. Funnell '18, is secretary to President Slocum and edits the home page.

This enumeration is far from complete. It serves to indicate, however, the extent to which Cornellians are working in this movement.

THE editor of The Campus Countryman will tell you the death of Professor Royce in his columns, adding biographical notes, but I can not complete this page without making mention of our loss. Cornell has lost a scholar and a scientist, but the greatest loss is irreparable: Cornellians have lost a friend. He is gone from us; ours is the privilege to cherish his memory.

"Of all the gifts this world doth deign

O'er all, friendship and remembrance reign."

E. B. SULLIVAN,  
Alumni Editor.

'91, '92 B.S.A.—Fred D. Smith is division representative of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, in charge of the Albany district. His mail address is 82 Maiden Lane, Albany.

'97 B.S.A.—Louis A. Fuertes is one of the twenty-one directors of the John Burroughs Memorial Association, which filed a certificate of incorporation in May. The purpose of the corporation is to preserve the Catskill Mountain cottages and the home at West Park on the Hudson, where Burroughs did most of his work, and also to "foster and promote the spirit and teachings of the poet-naturalist."

'04 B.S.A.—Howard W. Douglas, of McKeesport, Pa., has announced

his candidacy for judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pa. Douglas received his law training in the University of Pittsburgh, and has been actively engaged in the law practice for the past fourteen years. He is a member of the firm of Douglas, Fife, and Young, with their offices in the Frick Building, Pittsburgh, and also a large practice in McKeesport. For the past five years he has been the city solicitor of McKeesport, and he is chairman of the Allegheny County Republican Committee. He was married to Miss Frances Virginia VanKirk in 1910 and they now have two children.

'04 B.S.—Louis H. Moulton has been appointed director of the Erie County Farm at Alden, N. Y., at a salary of \$4,500 a year and maintenance. Moulton was farm superintendent and instructor in farm practice at the College from 1912 until 1917 when he left to take charge of a county farm at Cleveland for two years. He had lately been connected with the bureau of farms and markets of the State. Mr. Moulton's first wife died several years ago but he recently married again. He has several children.

'08 B.S.—Royal Gilkey, at one time connected with the extension department and for the past two years principal of the High School at Greene, has resigned his position to teach in Binghamton.

'08 B.S.—Vaughan MacCaughey, superintendent of public instruction with the Department of Public Instruction of the Territory of Hawaii, is one of the editors of *The Hawaiian Educational Review*, published by the department. He was chairman of the local committee for the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference which was held in Honolulu during August.

'09 B.S.—'13 B.S.—'13 B.S.—K. C. Livermore of Honeoye Falls, formerly

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# Winter Courses in Agriculture at Cornell

Practical farm courses  
for farm-reared boys  
from eighteen to eighty

Learn how to foretell weather scientifically  
Learn how to lay out the home grounds  
Learn how to use cooperative organizations  
Learn how to support your country paper

The foregoing are some of the newer courses  
all the good old ones are continued—  
animals, fertilizers, milk and milk  
products, insects, crops, the farm business,  
flowers, the woodlot, plant diseases,  
fruit, poultry, machinery, soils, vegetables.

Free to residents of New York State

From November 9 to February 17  
with two weeks vacation at Christmas

Write to the Secretary, College of Agriculture,  
Ithaca, New York

professor of farm management at the College, E. P. Smith of Sherburne, and C. E. Dimon of South Hampton, were three of the elected directors of the Empire State Potato Growers Association, Inc. The organization was formed for marketing New York State table potatoes at Syracuse on June 11. The meeting was represented by accredited delegates from 30 local associations.

'10 B.S.A.—Professor G. P. Scoville is planning to do graduate study in economics in Harvard this year during his sabbatic leave.

'12 B.S.—Professor and Mrs. Earl W. Benjamin announced the birth of a son, Earl Whitney, jr., on June 3. Professor Benjamin has resigned his position in the poultry department to go to New York to engage in marketing work.

'12 B.S.—George Butler, whom readers will remember as a former business manager of the Cornell Countryman, writes that he is teaching agriculture in a consolidated school at Wyoming, Delaware. This is in a very good fruit section.

'12 B.S.—H. B. Munger, formerly chief in farm management at Iowa State College at Ames, Ia., is now working the home farm at Byron.

'12 B.S.—Raymond Washburn, who is in the office of farm management of the United States Department of Agriculture, called on friends at the College recently. Mr. Washburn was en route for Oregon and Washington where he will spend several months taking farm survey records.

'13 B.S.—J. A. Barlow has a position in the Delhi State School at Delhi, teaching agriculture.

'13 B.S.—On August 8, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Dean announced the arrival of a son, William Lawrence.

'13 B.S., '17 Ph.D.—Frans E. Geldenhuis was married last May to Miss Eunice Jordaan, a teacher in the Rocklands Seminary, Cradock, South Africa. They are living at 23 Waverly Road, Bloemfontein, South Africa. Their mailing address is Box 267, Bloemfontein.

'13 B.S.—The Pacific Commercial Advertiser, of Honolulu, recently carried a full-page story of the work of Albert (Jack) Horner, jr., in controlling the pineapple wilt on the plantations of the Hawaiian Canneries Company, Ltd. With the exception of a year in a California cannery to gain practical experience, Horner has been superintendent of the company's plantation and cannery at Kauai since leaving Cornell. When the wilt

caused the production of the canneries to decrease from over 74,000 cases of fruit in 1918 to about 59,000 cases in 1919 and as low as 55,000 in 1920, he set about to devise a means of control and prevention. The method he used depended on treating the root clusters of the plants with chemicals which break down the walls of the diseased organism but which leaves the plant tissues unharmed. Fields are patrolled and diseased plants treated as soon as discovered. The Hawaiian Pineapple Packers' Association is conducting a careful test of Horner's methods with the idea of adapting them to more general use.

'13 B.S., '17 M.D.—Announcement has been received of the marriage of Miss Ella Cecile Lang, daughter by a former marriage of Mrs. Gardiner G. Hammond, of Vineyard Haven, Mass., to Dr. Archie Leigh Dean, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Dean of 327 West Eighty-ninth Street, New York. The wedding took place on August 9 in Grace Episcopal Church, Vineyard Haven. Miss Lang is a graduate of Ursuline Academy, Middletown, as well as of the class of 1920.

'13 B.S.—David H. Rosenberg and Miss Muriel Kinney were married on June 18 in Portland, Ore. They have made their home in Medford, Ore.

'13 B.S.—On February 15 Bernard W. Shaper became farm advisor for the San Bernardino Valley Bank; he is also the secretary of the San Bernardino Farm Bureau. Following his discharge from the service on January 13, 1919, as first lieutenant with the 21st Infantry, he was appointed farm advisor for San Bernardino County, California, serving from April, 1919, until February, 1920. At that time he became manager of the Hollow-Hill Farm. He was married on March 31, 1920, to Miss Helen Waite Stimson (Wellesley '12) and they are now living at the corner of Eighteenth and E Streets, San Bernardino, Calif. A daughter, Betty Jeanne, was born last April.

'13 B.S.; '15 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Edmund H. Stevens (Norma V. LaBarre, '15) are now living at 610 North Aurora Street, Ithaca.

'13 Sp.—G. R. Watt is employed with the Shepard Electric Company at Montour Falls. Their special line of work is in cranes and hoists. His mail address is Watkins.

'13 B.S.—W. C. Stokoe, who has been managing the Cortland County Farm Bureau, is succeeding E. A. Flansburgh, who comes to the College as assistant county agent leader.

Mr. Flansburgh takes the place of F. E. Robertson, who has been elected secretary of the New York State Federation Sheep Growers Association, with offices at the G. L. F. Exchange at Syracuse.

'14 B.S.—Professor Thomas J. Conway is a member of the faculty of the Texas A. and M. College, College Station, Texas. He has an eighteen-months-old baby.

'14 B.S.—Bernard Wiseltier, landscape architect, has opened offices at 15 East Fortieth Street, New York, where he will engage in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the American Society of Architectural League, and was for some time associated with Vitale, Brinckerhoff and Geiffert.

'15, '16 B.S.—Arthur L. Lukens, former Cornell hurdler, is now with the Rehabilitation Division of the Federal Board of Vocational Education, in charge of agricultural training of ex-service men in Delaware. He lives at 1112 Shallcross Avenue, Wilmington, Del.

'15 B.S., '16 M.F.—Thomas P. Maloy, of Missoula, Mont., formerly of Rochester, has been appointed city forester of Rochester. Maloy was in the United States Forest Service and during the war he served in France with a forestry regiment.

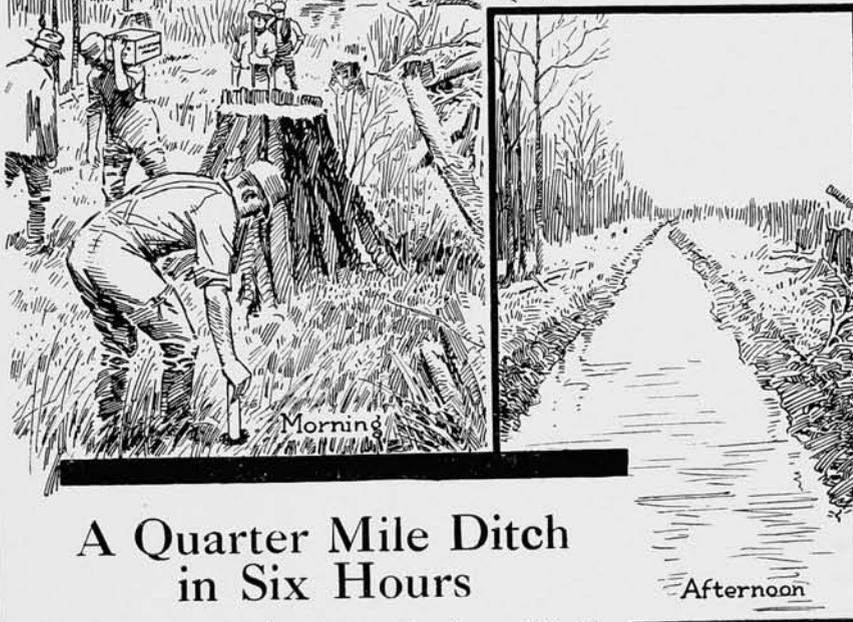
'15 B.S.—Formal announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Frederica McClung, daughter of Benjamin McClung, of Albany, to Mr. Charles B. Heartfield, son of the Rev. and Mrs. Frank Heartfield, formerly of Newburg, N. Y. The date of the wedding has not yet been set.

'15 B.S.—Announcement was recently made of the engagement of Miss Elizabeth Moyer of Plainfield, N. J., and Arthur W. Wilson.

'15 B.S.—Charles H. Reader was stationed last summer at Anaheim, Calif., where he was engaged in packing and shipping more than two carloads of Valencias daily. He is employed by the Stewart Fruit Company of California.

'15 B.S.—Leland A. Wood resigned as County Farm Bureau agent at St. Johnsbury, Vt., on June 1, 1920, to become treasurer of the Plymouth Creamery System, Inc., a newly formed cooperative corporation with a capital of \$500,000, to handle dairy products. The corporation operates twelve creameries and condensaries in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Canada, with a distributing plant in Boston. Wood's business

# HERCULES DYNAMITE



## A Quarter Mile Ditch in Six Hours

"We got on the ground about 10:30 o'clock and completed a stretch a quarter of a mile long by 4:30 in the afternoon. Part of the ditch was blown through cypress stumps, logs and other debris.

"We assure you that the ditch is entirely satisfactory and the cost very reasonable", wrote R. B. Oliver, Jr., President of the Oliver Land and Development Co. of Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Eight men with Hercules 60% Straight Nitroglycerin Dynamite blasted this ditch, a quarter of a mile long, 3½ feet deep, 6 feet wide at the top and 2 feet wide at the bottom at an average cost of 24 cents a cubic yard.

To familiarize yourself with the use of dynamite in draining and clearing land, write for "Progressive Cultivation"—a 68-page book.

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photographs*

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this book*



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Wilmington Delaware

address is 268-274 State Street, Boston.

'16 B.S.—The arrival of a daughter on August 20, was announced by Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Bremer. The little lady's name is Virginia Mary.

'16 B.S.—Niles M. Davies has charge of a fruit and pure-bred Holstein dairy farm at Congers.

'16 B.S., '16 M.L.D.—Frederick A. Davis, jr., and Miss Lydia Virginia Lake were married the last of June in Cambridge.

'16 B.S.—Arthur R. Eldred has been appointed county agent of Atlantic County, N. J. After graduation, Eldred became assistant county agent of Nassau County, N. Y., then going to North Carolina as assistant manager of the Broad Acre Ranch. He later entered the Navy and on his release became associated with the Seabrook Farms at Bridgeton, N. J.

'16 B.S., '20 M.L.D.; '18 A.B.—A daughter, Dorothy Romola, was born last spring to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Griswold (Dorothy E. Griffith '18) at Rome, Italy. The date was April 21, the anniversary of the founding of Rome. Mr. Griswold has a fellowship in landscape architecture at the American Academy in Rome.

'16 B.S.—Robert H. Halsted has resigned his position in the bond department of the Guaranty Trust Company, after five years' service, to accept a position with Harvey, Fisk and Sons, one of the oldest investment houses in New York City. He is in the uptown office, 17 East Forty-fifth Street, and lives at 88 Coligni Avenue, New Rochelle. He would welcome a visit from any of his old friends at either place when they are in the city.

'16 B.S.—Henry C. Handleman is superintendent of landscape work for the Mountain Lake Corporation, Lake Wales, Florida. The park of which he is in charge when completed will be the best of its kind in the state.

'16 B.S.—R. W. Harman has recently accepted a position teaching agriculture at the Delhi State School of Agriculture.

'16 B.S.—Van B. Hart has been an instructor in the department of agriculture economics and farm management at the College since his discharge from the Army in the fall of 1919.

'16 B.S.—John T. Moir, jr., is section overseer with the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Puuene, Maui, T. H. Mrs. Moir was formerly Miss Gertrude M. Fisher '18.

'16 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Tansley Hohmann announced the birth of a

son, James Tansley Hohmann, jr., in March. They live at 718 Second Avenue, Eau Claire, Wis. Hohmann is with the Hohmann-Nelson Company, manufacturing engineers, of Eau Claire.

'16 B.S.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Louise Middlebrook Sayre, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Sayre, of Glen Cove, Long Island, to Franklin Henry Thomas '16, of Philadelphia.

'16 B.S.—Albert E. F. Schaffle is head of the department of poultry husbandry, rehabilitation division, at the University of Delaware. His mailing address is Box 432, Newark, Delaware.

'16 B.S.—Edmund T. Slinkard is secretary and treasurer of the Aetna Rubber Company of Cleveland, Ohio. He lives at 815 East Seventy-ninth Street.

'16 B.S.—For the past two years, Alan Sparks has been employed as cost accountant by the United States Foil Company, Louisville, Ky. He lives at 2305 Grand Avenue.

'17 B.S.; '18, '21 C.E.—At the close of the spring term, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Morrow, of Ithaca, announced the engagement of their daughter, Anne Horton '17, to Thomas C. McDermott '18, of Stoneham, Mass. Miss Morrow spent two years with the New York State Food Commission in New York City, and for the past two years, she has been a member of the staff of home economics. McDermott was captain of the 1919 cross country team and the 1921 track team. He served during the war as a second lieutenant with the 78th Field Artillery.

'17 B.S.—Ralph C. Parker is agronomist for the Eastern Bureau of the National Lime Association, in the New England district. The Eastern Bureau thru the offices at Riverhead, N. Y., is conducting, in cooperation with the agricultural colleges of New England, a series of field lime demonstrations at privately owned farms. These demonstrations are on soil liming and it is hoped that greater efficiency in lime purchasing materials will result. Parker is in direct charge of the Bureau's part in this educational movement. He was formerly County Farm Bureau agent for Suffolk County, Long Island, and resigned that position to accept one with the Eastern Bureau of New England.

'17 B.S.—"Tibby" Augur is living at 43 Irving Street, Cambridge, Mass.

He is continuing his studies in the College on the part time basis and is also employed in the office of John Nolen, Town Planner.

'17 B.S.; '18 D.V.M.—A son, Don Aarl Boardman, jr., was born on February 15 to Dr. and Mrs. D. A. Boardman (Elizabeth Abbuhl '17). Boardman is practicing his profession in Rome with offices at 107 East Willett Street. Their home address is 509 North Jay Street.

'17 B.S.—Cyrus G. Davisson recently made a circuit of Long Island in an eighteen-foot canoe, starting from Sheepshead Bay on the outside course. He is manager of C. S. Davisson and Company, linens and handkerchiefs, 30 Main Street, Brooklyn.

'17 B.S.—Robert S. M. Fraser severed his connections with the Wisconsin Condensed Milk Company last November, and is now manager of the Findlay Dairy Company, located at Findlay, Ohio.

'17 B.S.—E. Kostal visited the College during the summer. He is with the Federal Horticultural Board engaged on plant quarantine work. He is now at the Port of New York and may be addressed 305 Customs House, New York City. He has been recently transferred from similar work at New Orleans.

'17 B.S.—N. G. MacPherson now has a position as agent for the National Scale Company. His headquarters are at Syracuse.

'17 B.S.—H. S. Mills succeeds F. O. Underwood as instructor in vegetable gardening. Mr. Underwood took a position as county agent in Nassau County on April 1 and since that time Mr. Mills has been acting in a temporary capacity only; he has now become a permanent instructor in the department.

'17 Ph.D.—E. A. White, formerly professor of rural engineering at the University of Illinois, is now editor and manager of Power Farming.

'18 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burke Hull have announced the marriage of their daughter, Mrs. Sinclair Hull Richards, to Thomas Rowan Wagner. The marriage took place at the Church of the Redeemer in Chicago, on Wednesday, April 20. The couple have made their home at 5469 Cornell Ave., Chicago.

'18 B.S.—Benjamin Aborn, 2nd, attended summer school at Cornell.

'18 Ph.D.—N. W. Hepburn, formerly professor of dairy manufacturing at the University of Illinois, is now scientific manager of the Piori Creamery Company with the main

## Milk Made from Protein— Not from Color

Variation in color, from a light yellow to a brownish, will occasionally be found in Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed.

This is due to the corn solubles. These contain a small amount of sugar, which is affected by the heat in drying.

The corn solubles *enrich* the feed. They give it more protein, more phosphates, and greater digestibility than are contained even in the corn from which it is made.

This concentration of the corn solubles in the feed, with their rich qualities, is of *far greater value* to the dairy farmer than is a feed of absolutely uniform appearance.



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**Corn Products Refining Co.**  
New York Chicago

plant at Piori, Ill. The company has branch offices in Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri.

'19 B.S.—Arthur C. Aikin is farming in Niagara County and is living in Lockport, N. Y.

'19 B.S.—Edwin W. Biederman is a salesman for the Hercules Power Company with headquarters in Pittsburgh. Lawrence E. Gubb '16, and John A. Vanderslice '16, are in the same office in the Fulton Building.

'19 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Calkins announced the arrival of a daughter, Jeannette Oneita, on July 3.

'19 B.S.—Dana G. Card is an extension specialist with the department of markets at the University of Kentucky.

'19 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius E. Parsons (Lina Darling '19) announced the arrival of a son, George Augustus, on July 5. "Dutch" Parsons is the teacher of agriculture in the High School at East Aurora.

'19 B.S.—Vilma Vigert was married last June to Mr. Charles M. Cormack. Their home address is 535 Massachusetts Avenue, Buffalo.

'19 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred T. Steer, of Albany, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Eleanor Steer, to Hubert Edward Johnson, son of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Johnson, of Hartford, Conn. Johnson is a graduate of Dartmouth, class of 1920, and during the war served for two years as a flying cadet at Kelly Field, Texas, and as a lieutenant in the Air Service. Miss Steer has been teaching household arts in Avondale, Pa.

'19 B.S.—Charles Krey is working for Chapin Sacks Ice Cream Company in Washington, D. C.

'19 B.S.—Frederick Loede has charge of laying out the grounds for a large park in Akron, Ohio.

'19 B.S.—Frank J. Walrath is president of the Mohawk Valley Co-operative Breeders' Association, Inc., and is engaged in the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle, specializing in the Pontiac Korndyke strain. He was married on February 14, 1918, to Miss Elizabeth M. Turnbull, of Oil City, Pa. The couple have two children, a son, Charles Frederick, born in December, 1919, and a daughter, Adelaide Beatrice, born in January, 1921. Their home address is R. D. 3, Amsterdam.

'19 B.S.—Arthur Edward Ross died at his home in Brooklyn on April 1.

'19 B.S.—Frederick Eugene Wheeler and Miss Bernice Caledonia

Reynolds (B.S. '20) were married last spring. They are at home at 448 Forest Ave., Brocton, Mass.

'19 B.S.—Miss Leota A. Wadsworth and Mr. Clarence P. Daney were married last spring.

'20 B.S.—Simon M. Abrahams left South Africa the first of April and arrived in New York early in May. He lives at 1039 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

'20 B.S.—A. E. Carpenter is located at Utica and is employed on the staff of the *Dairymen's League News*.

'20 B.S.—Esther De Graaf is teaching home economics in the High School at North East, Pa.

'20 B.S.—Hazel Harman is an instructor in the Normal School at Framingham, Mass.

'21—L. E. Howland went to Rochester in July as working foreman of the Rochester Ice Cream Company.

'21 B.S.—William Apgar is doing graduate work in forestry here.

'21 B.S.—Helen Baker has been working at a summer camp for children near Rochester during the summer.

'21 W.C.—Harvey Boda is working on Professor Riley's farm on West Hill.

'21 B.S.—T. T. Buckley has gone into the lumber business with his uncle. His address is Cambridge.

'21 B.S.—Margaret Campbell is taking student dietitian training at the Hahnemann Hospital in Rochester.

'21 B.S.—Anna M. Cooney is teaching home economics in the high school at Bath-on-the-Hudson.

'21 B.S.—Carol Curtis is taking work at Leland Stanford this year.

'21 M.F.—B. D. Dain is doing consulting forestry work in New York State.

'21 B.S.—Helen De Pue was assistant manager of a tea room opened by the Owego Hotel, Owego, during the summer.

'21 M.F.—F. L. Du Mond was in charge of a boys' camp in the Catskills for the summer.

'21 B.S.—Ward A. Evans of Newark Valley is teaching Agriculture and Junior Project work in the High School at Greene.

'22 Ex.—Robert P. Grant is in the National Exchange Bank at Clayton. He also manages a 60-acre farm on which he has eleven registered Ayrshires.

'22 Ex.—Mr. and Mrs. William W. Walters have announced the engagement of their daughter, Laura Mar-

gery, to Paul Wadhams Thomen, of Litchfield, Conn. Miss Walters is a junior in Dom Econ.

'23 Ex.—Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Irish were visited at their home in Auburn, on April 7, by the long-legged bird. He left a baby girl, Nell Louise.

### Study Making at Home

(Continued from page 15)

group study and discussion. Clubs or other organizations may take up the course as one individual reporting thru their leader.

THERE are no entrance requirements since this course is not given for college credit but to help the woman who needs it. The supervisor of the study course decides upon the ability of the correspondent to undertake it. The fee for the course is twenty-five cents for persons living in New York State and one dollar for those outside the state. The fee may be sent in stamps or by money order payable to the School of Home Economics. The correspondent pays the postage necessary to return the questions and reports to the School of Home Economics. As a tangible evidence of the satisfactory completion of the course a certificate will be issued in the form of a letter from the heads of the School of Home Economics.

Forty-six students, most of them home makers in rural districts of New York State who had previously inquired concerning home study courses registered for "Feeding the Family" between April first and June 20th. More than 20 additional applications have been received during the summer. No general announcement of the course will be made until the opening of the College for the fall term.

The information furnished by the reports sent in by the study course students becomes an interesting record of the actual health conditions of rural families and of their food habits. It should stimulate the nutrition program of the state and give County Home Bureaus insight into the real needs of the people they hope to serve.

Perhaps the most valuable part of the correspondence course idea is the personal contact established between the student and the supervisor early in the course and the feeling of intimacy and helpfulness thus established between the little home in the valley and the agricultural college on the hill.

## AGRICULTURAL BOOKS

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## THE CORNER BOOKSTORE

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and Creameries

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Hansen's Danish Rennet Extract.

Hansen's Danish Cheese Color.

Hansen's Danish Butter Color.

Bulk, 1 gal. or larger.

To properly ripen the cream for butter, and the milk for cheese and commercial buttermilk, use Hansen's Lactic Ferment Culture.

For sale at all dairy supply stores.

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**Little Falls, N. Y.**

*Interesting treatise "The Story of Cheese"*  
by J. D. Frederiksen, free on request.

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Cooperative marketing of ALL farm products, proven methods of feeding cattle, production of clean and better milk, costs system, current events and home interests, are covered by editors in charge of the departments.

Farmers having live stock, seed equipment or farm products for sale, find in Dairymen's League News an opportunity to sell by advertising at a nominal cost. Special advertising rates are offered members of cooperative associations.

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UTICA, N. Y.

E. R. EASTMAN  
*Editor*

GIRARD HAMMOND  
*Advertising Manager*

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***"The Farmer-Owned Marketing Paper"***

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## DR. FARRAND ELECTED PRESIDENT OF CORNELL

Former Head of University of Colorado and Chairman of Central Committee of Red Cross

Dr. Livingston Farrand, chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, formerly professor of anthropology at Columbia and at one time president of the University of Colorado, has been elected president of Cornell and will be installed October 20.

Livingston Farrand was born in 1867. He graduated from Princeton in 1888 and, after taking his degree in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, studied a year at Cambridge and another at Berlin. In 1893 he returned to this country to teach at Columbia University, where he was in the Department of Psychology until 1903, and thereafter held the Chair of Anthropology until 1914. During these years he accompanied two expeditions of the American Museum of Natural History, under Dr. Boaz, to study the Indians on the coast of Washington, Oregon, and British Columbia. Dr. Farrand's keen interest in this subject is embodied in three authoritative monographs.

### His Executive Work

In 1904 he took up his first big piece of executive organization as Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. This was a job demanding the harmonization of many divergent and unsympathetic elements, and here Dr. Farrand showed his unusual ability to make opposite factions pull together.

The tuberculosis work pulled him into all sorts of byways and gave him a wide experience in various kinds of health work. At the same time he retained his professorship in anthropology.

As president of the University of Colorado, in 1914 Dr. Farrand tackled his second piece of reorganization in the university's medical school. His three years of active service in the university came during a period of bitter labor disputes in that State and his powers of conciliation found full scope on a series of arbitration boards.

### Fighting Tuberculosis in France

Meantime Europe had been three years at war, and in 1917 Dr. Farrand got leave of absence to fight tuberculosis in civilian France. This scourge was threatening to make more havoc behind the lines than the German shells could accomplish in the trenches. It was a delicate situation, for France, in spite of her suffering, was fiercely independent and suspicious of American interference. But Dr. Farrand was more than equal to the task. He pushed his campaign with skill and vigor, and such was his relation with the French that they

felt that they were doing it all themselves.

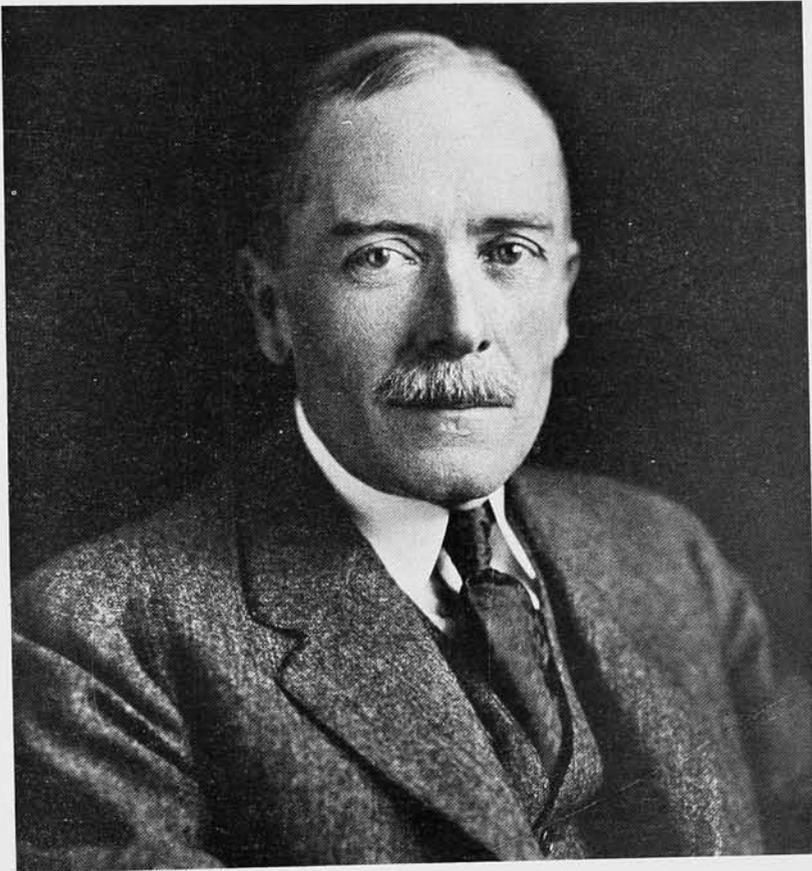
Dr. Farrand comes to Cornell from the American Red Cross, of which he has been the head since 1919, during the arduous and trying period of reconstruction on a peace-time basis.

### Dr. Farrand, the Man

Dr. Farrand's chief characteristic is his ability to harmonize diverse human elements. He is always on equally good terms with workmen, business men and scholars—a leader that never has to assert his leadership for it is never questioned. By

his knowledge only in research and as a basis for medical executive work. While still a young professor, he laid the groundwork for a great national organization. His work in France was an experience in foreign diplomacy. All these things will contribute to his future and to the future of Cornell.

With all of Dr. Farrand's easy friendliness and "human" tastes, he is a man of power. He has dealt with armies, with governments, with men of science and with men of immense industrial power. He is a man



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DR. LIVINGSTON FARRAND

temperament and training he is especially fitted for academic work.

He is fond of trout fishing, hunting, and golf, and has a keen delight to rummage in old book shops till he has spent all the money he happened to have with him.

He is a man of slender build, gray, and slightly stooped, but that stoop appears to have been developed by haste to get somewhere rather than by sedentary pursuits. He looks just about his age—53. He gives an impression of keenness, gentleness, and perfect mental control.

Dr. Farrand is unique among educators because of his wide training outside the field of instructing youth. A physician by training, he has used

of the world—in the finest sense of that term.

In his talk to his associates at the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross concerning his new work Dr. Farrand said:

"Every man must decide for himself what the field may be in which he can render the greatest service. Other things being equal that field will be the one in which his training and experience have been the longest and most complete. I have found myself in a position where such a decision had to be made by me . . . I was forced to conclude that my greater opportunity of service lay in the field of education in which my professional life had been passed."

# 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.

CHILSON LEONARD, Editor

Vol. III October 1921

## Dr. Farrand

Cornell is fortunate in the choice of Dr. Livingston Farrand for president. Combining the keen scientist and the experienced educator, the unassuming tho predominant executive and the welcome and approachable leader, the versatile speaker and the cultured and natural academist, he is qualified to take the president's chair. Therefore Cornell is fortunate. A great university, as we are, feels proud to welcome to its leadership one who appreciates our ideals and possibilities and will swing enthusiastically into our work with new and richer thoughts, helping us to realize a greater Cornell, a greater University.

For retiring, acting-president Albert W. Smith there is the friendly, golden word of praise. He understood us and went about amongst us doing good, and tho his period in the executive's chair was short, it will always be a pleasant and precious memory to those who were Cornellians under him. To all of us he was beloved "Uncle Pete."

Now we are entering an era of possibilities for Cornell. The distressing, post-war adjustments are practically completed and the future of our university is full of great potential progress. Aiming to become a greater, better Cornell we must set our highest ideals higher and work harder towards them. We need an awakened responsibility, a deeper reverence, and a richer culture. Our interests must not be at war. Now is the time! In the emphatic Americanism, "Let's Go!"

## Professor Royce

In the passing of Professor Charles H. Royce the College of Agriculture and the interests of the state lose a teacher and advocate who was at once capable, devoted, and untiring. Professor Royce brought to his work not only good scholastic training, but practical experience of an unusually broad and successful character. His intimate knowledge of farm operations, gained from first-hand experi-

ence, made him at home on general farm problems and practices. He never failed to receive careful attention in his extension teaching in animal husbandry, the field of his special interest. Professor Royce earned for himself the esteem of livestock owners thruout the State, among whom he was well known.

## Colonel Barton

Col. Frank A. Barton, commandant of the Cornell Reserve Officer's Training Corps, died August 5, following a short illness. Always a grand old figure in our military life, our university life, and our town life, his passing marks a change, permanent, unalterable. As student cadets we respected his leadership in Cornell military affairs and many of us came to know him outside of the commandant's office as a real and personal friend. Active in many pursuits and rich in friendships among us the news of his death is received with honest sorrow.

## The New Rushing Association

Rushing Associations come and Rushing Associations go, but rushing goes on forever. The New Association is, however, probably the best that Cornell has had in some time, for it aims at a minimum of the weird, unnatural regulations which were once such an amazement to all. The basic rules of the New Association are natural and common sense, and the constitution shows a clear understanding of the problems to be met and the best way to handle them.

Unfortunately many of the fraternities on the hill have not joined the New Association and they may, by their unorganized rushing, break up the New Association, tho this is doubtful. It would be better for themselves and for the rest of the fraternities if they joined.

The stability of the New Association depends largely upon "Nailing the Rumor." If one hears that member fraternity Kappa Tau is breaking a rushing rule, trace the rumor to its source. If true, report it. If untrue, kill the rumor. Do not pass an unfounded rumor along.

Rushing has always been hard work. We are fortunate that we now have an Association which will facilitate an honorable system.

## A Good Work

The Freshman Information Course, which is being tried as an experiment this term, is a commendable undertaking and a valuable opportunity for freshmen to learn many facts about the College, ignorance of which has been an embarrassing handicap to many of us. Attendance is not limited to freshmen.

## F. F. D. Successful

Farmers' Field Days, June 23-4-5, brought to Ithaca a crowd estimated at 2500.

## THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

Again—ah me—again, as it was of old,  
We feel that joy—and there's naught else to wish!  
It's there. Descend!—and get your ice cream cold,  
Eleven cents a dish.

When the first bit of concrete was poured into the foundation of the new Chem building, September 6, a workman with a notion of sentiment dropped a ten-cent piece into the concrete with the remark,

"Well, I've got a dime in it anyway."

The Domecon Cafeteria has been altered; the serving counter being moved down and across the middle of the room, while some space has been taken off the west end by a partition. With alterations completed the cafeteria will not be able to accommodate quite so many patrons as before. This is unfortunate, as we have heard rumors that their prices were going to be lower this year.

Those fellows named Lechler and Dunn,  
This Summer were sure on the run.  
In shirtsleeves like boys,  
They made quite a noise,  
And contributed much to our fun.

Lechler—"How do you pronounce u-d-d-e-r?"

Jack Hunt—"Bag."

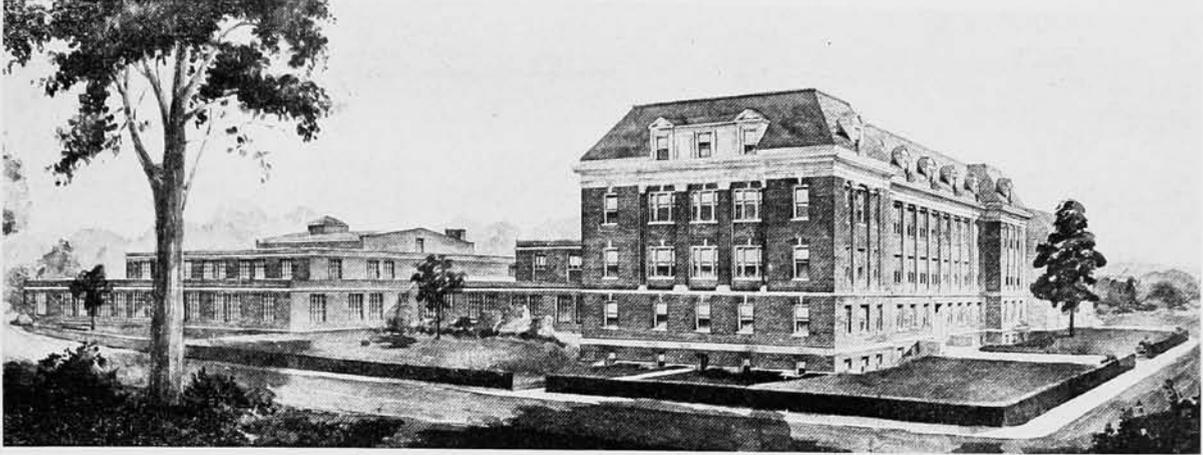
Lechler—"I rest my case with the judges. The man is crazy."

Jack—"No, just raised on a farm."

A Cornell student, having secured a job thru the Farm Practice Office, arrived at the rural station in glorious regalia, including a bag of golf sticks. When the farmer had driven him out to his home he said:

"Now you can hide them things down in the milk house, if you want to, and tonight, when it's dark, you can sneak them into the house and nobody'll see you."

Now let's get this Ithaca weather straight. From January to July the average temperature was above normal. We had the hottest July in 41 years with an average temperature of 76 2/5 degrees, or 5 4/5 degrees above normal. The hottest temperature recorded in Ithaca this summer was 99 degrees. The record is 102 degrees, July 4, 1911. As regards rainfall, May was slightly deficient, June very low, 2.03 inches below normal, while July and August were above normal. And list, ye cloudy pessimists, June and July were the sunniest periods in Ithaca in 8 years, with 64% of possible sunshine. Ithaca is within a recognized cloud belt.



### THE NEW DAIRY BUILDING

The architect's drawing of the new Dairy Building which will be situated north of the Animal Husbandry Building and will face west. The main building is 170 feet across the front, by 63 feet depth. The length of the manufacturing wing is two hundred and two feet, making an over-all length of head building and manufacturing wing combined of two hundred sixty-five feet.

### CONTRACTS HAVE BEEN LET FOR NEW DAIRY BUILDING

Work on First Structure Under New State Program to Start This Fall

Bids have been opened on the plans for the new Dairy Building and contracts covering construction, heating, sanitary and electric work, in the amount of \$397,021 are in process of reward. This building is part of the revised building program for the College, in which the farmers of the State had such an important part. It will be recalled that nearly one hundred and fifty farmers studied the College in detail a year and one-half ago and advised the College officials on the work of the institution and the facilities that should be provided.

The new Dairy Building consists of a main head building and a manufacturing wing or plant. Provision has been made for practical laboratory instruction in market milk, condensed milk, powdered milk, butter, ice cream, cheddar cheese, soft cheese, fancy cheese, dairy mechanics, and milk testing. Provision is also made for dairy bacteriology, with necessary sterilizing and incubator rooms. Facilities also provide for graduate and research work, and the necessary class rooms, offices, departmental library, exhibition room and the like. There is also provided a commercial milk manufacturing room.

The building will be built of approved rough texture grey faced brick similar to that used in the Home Economics and Soils Buildings.

It is anticipated that construction will be undertaken almost immediately. The building will provide greatly needed facilities for this most important phase of agriculture in New York State. The existing dairy building is wholly inadequate and dilapidated, and it has been impossible to give adequate instruction in many of the more important recent developments in the milk and dairy industry.

**Agricultural Association**  
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Vice President—Elizabeth Pratt.  
Secretary—R. B. Corbett.  
Treasurer—E. V. Perregaux.  
Athletic Director—T. K. Bullard.

**Honor Committee**  
Seniors—Elizabeth Brewster, Ruth Irish, R. E. Britt, H. B. Bosworth.  
Juniors—Margaret Cushman, C. J. Little, A. G. Leet, C. H. Leonard.  
Sophomores—A. H. Exo, L. W. Corbett.

### Some News!

A son, Herman Emley, was born to Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Smith, Aug. 14. And, A. Wright Gibson, instructor in the Farm Practice Office, announces a baby boy, Philip Bradely, born July 17.

While F. H. Dennis, assistant in the Plant Breeding Department, has a baby girl, Gladys Louise, born Aug. 27.

### In Behalf of the Freshman

A special course, taking up the history and organization of the Ag College, its relation to the State and to the student, the functions of the departments and the possibilities in different lines of agricultural work, will be given for freshmen this term. Dean Mann and several heads of departments will contribute to the course. The Ag senior honorary societies have long requested such a course.

### Chief Buster at Cornell

E. A. Flansburgh '15, better known as "Tiny, Chief Buster of the Sod Busters", who has been county agricultural agent in Livingston County, succeeds Frederick E. Robertson '09, as assistant State leader of Farm Bureaus, with headquarters in the Farm Bureau office in Roberts Hall.

E. Victor Underwood, Secretary of the N. Y. S. Federation of Farm Bureau Associations, has taken up his residence in Ithaca.

### GOVERNOR MILLER STUDIES STATE COLLEGE NEEDS

Chief Executive Inspects Agricultural Buildings and Takes Data on Service

Especial attention to building needs of the College of Agriculture was given by Governor Miller and his party on a tour of inspection of the College of Agriculture and Veterinary College August 9. The Governor, accompanied by the state architect and members of the state board of estimate and control, made a thorough inspection of the buildings of the two colleges under the guidance of Dean A. R. Mann and Dean V. A. Moore.

Many inquiries were made by members of Governor Miller's party as to the work of the colleges and the service being performed by the state institutions. Particular interest is attached to the Governor's interest in the building needs in view of the \$3,000,000 building project of the College of Agriculture, of which \$500,000 has already been appropriated.

No indication was forthcoming from Governor Miller as to his opinions on the work of the state colleges further than his interest in every phase of the numerous activities engaged in by the various departments. His trip to Ithaca was one of a number which the Governor made this summer to get first-hand information about state institutions of various kinds.

### Departments Are Changed

The Farm Crops Department has been done away with. The Vegetable Gardening work has been reestablished as a department, with Professor H. C. Thompson as head. The rest of the Farm Crops work will be merged with the Plant Breeding Department and with the Department of Soil Technology, the latter merger forming a new department, the Agronomy Department, of which Dr. T. L. Lyons will be the head.

**PROFESSOR ROYCE DIES  
AS RESULT OF A FALL**

**Cornell and the State Lose a Loyal  
and Efficient Worker in the Field  
of Animal Husbandry**

Charles Howard Royce, extension professor of animal husbandry, died at the Ithaca City Hospital, August 5. His death resulted from injuries due to a fall, July 11, at his farm near Enfield Glen. Professor Royce, with his son Milton and others, was working on a scaffold about thirty feet from the ground when he lost his footing and fell; several ribs were broken and one lung was punctured. At first there were strong hopes of his recovery but he gradually grew weaker till, as a last resort, he was brought to the Ithaca hospital for an operation from which he never fully recovered.

Professor Royce was born May 11, 1866, at Mongaup Valley, near White Lake, Sullivan County, New York, and spent his early days on his father's farm. He graduated from Cornell in 1891, and earned his master's degree in the next year.

**Worked at College Fifteen Years**

Upon completing his graduate work he became associated with S. M. Babcock, who devised the Babcock test for milk at the University of Wisconsin, after which for more than twenty years he was employed in managing large farm estates. While superintendent of the Levi P. Morton estate in the lower Hudson Valley he became prominent as a Guernsey breeder and began promoting the advanced registry of purebred cattle.

Professor Royce came to the New York State College of Agriculture from West Virginia in the winter of 1906 and since then has devoted himself unsparingly to extension work for the promotion of livestock interests, to the production of better milk for invalids and children, and to the upbuilding of community life in the valley where he lived. Besides his wife, he leaves a son who graduated from Cornell this year, and three daughters.

**"Steve" and the Random Shot**

"Steve"—pardon, Mr. H. A. Stevenson, supervisor of the Reading Courses—well "Steve" is a member of the U. S. Naval Reserve Force so he decided to spend a couple of weeks in active duty the latter part of August in order to maintain efficiency. He was stationed aboard the U. S. S. Parker, a destroyer which rendered distinguished service in the North Sea during the war. "Steve" cruised around Narragansett Bay and had a little target practice out to sea. (They scored a hit three times out of twenty shots) but that was the best record for the season. "Steve" has retired to target practice on the typewriter.

Christian N. Jensen, assistant professor in plant pathology, has been appointed superintendent of schools for the State of Utah.

**Leaves of Absence 1921-22**

Professor Bristow Adams (Ext.), 2d semester academic year.  
Professor G. F. Warren (F.Man.), 1st semester academic year.  
Professor Helen B. Young (H. Econ), full year.  
Professor G. P. Scoville (F.Man.), 6 months beginning Oct. 1, 1921.  
Professor Blanche E. Hazard (H. Econ.), Fall and Spring terms.  
Professor H. H. Whetzel (P.Path.), full year.  
Professor G. W. Cavanaugh (Chemistry), 1st term.  
Professor K. M. Wiegand (Botany), 1st term.  
Professor R. S. Hosmer (Forestry), 1st term.  
Professor A. B. Recknagel (Forestry), 2d term.  
Professor (Mrs.) A. B. Comstock (Nature Study), 1 term from Nov. 16.  
Professor E. W. Benjamin (Poultry), full year.  
Professor M. C. Burritt (Ext.), 1 year from Apr. 1, 1921.  
Professor E. A. White (Flori.), 1st term.

**LITTLE NOTES**

"Al" Lechler '21, has been appointed an instructor in the Extension Department and has been assisting Professor Wheeler this Summer.

Professor L. H. MacDaniels visited his brother's ranch in Mexico this Summer, studying tropical fruits in preparation for his course on Economic Fruits of the World.

Prof. Recknagel of the Forestry Department spent his summer on work for the Empire State Forest Products Association with whom he has been connected since 1917.

Professor Burritt spent the summer on his farm at Hilton, N. Y., and now plans to visit the agricultural colleges of the West and study their methods of extension organization.

Professor George F. Warren has been asked to serve as consulting specialist in the reorganization of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates in the Federal Department of Agriculture at Washington and has been granted leave from Cornell until February, 1922.

Prof. Spring Prof. Bentley and Mr. Gies worked during the summer on the forest holdings of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad.

Prof. G. H. Collingwood was in charge of the summer school courses in forestry and then returned to his duties as extension specialist in forestry.

H. A. Hopper, head of the extension department of animal husbandry, will spend his sabbatical leave at the University of Arizona at Tucson where he intends to study pastoral conditions under insufficient rainfall.

Ass't Professor Atwood spoke at the convention of the South Dakota Press Association which met at Brookings, S. D., Aug. 11-13.

**CORNELL DROPS GAME FARM  
AS NO FUNDS WERE PROVIDED**

**State Fails to Make Appropriation—  
Department Was Operated  
for Three Years**

Owing to the failure of the State Legislature to continue the annual appropriation which has been needed to carry on the work, the Cornell game farm, which has been an important adjunct to the work of the College of Agriculture has been discontinued. Olin Krum, who has been the instructor in charge of the farm, has accepted a position at the Oregon College of Agriculture where he will teach poultry husbandry to a large class of vocational students, formerly service men.

**Equipment Will Be Kept Up**

Mr. Krum remained in Ithaca several weeks after the expiration of the appropriation made last year in order that the data being prepared might be available in case the state determined at a later date to reopen the farm. The equipment consists of a plot of 176 acres located north of the college farms, and well developed and drained land, coops, breeding pen, winter yards, and feeding buildings, most of which have been completed during the three years of operation. These will all be kept intact with the idea of their being put into use again if in the future the state makes a further appropriation for the work.

**DOMECON**

Miss Hunter, who was granted a leave of absence on account of sickness, will be unable to return for work the first semester.

Miss Flora Morton, assistant home demonstration leader, has resigned to become a member of the resident teaching force.

Miss Esther Snook, assistant home demonstration leader, has resigned to take up graduate work at Ohio State College at Columbus, Ohio.

Miss Margaret Noble has accepted a position at the University of Nebraska.

Miss Bonnie Scholes, assistant professor of Extension, has accepted a position as nutrition specialist at the University of Illinois.

Miss Allen, an instructor in sewing, has secured a position in the South.

Miss Dora Wetherbee has been appointed acting assistant professor in Home Economics in the Department of Housing and Design.

Miss Ranney has resigned to take up work at Columbia University.

Miss Eleanor Hillhouse has been granted leave of absence for a European trip.

Miss Lois Farmer, who has been for some years manager of the cafeteria of the University of Minnesota, has been appointed manager of the Home Economics Cafeteria. Miss Irene Irene Dahlberg, also of the Department of Home Economics at Minnesota, comes as Miss Farmer's assistant.

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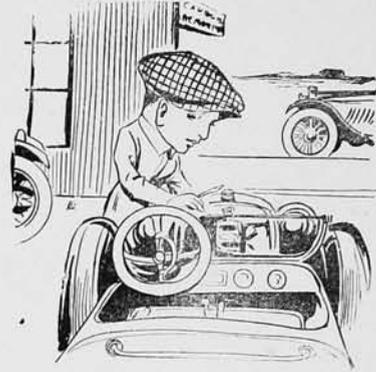
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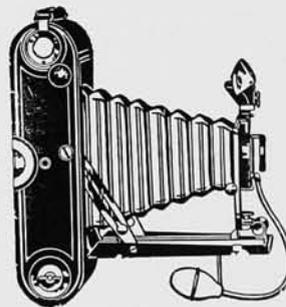
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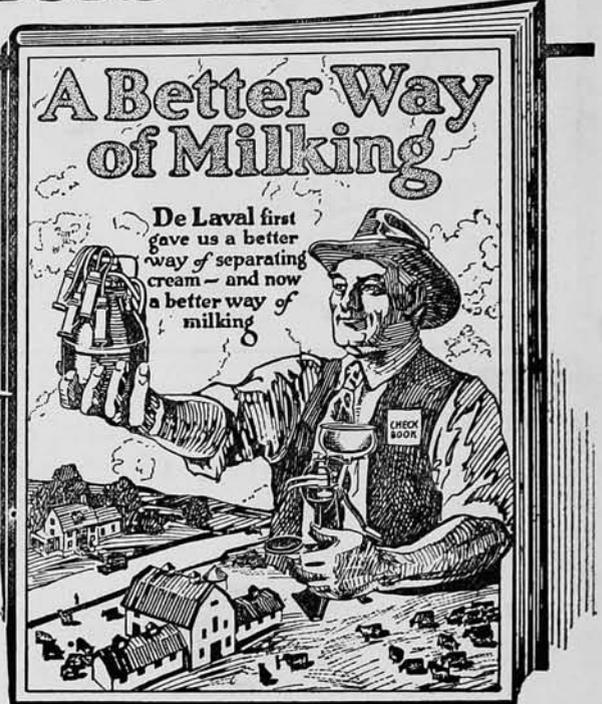
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# The Cornell Countryman



NOVEMBER

Volume XIX

1921

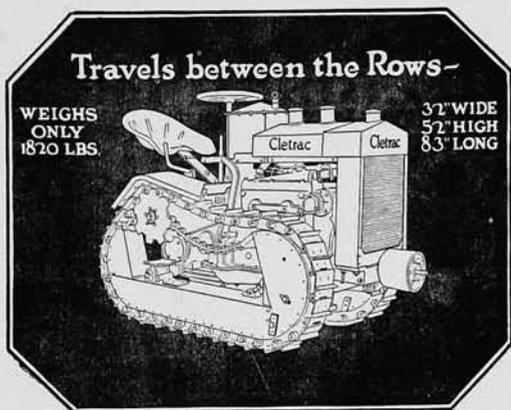
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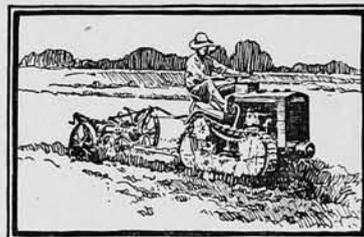
THE new Cletrac Model F had no sooner been announced and shown at the leading Fairs than letters of approval began arriving at The Cleveland Tractor Company—letters of congratulation and inquiry from agricultural experts, from automotive engineers, from farm machinery dealers and from farmers—in addition to favorable articles in the trade press.

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E. D. Sanderson, the author of this article, received his B.S. from Michigan Agricultural College in 1897, and his B.S.A. from Cornell the following year. Since that time he has been professor of entomology in several different colleges, and has written several well known entomological books. From 1910 to 1915 he was dean of the Agricultural College of the University of West Virginia, and director of the experiment station. In 1918 he came to Cornell as professor of rural organization.

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By William Prindle Alexander '17. Mr. Alexander was instructor in the Natural History of the Farm course here at the College until 1920, when he went to Buffalo to become connected with the Municipal Museum. His work consisted chiefly in taking charge of outdoor classes in nature study.

What a Cornelian Saw in China..... 42

E. C. Heinsohn '15, who wrote this article, is with the Amos Bird Company, packer of egg products, in Shanghai, China. His special work consists in buying supplies of eggs. In this article he tells us some of the interesting things he has seen in his travel and business. In his senior year he was editor of THE COUNTRYMAN and student chairman of Farmers' Week.

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By M. T. Herrick, a senior in the Arts College, who has been working with the Cornell Dramatic Club since his freshman year, and is president of the Club this year. He is a son of Professor Herrick of the entomology department.

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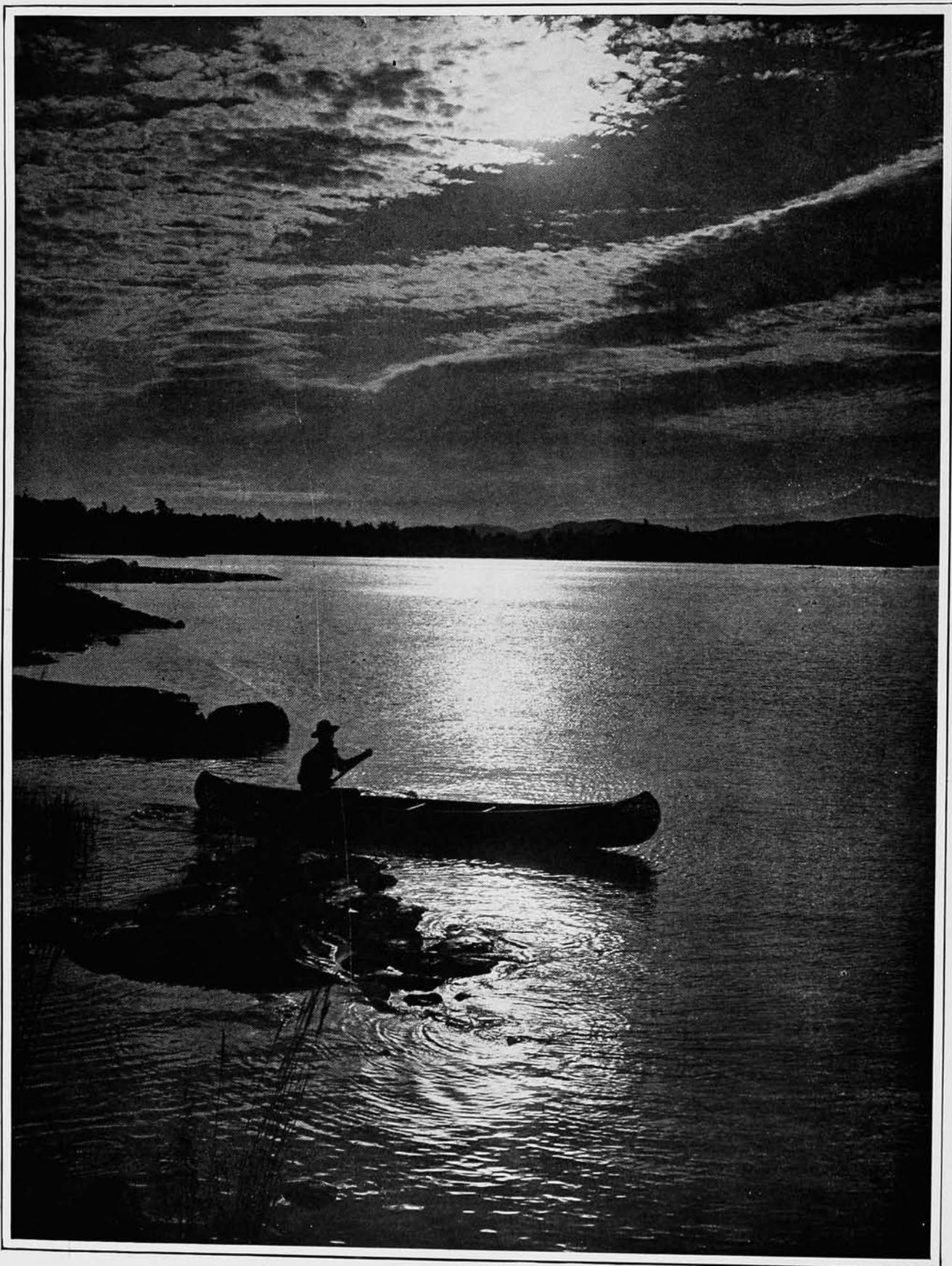
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R. M. Adams, who wrote this article, graduated from Lebanon University in 1903 with the B.S. degree. In 1906 he received his A.B. from Yale, after which he went to the Philippines as teacher in biology and agronomy in the high schools. He returned in 1913 to become principal of the high school in Tisbury, Mass., for one year. Since that time he has worked with the United States Department of Agriculture as editor and scientific assistant in horticulture. He came to Cornell in 1920 as assistant professor in vegetable gardening.

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Far From the Madding Crowd

Courtesy of The Independent

# The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life -- Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XIX

NOVEMBER, 1921

Number 2

## The Science of Country Life

By Dwight Sanderson

RURAL SOCIAL organization may be expressed as the science of country life. Of course country life cannot be reduced to a science nor can it be determined or controlled by science, even were science omniscient, for life is art and religion and work and play; life is of the heart. Yet no method has yet been discovered which insures such permanent progress as that of science, and science may improve country life as well as hogs and soils.

That which is most obvious and intimate to man is the last to receive his study. Astronomy, dealing with the most distant phenomena, is the oldest science. Not until physical and biological sciences had become established did man think of studying his own personality, and until the latter part of the nineteenth century psychology was almost unknown and what existed was really a branch of philosophy. The scientist and the man of the street agreed that human nature is too subtle a thing to be capable of scientific analysis. Yet today we are utilizing our human forces as never before thru the results of psychological research applied to education, salesmanship, advertising, selection of personnel by employers, psychotherapy in all its phases, and in increasing industrial and business efficiency in innumerable ways.

And finally we are coming to appreciate that our relations to our fellow men are governed by observable forces, which can be subjected to scientific analysis, hypothesis, and experiment, and that we may establish certain principles of social science thru which human progress may be more wisely guided and more rapidly advanced. Social problems have always existed, but they have been the objects of man's feelings rather than of his intelligence; they have determined his loves and his hates, his agreements and his conflicts, but these problems have only recently come to be conceived as being capable of scientific analysis and social control.

As long as human industry was chiefly confined to agriculture the life of the masses of men was that of the small rural community with few contacts with the outside world, self-sufficient, and controlled by the traditions and customs of the past. But the industrial revolution coming with the age of machinery herded men into cities which grew with amazing rapidity and forced them to live under conditions to which they were unaccus-



tomed. Disease, vice, ignorance, and industrial conflict were the inevitable results of adapting mankind to a new mode of life. These problems of human life—the social problems—demanded consideration, and gave rise to modern philanthropy, the labor movement, and made public welfare a chief concern of the State. Beginning in the middle of the nineteenth century, the study of human society gave rise to the new science of sociology, but not until the present century has the study of the social problems, which arise from the conflicts of men associated in groups, become recognized as a science.

NATURALLY, the social problems of the city and of industry were the first to receive attention, and during the last generation we have seen the enormous development of all sorts of social service and public welfare agencies, and numerous studies of the social conditions of urban life.

With a larger cash income and easy communication, city people have been able to support and enjoy many advantages unknown to the country side. On the other hand, improved farm machinery has reduced hand labor on the farm and there has been an increasing migration from country to city. Rural institutions have not kept pace with those of the town and city. As a result the people in rural communities are being forced to consider the competition of the city and to realize that they must either make rural life more attractive and satisfying or else resign themselves to turning the land over to those who are content with a lower standard of living. New conditions have created social problems for the countryside as well as the city, and farm people whose social horizon has heretofore been bounded by the home and the neighborhood are now thinking in terms of the larger community and of its relation to the outside world.

The modern ideas of "efficiency" and "progress" have also infected country life. The self-sufficient agricultural community was largely dominated by custom and tradition and had little incentive for improvement. The modern rural community selling its products to markets open to the world is forced to compete with other regions and its people are brought in touch with the best of modern civilization. New ideals are directing rural progress.

The advances due to the applications of science to agriculture and home-making in the past generation are

well known to readers of THE COUNTRYMAN. Agricultural leaders believe in the scientific method. As the economic and social problems of agriculture have loomed larger, they are recognizing that enthusiasm and good will are no longer sufficient for directing rural progress, but that only by the same careful research into economic and social conditions as has been given to the problems of agricultural production, can we have a sure founda-

which we hope to develop, is the training of rural social workers. During the war the American Red Cross developed its home service work for the families of soldiers. In many rural counties this service has been extended to civilians. In the summer of 1919 the department co-operated with the Atlantic Division of the American Red Cross in holding a six weeks' institute for training home service workers, most of whom are now em-



#### A FINE TYPE OF RURAL COMMUNITY CENTER

The community church, house, and parsonage at Jerusalem's Corners, Derby, Erie County, N. Y. Centers such as these offer one of the explanations as to why they are more progressive and "up and coming" than are neighboring communities which lack them

tion for a better country life. All of these factors have given rise to the study of rural social organization, or rural sociology, science applied to country life, which is now finding a place in most agricultural colleges, universities, and normal schools and even in rural high schools.

Although A. R. Mann was appointed professor of rural social organization in 1915, upon his return to the institution in 1916 he was immediately drafted as acting dean and the organization of the department was delayed until the appointment of the writer in the fall of 1918. An introductory course on the social problems of rural communities is given for undergraduate students each term which is being elected by an increasing number of upper classmen. Students are required to make studies of their own home communities and to think thru the various social problems of rural life in terms of the local conditions which are known to them. This course is fundamental for students expecting to engage in teaching, extension work, or any form of organization dealing with rural people. Advanced courses are offered dealing with the rural family—its history and problems, the rural community—its nature and organization, the social psychology of rural life, rural recreation, and rural social pathology. But few institutions are offering graduate work in this field and as there is a keen demand for college teachers and investigators, and few persons with qualifications available for these positions, the department is securing an increasing number of graduate students and its facilities for such work are being recognized in other states. During the past year we have had no candidates to recommend for numerous important positions.

One phase of the teaching work of the department,

employed by their local chapters in New York State. The Red Cross has urged upon us the desirability of establishing a permanent course for the training of rural social workers. This will be undertaken as soon as funds are available for necessary additions to the teaching staff.

One of the chief difficulties in giving instruction in this new field is the lack of a sufficient body of facts, gathered with scientific accuracy. The situation is about the same as that faced by teachers of farm management a decade ago. The staff, therefore, devotes approximately one-half of its time to field investigations. In 1919 and 1920 a survey of the rural churches of Tompkins County was made at the request of the Interchurch World Movement, which is of special interest in view of the studies made by Rev. C. O. Gill of the churches in Tompkins County in 1910, published in his book "The Country Church." This survey is now being published. During the past year in co-operation with the Division of Rural Life Studies of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, a study has been made of the rural neighborhoods and communities of Otsego County. Four counties in other states are being similarly studied. The significance of the small rural neighborhood as a social unit has been quite definitely determined and the maps of the county showing the school districts and community areas are being made use of by the educational survey of the State being conducted by the Committee of 21.

In every county there are one or two communities which are outstandingly progressive and which are recognized in the surrounding regions as "up and coming." If we could determine just why these communities are more progressive than their immediate neighbors, and could find out the common factors in their success, we

should be able to make some really inductive generalizations as to the forces determining community progress. Obviously, in many cases, the successful community is the one with the better soil but this is by no means always true, and in many cases the economically prosperous community is humanly inferior to its neighbor which has been blessed with better people. We are, therefore, making a sort of case study of a number of the more progressive rural communities in typical agricultural sections of the State, giving particular attention to what may be called the "Community Behavior," i. e., how, and why, the community acts and has acted, rather than merely studying the social institutions and composition of the community. As soon as a sufficient number of such studies has been made we hope to be able to arrive at some general principles of community organization and management based on the actual experience of numerous communities.

**E**XTENSION WORK was started in the fall of 1920 with the employment of C. W. Whitney as extension instructor. Mr. Whitney has already secured a wide acquaintance thruout the State thru leading community singing at farm and home bureau meetings and he is devoting his work chiefly to the field of rural recreation. The importance of play and recreation in country life is

discussed at farm and home bureau meetings and one or two day schools for training local leaders have been held in several counties. The interest created in rural dramatics by the Little Country Theatre at the State Fair has been followed up by sending out loan collections of plays from which selections can be made and for which there has been a keen demand. Since the war a lively interest in community houses for recreation and social centers has developed and many of these are being established in rural communities. Advice with regard to their organization and planning, and the organization of community clubs, is frequently requested and is given both thru correspondence, personal visits, and addresses. There is a keen demand for extension work in this field and several of the farm and home bureaus are organizing definite projects, with county and local committees for carrying it on.

In the past, agriculture has been considered chiefly as a vocation, as a method of making a living. Somewhere Dean Bailey has said that agriculture should be considered as "a mode of life." As we come to appreciate that the farmer, his wife, his boy, and his girl, are more important than the farm, and that whether they are satisfied with life on the farm depends very largely upon the nature of their community, rural social organization becomes fundamental for agriculture and rural life.

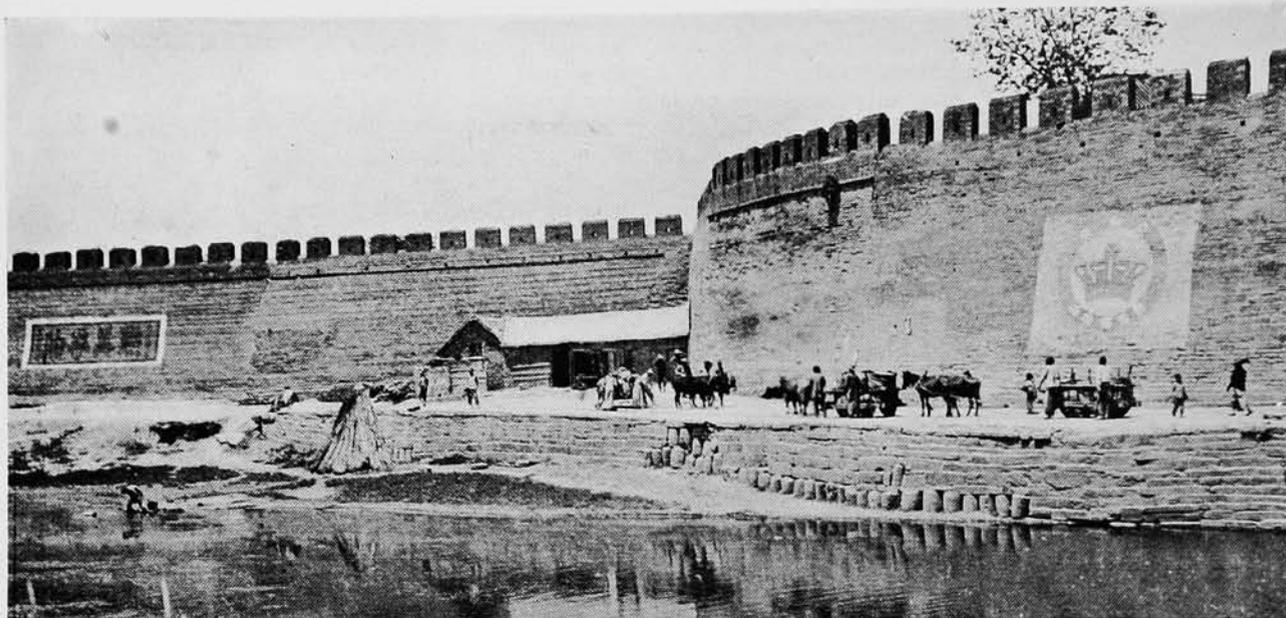
## When the Leaves Come Down

Do you know the woods of autumn, when the bowers above are gold,  
And the song of summer, far away has flown?  
When the flowery face of Nature seems so withered, sere, and old,  
And the laugh of June has lost its merry tune?  
Do you know the winding pathway with its canopy of green  
That has changed to russet, orange, red, and brown?  
Have you felt the thrill of magic that has come upon the scene  
When you paused to watch the painted leaves come down?

Never brush of ancient master or his richly blended dyes  
Caught the marvel of the autumn's thousand lines,  
Never caught the hidden alchemy that works and glorifies  
The byway into regal avenues!  
Oh! the pomp and gorgeous splendor of the simple rustic dell  
When each brush and tree has donned its flaming crown,  
When the hillside gowned in motley feels the old enchanter's spell,  
And on the wind the leaves come dancing down.

Have you heard the mystic murmur in the branches lately shorn,  
Like the memory of mystic birds that fled?  
Have you seen the nest a-swinging in the chill October morn  
Where the kinglet and the oriole were bred?  
'Tis a sad, sweet recollection, as we tread the woodland way  
While the clouds roll onward, with a dreary frown  
That our birds are gaily sporting on some distant tropic spray,  
And when they fled, the golden leaves came down.

—WILLIAM P. ALEXANDER '17.



AN ANCIENT CHINESE WALL

The solid wheeled carts, the sturdy masonry, and the canal completely surrounding the town forcibly remind visitors of old Bible stories. The vehicle shown on the right is a clumsy affair with no front axle. When it is to turn a corner the driver must push the rear around by sheer strength

# What a Cornellian Saw in China

By E. C. Heinsohn

WHEN a foreigner has been in China six months he feels qualified to write a book on China. When he has been there a year he is not quite so sure but still feels qualified. But after he has lived there two years he would not attempt it. In spite of this, since the editor has been quite insistent, we decided to risk relating a few personal experiences and observations which might throw a little light on the characteristics of this people over here who are so little known and understood by Americans.

Some years ago a small boy living near New York started to dig. He worked very industriously, for he had been told that if he dug far enough he would reach China. He dug and dug, but finally gave up in despair and decided that he never would get to China. But although he did not go by such a direct route, some years after, an opportunity came for him to live three years in that young republic of the East which has such an old and distinct civilization. It is a real privilege to live for a time in China.

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Everything is so different and so much is the direct antithesis of the West. In America the young man making his way knows that he must first "deliver the goods" and then his salary is increased. But in many cases the young Chinese thinks he must first receive the increase in pay, whereupon he will improve his work to meet the promotion. The first page of a Chinese book is the last page of one of ours, and the Chinese always starts his writing in the upper right hand corner of a sheet of paper and writes down the column instead of across. White is the color of mourning. Even women seem to grow bald more often than the men. The man wears a long gown which reaches to his ankles, whereas the woman dons a short coat and a pair of trousers.

When an American comes to China he is at first struck by the similarity of the millions of countenances. They all look the same to him and he despairs of ever being able to distinguish one from the other. Gradually, however, individual faces become distinctive and he can see as much individuality in the Chinese faces as he

can in his own countrymen. He is struck by the resemblance of many Chinese faces to the American Indian—straight black hair, dark brown skin, and high cheek bones, and wonders if the two races did not spring from the same origin.

Our Chinese friend is exceedingly curious. It has been our privilege to visit small villages up country where few foreigners are ever seen. As we walked thru the narrow, crowded streets (practically all Chinese streets, with the exception of a few modernized ones, are narrow and crowded) children stopped in their play to gaze at us. Little Ah Say would call to his little sister Soo Sing, to see these white faced strangers. The children are quite shy, but how they do respond to a smile. Their fat, chubby, little countenances fairly beam. We saw a small boy run from his house, followed by his mother, hobbling after him because of her bound feet, with a stick in her hand, and when the small boy stopped in the middle of the road, wanting to run farther away but not daring to, we felt that in spite of the different features and dress, the Chi-

nese small boy, underneath, is much the same as his American brother, who would have acted the same under the same circumstances.

Chinese shops are small and open directly onto the street, and if any privacy is desired an adjournment must be made to a back room. On a trip to a small city well up the Yangtze River, to visit some Chinese with whom we had been doing business, we stopped at a small shop to talk, thru an interpreter, with the proprietor. As soon as we arrived we were given seats of honor and served tea and some roasted watermelon seeds. As the host exchanged greetings with his visitors the street outside of the shop began to fill up with curious citizens. The number of staring faces grew until it was almost impossible for any traffic to get by. And great was the delight of the assembled crowd when the objects of their curiosity spoke a few words in Chinese. They laughed and repeated the words as if they had just heard a very good joke. After such prominence it is rather disquieting to return to Shanghai, where the foreigner is no longer an object of curiosity and receives no notice at all from the citizens of the street.

Yes, the Chinese can smile. This is a noticeable characteristic of the race. Their whole countenances are transformed and a smile from a foreigner seldom fails to bring a radiant smile in return. But it is often hard for an American to understand why the Chinese laugh when they do, and they do laugh a great deal. We were guests at a banquet given by a Chinese gentleman who recently had the misfortune of having his home partially destroyed by fire. During the course of the banquet the host in the best of spirits kept his Chinese guests almost convulsed with laughter. We, too,

wanted to enjoy the fun, and upon inquiring were told that he was describing how his house had burned down. He laughed so heartily, we were informed, because he was glad



#### A PIGTAILED YOUNG COOLIE

**He is mother's "precious son" and wears a ring in his nose, ear-rings, and a ring around his neck to protect him from evil spirits**

some of his property and his family were saved.

**I**T IS interesting to see the Chinese grow fatter as cold weather approaches. Mr. Woo, a friend of the writer, is very thin in summer. As fall comes he puts on a few extra coats and looks more normal. But when winter comes and he wears seven or eight coats, one of which is fur lined, he is really fat. In spring these coats come off gradually as the days grow warmer. On a bright,

sunny spring day it is not an uncommon sight to see a row of coolies basking in the sun with their coats open to the skin and busily engaged hunting and destroying undesirable inhabitants.

Modern methods of education are fast taking hold over here. The Chinese have always held teaching and farming as the highest occupations. They have great respect for learning, and a teacher is always highly esteemed. Several missionary colleges have reached dimensions of fair proportions and the Chinese themselves are also beginning to establish universities, but they are still in need of help. Agricultural colleges have already been started. There is a tremendous opportunity for research and investigational work, in addition to the teaching of fundamentals. Some of the colleges in America have been taking an active interest in Chinese colleges. A college in California each year selects a senior to come over here to teach for a year after graduation. The American college pays his traveling expenses and the college here pays his salary. There is a second Oberlin in Shansi Province and a "Yale in China" at Chengsha. Penn State is interested in the Canton Christian College, where an agricultural department is rapidly growing. Cornell is represented in agricultural work by some of her graduates, but if as a university she would take one of the young colleges under her wing she could perform a real service. Perhaps some plan of this sort has already been presented to the student body, but if not, now is a good time for Cornell to help spread the light of scientific agriculture beyond the borders of our homeland to this land, where agricultural practice, centuries old, can be improved by modern knowledge.





# Recreation from Dramatics

By M. T. Herrick

REPORTS SHOW that the attendance at the New York State Fair this year was considerably below the average; yet no lack was felt in the attendance at the Little Country Theatre, a small building far off from the gay "Midway" and the huge agricultural exhibits. This was the third season for the theatre and people attended in larger crowds than ever. As in previous years, the theatre was in charge of Professor A. M. Drummond, who was assisted by undergraduate members of the Cornell Dramatic Club. The exhibit of plays, catalogues, pictures, and writings on the drama which was placed in the lobby was in charge of two alumni members of the Club. Professor Cass Whitney attended to all arrangements with the officials of the fair and also directed the noon-hour exhibition of moving pictures.

Five one-act plays composed the repertoire. They were: *A Night at an Inn*, by Lord Dunsany; *The Boor*, by Anton Chekoff; *Joint Owners in Spain*, by Alice Brown; *Feed the*

*Brute*, by George Paston; and *The Striker*, by Margaret Scott Oliver. All the plays except *The Striker* have been given at one time or another in the Campus Theatre at Cornell, and *Joint Owners in Spain* was presented once before at the Country Theatre in 1920.

The stage equipment—scenery, curtains, lights, and "props"—was loaded upon a truck the Friday night before Fair week, and taken directly to Syracuse. The truck was unloaded at the grounds and the Country Theatre set up by Sunday night, with the setting ready for the first play on Monday morning. The casts arrived in Syracuse on Saturday and Sunday. In all, about eighteen members of the Club made the trip, yet it was necessary for many actors to "double," that is, to act in two plays. And no one, stage-hand or actor, was exempt from a full day's work every day. And one not engaged on the stage or behind the scenes was sure to find himself busy handling the crowds that stormed the theatre.

After the first day, when the audiences were made up mostly of street urchins, groundkeepers, and janitors, with a few curious-minded city folks, the people who came to see the plays were for the most part from rural communities. Most of the spectators after this first day were really interested, and many stopped for a few minutes' chat with the girls in charge of the exhibit, inquiring about plays, pageants, and various other sorts of public entertainment. Of course, there were always those who stayed for the twenty minutes or so required for the presentation of a play, because the theatre offered perhaps the best resting place on the Fair Grounds. And the first row never lacked that faithful band of youthful devotees, the small boys, who attended every play, not once, but again and again, making up in noise what they lacked in understanding and appreciation. In time, some of them came to know the lines of certain favorite actors and actresses, and now and then at a particularly tense moment a young-

ster from the pit might feel called upon to prompt someone on the stage. If a youngster saw the need of help he was never slow to give it. However, most of the people who witnessed the forty-odd performances were attentive and respectful, even appreciative, many of the grown people returning again and again.

The situation of the theatre was more fortunate this year than before, being about fifty feet further removed from the tracks of the New York Central Railroad. While there were times indeed when the most effective lines of a play were drowned in the shriek and roar of a passing freight train, conditions were, nevertheless, much improved over last year.

With from six to ten performances a day during the whole week the Dramatic Club must have played to over 15,000 people. On the biggest day, Thursday, ten performances were given, five in the morning and five in the afternoon. When the players quit at 4:30 they undoubtedly could still have played to two more full houses for the crowds were clamoring at the doors.

At the beginning of the week some concern was felt over the best methods of securing audiences and as a result several promising "barkers" were developed. But once under way there was no need for "barking." At the conclusion of a play the ushers (players whose acts were not on at the time) had to fight back the outsiders so that the audience could exit before a new crowd streamed in to pack the house again. Only this five

or ten minutes' respite was allowed the actors. During the brief interval Professor Drummond gave a short talk on the purpose of the theatre, namely: the stimulation of a rural interest in dramatics. He apologized for the amateurish production and for the somewhat crude equipment, pointing out that any good rural community could probably do as well or better, and closing with a brief synopsis of the play next to be presented. It was early found that this last measure was most important for otherwise some of the audience either becoming bewildered or giving up hope would rise and leave the hall, to the confusion and discomfort of those more persistent souls who were determined to see the thing thru to the bitter end and make of it what they could.

IT WAS most interesting to watch the faces of the outgoing audiences and to listen to their remarks. Many there were, it is true, whose utterances were not altogether pleasing to the ushers. The players learned that their show was "no good"; that *Feed the Brute* had an influence far from refining; and that *A Night at an Inn* was "way over the heads" of many. But these less pleasant yet amusing notes were offset by the honest beam of true enjoyment to be seen on the faces of the majority. Nor did complimentary remarks come only from the occupants of the first three rows.

The five plays composing the repertoire were suitable for amateur

production and offered the people good examples of plays which they might venture to produce in their own communities. The Country Theatre was no better constructed than the average barn. The rude stage at one end was raised some five feet above the floor level. At the opposite end were the booth for the moving-picture machine, and two doors on either side leading into a small lobby where the exhibit was placed. The curtain was hand made of heavy grey burlap. All the scenery had been manufactured by members of the stage force in past years. Of all the equipment there was nothing save the lighting paraphernalia that could not easily and quickly be gathered by any group of interested country folk. An old barn or coach house would make a theatre as good in practically every respect as the Country Theatre.

The results attained this year indicate that a good many such barns and coach-houses will be converted in the near future into little "country theatres." It seems that the rural communities at last are awakening to a realization of the pleasure and the benefits to be derived from good amateur dramatics. Next year the Cornell players very likely will present one or more plays, written by the people of the state. Several prizes have been offered by the State Fair Commission dealing with rural life. The Country Theatre has become one of the popular attractions at the State Fair. However slowly, it is surely accomplishing its purpose and its possibilities for the future are great.

"Let me but live my life from year to year,  
 With forward face and unreluctant soul;  
 Not hurrying to nor turning from the goal;  
 Not mourning for the things that disappear  
 In the dim past, nor holding back in fear  
 From what the future veils; but with a whole  
 And happy heart that pays its toll  
 To youth and age and travels on with cheer."

—HENRY VAN DYKE,

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Ithaca, New York

November, 1921

THE ADVANCE NOTICES of Doctor Farrand's ability and training gave ample indication of his fitness for the presidential chair. His worthiness to be classed with that handful of men who have contributed so much to the eminence and prestige of Cornell University was undeniable. The trustees were convinced of it, else they never would have selected him; the faculty had heard of his accomplishments and stood ready to welcome him whole heartedly; the alumni knew of his Red Cross and tuberculosis-prevention work and received the news of his election with keen satisfaction. But to us students he was an unknown quantity. Human qualities are not always linked with intellectual achievements; executive ability does not necessarily imply a heart large enough to grasp our problems and warm enough to help us think thru them.

Setting aside all cold blooded questions of intellect, ability, and achievement, would he measure up to "Uncle Pete's" caliber as a man? Was he rich enough in human experience so that we could love and admire him as we had learned to love and admire our sturdy, white-haired, acting-president? These were the thoughts uppermost in every student's mind.

Without pretending to be at all skilled in the matter of character analysis we feel safe in responding to these questions in an emphatic affirmative. Our observation of Cornell's new president is limited to the inaugural exercises, but the occasion was such as to reveal him as a man of power and dignity, possessing all the attributes which will win for him the respect and support of Cornellians everywhere.

We liked his incisive, clear-cut manner of speech, his sincerity, and his evident grasp of his subject. But best of all, we liked him for his tribute to former President Smith, revealing in him, as it did, an appreciation and conception of the part our acting-president played in shaping the destinies of the University during his brief tenure of office.

And we admired him, too, for his obvious mastery of

the entire situation; how, surrounded by a group of men acknowledged to be the leaders in his field, in all the solemnity and dignity of the inaugural ceremony, he remained the dominating figure, holding his own with the best that other universities could send as their delegates, and doing it with the poise and composure which gave evidence of his knowledge of what ought properly be done and when he ought do it.

With this new leader as our guide, we feel more assured than ever for the future of Cornell, and the more we think about it, the more are we led to accord with President Lowell, of Harvard, when he said in his address of welcome, "I know not, President Farrand, whether we should most congratulate you, or Cornell University, or the country."

EARLY FIGURES point to a registration in the winter courses equal to, if not exceeding, that of last year—this in spite of the absence of game farmers and domestic economy students. The large registration is particularly gratifying, indicating as it does the belief that better times are coming, and the readiness of farm parents to make sacrifices in order to give their boys an opportunity to broaden their knowledge and to increase their usefulness.

It is questionable if winter course registration will ever equal the peak that was reached before the war. This is largely due, perhaps, to the falling off in the attendance from the urban population. But it is a source of satisfaction to realize that farmers, hard hit tho they have been by the agricultural panic of the year past, nevertheless have the foresight to look beyond the hardships of today and to fit their sons for brighter days to come.

OF ALL THE work the College carries on, that of extension engages a large share of attention. So when we speak of the extension conference held the last week of October we ought to strike a responsive note.

Attendance figures and the number of counties represented taken alone do not show the importance of the gathering. The main thing is that the county agents of eastern and western, northern and southern New York, met to give and receive information that would fit them better to serve their communities. Representatives of various co-operative organizations told of the plans for the coming year, the College dispensed the latest information about its investigations, and the men themselves exchanged thoughts and observations that can not help having tangible results in their work.

When we stop to think that nearly a million dollars was expended during the last year for the extension work of the state we get an idea of its immensity. But the real complexity may be grasped when we consider that there are more than 60 extension specialists and administrative officers on the staff at the College; that every agricultural county of the state has a farm bureau agent; that over half have home bureau agents, and that more than a third have junior club leaders.

The foundation of the work was laid years ago in those early days when the student body was numbered in tens instead of by the thousands, and long before the College was "The New York State College of Agriculture." The work has grown steadily without fuss or theatrics, because it filled a great need and because its end was not mere information dissemination. Service has ever been its backbone, good citizenship its object. With these high ideals growth could not help but result.



## Home Storage of Vegetables

By Robert Morrill Adams

WHITTIER sings in his homely way of "the pleasant harvest time when cellar bins are closely stowed and garrets bend beneath their load." This satisfaction in an adequate provision for the coming winter is not the least of rural pleasures. It is no narrow or selfish feeling "for me and my wife, my son John and his wife, us four and no more." There may be abundance not for the family only but for manservant, maidservant, the stranger within the gates—and anyone who wanders by with a fairly plausible hard-luck story. Yet like so many of our joys, this snug autumn feeling depends much upon contrast with a background of potential hardship and suffering. It is akin to a man's satisfaction in a savings bank account, a steady job, ownership of the home or farm he occupies, or even a winter's supply of fuel laid in betimes.

The housewife in town or country who views with pride and satisfaction her ordered rows of canned goods, pickles, jellies and jams, may still add recruits to her home guards against the H. C. L. in the shape of stored fruits and vegetables.

Most of these products keep best in a cool, rather moist place. The basement furnace is the greatest enemy of home storage. Because of it many families buy in small quantities at relatively high prices instead of more cheaply in bulk. If one is renting and there is no storage room, this may be unavoidable; but in an owned home a storage room may be made quite cheaply from rough lumber covered both inside and out with several layers of building paper. Such a room should be built about an outside window which may be opened more or less in mild weather. If the air seems dry, open vessels of water may be placed about the room. Here

may be stored apples, potatoes, and all root crops. Cabbage also could be stored on the floor with earth about the roots, but its flavor is said to be injured by the presence of either turnips or cabbage in the same room.

A thermometer should be placed in the store room so that the temperature may be noted and kept down around 40°.

POTATOES should be sorted and all those injured in digging or showing the slightest signs of decay should be removed. They should be allowed to lie in the field until thoroly dry but no longer, as light very rapidly injures the flavor. For that reason unless the whole storage room is dark the potato bin should be made so in some way. The potatoes are alive and breathing, and to avoid "black heart" no potato should be further than three feet from the open air in some direction. The following rhyme sums up some of these important points in potato storage:

### Murphy's Plaint

"Now why this old potato taste,  
And why this acrid bite?"  
" 'Tis partly age, but mostly this—  
You stored me in the light."  
"Why do you blacken at the heart  
And seem a total loss?"  
"Too many spuds are piled on top,  
You've got me smothered, boss."  
"Why do you rot within the bin  
And smell so very dead?"  
"You didn't spray, you didn't spray,"  
The sad-eyed Murphy said.

Parsnips and salsify may be left in the ground all winter for spring use. Those wanted during the winter may be packed in sand or sifted coal ashes in the storage room. Carrots, beets,

and turnips should be packed in the same way as they shrink and lose crispness and flavor if left exposed in open containers. The leaves of vegetables should be removed before they are stored, but beets should have leaf stubs left an inch or so long to prevent bleeding.

Onions have special requirements for storage. They should be dried or cured in the field, or better under shelter, for some days and should then be stored in ventilated boxes, barrels, baskets or loosely woven bags in a dry place. Slight freezing does not injure them but they should not be handled while frozen. It will be seen that the storage room is not adapted to onion storage.

DRY BEANS keep readily in any dry place, hot or cold. To destroy weevil eggs which may be present, heat thoroly in the oven for some minutes. This treatment must not be given to beans which are to be planted. For seed beans or when a large quantity is to be stored, treatment with the odoriferous and explosive fumes of carbon disulphide is advisable.

Pumpkins, squashes, and sweet potatoes should be thoroly cured by exposure to a rather high temperature, say around 80°, for ten days or two weeks, and then parked in a rather dry place at a temperature around 55 or 60 degrees for sweet potatoes and somewhat lower for pumpkins and squashes. The basement may have a zone not far from the furnace which approximates these temperatures. Pumpkins left in the fields until after frost then piled in shed or barn are out of luck. They have no chance to reach their normal span of life. "The frost is on the pumpkin now, a sight to make men weep. It's pretty and poetic, but a frosted pumk won't keep."



## Former Student Notes

'88 B.S.A.—Gerow D. Brill may be reached at Forsgate Farms, Jamesburg, N. J.

'06 B.S.A.—Alfordisio S. Coelho has spent the past year traveling in Europe, visiting France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. With him was his wife and small daughter. They returned early in October to Santos, Brazil, where Coelho has a large coffee plantation. He regretted having missed the fifteenth reunion of his class but plans to visit Cornell at the time of the next one. His mail address is Box 192, Santos, Brazil.

'10 B.S.—N. R. Peet, manager of the Western New York Fruit Growers' Cooperative Packing Association, has recently been appointed a member of the "committee of 21." The purpose of this committee is to study the problems of the fruit growers of the United States and to suggest plans for the marketing of fruit.

'12 B.S.—In the October Student Notes, the statement that E. W. Benjamin had resigned his position with the Agricultural College, was incorrect. Professor Benjamin is on sabbatic leave and it is expected that he will return to the College another year. While doing marketing work in New York, he is living at 175 Fourth Avenue, Glenridge, N. J.

'12 Ex.—Martha Bovier was married July 12 to Alfred E. Marchev, an experimental engineer of Ithaca. Mr. Marchev is an alumnus of the Polytechnic Institute of Zurich, Switzerland, in the mechanical engineering course. He left Zurich to come to America in July, 1919. During the war he was engaged in designing aircraft for the Swiss government and he came here to be associated with the Thomas-Morse Aircraft Corporation as a designer in the engineering department. For the last year he has been a member of the firm of Thomas and Marchev,

experimental engineers. Mr. and Mrs. Marchev are living at 208 South Geneva Street, Ithaca.

'12 B.S.—John F. MacDonald has moved to Washington. His address is 214 B Street, South East.

'13 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Bates (B. Maude Ellis, '16 A.B.) have changed their address in Atlanta, Ga., to Apartment 6, 61 Harris Street.

'13 B.S.—O. M. Smith recently wrote an article on "Fruits at the State School" which appeared in The Schoharie County Farm Bureau News. There are 14 different fruits grown on the farm with a total of 208 varieties of fruit. The purpose of having so many varieties of fruit is to give an opportunity to the students who attend that institution of studying at first hand the fruits and the various varieties which are grown in this state. Altogether the fruit covers about 12 acres. Since New York is the leader in apple and small fruit production, it is indeed fitting that fruit growing be given an important position in the curriculum of the State School.

'13 B.S.—Calvin S. Stowell is manager of the Mexico plant for the Dry Milk Company at Adams, N. Y.

'14 B.S.—R. F. Bucknam, who was assistant farm bureau manager in Cayuga County, has been appointed manager in Washington County, and took up his new duties August 1. The farm bureau headquarters have been moved from Hudson Falls to Fort Edward.

'14 B.S.—Alex. Lurie recently moved to Ithaca from Ann Arbor, Mich. He sold out his interests in a large floral business there to come to Ithaca as store manager and head decorator for the Bool Floral Company. He is living at 111 West Yates Street.

'14-'16 Reg.—Dr. Manly B. Root, son of Dr. and Mrs. William W. Root

of Slaterville, and Miss Dorothy Grace Hammond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hammond of Elmira, were married September 23 at the home of the bride. Mrs. Root is an alumna of Elmira College and has studied music at Cornell. Dr. Root, after leaving Cornell, entered Syracuse, graduating in the class of 1920. At present he is an interne at the Arnot-Ogden Memorial Hospital in Elmira. The couple will live in that city until January 1, when they will go to Boston where Dr. Root will take a course in surgery at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

'14 B.S.—A. P. Williams, who has been assistant state supervisor of New York, has gone to Washington with the Federal Board of Vocational Education.

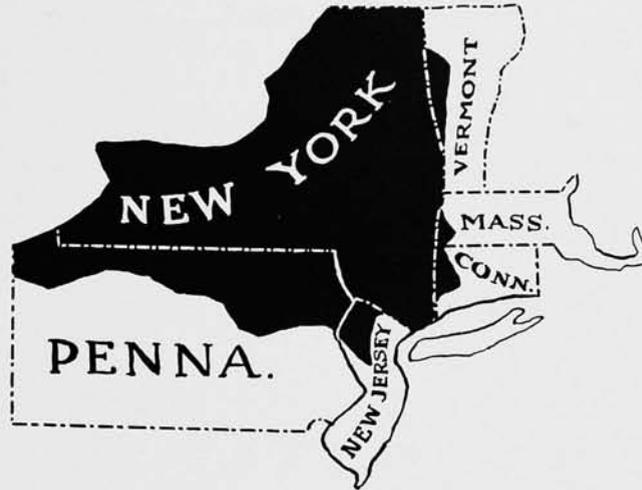
'14 B.S.—Miss Nancy E. Wright, daughter of Mrs. Florence L. Wright of Ithaca, and Mr. Julian Harvey of Detroit, Mich., were married September 17 at the home of the bride.

'15 B.S.—B. E. Barringer is professor of agricultural education in the Kentucky State College of Agriculture.

'15 B.S.—"Shorty" Greene, farm bureau agent in Orange County, is not content with serving the English-speaking population of his district, but is anxious to also serve the great number of persons from abroad, who have settled in that county during the past few years. To show his desire to help them, Greene recently brought the attention of the Polish people of one of the large muck areas to the onion smut control plot, by means of a sign which was equally interesting to the Polish and English-speaking farmers.

'15 B.S.—E. A. Flansburg was married September 29 to Miss Elizabeth Evans, of Batavia. They are at their home at 405 Eddy St., Ithaca.

'15 B.S.; '16 M.S.—Victor H. Ries has gone to Purdue University, La-



A white blanket of snow will soon cover this black territory. During the long winter evenings the 105,741 farmer readers of the "NEWS" will be hugging the stove instead of working late in the fields. Then the new WEEKLY will receive more attention and thought.

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*Editor*

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Fayette, Ind., as professor in the floriculture department. He resigned his position at the Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa, to accept the professorship. Mr. and Mrs. Ries and their eighteen-months-old daughter are living at 405 Littleton Street, LaFayette.

'16 B.S.—F. Lawrence Bailliere has changed his address to 927 Beacon Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

'16 B.S.—Russell B. Bean is now in the employment of the Automatic Sprinkler Company of America. His headquarters are at 123 William Street, New York City.

'16 B.S.—W. B. Cookingham, who has been supervising vocational agriculture in New Hampshire, has had to retire on account of his health and has gone to the home farm at Ellenville.

'16 B.S.—W. A. McKiernan has moved to 1895 Caton Avenue, Brooklyn.

'16 B.S.—Paul F. Sanborne is still with the Montana Flour Mills Company as their eastern representative in Washington, D. C. His office address has recently been changed to Room 202, Munsey Building.

'16 B.S.—Van C. Whittmore is back doing graduate work here this year. He has been teaching vocational agriculture at Portville.

'17 B.S.—“Hank” Allanson has returned from the west to take a position in Washington, D. C. His address is Piney Branch Road, Tacoma Park, Washington.

'17 B.S.—V. J. Ashbaugh is assisting Dr. G. C. Sufflee in the research laboratories of the Dry Milk Company at Adams, N. Y.

'17 B.S.—A. H. Brooks is now living in Cambridge, Mass., where he has an important position. His home address is 43 Irving Street.

'17 B.S.—E. E. Conklin, Jr., is still with the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates but was recently transferred from Buffalo to Cleveland. In Cleveland he is in charge of the Food Products Inspection Service. His address is 2403 East 9th Street.

'17 B.S.—Russell F. Dixon and his brother are in the retail coal, ice, and building materials business at Mountain Lakes and Boonton, N. J. The name of the firm is the Dixon Brothers.

'17 B.S.—Lyster M. Hetherington was married to Miss Marian F. Kennedy of Ithaca, on July 22. Hetherington now holds a teaching position at the Anglos-Chinese College, in

Foochow, China, where he and Mrs. Hetherington will make their home.

'17 B.S.—J. C. Loope is in Freeville at the George Junior Republic. Until recently he has been teaching in Delaware.

'17 B.S.; '18 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin I. Kilbourne (Elizabeth Alward '18) announced the birth of their second son, Philip Alward Kilbourne, on August 20. Kilbourne is at the present time the assistant manager of the Consuelo Sugar Estate. Their address is in care of the Consuelo Sugar Company, San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo, West Indies.

'17 B.S.—C. W. Purdy is now living at 38 Francis Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

'17 B.S.—C. M. Putney has moved to 5158 Pulaski Avenue, Philadelphia.

'17 B.S.—E. W. Thurston is teaching agriculture at Sodus. Since his graduation he has been on the Military Training Commission, which was recently retired by the legislature.

'18 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bennett announced the marriage of their daughter, Helen Houghton ('18), to Ernest Lindsley Crandall. The ceremony took place on September 3, at Interlaken, the home of the bride. The couple are making their home at 1331 Newton Street, Brookland, Washington, D. C.

'18 Sp.—P. A. Hopkins, Pittsford, N. Y., is growing seed potatoes and producing certified milk which is marketed in Rochester. He is working with his brother and father.

'18 B.S.—C. R. Inglee, county agent of Suffolk, has prepared a project calendar showing the amount of time needed each month on each project. He discovered that there were 425 days in his year. When the executive committee of the farm bureaus learned of this, they immediately proceeded to engage some extra help in the office and to encourage more volunteer assistance on the part of community committeemen.

'18 Ex.—Alfred P. Jahn is a ranger in the district of the Prescott National Forest at Cherry, Arizona. He expects to return to Cornell in 1922 to complete his course in agriculture.

'18 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lee Goetzmann, 400 Ridgewood Avenue, Minneapolis, recently announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Emily (Wells College '20), to Perkins Coville '18, son of Dr. Luzerne Coville '86, of Ithaca.

'18 B.S.—William W. G. Moir is assistant agriculturist with the Ha-

waiian Sugar Planters' Experimental Station, at Honolulu, T. H. His mail address is Box 411, Honolulu.

'18 B.S.—Henry E. Hartman is working with Wayne E. Stiles, landscape architect, Boston, Mass.

'18, '19 B.S.—Llewellyn V. Lodge received the degree of M.F. from Yale last June.

'18 B.S.—Ellis H. Robison recently wrote from the Bishop's House, Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa. Mr. Robison has been in Liberia for about eighteen months. He is superintending the operation of two farms, and contemplating the organization of an agricultural experimental station. He writes, “Agriculture is at rock bottom here. The methods are all primitive. The one encouraging feature is that the people are eager to learn how to live better. The climate of Liberia is wonderful, and growing things is too easy. That is one of the big reasons the people have not improved their farms. They do not have to, when all they require is enough to live on, and nature takes care of that with scarcely an effort on their part.”

'18 B.S.—Mr. Bertram Y. Kinzey and Mrs. Kinzey (Miss Gertrude S. Sampson '19 B.S.) are now making their home at Rutland, Mass. Kinzey has given up his position with the Company, and is now the head of the department of agriculture and director of the farm at the New England Vocational School. This school is under the supervision of the Federal Board for the Vocational Education, designed for gassed and tubercular ex-service men.

'18 B.S.—Don Lidell is located at South Edmonston.

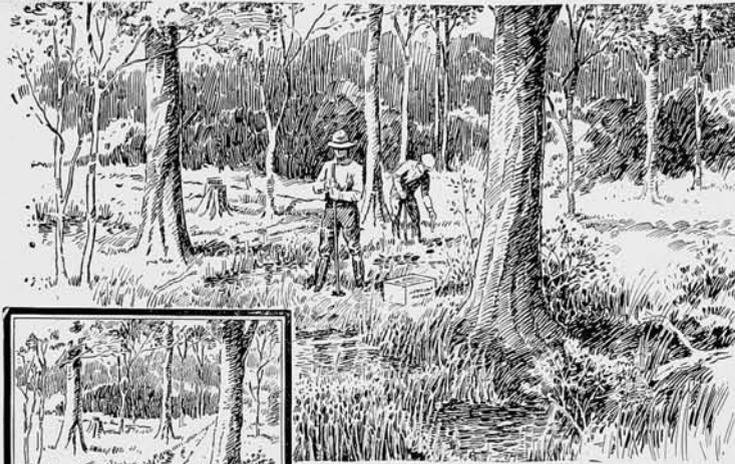
'18 B.S.—Paul Pierce is farming at Machais.

'18 B.S.—Amy E. Van Wagenen has changed her address to 19 West William Street, Bath. She is teacher of homemaking in the Haverling High School in Bath.

'18 Ex.—“Jack” S. Shanley is still in Alaska, engaged in experimental work. Mail will be forwarded to him by his sister who lives at 153 Madison Avenue, Flushing, N. Y.

'18 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln D. West, of 89 Meigs Street, Rochester, announced the marriage of their daughter, Frances Georgia '18, to H. Rowland English, a brother of Gwendolen English '16, of Rochester. Mr. and Mrs. English have made their home at 5635 Kenwood Avenue, Chicago.

'18 B.S.—Since receiving his discharge from the Navy, Hollis V. War-



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ner has been raising Pekin ducks at Aquebogue, Long Island. He was married in September, 1920, to Miss Charlotte Butterwort of Summit, N. J.

'18 B.S.—Glenn W. Sutton and Miss Marian J. Abbott, daughter of Major and Mrs. Edward J. Abbott, of Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, were married early last spring. They are now living at 1620 East Sixty-eighth Steet, New York. Sutton recently became the president and treasurer of the Petroleum Publishing Company, publishers of **Petroleum**, a trade monthly covering the interests of the oil industry.

'18 B.S.—George E. Peabody and John E. Reynolds until recently were partners in farming near Batavia. They have now dissolved the partnership as Peabody has returned to the College to take up graduate work in rural social organization. He also expects to aid Professor Everett in his extension classes. Reynolds has been seriously sick but is now recovering from his illness.

'18 B.S.—L. E. Walker, who for the past year has been teaching vocational agriculture at Moriah, has gone to Maryland as principal and teacher of agriculture.

'19 B.S.—Harlo P. Beals, with headquarters at Hogsburg, will act as assistant county agent in Franklin County in connection with his work as teacher of agriculture at the St. Regis-Mohawk Indian reservation.

'19 B.S.—B. Belis is now working in the research laboratories of the Dry Milk Company at Adams, N. Y., with Dr. G. C. Sufflee '13.

'19 B.S., '20 M.F.—F. L. DuMond has been given a scholarship in forestry and has entered Yale this fall as a graduate student.

'19 Ex.—L. S. Kibby has returned to Cornell to continue his studies. Until recently he has been county agent in Greene County.

'19 B.S.—Mabel Lamoureux and Arthur E. Booth of Perth Amboy, N. J., were married June 20 at St. John's Episcopal Church, Ithaca. Mr. Booth was originally of the class of '19 and upon his return from service in the Signal Corps of the A. E. F., completed his course, receiving the degree of A.B.

'19 B.S.—Jack M. Larson has a position in forestry work in Oregon. His address is 774 Northrup Street, Portland.

'19 B.S.—Myers P. Rasmussen, who for the past two years has been extension specialist in farm manage-

ment at the University of Vermont, is back at Cornell working for his doctor's degree.

'19 B.S., '21 Grad.—A. F. Simpson has a position in New York. He is living at 11 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn.

'19 B.S.—Miss Edna L. Dean is now an assistant in the Home Bureau at Utica.

'19 B.S.—Fordyce C. Dietz is teacher of agriculture at Geneva. He was married to Miss Adams in June, 1920.

'19 B.S.—Dalton Drake has left farm life and at present is employed in the office of the Grand Trunk Railroad, Buffalo. His address is 484 Richmond Street.

'19 B.S.—"Rus" Drake, formerly of Fredonia, is now working on a ranch in Arizona.

'19 B. S.—Ross M. Preston has changed his address from Calcutta to Madras, India. He is employed by the Standard Oil Company of New York.

'19 B.S.—M. Goldman is superintendent of a vocational school in Pennsylvania.

'19 B.S.—Robert Knapp is one of the progressive dairymen of Cortland County. Upon the death of his father, late in 1919, he took complete charge of the home farm and is making a success of it.

'19 B.S.; '18 D.V.M.—Hilda Way and Dr. Way are living at Richfield Springs.

'19 Ex.—C. J. Schmidt recently purchased the successor to Ormsby Korndyke Lad, for the Beaver Dam Stock Farm at Montgomery. Mr. Schmidt has purchased and brought into the State what is perhaps as great a young sire as ever set foot in the eastern states. Ormsby Sensation is the bull which was chosen to cross with the wonderful descendants of the predecessor.

'19 B.S.—"Bill" Webster was married to Arline Bower in September, 1918, and has one daughter. "Bill" is Superintendent of Supply for Richardson Beebe Company, manufacturers of dairy products at East Aurora.

'20 B.S.—Nathan Aldrich is assistant farm bureau manager in Madison County with Fritz Walkely.

'20 B.S.—Miss Helen Blodgett is an assistant dietitian at Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia.

'20 Ex.—Florence Boman is assistant in the Bureau of Entomology, Washington, D. C.

'20 Ex.—Mrs. Delilah H. Buckman, who attended summer school last

year, is handling the home bureau work in Delaware County with headquarters at Walton.

'20 B.S.—"Stan" Duffies is with the Four Wheel Drive Automobile Company at Clintonville, Wis.

'20 Ex.—"Duke" Earl and Mrs. Earl of Unadilla now have a son to reign supreme on their estate. He is named after two grandfathers, Herbert and Watson.

'20 B.S.—J. L. Frank is assistant in the Department of Entomology, Michigan State College of Agriculture, East Lansing.

'20 B.S.—A. A. Baker has moved from Woodlands, Calif., to Sacramento. He is employed by the California Highway Commission, Division III, with headquarters in the California Fruit Building at Sacramento.

'20 B.S.—W. F. Baldwin, an instructor in the dairy department last year, is now in the employ of the Blue Valley Creamery Co. At present he is located in Chicago and his address while there is 465 Dover St., c/o J. C. Buxton.

'20 B.S.—Irene Brewster, who for the past year has been teaching home economics at Newark Valley, has accepted a similar position at Alexandria.

'20 B.S.—Frances Williams is teaching at West Winfield again this year.

'20 B.S.—Helen Acomb is continuing her work as teacher of homemaking at Clarence, N. Y.

'20 B.S.—Pearl Champlin is teaching in the Lewisburg Seminary, Lewisburg, W. Va.

'20 B.S.—Eloise Shepard is teaching at LeRoy, N. Y.

'20 B.S.—Katherine Crowley continues her work in the Auburn High School this year.

'20 B.S.—A son, Mayo Atwood Darling, jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Mayo A. Darling (Evalina P. Bowman '20), last April. They are living at 26 Whitney Street, Cliftondale, Mass.

'20 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Stanley A. Day, of 371 West Delavan Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Hazel Elizabeth, to Elmore B. Stone '20, of Dolgeville, N. Y. Miss Day graduated in June from the College of Arts and Sciences. After graduation Stone was employed with the Onondaga Milk Producers' Cooperative Association, in Syracuse. More recently, however, he has been teaching agriculture in the High School at Monticello.

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'21 M.S.—J. L. Tennant has gone to Clemson, N. C., as a member of the department of agricultural education at Clemson College.

'21 B.S.—Oliver M. Watkins is at Plattsburg teaching vocational agriculture.

'21 W.C.—H. S. White is teaching vocational agriculture at Homer.

'21 B.S.—Elizabeth Wolff has gone to Newark Valley as a teacher in home making.

'21 Ph.D.—E. C. Young, who has been an instructor in the department of farm management for the last five years, has been appointed a professor of farm management at the State College of Agriculture at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. Except for the war period, when he was in the army, Professor Young has been on the College staff since 1916. He is an alumnus of Grove City College and finished his requirements for his doctor's degree at Cornell last summer.

'22 Sp.—"Bob" Howard returned to the College to visit his many friends here and to attend the St. Bonaventure game on October 1. He drove a recently purchased Buick-Six car from his home in Sherburne.

'22 Sp.—Ingvald B. Solberg and Miss Lorena C. Daniel, both of Spo-

kane, Wash., were recently married by the Rev. John Richards, pastor of the First M. E. Church of Ithaca. Mr. and Mrs. Solberg have made their home at 209 Delaware Avenue.

'23 Ex.—Mr. and Mrs. Carson Baldwin announced the marriage of their daughter, Helen Lucile, to Dwight D. Decker ('23). The ceremony took place on Sunday, August 28, in Owego, the home of both the bride and the groom. The couple have made their home in Owego where Decker owns one of the leading hotels

'23 Ex.—John E. Gilmore, a member of the business staff of The Countryman, has a position this year as a chemist in the New York State Laboratories at Albany. His address is 69 Dana Avenue.

'23 Ex.—Charles Putman spent the summer on a farm in Canada and enjoyed the work so much that he decided to remain there this year. His address is Box 387, Rouleau, Saskatchewan, Canada.

'24 Ex.—E. F. Hungerford did not return to the College this fall. He is at his home in Selkirk.

'24 Ex.—Shukri Hussein and Merrill G. Clayton (Sp. '19-'21) have transferred to the University of California.

which it deals, that a detailed review of its contents is unnecessary.

Certain portions of the book are most excellent, especially those relating to the functions and comparative values of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium bearing fertilizers with respect to particular soils and crops. The historical reviews of the theories that have been advanced, from time to time, regarding the nutrition of plants and the reaction of fertilizers in soil, are most interesting.

It is somewhat unfortunate that the present volume has not been revised. The view point concerning the action of fertilizers in many respects has changed in recent years and for this reason it is quite evident that certain parts of the book need to be brought up to date. This is especially true of that section of Chapter IX which is concerned with the cause of the beneficial action of lime when applied to soil. The discussion of this subject is very incomplete. Among the many other portions of the book which need recasting, attention is called to the remarks on the unknown cause of "clover sickness," page 34: the questionable value of artificial bacterial cultures, page 37; and the action of calcium and potassium salts on soil zeolites, page 261. There is some question as to whether zeolites actually exist in soils and if they do their reaction with the soluble salts in the soil solution is probably overdrawn by the author.

The conceptions relative to crop rotations and the effect of one crop on another have been modified considerably since chapter X was written. The Whitney and Cameron theory regarding the fertilizer requirements of crops which is discussed in this chapter, is now only of historic interest and it hardly seems necessary to devote as much attention to it as the author has done.

The absorptive properties of soil colloids and their effect upon the loss of plant nutrients from the soil, and consequently upon fertilizers applied to it, help to explain many soil phenomena which were little understood until the modern conception of colloidal material was developed. This phase of the subject is entirely undeveloped in the present edition.

The book is one of the best now available on fertilizers and manures and it will be unfortunate indeed, if its popularity is allowed to suffer, as it doubtless will, for want of revision.

B. D. W.



## Under the Reading Lamp

### Highland Light and Other Poems

By Henry Adams Bellows. Published by the Macmillan Company, New York City.

**Leuconoe and Lesbia, April, Juliet, Tamburlaine, The Love Potion, Don Juan to the Statue**—echoes, echoes! The publishers say the young poet's inspiration "has come more from life than from books." It is hard to believe, even though he is a Harvard man. They do well, however, to mention particularly the poems on the sea; the title piece, **The Song of the Ship, Sunrise in Vineyard Sound, Tarpaulin Cove**—these and **Beggars in America** are probably the best in Mr. Bellows' collection. You must not expect subtlety of thought or expression, and as for music—well, one of the lines quoted on the paper wrapper, "For this has sleep its blessing kept" is at least as typical of Mr. Bellows' art as "What dire offence

from amorous causes springs" is of a greater poet's. Mr. Bellows is not a born singer. But the feeling for nature is authentic, the poems are "thoughtful" as the publishers say, the morals are unexceptionable, and indeed no one will be shocked at all by anything in this neat little book.

R. P. S.

### Fertilizers and Manures

By Sir A. D. Hall, M.A., F.R.S. XV+384 pp. E. P. Dutton and Company, New York, 1920.

This volume is the seventh reprint of the original edition, by the same name, which appeared in 1909. It is a notable contribution on the subject of fertilizers and manures and has enjoyed much popularity since its first publication twelve years ago. The book is so well known to those familiar with the subject matter with

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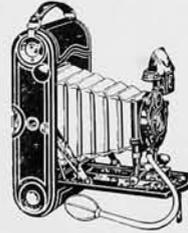
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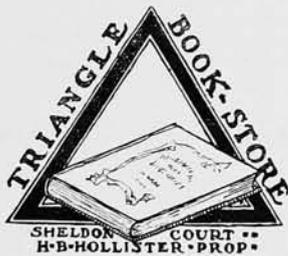
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It was a ripping good Ag Get-together we had Oct. 3. When everybody had come in and the Assembly Hall began to creak under the strain, N. P. Brown, our new president of the Ag Association, welcomed the frosh and started the program moving. C. H. Leonard explained the workings of the Honor System and L. W. Corbett told the new class how to organize; especially for entertainments, and with unmistakable references to the necessity of feminine co-operation. Jim Luther and Ezra Cornell (grandson of the founder) shivered some banjo harmony that sounded like a half a dozen instruments, and Nichols, a lil' six-foot-plus fellow, clog-danced so much all over the stage that Professor Everett thought he'd fall off.

### "Nick" Has Us All at Sea

Nick Carter was next with the topic, "Activities." He classed as the three most important duties of every college man: 1, Religion; 2, Studies; 3, Outside Activities. Recalling the trip which the Cross-Country Team made to England last year he referred to the Aquitania as "no mean ship, but a pretty good tub." The French girls on board, plus dancing on the garden deck while the roaring forties were rolling, proved unique sport, and the Ag man who looked for cows on board ship as the source of "Fresh Milk Daily" came in for his share of remarks.

### "Doc" Juggles Fantastic Figures

Howdy Pabst followed with several piano solos, keeping time the while with his vertebrate column. Then Doc. Betten proved to us the fun in figures, especially in the case of the girls; 17% of them being uncertain of their vocation when they entered college and 23% when they graduated. H. K. Snively closed the program by singing a few pieces and characteristically decrying the humor of poker jokes while Pabst worked a gentle accompaniment on the piano.

Apples were available after the assembly for a remarkably brief period of time. There was no dance. We didn't need one. It was a rippin' good assembly anyhow, you're dern whoopin' it was.

### SPEAKING OF PRICES

Professor Warren recently completed what is said to be a remarkable study of farm prices in relation to war periods. It is published by the United States Department of Agriculture in the bulletin entitled, "Prices of Farm Products in the United States."

### Ag Kicks Arts for Several Goals

The first game of the intercollegiate soccer schedule was played October 10, on Lower Alumni Field. Ag beat Arts by a score of 3-0. Cowley '21, a last year's varsity man, has been coaching the Ag team and wishes that more men would report for practices Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. Ag won the Intercollegiate Athletic Trophy last year and it is hoped that a good start towards winning it this year will be made in soccer. Men who represented Ag in the game against Arts were: J. R. Mack '22, D. F. Wickam '24, R. H. Wendt '24, Fish '23, Doig '23, "Doc" Bullard '22, Meade '23, Ackles '23, and Bird '23.

### Renew Friendships in Varna

The intercollegiate cross country run will be held the day after Thanksgiving. John Vandevort '23, has been selected captain of the Ag squad. New men are urged to come out and practice daily on the cross country courses. Every candidate has an opportunity to run in the intercollegiate meet.

### \$50 GOING SOMEWHERE SOON

The fifth annual Kermis Play Contest will close at noon, November 26. Fifty dollars in cash will be given for the best manuscript.

The Kermis Play is one of the outstanding student theatricals in the University. It is given during Farmers' Week and regularly attracts crowds which fill Bailey Hall to capacity. Up to a few years ago the play itself was selected from any source by a committee of the faculty, but in 1918 it was decided to offer a fifty-dollar prize for the best play submitted by a student, provided it was worthy of presentation.

### Plays Due in Three Weeks

The competition is open to any student, graduate or undergraduate, in the College of Agriculture. The play or pageant must be a portrayal of country life and should be of such a length as may be presented in one hour. The manuscript must be neatly typewritten, double-spaced, signed with a fictitious name and accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the author's real name. Plays may be submitted until noon of November 26. A faculty committee, appointed by Dean Mann, will be allowed one week in which to judge the plays. The College reserves the right to use the winning play for publication and free distribution in the state.

Students are urged to submit manuscripts, for it is essential that the committee have a good number to choose from. Copies of the rules governing the contest may be obtained from Professors G. E. Everett or D. J. Crosby.

### "JIMMY" ELBOWS ROYALTY AT EUROPEAN CONFERENCE

#### Meets Queen of Holland at Poultry Congress—Mrs. Rice on Hand, However

Professor "Jimmy" Rice and his wife attended the World Poultry Congress held at The Hague in Holland, Sept. 3-17. "Jimmy" gave the opening speech at the conference and he writes that altho he talked a whole lot nobody understood English, which made it as bad as lecturing in Poultry 1. Queen Wilhelmina conversed for some time with "Jimmy" and especially commended the exhibit which he had brought over from Cornell.

#### U. S. Poultry Work Exhibited

This exhibit was a representative section as it were of the United States from coast to coast. It showed first a western producing section, then a western farming district where poultry was a side-line. The other sections showed one of the more or less specialized farms east of the Mississippi, a shipment packing house, a typical icing station, railroad terminals in Jersey City, wholesale markets in New York and part of the intensive consuming section of the city. The entire exhibit was carved out of South American Balsa wood, which is seven times lighter than pine. The work of planning and arranging the exhibit was done by Henry Hamaan, an assistant in the Poultry Department, and the effects obtained in placing the trees and shrubs were due to the efforts of Miss G. E. Fleming, a student in Landscape Art. Five countries had exhibits and many others had sent representatives.

"Jimmy" had expected to be seasick going over but he was disappointed. He writes that he and Mrs. Rice will probably continue to tour northern Europe until their pocket books expire, "which will be in the very near future."

### STUDYING THE GRADUATE

To find out what our graduates do and how successful they are at it, especially from the standpoint of actual farm experience, is the purpose of a survey now being made by the Administrative Office. A. Wright Gibson '17, an instructor in Farm Practice, has charge of the work and is assisted by Miss Ruth Lee '21. Graduates of the classes from 1906-1911 will be taken as a special study, altho the office was in touch with the seniors last Spring and will be able to keep in touch with recent graduates. It is hoped that some valuable correlations may be found in this study of the work of our graduates and of their comparative success.

Miss Rena Roberts succeeds Miss Noble in the Foods Department.

### PRELIMINARY SHOTS AT \$100 REWARD NOW DUE

#### Murders of English Language Are in Order—Ransom for Best Alive at Finish

Every undergraduate in the College of Agriculture is urged to prepare a three-minute speech on any subject and give it in Roberts Hall, December 2, at the first Eastman Stage try-outs. If you can't speak before an audience, you need the training; and if you can,—here is a chance for big money! At the final contest held during Farmers' Week one hundred dollars will be given away to the person who makes the best showing, and twenty dollars to the next in line.

Any undergraduate in the College is eligible—yes, that includes the frosh, last year's Stage was won by a frosh. Of the scores that will try out on December 2, fifteen men and women (boys and girls, if you will have it that way) will be selected by the judges for the second try-outs to be held a couple of weeks later. From these will be chosen the six who will speak Farmers' Week.

In past years the Eastman Stages have been among the very best public speaking contests held in the University, and they have attracted by far the largest crowds. They have been gaining in interest every year. Last year over seventy contestants tried out.

#### The Indians Are Coming

"Doc" Erl Bates tells us that he's signed up about a dozen sure-fire Indians to come to the Winter Course which runs from November 9 to February 17. He claims that Indians educated in Agriculture will be able to return to their reservations and support themselves, thereby insuring the permanence of their race. There is one chief among the Indians who will enter.

#### Tower Road Unfinished

Tower road, which runs straight east from the Library Tower past the buildings of the College of Agriculture, will not be finished this year, altho the filling from East Avenue to the Agricultural College campus has been completed. It is expected that the earth will have settled sufficiently during the winter to make it possible to complete the roadway by next spring.

#### Here's a New One

Born, September 8, at Amherst, Massachusetts, Jane Adeline Strahn, daughter of Mrs. Julia Gleason Strahn.

#### "Follow Up" Says Faculty

Attendance in the special orientation or information course which is being given this year is not restricted to freshmen. The course takes up the history and organization of the Ag College, its relation to the State and to the student, the functions of the departments and the possibilities of

work in different fields of agriculture. The class meets every Tuesday in Roberts Assembly Hall at 8:00 A. M. and repeats at 12. The Ag Senior Societies requested that this type of course be given and it is hoped that a larger number of upperclassmen will attend.

#### Among Our Europeans

Europe is surely getting a lot of Cornelian atmosphere these days. Professor Warren of Farm Management sailed Sept. 13, as a member of the Federal Committee of Farms and Markets, to study plans for developing methods and sources for obtaining crop and market reports for national and world forecasts. He had a fine trip over and spent several weeks in London, after which he went to the continent, expecting to visit just about every country in Europe, save, perhaps, Russia. He will return to Ithaca about the first of the year.

#### Again—Another Prize

Any amateur playwright residing in the state is eligible to win prizes from \$25 to \$100 offered by the N. Y. State Fair Commission for rural true-to-life dramas, tragedies, or comedies, long or short, but sympathetic. The competition closes February 1, 1922. Details can be obtained from Professor Hammond in the Arts College.

#### They Must Like This Place

Some '21 men now on the pay roll: Dairy Industry: W. C. Hollis, H. R. Curran.

Forestry: W. B. Apgar, P. A. Herbert.

Botany: Hemstead Castle.

Soil Technology: M. H. Cubbon, D. F. Kinsman.

Entomology: A. L. Clark.

Pomology: Freeman Howlett.

#### "Hy" Roped in Round Up

At the first meeting of the Round Up Club, Professor "Hy" Wing took a reminiscent inventory of the Club for the forty years he had been associated with it. He observed that the fraternities were too intimate and the lecture rooms too formal for social life, thus the club filled an essential need by providing a means whereby the profs and students could get together. Officers for this year are: President, E. R. Barney; V. P., A. Zeissig; Sec., F. B. Morris; Treas., W. O. Skinner.

#### Foresters Invade China

Cornell foresters, according to Dean John H. Reisner of the College of Agriculture and Forestry at the University of Nanking, China, are among those who are directing the forestry work recently started in his country.

The fact that Dean Mann, while visiting the foresters' camp at Tupper Lake early in September, ate nine flapjacks and drank several large cups of real camp coffee doesn't prove anything at all, at all.

### EXTENSION CONFERENCE MEETS OCTOBER 24-29

#### President Farrand Among the Noted Speakers—R. S. Lee Gives Ad- dress—Many Attend

The Annual Conference of Extension Workers was held at the Ag College the week of October 24. Extension teachers in the College, county extension workers and home management workers convened for a five-day program discussing plans for the winter and outlining courses for the year.

Several prominent men made addresses during the week, including Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of the University, who spoke at the banquet on the opening night. Dean Mann spoke at one of the meetings. Among others who gave addresses were Lucius Wilson, of the American Cities Service Bureau of Chicago; R. S. Lee, publicity expert for the City of Baltimore; Dr. R. W. Thatcher, newly elected director of the State Extension Bureau; and Judge Pyrke, recently appointed state commissioner of agriculture.

#### Farmers May Use Wireless Yet

James Francis, who was assisting in Farm Mechanics Laboratory last year, is organizing wireless stations among the farmers of this section of the state. This work is a new experiment for sending out weather forecasts, spraying, marketing, and other farm advice from a central station at Ithaca. The actual work of constructing the stations is to be done by the farmers, inspired, aided, and abetted by our friend "Jimmie."

#### Prof. Works Attacks Propaganda

An apparent attempt by the Rockefeller Foundation to control the schools of this state is being attacked by Professor Works of the Rural Education Department. It is said that he believes this attempt to be a part of a vicious propaganda intended to hold farm boys and girls on the farm by discouraging their interest in college and university education.

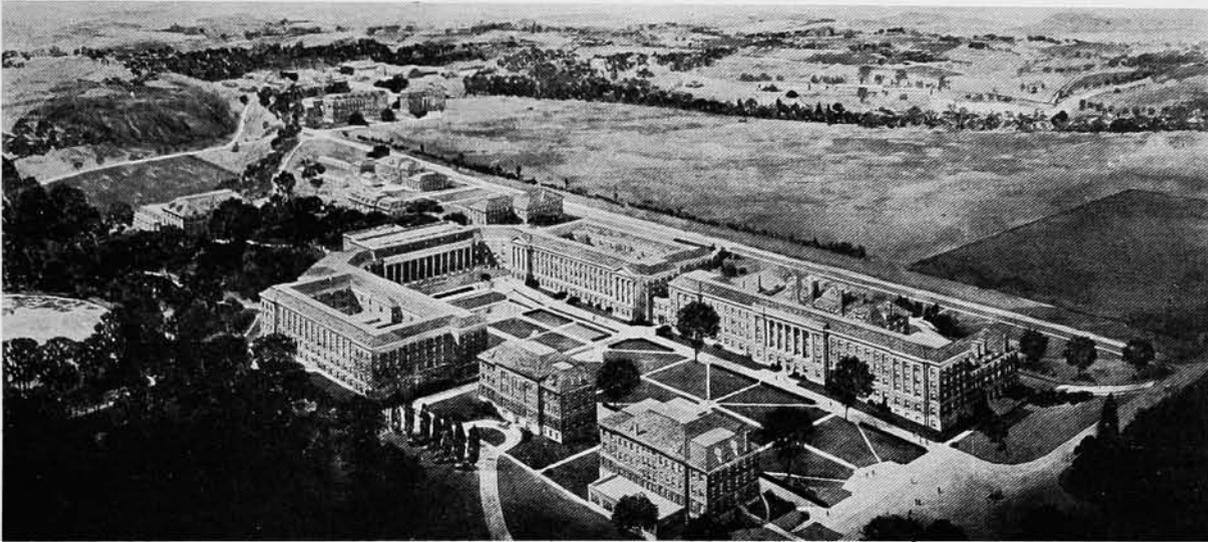
#### New Course on News

For the first time a course in country correspondence will be given during the Winter Course which will be held from November 9 to February 17. The course will enable those who are at the College primarily to get instruction on strictly agricultural subjects to learn something of news writing and also practical methods of advertising farm products.

#### Eaton Speaks in South

Doctor Eaton, of the Department of Rural Education, spoke at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Teaching, held at New Orleans, October 10-12.

Miss Jessamine Chapman Williams of Tucson, Ariz., was instructor in dietetics during the summer session.



**A** PHOTOGRAPH of the architect's drawing of our Ag Campus as it will look when the new building program is completed. The building just east of Caldwell Hall will be the new Biology Building, and joining this at the east end of the quadrangle will be the new Library and Museum, on the rear of which will be an auditorium with a seating capacity of about 1200. The building opposite the Biology Building will be used for Plant Industries, and just east of this will be erected a building for Agricultural Economics and Farm Management. Roberts Hall will have a new front (on what is now the rear of the building), connecting Stone Hall with the old Dairy Building. The old Dairy Building, which will be remodeled and will connect directly on the first floor with the new Plant Industry Building, will also house the plant work. The addition on Stone Hall will be

developed for Rural Education needs primarily. The building for Rural Engineering will be erected on the site of the former heating plant. The Forestry Building will remain unchanged, but two new low wings will be added to the Poultry Building, one a judging and exhibition pavilion, the other an incubator room. The new Dairy Building, which was started last month, is situated north of the Animal Husbandry Building and faces west. New barns for cattle, sheep, and swine will be built south of the present barns.

This building program embodies the recommendations of the Farmers' Joint Committee. The proposed development is the product of months of painstaking study by State Architect L. F. Pilcher, in co-operation with the faculty and trustees.

#### MISS BLANCHE HAZZARD ANNOUNCES ENGAGEMENT

H'ray! At last somebody gets engaged and comes right out and tells us about it! No bluff secret at all. She is Blanche Hazzard (our notion of the fitness of things will not allow us to call her "professor" tho she has been professing on Industrial and Civic Relations of Women for several years). Now, the engagement cards are out and best wishes and congratulations are in order. The man in the case is Mr. George Sprague, of Brockton, Mass., one of the Sprague Bros. Meat Packing Co., which has several large establishments in New England. Miss Hazzard is away on her year of sabbatic leave. The wedding, they tell us, will take place in the near future. Best wishes all 'round!

#### "Russ" Lord Drops in

"Russ" Lord '20, visited in our midst the week of October 8. "Russ" is now Assistant Professor of Journalism at Ohio State College, Columbus, Ohio, and has charge of the college publications. He was here to get some material about our journalism courses preparatory to giving similar work out there.

While "Russ" was an undergraduate he wrote two of the Kermis Plays, was editor of THE COUNTRYMAN, on the Eastman Stage, an instructor in Extension, member of the Manuscript

Club, and prominent in undergraduate activities.

During his visit there were sessions in "Old Man Everett's" office, in B. A.'s office, and over here in THE COUNTRYMAN office,—and elsewhere. Drop in again, "Russ."

#### Cornell Foresters Take Honors

Forestry students from Cornell brought signal honor to the University by landing more men among the technical forest assistants appointed as a result of recent Federal civil service examinations than all the other forestry schools of the country together. Sixty-five candidates took examinations for nine available appointments. Cornell placed five of the nine men. They are Randolph M. Brown '20, of New Brighton; Willard R. B. Hine '20, of Gloversville; Frederick B. Merrill '19, of Schoharie; Bryant D. Dain '20, of Peekskill; Robert M. Volkert '20, of New York City. Volkert made the highest rating of all those who took the examination.

#### Nutrition Experts Here

The nutrition conference of the States Relations Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture was held here at the College the week of October 17. Representatives from 10 Eastern states, New York State leaders in home demonstration work, and specialists in nutrition attended.

#### YSABEL A. MULLER, AGE 15, IS YOUNGEST FROSH IN AG

Ysabel A. Muller, 15 years old is the youngest freshman the Ag College ever registered. She hails from Ithaca H. S., her home being on a large poultry farm just west of Glenwood. If all goes well during her four years of straight Ag she will be an alumna at 19. She entered on special permit, the minimum age being 16.

We should here mention Paul Hillegas, age 15, from Curtis H. S., Staten Island, who entered M.E. on special permit this fall.

#### Real He-Man Stuff

The Forester's annual campfire was held in the woods along upper Fall Creek, Thursday evening, Oct. 13. With a menu of steak, rolls, real ole camp coffee served in pint cups, and some doughnuts, say, didn't they eat! Of course there was the reg'lar fire-light session afterwards.

#### B. A. to Size Up Southern Papers

Professor Bristow Adams has been invited to judge the newspapers of Florida in a state-wide contest to be held at Gainesville in mid-November. During the past year he has judged similar contests for New York, Kansas, and Minnesota.

# 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.

CHILSON LEONARD, Editor

Vol. III November, 1921 No. 2

## The Teeth of the System

We have, in this university, a system of conduct based upon the logical theory that pride, honor and self-control are greater than fear, indifference, and servility. This system is asically idealistic, depending upon the assumption that every Cornellian is honest and trustworthy. Unfortunately he is not. Knaves and fools are always present and must be dealt with. In the examinations last June the Honor System, to our knowledge, functioned as a noteworthy success, but we will, this Fall have to handle a few errants. May the policies of the Student Honor Committees be fair. May their handling of convictions be severe and summary.

## Cafeteria Style

The complexity of knowledge which is allowed to pass as a university education is remarkable. We may elect courses in branches of work ranging from horseshoeing and ice cream to comparative studies of the morphology of Bryophytes and Pteridophytes. We learn to run gasoline engines and country newspapers, to slaughter hogs and psychological statistics, to churn cream and lecture notes.

What multifarious privileges are ours! With what dumb joy we "specialize in many of these pseudo-sciences on registration day! What a grand "cafeteria education" is spread before us!

These seemingly ludicrous ramifications are new in the field of education, and where we once had a standard, iron-bound set of classics we now have a bewilderment of choice. The liberal education is in danger, not of dominance, but of extinction by the new technical and materialistic tendencies. Cornell Alumni at the big Alumni Convention in Cleveland last summer drew up the following statement:

"Resolved, that the alumni of Cornell University place on record their earnest conviction that the American university should be a place of spiritual inspiration as well as of technical training, and that not only should

an adequate cultural training be required as a part of all professional and technical university education, but that the fundamentals of a genuinely liberal education must ever remain the soundest and the safest elements in the preparation for a truly human life."

Such a resolution must bear some weight. Most of us do not realize much "genuinely liberal education" in our Ag work, and this is natural, for our Ag course is primarily technical. We do, however, have the opportunity of getting some liberal work by wisely using our twenty hours of electives. Realizing the safety of such an investment should we not avail ourselves of it?

## For the Sake of Spring Day

Spring Day and Junior Week are apparently on trial and All Cornell Dances are in vogue. Is it not reasonable to conclude that by decent behavior at these dances we may be able to prove to certain faculty committees that the true Cornellian is not as degenerate and drunken as they believe him to be? A little co-operation, girls!

## Correspondence

Editor, CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN,

Dear Sir:

In the last COUNTRYMAN you wrote of a workman with a notion of sentiment who dropped a dime into the concrete of the foundation of the new Chem building. Just like a sentimentalist. All those idealists who have an objection to money in the abstract, have no objection to it in the concrete!

From the Official Program for the Cornell-Bonaventure game. "R—Bros. Department Store. Attractive Furnishings for your Room. Pictures, Banners, Pennants, Beautiful and complete assortment of dainty apparel for Women. Furnishings for Men. Scarfs, Desk Fittings, Alarm Clocks, Towel Bars, etc."

There was recently an exhibit of apples in the Corner Book Store window with the following card attached, "Tompkins County Kings and Fall Pippins raised in a backyard in the city of Ithaca by C. A. Martin, Professor of Architecture (*not Professor of Agriculture*)."

There were eight apples, four of each placed in large, flat, reed baskets. The symmetry of placing the apples was not all that might be desired, but they were good-looking specimens and a pretty large yield per yard for an architect.

The fellow who said that setting the Library Clock each day would do away with an interesting and time-honored tradition is in the same class with the one who calls our attention to "the demountable Rym on the Berry crate."

Miss Charlotte Davis of Bellingham, Wash., succeeds Miss Bertram as assistant Junior Extension Instructor.

## THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

Oh, that intelligence test!

She knew it was a cinch,  
And she didn't do her very best.

On that intelligence test,  
While surely all the rest

Just passed it on a pinch.

Oh, that intelligence test,  
She knew it was a cinch!

Engineers coming to Domecon Cafeteria, due to the demise of the Sibley Dog, have solved the problem of eating domecon food. Some of them bring monkey wrenches and are thus able to open the biscuits with no great effort. Others wear unionalls as a protection when opening a bottle of milk, and a few eat their peas with a slide rule. Their knowledge of the stress and strain of concrete, steel, and iron enables them to select choice pieces of meat, rare old cakes and puddings, with inimitable accuracy.

The Farm Practice Office reports that Cornell men on farms this summer gained practical experience fastest at the following work: driving three-year-old colts, leading unbroken heifers with a rope, putting a ring in the bull's nose, working in the straw during threshing especially when the chaff from the blower hits you, using a hay loader on rough ground, teaching young calves to drink out of a pail, working in the bottom of a 60 ft. silo without a distributor, and milking nervous cows with a milking machine or without a milking machine.

Cornell is given credit for originating the idea of adopting a college baby,—you remember lil' Richard the Lion Hearted '21. Wisconsin was the second university to raise a babe by science and now we hear that Oklahoma College follows by borrowing a baby from the Oklahoma City Children's Home. All of which saddens us, for we, who fostered the idea and the first "Collegiate Babe," are now without one.

This may be old. It was pulled by a well-meaning professor in Rural Education. "Averages cannot always be relied upon. Take the case of the man who was shooting ducks. He missed the duck with the right barrel by about two feet and with the left barrel by about two feet. On the average he hit the duck, but the bird flew away."

Ge, but we like the faith of the frosh who says in his farm practice report, "I never had any farm experience except in poultry. We had a fifty-egg incubator which once gave birth to 8 or 9 chickens."

The largest Summer School ever held at Cornell came to an end Aug. 13. The total registration was 2,794 as compared with 2,121 for the preceding year. The largest previous registration was 2,546 in 1919.

## A Store of Real Clothes - Service



Quality - Variety - Value - Courtesy -  
Dependability - and Satisfaction  
Guaranteed

**G**RATIFYING to us;—but (more important), meaningful to you; for it indicates that folks are getting what they want—and ought to get—for their clothes-money here. We know we're sharing with our customers every advantage which our foresight, experience, immense-volume purchasing power, tireless effort, and efficient operation make humanly possible.

*Fashion Park Clothiers*

# BAXTER'S

*The Quality Shop*

Ithaca, New York

We are ready again to  
do any kind of  
**BOOK BINDING**  
on short notice

**J. WILL TREE**

*Book Binder*

111 North Tioga Street

Ithaca, N. Y.

## *Announcement*

A special 5-week class for students taking the Short "Ag" Course.

Instruction commencing Monday Evening, November 14th, at 8:30 o'clock.

Private lessons by appointment.

**The Misses Bement's**

DANCE STUDIO

109 East State Street

Hours: 10:30 A. M.-9 P. M.

Dial 6213

## PROFESSOR MONTGOMERY WORKING IN WASHINGTON

### Appointed Chief of Foodstuffs Division by Hoover

Professor E. G. Montgomery, formerly head of the Farm Crops Department, has been appointed by Secretary Hoover as the chief of the foodstuffs division of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

Graduating from the University of Nebraska in 1906 with a degree of B.S., Professor Montgomery remained at that institution until 1911 as professor of experimental agriculture, receiving in the meantime his degree of A.M.

In 1912 he came to Cornell to become head of the Farm Crops Department which position he resigned in July of this year. Last year while on sabbatical leave he was with the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture. His work, which came under the observation of Mr. Hoover, resulted in his present appointment.

Besides his activities as an educator, Professor Montgomery is the author of several books. The first published by him was written jointly with Professor T. L. Lyons and is entitled, "A Manual of Examining and Grading Grains." Other books are "Corn Crops," and "Production of Farm Crops."

He was an active member of the local chapter of Sigma Xi and was a member of the Alpha Zeta fraternity.

### Hosmer on the Run

Prof. R. S. Hosmer of the Forestry Department is on sabbatical leave this Fall. Prof. Hosmer sailed July 1st to visit a number of European countries, probably including England, Scandinavia, France, and Switzerland. Upon his return he will tell us something of the forestry situation in these countries.

"The downright courtesy and attention which the Scotch and English showed towards me," he writes, "made it necessary for me to hop over to Norway and Sweden in order to get time to write any letters."

### College Wins Journalistic Prizes

Cornell was represented in the competitive exhibits held at the meeting of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors and on the published matter issued during the year won six ribbons:

First prize poster. This poster was one issued recently on potato scab.

Second prize for an extension service "house organ"; The Extension Service News, first going to New Jersey.

Second prize for published newspaper article: "How Modern Marvels Have Enhanced Old Farm Picnics," by H. A. Stevenson and published in the New York Sun.

Second prize for technical publication: Memoir 36, "Resistance of the Roots of Some Fruit Species to Low Temperature."

Third prize for news service sent to newspapers.

Third prize for magazine article: "Teaching Community Housekeeping," an article on the home bureau, published in a Spring issue of the Literary Digest.

## PLANT NOTES

Mr. C. Chardon, who was instructing in plant pathology last year and completed work for his Master's degree in June, is now studying plant pathology in Paris.

Dr. R. A. Emerson of the Plant Breeding Department was recently elected a Fellow in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston. This Academy was established in 1780, being one of the oldest in the country, and we are glad to hear of Dr. Emerson's election.

Prof. H. H. Whetzel, head of the Department of Plant Pathology, is on sabbatical leave this year. He left the early part of June for Bermuda where he is associated with the Department of Agriculture of the Islands in plant disease survey and research work. During his absence Prof. L. M. Massey is acting head of the department.

Professor Silcox, in figuring up the per-acre yields of the different varieties of oats which he tested on local farms, reports that the improved varieties of seed, including the Wolverine, Standwell, and Empire, which the College offered this year, ranked better than the ordinary home secured seed. He believes that if a variety can be highly developed here, this county may become a source of seed oats rather than a buyer of them.

### Stock Judging Team Places Second

Skinner, Morris, and Barney took second honors at the Judging Contest at Springfield, Mass., Morris winning the honors as best judge of Guernsey cattle. Maryland State had the winning team and made an exceptional record by placing men in second, third, and fourth places. This team was coached by Devoe Meade, who formerly instructed here in An Hus 10.

## DOMECON

According to the press Cornell is to be asked by a committee of the American Hotel Association, of which E. M. Statler is a member, to establish a course in hotel management. Some papers go as far as to say that students who complete the course will receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts; it is known that a committee of hotel men visited the College of Agriculture recently and were interested in the institutional management courses being given in the School of Home Economics.

Among the newcomers on the Domecon faculty is Miss Ruth Kellog from the Michigan Ag College. She is teaching in the Household Management Department.

## PROFESSOR WHITE STUDIES FLORICULTURE IN EUROPE

### Will Have Large Amount of Material For Future Work at Cornell

Professor E. A. White, head of the Department of Floriculture, sailed for England on the Haverford from Philadelphia, August 13. He plans to spend some months in study at the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, England, which are said to be the finest in the world. He will visit many of the famous old gardens in England and Scotland and will also make a study of the commercial cut flower and plant industry and the nurseries of England and Scotland as well as those of Holland and Belgium.

## "NUBBINS"

"Tiny" Flansburgh '15, assistant State Leader of Farm Bureaus, was married September 29, in Batavia, to Miss Elizabeth Evans. "Tiny" succeeded F. E. Robertson '09, and moved to Ithaca this fall.

Professor Warren's Farm Management Correspondence Course is proving popular according to the reports which reach us from the Reading Course Office. This course was compiled by the members of the department under the supervision of Professor Warren.

The work of supervising the improvements of the grounds and surroundings of the Freewille School was undertaken by Professor Porter of the Landscape Art Department. He had the offensive old stump which disfigured the backyard blown out; then he took over a truck load of shrubbery from the college gardens.

F. E. Robertson '09, formerly assistant county agent leader with headquarters in the Farm Bureau office in Roberts Hall, has left to manage the N. Y. S. Federation of Sheep Growers Cooperative Associations, a position in which he has a wide background of practical experience.

Professor J. E. Rice, Professor O. B. Kent, and L. E. Card of the Poultry Department, attended the thirteenth annual meeting of the International Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators, held at New Brunswick, Aug. 15-17.

Professor Works and O. G. Brim will be on the program of the rural education section of the annual convention of the State Teachers Association to be held in Buffalo, November 21-23.

Following its practice of several years the Poultry Department has been supplying the poultrymen of the state with pedigreed White Leghorn cockerels. The birds were April hatched and not more than ten were given to any one customer.

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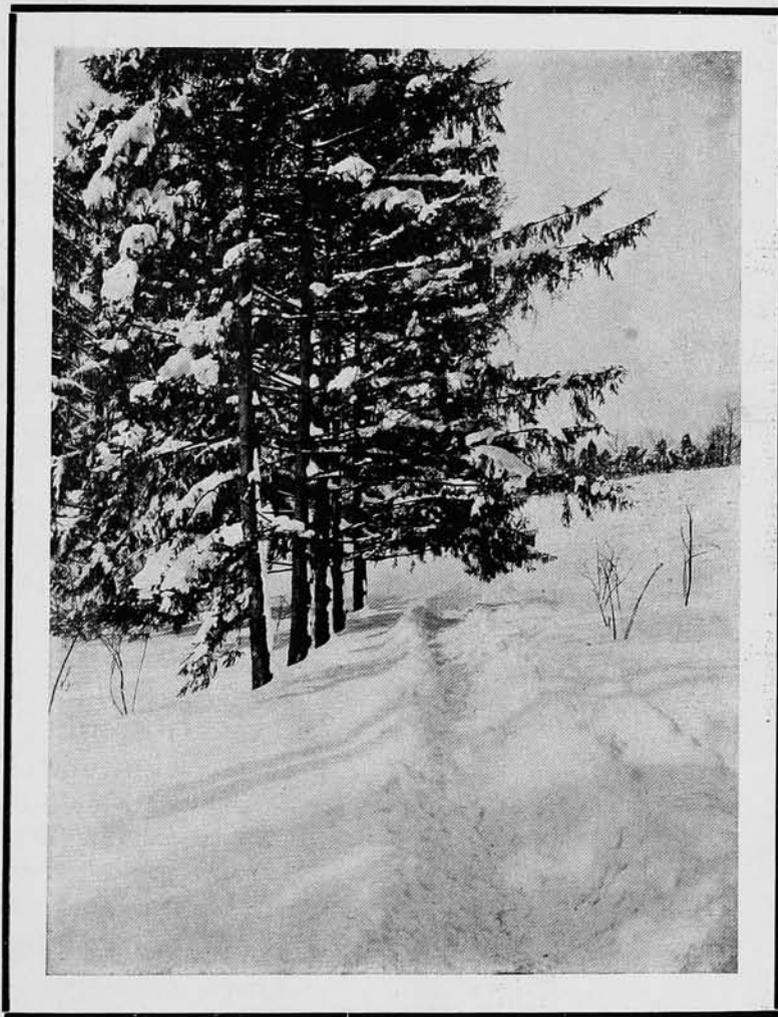
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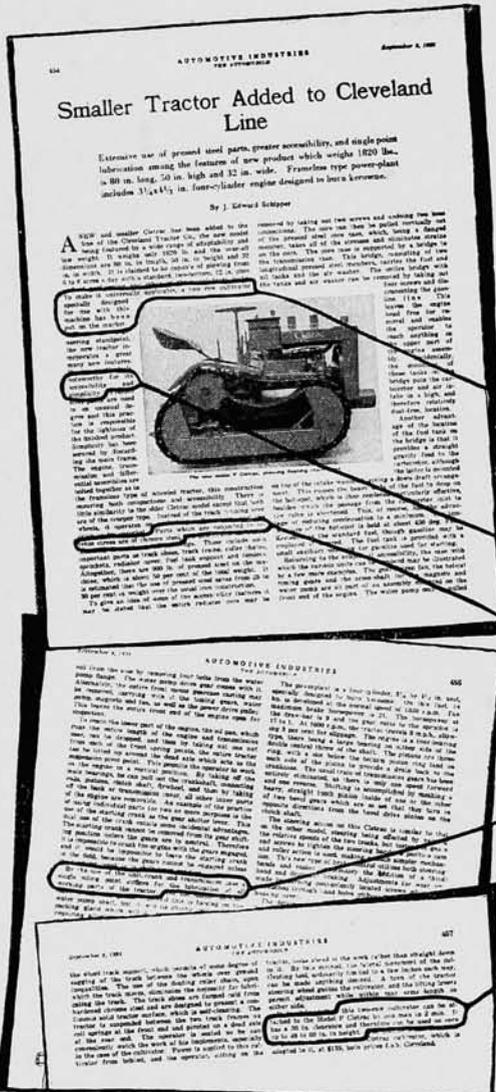
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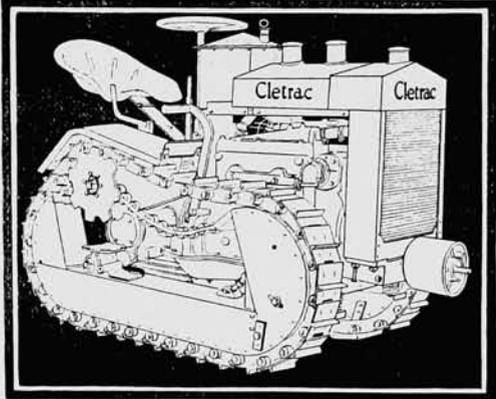
and of performing any other of the usual farm tasks. To make it universally applicable, a two-row cultivator specially designed for use with this machine has been put on the market.

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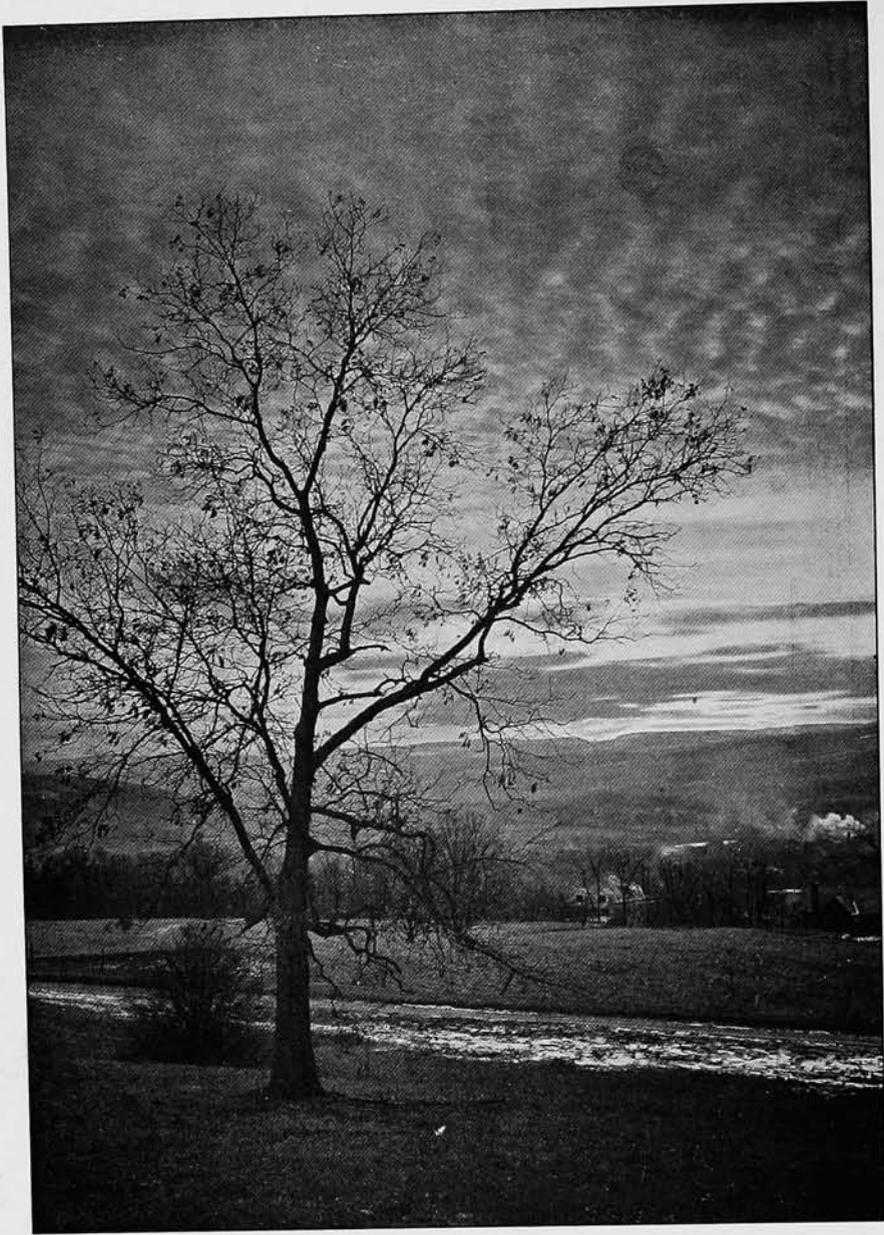
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“The darkness  
Falls from the wings of night,  
As a feather is wafted downward.”

—Longfellow.

# The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XIX

DECEMBER, 1921

Number 3

## Rural Recreation

By Cass W. Whitney

THE purpose of this article is to give an account of the extension work which was started a year ago in the department of rural social organization. At the present stage of the work's development it will doubtless be most to the point to explain why the work was undertaken and then state briefly the types of activity involved in this extension project. For it is of primary importance that it be understood that this recreation project is based on a real and serious need in country life. If interest in the underlying idea is aroused, the details of actual practice can be worked out to suit local needs.

Until a few years ago, and for the most part up to the present time, the work of the various agencies which have dealt with rural life has been directed towards the problems of technique and economics; the technique required to bring forth the products of the farm, and the economics of the disposal of these products in the markets.

When one scans the titles of the publications issued by agricultural colleges, experiment stations, or the Federal Department of Agriculture, it appears that the farms of the nation are populated only by plants and animals. These organisms are exhaustively investigated and their welfare is guarded with great solicitude. When any improvement in their breeding or nurture is achieved the accomplishment is hailed with polysyllabic enthusiasm. Here and there a publication appears dealing with another organism which plays a part in rural life. Pioneer investigators report that this being eats, drinks, walks, talks, plays, works, sings, laughs, cries, and dies in much the same fashion as do the human beings who live in cities. It is unscientific to generalize from specific instances, but the data resulting from the few studies made so far seem to indicate that this being is really human.

The wisdom of this emphasis upon the unhuman side of rural life is not questioned here. Good farming and good business are the foundations for any successful life



in the country. But a structure is not complete when the foundation is laid. In late years the idea has been growing that there are social problems existing in the country as serious as those found in cities, though manifest in different guise. These social problems will not solve themselves any more than will the matters of technique and economics.

The special phase of rural social life with which this department has been most concerned in its extension work is that of recreation and sociable life. These terms are used here to include that wide range of activity which occurs during spare time when a person is free to do what he wishes so far as the available facilities permit. It may be said that farmers and their wives have but little spare time, which is doubtless true. Then that little should be conserved all the more carefully, and provision made for its use in ways as advantageous as possible both to the individual and the community. Attention to the play of children is also given an important place in our extension program.

Do not confuse proper play and recreation with idleness and dissipation. They have nothing in common. On the contrary, the play of children and the recreation of adults are closely akin to work. For suggestive material on this point reread the chapter in "Tom Sawyer" which narrates the fence-whitening episode. Right kinds of play and recreation do not belittle the value of industry. Rather do they prepare the individual for more and better work than he could successfully undertake without their aid.

The cities can teach us much in regard to the treatment of human problems. From them we can learn what to do, and what is even more important, what not to do. One great truth which the cities can illustrate to the country people is that spare time presents a real problem worthy of serious attention. In the great centers of population we see social attractions without number.



#### AT A SCHOOL FIELD DAY

**"The recreation problem in the country is not one of raising large sums of money. Rather is it one of bringing a realization of facts that rural resources in recreation be found and used if country life is to have full value"**

The bright lights, the crowds of people, the commercial amusement places, the city parks, playgrounds, bathing beaches, museums, libraries, and social centers are all in existence because the normal human being has a desire for recreation of various kinds, and some leisure time in which to gratify that desire. These features of city life did not spring up spontaneously. They were carefully planned. Time and money were required to create them.

But human beings live also in the country and they are not without this same desire for social communion with their fellows. It has been stated that the fundamental rural problem is to keep on our farms such people as will maintain the highest standards of American citizenship. Such people will demand a reasonable amount of recreation. They have always done so in the past and will do so in the future. If they find it necessary to seek this in the larger towns, the home community will be correspondingly neglected and its social resources will continue to lie dormant; useless as ore in undiscovered mines.

The rural community of former years was well provided with social activities which served its needs in admirable fashion. The husking-bee, the spelling-match, the barn-raising, the singing school, the quilting party, and similar events were important features in the life of the time. These functions had peculiar values in that they emphasized the values of rural life, enlisted the participation of many people, directed attention and interest towards the home community as a good place in which to live, and proved that the home folks were people worth knowing. But these festivals which served the rural population in past years have lost their former prestige. What has come to take their place in the lives of the country people of today?

Modern developments such as railroads, trolley lines, the telephone, the Rural Free Delivery, the automobile, and good roads have introduced new factors in country life. The city is brought near to every farm home and urban attractions compete much more actively with the rural. The old, distinctively rural social activities have lost potency while the newer forms tend to be citified; directing attention away from the home community and

its people, and emphasizing the values of urban existence.

The recreation problem in the country is not one of raising large sums of money. Rather it is one of bringing a realization of the fact that a real problem exists; that rural resources in recreation must be found and used if country life is to have its full value. The new rural recreation can be neither a mere transplant of city forms, nor a rejuvenation of old forms that have served and gone. We may get help from both sources, but it is quite probable that new or modified types will be evolved which will have values suited to the present peculiar needs.

Certain general characteristics may be mentioned as desirable in a recreation activity for rural use. It should emphasize rural and local values; it should be planned to suit local needs and abilities; it should enlist the active co-operation of as many people as possible; it should be under the direction of local leadership whenever this may be developed; it should be run on a really community basis, not dominated by any small group or any divisive organization; and it should not require any great money expenditure. Some of the activities which may easily satisfy some or all of these requirements have been tested during recent years.

Community singing in its present form has been known for only a short time, but it is proving to be both useful and popular. It is inexpensive and requires no arduous period of rehearsal. It gives many people a chance to participate. It may be used to afford an entire evening program or it may supplement other features, such as a one-act play, or talks on some subject of general interest. A number of county farm and home bureau agents and institute workers are making such use of community singing and all report that a fifteen- or twenty-minute period of song as a prelude to the speaking increases the effectiveness of the rest of the program.

Rural dramatics is another valuable development. The growth of the Little Theater has given a new direction to rural theatricals. It is now well known that plays of real worth can be presented with good effect with modest equipment in the way of scenery and staging. At the New York State Fair the Cornell Dramatic Club under the direction of Prof. Drummond has operated the Little

Theater as a demonstration of the possibilities of rural drama. This has stimulated wide interest and the college has answered many requests for suggestions in connection with local dramatic enterprises. Last fall the county fairs at Cortland and at Batavia staged Little Country Theaters of their own with good success. The prospect is that more fairs will introduce this feature as an antidote for the rather pathological attractions of the Midway.

Pageantry is full of possibilities. Numerous local pageants have been staged in the state and larger presentations were introduced at the county fairs in Orleans and Tompkins counties. These were successful beyond the hopes of the most optimistic well-wishers.

Organized Play and Recreation is a general title used to cover such matters as games for children and adults, field days, special-day celebrations, picnics, and the numerous other subdivisions which might be conveniently

grouped under that head. Community houses are also discussed in communities which are interested in securing a home for community activities.

The actual work of carrying this material to the people of the state consists in issuing news items which will tend to arouse interest in the problem; explaining and demonstrating the idea at meetings and conferences; offering suggestions by correspondence on special recreation problems; and conducting training schools for local leaders of recreation.

This project is intended to help in giving rural people their rightful opportunity for a more complete individual development thru the enjoyment of satisfying social life; to help in developing that "living local interest" which L. H. Bailey mentions as a fundamental rural need; and to build up that spirit of fellowship and neighborliness which is one of the great boons of country life.

# It May Come in Handy Sometime

By Susan de Peyster Graves

I HAVE just been wondering if we are all addicted to the attic habit, being human beings, or if perhaps it has fastened itself solely upon New Englanders. You know the attic habit? We begin cleaning those first fresh days in spring. We bring to light a knitted hood. It was Great-aunt Sara's hood. Probably Grandmother Hawkins first began putting it away. We look at it dubiously. It really isn't any good. But it may come in handy sometime. We are bound by tradition and our awe of it, or by the glamor of the sentiment of tradition. Consequently, we shake out the hood, and air it, and rewrap it in moth balls and paper, and put it carefully back on the second shelf on the left-hand side of the chimney closet on the north side of the attic. We know, with all our common sense, that it never will come in handy, and that if an occasion should arise when it could be used, the little old last year's skating toboggan will have the preference. However, we go thru the motions and the time and the energy with the knitted hood, and the fourteen chairs of varying decrepitude, the pewter dishes with the sides and bottoms out, the coffee mill, the candle molds, the loom and spinning wheels, the family-done oil paintings, the rolls of wall-paper left over from a generation ago, the old boxes and trunks of clothes, the warming pans, the cord beds, the collections of magazines and bird's nests and minerals. What it all amounts

to, is that we are so sorry for them and their associations that we dare not deliver them to the flames of a bonfire or to the junk man. "They may be of use sometime"—the New England excuse for sentiment.

If there be true beauty or actual use left in them, why do we not sort and so arrange them as to enjoy and use them now instead of waiting for the shadows of that handy Sometime!

"There is a certain stabilizing influence in following traditions." This may be the reason why of the attic habit. But I am wondering. Maybe we lack courage to use our common sense. Or maybe the attic habit has followed us into our living rooms and workshops and barns so that there simply isn't space to utilize those relics of the third floor.

THERE are books in sets on our living rooms shelves because sets are fashionable. We haven't consigned them to the attic, because their bindings are still fresh and whole. They don't signify that we admire every book this certain author wrote. They certainly don't indicate that we read them. All they prove is that we haven't the courage to sort out our daily or monthly, or even yearly, companions and to sell the rest for waste paper. We have more stands and tables than we care to dust. There are pictures on our walls that do not express for us any mental or emotional satisfaction. When we get money enough to buy that color-

ful bit of marine that does delight us, we will take those pictures—and pack them away in the attic. Yes, that is what we will do!

In our kitchens are low closets, high closets, dark closets, old pans with knicks, old pots with cracks, and kettles with handles gone. But we have codgered up such a handy way to use them—if we should ever have to. Of course, we don't use them.

BUT YOU can't afford to throw stones, you know. I have seen into your barn and garage. You have a closet full of old bolts and screws and pieces of belting and rubber—and what not. But in the anticipated emergency, you realize that it does not pay in the long run to use worn-out material, that a certain article recently put on the market is more efficient for your purpose anyway, and thirdly, you can't remember exactly where to put your hand on that piece that you might use now. So you trot out and purchase, sensibly, the new and efficient device, whatever it is. Only you don't have the courage to dispose of all the rubbish!

Remember I'm not urging recklessness and extravagance. I'm just wondering at the vice of the other extreme. And how queerly we are gifted with common sense, yet use it so sparingly. And if—but it couldn't possibly be—the taint of the attic habit is on our visions and codes of thought.



THE LITTLE BROWN HOUSE IN THE HOLLOW

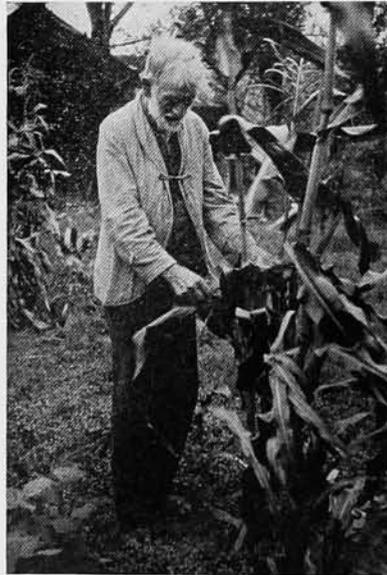
This humble, tree-shaded place is the home of one of the oldest farmers alive. In the past sixty-odd years, it has grown into its environment and become part of its natural setting. Up here in the Pennsylvania hills, away from the traffic of the world, folks still cling to the quaint, old-fashioned way of doing things

# Farming at Ninety-five

By Chilson H. Leonard

**D**OWN IN Pennsylvania, about sixty miles below Sayre, where the lazy old Susquehanna swings around those big hills, is the little town of Mehoopany, and back in the hills towards Huckleberry Mountain and Rogers Hollow, hidden in an antique valley, is a little old farm. The best way to reach it is to follow the trout brook up thru the dark woods, tracing the footings of great forested slopes, and then take the valley road along the hillside, up thru the woods for several miles, till it comes out into a more open country of old pastures and scattered wood-lots.

Where the hillside road comes out of the woods, a cart path leads down to a little meadow, fringed with trees along the brook, and shadowed by great hills. A small hayfield, nestling in the shoulder of the hills to the north, lays bare in the sun, and the staunch, old orchard is overgrowing its hilled-in nook to the south. Between the two stands the little brown house and a few aged-gray farm buildings. A spring near the bottom of the slope sends a goodly stream of water flowing thru the long, hollow, fence-rail aqueduct. The water drops



**LOOKING INTO THE CORN CROP**  
The near-centenarian inspects an ear of corn from his 1921 crop which makes his sixty-sixth harvest

in musical waterfalls where each rail laps over the next, till it finally makes a deep little plunge into the old wooden trough down by the house, an old building partially hid-

den by the trees and bushes which have grown up around it.

An old couple live here. The man is ninety-five years old and his wife not quite ninety. This is his second wife, whom he married only thirty-five years ago, when he was a young fellow about sixty. He is still running his little farm, while his wife continues to get his meals, do the washing and tend to her little flower garden. The equipment and methods of working the farm are practically the same as they were when he first bought the place in 1855.

The old man is a big fellow with a firm face and large-boned hands showing evidences of former greater strength. He is still able to drive up into his woodlot, cut down several twenty- or thirty-foot maples, drag them down behind the wagon to the chopping block and saw them and split them up for fire wood. He has a garden every year and he works hard, eats a lot, sleeps aplenty, reads some and does not seem worried by the trend of affairs in the outside world. He has a solid philosophy of his own, a rich fund of common sense and real, dyed-in-the-wool humor.

His wife is a little person bent

with age, her face showing the tracings of toil, sacrifice, and that peaceful happiness "which passeth all understanding." She works hard and enjoys simple things. A box of candy, "store candy," would last her a month and she would enjoy every

piece of it to the utmost. Thruout the summer she keeps a bouquet of flowers on the little table by the window. She is overjoyed when she can drive to town and see some of the folks. She is a quaint, typical, lovable old grandmother.

Together they are living this life of theirs, and a sound, sane life it is. Farming at ninety-five! Of us there are but few who will not be old before we have passed half of those milestones. What a rich life it is when we think of it!

# A Look Ahead in Forestry

By James W. Toumey

I AM optimistic on the United States. I have faith in the good sense of the American people. Since colonial days the forest has been one of our great basic resources. A large measure of our prosperity has come from it and we are not going to permit it to be destroyed. Altho we are now consuming our forest resources much faster than they are renewed thru growth this condition will not and cannot endure.



## CONSUMPTION OF FORESTS IN EXCESS OF RENEWAL MUST STOP

The problem is not alone to provide a continuous supply of lumber, but the larger one of handling our forests so as to make them continuously serviceable as a factor in industrial stability and permanency

Our past and present methods of destructive lumbering are a natural consequence of our land laws under which four-fifths of our timber passed from public to private ownership at a nominal cost. The forcing of this timber on the market by thousands of owners has kept the price of forest products low with the exception of times of runaway markets due to wars. We are, however, at the parting of the ways and the end of low prices for forest products and of virgin forests is already in sight. From now on, more and more of our supplies must come from areas that have been cut over in the past; fifty years hence the bulk of them must come from such areas. Prices must increase until they equal or exceed the cost of growing a crop of timber.

The great task before us is not primarily to provide a continuous supply of lumber, important as this is, but the larger one of handling about one-third of the land surface of our entire country in a manner to make it continuously serviceable as a factor in industrial stability and permanency.

The two great problems in forestry that face us are: (a) How are we to secure fully stocked stands of the most desirable species on non-agricultural areas that have been lumbered and burned in the past and which will be lumbered and burned in the future; and, (b) how are we to conserve the growth on the remainder of our commercial forest so that it may serve the needs of our nation for forest products until new growth is available?

a depleted resource. Many bills are before the national congress and before state legislatures, all of which have for their purpose the conservation of our forest resource. They recognize the need of sustained yield on absolute forest land and the necessity of bringing our annual growth to a parity with our annual consumption.

Altho in the past quarter century we have acquired in the aggregate vast areas as national and state forests and are still acquiring public forests of one kind or another, it is now realized that the question of adequate future forests advantageously distributed over the country lies in the organization of our privately owned forests for sustained yield. Upon what the private owner does with his forest will determine the future of our timber supply and the

Neither of these problems can nor will be solved under private initiative. They are of vital public concern and their solution is a function of government. Heretofore the magnitude of our forest resource and its distribution in the hands of thousands of owners has blinded us to the rapidly increasing danger of exhaustion. Today foresters, lumbermen, and the users of forest products are warning us of the grave danger of

permanency of our forest industry. What is done with public forests is of secondary importance, due to their limited area.

If we have faith in the good sense of the American people we cannot conceive that destructive lumbering will continue and that the vast areas denuded in the past will be permitted to remain idle. The public will, and must, say before long, "You are permitted to harvest your timber as you like but you must keep forest land in

productive condition. You must secure re-growth." The strong arms of the nation and state will surely reach out to every owner of absolute forest land and by co-operation and constructive legislation do away with destructive lumbering and make conditions economically possible for re-growth. We have developed the most effective lumbering on earth from the standpoint of low cost of product obtained, but it has been extremely wasteful and destructive to re-growth.

In the future the key to efficient lumbering on private as well as public forest land will be the reproduction which follows. This decade marks an epoch in American forestry. The old order is surely passing. The outlook for constructive forestry in America was never brighter. When our vast areas of privately owned forests are placed under management for sustained yield there will be scores of foresters employed where there is one today.

# The Field of Agricultural Economics

By H. C. Taylor

FOR practical purpose the field of agricultural economics may be divided into three parts: (1) The economics of production, which deals with the cost of production, types of farming and farm organization. This subject matter may very properly be called "The Economics of Farm Management." (2) The economics of marketing, which includes the whole problem of efficient transfer of all forms of farm production from the producer to the consumer and the further problem of the equitable distribution of the price paid by the consumer to all those who have participated either in the production or in the distribution of the products. Many financial problems are involved in both (1) and (2), which may sometimes be set aside in a special subdivision of farm finance. (3) The problem of maintaining and improving the economic and social position of the farmer. This includes the problems of land ownership and tenancy, the conditions under which farm work is performed, and the living conditions on the farm and in the rural communities.

Thus it will be seen that the field is a big one and one that challenges the best efforts of many workers. During the past few years conditions have been such as to call attention more strikingly than ever before to the need of knowledge of the economic forces underlying agriculture and the marketing of farm products. Farmers, today, are seeking as never before to understand the economic

forces which determine their welfare. They recognize that only by understanding the forces which determine the prices of their products and understanding the way in which they may adjust their production to changed market conditions and, in many cases, participate in improving the marketing conditions, are they able to secure adequate return for their efforts.

Economics is scientifically co-ordinate with the physical and biological sciences in the study of agricultural problems. During the first few decades following the development of the experiment stations almost the entire attention of those interested in the improvement of agriculture was devoted to the application of the physical and biological sciences to the improvement of agricultural production. It has now become recognized that the economic phases of the agricultural problem must receive equal attention and that the results of physical, biological and economic research must be combined if the practical problems of agriculture are to be solved.

Fortunately, agricultural colleges and experiment stations are turning their attention to this field. Many strong departments of agricultural economics have been established and the deans and directors of agricultural colleges and experiment stations throughout the country are interested in further development of this work. The Federal Department of Agriculture has made rapid strides in recent

years in the development of work on economic problems. Crop estimates and agricultural statistics first received attention in the Department of Agriculture, then the problems of farm management were studied with a view to introducing greater economy in farm organization. Finally, in 1913, the work which developed into the Bureau of Markets was established. These three lines of work are now being combined in one bureau, in which will be included all the economic work of the Department of Agriculture. This work will be done in close co-operation with the bureaus dealing with the physical and biological sciences in their application to agricultural problems, in order that the work of all the bureaus may be closely co-ordinated, with well-rounded-out results of practical application.

In his address entitled "The Agricultural Colleges in the Future," delivered at the Massachusetts Agricultural College on June 10, 1921, Secretary Wallace said, in speaking of the importance of the field of agricultural economics:

"Looking back we can see now that if our agricultural colleges have failed to measure up to their greatest opportunities of service, that failure is due to confining practically all of their effort to the problem of greater production and giving so little attention to the no less important matter of agricultural economics. During the past five years we have been keenly aware of our distressing lack of knowledge of these great economic

forces which exercise such merciless power over those who ignore them or fail to understand them. Had we spent even one-quarter as much time and energy in the study of economics applied to agriculture as we have spent in the study of production, it is not going too far to say that we might have avoided many of the troubles which now beset us.

"As we plan for the future, it seems clear to me that without abating in any way our efforts in the field of scientific research, without slacking in our search for better and cheaper methods of production, it is the clear duty of the agricultural colleges of the country to give more and more attention to study and instruction in the field of agricultural economics. The mission of our agricultural colleges is not to promote agriculture at the expense of industry or commerce, nor to give the farmer the sort of an education that will place him in a position of unfair advantage over other classes, but rather thru more scientific methods of production and

less wasteful methods of distribution, enable him to better serve the Nation. The obligation to get food to the consumer with the least waste is just as binding as the obligation to produce that food in the first place. The farmer needs all of the training in production that the colleges can give him, but the most urgent need now is the development of an entirely new realm of organized knowledge of the economic factors which will enable him to cheapen his production and improve his distribution."

THE development of this work in the Department of Agriculture in the next few years will demand an increasing number of men thoroly trained in agricultural economics. It is desired that seniors and graduate students looking to a career in agricultural research and education give careful thought to their own fitness for careers in this field. It is also hoped that a large number of agricultural colleges will give special attention to providing courses which

will train men for this work. For students who have had considerable graduate work in this field there may be opportunities for research work in the Department, which will be in line with their graduate work and which will therefore give an opportunity for valuable service while advancing their knowledge and earning funds with which to proceed with their graduate work. A considerable number of graduate courses, seminars, and conferences are being given in the Department at the present time, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the workers in the various bureaus.

With a view to directing specific attention to some of the chief problems involved, some of the methods that have been worked out for attacking these problems and some of the fields calling persistently for more workers, several short articles will be run in subsequent issues of *THE COUNTRYMAN*, each devoted to some important phase of agricultural economics.



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Ithaca, New York

December, 1921

**M**RS. ANNA BOTSFORD COMSTOCK, at the end of her sabbatical year, on November 16, retired from the teaching staff and joined her husband as a part of that group of emeritus professors which means so much to the life and history of Cornell.

For many years Mrs. Comstock has imparted to her students something of that true greatness which is hers. Believing that knowledge begins in wonder and that respect and interest are necessary in the attainment of ultimate truth, she has invariably delighted her classes and gained their lasting respect and friendship by her diligent efforts in their behalf.

Her work is internationally famous. The text-books and science manuals which she and her husband have published in their own publishing house are among the best of their kind in the world. Her wood-cuts have gained for her international reputation. Inevitably these achievements have reflected glory to the University.

It is fortunate for us that Mrs. Comstock has decided to remain at Cornell. The work which she has done will not be forgotten, and her influence on the present-day student life, while it cannot be so direct, will always be of that pure and healthy sort which makes for better men and women. Truth, diligence, and talent were hers. For years she has touched the better nature of Cornellians and wrought many great and far-reaching changes in their characters. May her influence still be felt in our work as it goes forward. May her great work continue.

C. H. L.

**I**N EARLY Colonial days the church was a prime consideration. At the present time, it seems as if religion was becoming a minor consideration in our minds and only after all amusements fail to satisfy do we turn to the church.

One great trouble seems to be that too few ministers enter the field with the proper training to qualify them to fill their positions. Farmers do not harvest grain as they did fifty years ago; neither do the old-time methods of religious service alone save souls today.

No surgeon performs an operation without a thorough knowledge of the conditions related to the affliction. Should the country minister attempt to serve the needs of a rural community without first knowing farmers and farming? To win souls into the church today, the country preacher ought to meet the rural people on their own ground. He who can connect community organizations with brotherly love is in a fair way to show the backward ones that there is something in this world which they should, but have not found. The church may well become the center of the rural community's social activities and the minister should dominate in shaping the social program. Again, a well organized calf or pig club can easily be developed into a successful Sunday School class. The pastor who never dons overalls and who spends his spare time at Ladies' Aid meetings is handicapped in finding his way into the lives of those who have found this world a place of toil and strife.

L. A. P.

**D**ECEMBER is here again and the old year is about gone. As we look back we cannot see that 1921 has been such a poor year after all, in spite of what has been said about it. Most of us have had to struggle to make both ends meet, but that has been good for us. We have been at a banquet of abnormal war conditions, and now, the morning after the revelry, we must not scorn sitting down to a normal breakfast. But even if economic conditions do leave much to be desired, all things considered, we are much better off as a nation than we were four years ago when we were in the most horrible war of history, weighed down by the knowledge that our brothers and friends were offering their lives for home and country. And it seems that the past year has helped, rather than hurt, our University.

We believe that Cornell is better off, physically, mentally, and morally, than she has ever been before. Physically because her athletic teams are carrying the Red and White banner to the fore in every branch of intercollegiate sport; mentally because our professors tell us that, while perhaps there is not as much individual excellence in scholarship, there is a higher average degree of it than ever before. And morally? Why alumni would not recognize this town for the Ithaca they knew of old. The football team has won victory after victory on Schoellkopf Field this season, yet there has been none of the wild celebrations alumni like to reminisce about. Not that spirit and enthusiasm have been lacking, rather that they were worked off in other ways. Undergraduates seem to realize that if they want to celebrate they must do it in such a way as to obviate all possibility of giving Cornell any more of the undesirable publicity, which she has received of late.

You must not think that in enthusing thus about Cornell that we are blind to the hardships and unemployment in the world outside our shell. Not at all, but when we have something to be thankful for, why not rejoice and spread the tidings to alumni who are always interested in their Alma Mater?

And now perhaps a few Christmas wishes may be appropriate. We know of no better way of expressing them than to quote a bit of verse we came across recently:

"We wish you an old-fashioned Christmas,  
Surrounded by those you hold dear,  
With glad after-memories that linger  
To brighten the whole coming year."



## Combination Canning of Meats and Vegetables

By F. P. Lund

WHEN the founder of Demonstration Work in the United States, the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, said: "Country life can be placed upon a higher plane of profit, comfort, culture, influence, and power," he expressed in a few words the logical evolution thru which the demonstration work must go in order to produce the desired result. This may be expressed in other words thus: First, increase the earning capacity of the home you desire to help. After this the increased earnings will make it easy to take the next step, securing comfort, labor-saving devices, better implements, more profitable utilization of the labor expended, and the like.

During all this, culture is not forgotten. It increases with the development of the work. When the demonstration agent has been instrumental in securing greater profit with the accompanying comfort, the confidence of the agent is so well established that the members of the family are all willing to accept him or her as a teacher leading onward to higher things, broadening the culture, increasing the influence, and developing the power.

Dr. Knapp started demonstration work in 1903 in Texas, first with adult men. The boys became interested and took an active part as demonstrators even before the first boys' clubs were formed in 1907. In 1910 the first work with girls was started and this gradually led to the work with adult women.

In order to increase the earning capacity of the home the men and boys started with the production of better crops, better live stock, the girls by learning the intense cultivation of one garden vegetable, the tomato.

The growing, canning, and utilization of the tomato (or another vegetable, where the climatic conditions

were not suited for tomato culture) in the daily diet, and the grading, selection, standardization, canning, and selling of the surplus products became the entering wedge by which the demonstration work entered the rural home. It has developed so that it includes every phase of home life, including the practical arrangement and beautification of the farmstead.

In order to secure a market for the surplus products canned by the girls and women, close attention has been given to standardization of the canned products, so a can of tomatoes, or a can of beans, whether done by a club girl in Florida, in Texas, or in Maryland would be absolutely uniform as to quality and weight.

The idea of our club work with girls and women was, however, not to compete with the commercial canning companies, for it is evident that the girls could not successfully do so, except perhaps in the immediate home vicinity. The training was necessary, however, and in the southern states we have now come to the point where our girls take up new products, that are not at present produced by the commercial canners, thereby in reality producing something entirely new and creating a market for it.

In finding new products and developing new resources for the girls and women, attention has been paid to the products raised by the girls in their gardens, and to the surplus production of the poultry and dairy clubs, while at the same time the old traditions in regard to food products have been maintained.

We have thus taken some of the old southern recipes and standardized them, and are now commencing to can them for market purposes as well as for home consumption, thereby producing in one container a palatable combination of meats and vegetables or of fish and vegetables.

In South Carolina we found an old-

time recipe, pine bark fish stew, which is still used at many of the picnics of the state. The name is derived from the custom of serving the fish stew poured over boiled rice placed upon a clean piece of pine bark used as a plate. The dish itself was one of the traditional recipes carried by the Huguenots from the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. When President Taft visited South Carolina he was served the pine bark fish stew upon a piece of pine bark.

In Kentucky we found the famous old dish Burgoo, which originally was made from squirrels, game birds, and vegetables. The name at first was used by the French sailors for a thick gruel or porridge of oatmeal. We have now standardized this dish, using veal, poultry, and vegetables, and are pushing it as a commercial enterprise in several of our states.

Others of these famous old southern dishes which we standardize for club work canning are Creole chicken, chicken gumbo, shrimp jambalaya, Brunswick stew; but at the present these products are not produced in large enough quantities to be secured all over.

As an example of these dishes we attach the recipe for Dixie Burgoo.

24 lbs. veal; 12 lbs. dressed chicken; 10 lbs. tomatoes, peeled and cut in eighths; 7 lbs. cabbage, rutabagas, or finely shredded collards; 4 lbs. finely minced onions; 2 lbs. leek, finely sliced, crosswise; 4 lbs. okra, finely sliced, crosswise; 2 lbs. Swiss chard, stems only, cut in ½-inch pieces; 2 lbs. finely cut celery; 4 lbs. diced carrots; 2 lbs. diced turnips; 2 lbs. radishes, sliced crosswise ½-inch thick and browned in butter; 2 lbs. minced green peppers; 2 qts. minced pimento peppers; ¼ lb. finely minced parsley; 1 pt. white flour; 1 pt. white flour, browned; ½ lb. butter; 1 pt. cooking oil; 8 qts. water; salt and pepper to taste.

(Continued on page 86)



## Former Student Notes

Many former students were back at the Extension Conference held here in October. Several of them gave reports at the Conference. E. C. Weatherby '15, advertising and sales manager of the G. L. F. Exchange, gave an account of the work of that organization. "Tom" Milliman '12, organization manager of the Dairymen's League, talked on "Six months of the pooling plan." N. R. Peet '10, is manager of the Western New York Apple Growers' Association and spoke on "Central packing houses in western New York." F. E. Robertson '09, manager of the New York State Wool Growers' Association, talked about co-operation among sheep growers in this state. The Empire State Potato Growers' Association was represented by L. J. Steele '15, who told of its work. L. D. Greene '14, manager of the Orange County Farm Bureau, gave a committee report on "Weather Service."

'03 B.S.—Eugene Merritt spent two weeks at the College in October representing the States Relations Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

'03 Sp.—F. H. Richards, formerly superintendent of Maplewood Farms at Attica, is now secretary and treasurer of the Northeast Mining Company, with offices in the Granite Building, Rochester.

'06 Sp.—Charles T. Osborne is foreman on the Friar's Head farm at Riverhead.

'06 B.S.A.—Professor Charles F. Shaw, of the University of California, attended the annual convention of the American Association of Soil Survey Workers at Lansing, Mich., on November 18 and 19.

'08 W.C.—Herbert Batcheller has for two years managed the Emmons farms at Oneonta.

'08 W.C.—Norman Buckley has been superintending some large poul-

try farms in Suffern, Rockland County.

'08 W.C.—L. T. Dunn of West Henrietta has sold part of his farm in order to devote more attention to poultry.



**Henry E. Allanson, B.S. '17, has recently been promoted to executive assistant of the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry, a position equivalent to that of assistant to the departmental head. An interesting side-light on the appointment is that the eight divisional chiefs of the department were confidentially asked to recommend a man for the position, and, acting independently, they unanimously selected "Hank" as the one best fitted.**

'08 M.S.A.—Professor William J. Souder is head of the department of school gardening and agriculture at the Radford Normal School, East Radford, Va.

'08 W.C.—Elmer Stone is now running a poultry farm for himself at Clyde.

'15 B.S.—James A. Crawford left his position with the Buffalo Botanical Garden on October 1, to accept an appointment as associate curator at the New York Botanical Garden at Bronx Park.

'15 B.S.—H. S. Gabriel and F. A. Pierson, who have been instructing and doing graduate work in the department of farm management, are absent this term taking up advanced work at Harvard.

'15 B.S., '16 M.S.A.—Duane S. Hatch and Miss Emily Gilchrest were married on August 5 at Cooperstown. They spent some time in London, sailing on November 1 for Calcutta, India, where Hatch will resume his work with the Y. M. C. A. They will live at 5 Russell Street, Calcutta.

'15 B.S.—"Joe" Hurley left the good potato county of Washington to become manager of the New York State Certified Seed Potato Growers' Association. "Joe" says that it is inherent with him to like potatoes.

'15 W.C.—Harold S. Smith, who worked on Prof. Hopper's farm immediately after leaving here, has since been very successfully managing his home farm.

'15 B.S.—"Larry" Steele, who until a year ago was county agent of Orleans County, was recently appointed manager of the newly organized Empire State Potato Growers' Association.

'16 M.S.—W. A. Brittain has completed his work for his doctor's degree, and has returned to Truro, N. S., as provincial entomologist of Nova Scotia.

'16 B.S.—Waldo B. Cookingham has left his position as assistant professor of agricultural education at New Hampshire College, and is running his father's poultry and greenhouse farm.

'16 B.S.—Monroe G. Cheney is president and general manager of

**You reader of this page**

**are likely to be among  
the regular visitors  
who get new inspirations  
and who renew old friendships**

**at Farmers' Week.**

**The College welcomes you back;  
but it ventures to hope  
that you will act  
as a Committee of One  
to invite**

**a brand-new visitor**

**who will profit by  
the program of events  
for all the family**

**Farmers' Week at Cornell**

**February 13 - 18, 1922**

**New York State College of Agriculture  
Ithaca, New York**

the Anzac Oil Association. He is at present engaged in geological work for this and other associations, with headquarters at Graham, Texas. His efforts during the past year led to the opening of the new Burger Oil Field in Young County, Texas.

'17 B.S.—John Wigsten was married on September 1 to Mary MacNamara, of Patten, Pa. They are living in Elmira, where Johnny is employed with the Clute Motor Company.

'17 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Paul B. Woodford (Louise Snowdon, '19 Sp.), formerly of Syracuse, have gone to San Domingo, where Mr. Woodford is connected with the West India Sugar Association.

'18 B.S., '20 A.M.—A. E. Emerson, Jr., spent the spring and summer in Ithaca, taking graduate work in entomology. He is now instructor in entomology in the University of Pittsburgh. He and Mrs. Emerson (Winifred Jelliffe '22) are living at 1043 Murray Hill Drive, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

'18 B.S.—Miss Dorothy M. Gray has just completed the design of a new thirty-five-acre park in Billings, Mont., and is now working on park plans for other Montana cities.

'18 Sp.—P. A. Hopkins is operating a farm in Pittsford with his father and brother. They grow certified seed potatoes and produce certified milk, selling the milk in Rochester.

'19 B.S.—Warner F. Baldwin is with the Blue Valley Creamery Company in their Chicago plant. His address is 112 Home Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois.

'19 B.S.—H. P. Beals has become associate county agent in Franklin County, and, under the direction of Dr. Bates, Indian Specialist of the New York State College of Agriculture, will develop a program on the St. Regis Indian Reservation. There are plans on foot to put a high school with an agricultural and home making department in each reservation. The man who teaches the agricultural department is to spend one-half of his time teaching and the other half of his time doing farm bureau duties on the reservation. Mr. Beals is one of the pioneers in this reservation work.

'19 B.S.—James Hillas and Dorothy Purdy ('19 B.S.) were married in Sage Chapel on October 1. They will make their home in Morristown, New Jersey.

'19 Ex.—C. E. Krey is again in

Washington with an ice cream company. He is now with the Chapin-Sacks Corporation as assistant superintendent of production, at 1st and M Streets.

'19 B.S.—William Stempfle is assistant farm bureau manager in Oneida County, with headquarters at Utica.

'20 B.S.—Frances Van Arsdale, who has been teaching home making at Orchard Park, has accepted a similar position at Fort Plain.

'20 B.S.—Alice A. Eisenbrandt has been placed in charge of the domestic science department of School 6, Ann and Fleet Streets, Baltimore, Maryland.

'20 B.S.—Harriet E. Hendryx, who has been teaching homemaking at Bath, is now at Newburg.

'20 B.S.—Kurt A. Mayer '20, and Miss Elma E. Johnson '19 A.B., were married on August 26, 1920, and are now living at 275 Judson Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn. Mayer is assistant to the sales manager of the A. W. Burritt Company of Bridgeport.

'20 B.S.—Gladys Hall is teaching in Walcourt School at Aurora.

'20 B.S.—Anna E. Koch is teaching home economics at Alden.

'20 Ph.D.—William Moore is now an assistant professor in entomology in the University of Minnesota. He attended the Agriculture School at Patchefstroun, Transvaal, before coming to Cornell to obtain his degree.

'20 B.S.—On August 3, Miss Helen Bresee, the daughter of Rev. Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Bresee, and Joseph R. Page '20, son of Mrs. Cornelia J. Page and the late Erford L. Page '88, were married in the Zion Church at Greene. Among the wedding attendants were, Russell W. Gray '21, Kenneth F. Preston '21, and Lyman A. Page '23. Mr. Page is a member of the Sigma Phi Sigma Fraternity. Mr. and Mrs. Page have made their home in Greene where Mr. Page is the assistant manager and secretary of the Page Seed Company.

'20 B.S.—Miss Martha E. Quick is teaching nature study and science in the Junior High School at Springfield, Mass. She is living at 19 Foster Street in that city.

'20 B.S.—Helen Rider is an instructor in home economics at the University of Minnesota. She is also taking graduate work.

'20 B.S.—Ward A. Rodwell is an instructor in agriculture at South Dayton.

'20 B.S.—Walker Smith has been

spending some time in Chicago on business for the Stevenson Corporation of New York. While in the city, he lived at the South Shore Hotel.

'20 B.S.—John M. Watt is the irrigation overseer with the Oahu Sugar Company, Waipahu, Oahu, T. H.

'20 W.C.—Steven L. Wilcox owns and runs a commercial pheasant farm which he calls the Brushy Neck Pheasantry. It is located at Speonk, Long Island.

'20 B.S.—Naomi Jones is assistant dietitian in the Michael Reese Hospital, New York City.

'20 B.S.—Julia Keet is pupil dietitian in Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

'20 B.S.—Miss Louise Roux is married and living in Ithaca.

'20 B.S.—Henry Clay Smith is in the extension department of the Louisiana Agricultural College at Baton Rouge.

'20 B.S.—Donald Leible is in the New York office of the Bateman Companies, Ltd.

'20 B.S.—Leonard L. Poor is manager of the Steel Cafeteria, located in Buffalo.

'20 B.S.—Dexter Rivenburgh is county agent for Columbia County, with headquarters at Hudson.

'20 B.S.—Donald B. Wilson is an instructor in farm management at the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

'20 B.S.—Mabel Zoller is a student worker in the Women's Educational and Industrial Union at Boston, Massachusetts.

'20 B.S.—Robert V. Call raised 6000 bushels of potatoes on his farm near Batavia this year.

'20 B.S.—R. V. O. Du Bois was married on October 29 to Miss Florence Beekman of East Orange, N. J. The ceremony took place in that city, and Mr. and Mrs. Du Bois will be at home on a farm at Forest Glen after November 12.

'20 Ex.—Mrs. Joseph Brown (Ethel Faulhaber) is now attending Syracuse University.

'20 Ex., '18 B.S.—A son, Robert Daniel, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Grant (Dorothy Cotton), on October 24.

'20 B. S.; '19 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Y. Kinzey (Gertrude S. Sampson '19) of Rutland, Mass., announce the birth of their son, Bertram York Kinzey, Jr., on September 25.

'20 B.S.—Everett W. Lins, assistant sales manager of the North American Fruit Exchange, was lo-

cated in Marlboro from June 1 to September 21, as district sales manager, handling the distribution of berries and small fruits from the Hudson River Valley. He has now been assigned to the Grand Rapids, Mich., office, on a large deal entailing the distribution of Michigan apples, potatoes, celery, and the like. His mail address is 82 West 112th Street, New York City.

'20 B.S.—"Eddy" Plass drove from his home in Poughkeepsie to Ithaca to attend the Cornell-Dartmouth game.

'20 B.S.—Snyder C. Rappleye and Miss Daisy Dennis were married on October 24. Mr. Rappleye is employed in the headquarters office of the New York Telephone Company in New York City. Their address is 5 Condit Place, West Orange, N. J.

'20 B.S.—Dr. Millard M. Slocum announced the marriage of his daughter to Edison M. Collins, on Saturday, October 29, in Barnevelt. The couple have made their home in that place.

'20 B.S.—"Lou" Smith was back for a few days in October for the first time since his graduation. He is still with the Blue Valley Creamery Company, Detroit, Mich.

'20 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Stevenson announced the birth of a daughter, Phyllis Virginia, on October 25, 1921. She weighed seven pounds.

'20 B.S.—Abraham M. Coan is teaching in a vocational school at Reinerton, Pa., Porter Township.

'20 B.S.—"Cap" Creal was married September 20 to Miss Johann Snow of Jamestown. He is manager of the David Harem farms at Homer.

'20 B.S.—W. G. Crandell is head of the department of agricultural education at Clemson College, N. C.

'20 Sp.—William J. Lelash has entered the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs to take up graduate work.

'20 B.S.—Donald S. Hoagland, former business manager of The Countryman, has recently changed his home address in New York City to 212 W. 85th Street.

'21 B.S.—Miss Clara B. Howell is teaching home economics in the Homer High School. She spent the summer at her home in Ludlowville.

'21 B.S.—Charles W. Knox has a position in the poultry department of the Iowa State College of Agriculture at Ames.

'21 B.S.—Grace Fleming has charge of a tearoom at Westfield.



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'21 B.S.—Norma Dunham has charge of the home economics work at Interlaken.

'21 B.S.—Agnes Fowler is with the A. I. C. P. in New York City taking training under Miss Lucy Gillette.

'21 B.S.—Floyd W. Aber is teaching agriculture at Catskill.

'21 W.C.—G. A. Blanchard has gone to Pulaski as teacher in agriculture.

'21 B.S.—R. E. Britt is back at the

University taking graduate work in the department of rural engineering.

'21 B.S.—L. K. Elmhirst has been selected by the poet-philosopher, Rabindranath Tagore, to head the agricultural department of a new international university he is founding in India. Elmhirst was recently in Ithaca and procured a number of books and bulletins to equip his library.

'21 B.S.—Norma Dunham is at Interlaken as a teacher in home making.

'21 B.S.—Miss Ferdinanda I. Legare and Mr. William Bryant Backer were married late in August. The couple have made their home at 145 Rutledge Avenue, Charleston, S. C.

'21 B.S.—Luella Maltby is teaching home economics at Corning.

'21 B.S.—R. B. Mead is working on the Elmford Farm at Fairport. He recently came to Ithaca to call on his friends here and while here he announced his engagement to Miss Freebourn.

'21 B.S.—Evelyn Hendricks, who has been teaching home making at Bath, has accepted a similar position at Newbury.

'21 B.S.—Fleta Huff has taken up her position as the head of the Home Economics department in the Canastota High School.

'21 B.S.—Dorothy Guernsey is teaching at Canastota.

'21 B.S.—John S. Kirkendall is at Community Schools teaching agriculture. His post office address is Burnt Hills.

'21 B.S.—Ruth Newman has gone to Albion as a teacher in home economics.

'21 B.S.—Ralph E. Noble and Miss Lora H. Norwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Norwood of 314 West Seneca Street, Ithaca, were married September 27, at the First Presbyterian Church. Stanley Norwood '18, of New York City, brother of the bride, acted as best man. C. E. Griffin '22, and Clayton DeCamp '23, were among the ushers at the wedding. Noble's original class was '19 but as he spent 18 months overseas during the war, he did not receive his degree until '21. At present he is engaged as a sanitary chemist for the U. S. Public Health Service in

Kampsville, Ill., where investigations are being carried on in regard to the water of the Illinois River. The couple have made their home in that city for the present.

'21 B.S.—Gerald L. Preston is teaching agriculture in the Callicoon High School at Callicoon, Sullivan County. His home is in McDonough, Chenango County.

'21 B.S.—Dexter V. Riverburgh, now fruit specialist in Columbia County, has been chosen as successor to Loren S. Kibby, whose resignation became effective September 15. Mr. Kibby has returned to Cornell for graduate study.

'21 B.S.—Craig Sanford is back at the University taking graduate work in the poultry department.

'21 B.S.—Joseph Sterling has a position on the *Brooklyn Eagle* and is living at his home near Oyster Bay, Long Island. Sterling has the distinction of having completed both his high school and college course in the short space of five years. He left school after the completion of the eighth grade to work as a gardener's assistant until January, 1915, when he made a daring rescue on the ice of Oyster Bay Harbor. For his bravery, Sterling received the Carnegie Hero Medal and at the same time a scholarship to take him thru high school. He entered high school and finished in two years, for which he was awarded the Beekman Medal based upon scholarship and all-around ability, he being the second man to win that medal during a period of about fifteen years. Sterling on entering the College in 1917 spent one year at college, the next year in the A. E. F. overseas, and then returned to Cornell to finish his course in two years.

'21 Grad.—F. O. Bain, who was

here from Scotland thru the Carnegie fund, has completed the work for his doctor's degree, and this summer visited the laboratories of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and experiment stations thruout the southern, southwestern, and western United States. He has returned to Scotland and expects to go to South Africa this winter as a member of the entomological staff of the department of agriculture at Pretoria.

'21 M.S.—A. B. Baird is now in Fredericktown, New Brunswick, as assistant entomologist in the investigation of parasitic insects.

'21 B.S.—Jean Bright is now teaching in Laurel, Del.

'21 B.S.—Elizabeth Cooper, woman's editor of *THE COUNTRYMAN* last year, is now studying dietetics at the New York Hospital. She is taking a four-months' course. Her address is 8 West 16th Street, New York City.

'21 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Colston E. Warne (Frances Corbett) announce the arrival of a son, Lee Clinton, on November 2. Mr. and Mrs. Warne are making their home in Pittsburgh.

'21 Ph.D.—John D. Detwiler has gone to Western University at London, Ontario, as professor of zoology. He formerly instructed here in entomology.

'21 B.S.—J. L. Dickinson is instructing in physical training in the Hudson Falls High School.

'21 B.S.—Jeane Griffiths is taking a four-months' course at the New York Hospital, studying to be a student dietitian.

'21 B.S.—Julius Hendel is now working for his doctor's degree at the University of Minnesota. He is studying the milling and handling of grain and at the same time working with a grain company.

'21 B.S.—E. L. Howard was married on October 15, to Miss Virginia L. Clatman. They were married at the bride's home in Magna Falls. The couple have made their home in Youngstown where Howard is working on his father's fruit farm.

'21 B.S.—Lloyd E. Howland was married in Rochester, on October 24, to Miss Sadie Jane Baker, of that city. He is now in charge of the sales department of the Rochester Ice Cream Company.

'21 B.S.—"Tubby" Nordgren visited his friends in Ithaca recently. He has given up his position as manager of the Grangers' Co-operative store in Accord and expects to locate in Utica.



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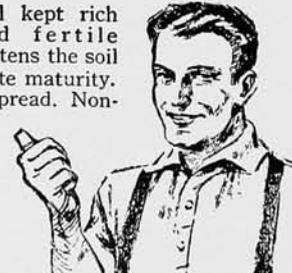
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'21 M.S.—Richmond Maury was married on October 8 to Miss Elizabeth Martin Bull. They will be at home after November 15 at Red Point Farm, Smithfield, Pa.

'21 Ph.D.—R. W. Leiby, a graduate student here during the past year, has gone back to Raleigh, N. C., as assistant entomologist in the State Department of Agriculture.

'21 B.S.—C. W. Knox is instructing in the poultry department of Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa.

'21 M.S.—A. E. Lundie, who was a graduate student here on a fellowship from South Africa, spent the summer studying methods in bee culture in the eastern United States and Canada. He recently left by auto with his wife and child for Washington, D. C., where he will work with Dr. F. E. Phillips, who is in charge of bee culture for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. After remaining there for a time, he expects to go to California, returning to Cornell later on. When he completes his work here, he will be in charge of apiculture at the experiment station in South Africa.

'24 Ex.—"Eddy" Hungerford drove from Albany with a load of football enthusiasts to attend the Cornell-Dartmouth game.

### Farm Home

(Continued from page 79)

The veal is cut off from the bones and cut in  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1-inch cubes, and browned with some of the fat from the meat, or a little cooking oil. The chicken is roasted until well browned, then the meat is cut from the bones and cut in  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch cubes.

The bones from the veal and the chicken with what meat still clings to them, together with the scalded and skinned feet, are put in the pressure cooker, covered with part of the cold water and cooked at 10 to 15 lbs. of pressure for 1 hour. The stock is then strained, and the meat scraps clinging to the bones are carefully removed, cooled, and passed thru the meat chopper, a coarse plate being used. The onions and leek (if leek cannot be had, take 1 lb. more of onions) are cooked in part of the cooking oil until tender. Okra, Swiss chard, celery, carrots, turnips, and green peppers are each cooked separately with a little of the fat, skimmed off the soup stock.

Cabbage is cooked separately until tender, in an open kettle in order to remove the strong cabbage odor.

Tomatoes are cooked until tender, and then mixed with the other vegetables and the soup stock. The radishes are sliced crosswise in  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch slices and browned in a frying pan with butter, then mixed with the rest of the ingredients. The pimentos, if fresh, are minced and cooked with the green peppers. If canned pimentos are used, just mince them and add to the other vegetables.

The browned and diced meat (veal and chicken) is thoroly mixed with the stock and vegetables and the whole mixture is allowed to simmer. 1 pint of white flour is browned in a frying pan and mixed with 1 pint of white flour (not browned), then stirred smooth with the part of the

8 quarts of water not previously used for the stock and poured into the soup and vegetable mixture, stirring to prevent lumps. Boil slowly for 10 minutes, add salt and pepper to taste, and add the finely minced parsley. Mix thoroly and fill boiling hot into well-cleaned tin cans (inside lacquered cans are preferable, if the product is to be kept for a long time or to be marketed). Seal immediately and process: No. 2 cans, 50 minutes at 15 lbs. of pressure; No. 3 cans, 70 minutes at 15 lbs. of pressure.

When serving, prepare rice, cooked "southern style," place on dish and pour heated burgoo over it. This portion will fill about 56 No. 2 cans.



## Under the Reading Lamp

### The Southern Highlander and His Homeland

By John C. Campbell, 350 pages, 100 illustrations. Published by the Russel Sage Foundation, 22nd St., New York City.

Mr. Campbell went into the Southern Highlands because he was interested in their natural resources, their inhabitants and their extravagant romance. For more than twenty-five years he roamed over this tract, more than two hundred miles wide, which blankets the Appalachians from Pennsylvania to Alabama. He learned the intimate things which give true local color. He lived with the people, always trying to devise means whereby the hard conditions of mountain life might be eased, or help brought to some crippled or suffering child.

Reluctantly, for he was a modest worker for the betterment of the Highlands, he started his book. Unfortunately, just as he was finishing it, he died, "and with him died," said P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, "more knowledge of a particular problem than is possessed by any other man."

His book, which was published by his wife, is a big volume, comprehensive, full of much understanding, and bulging with anecdotes, rich and ringing true. He has given us the Highland boy who had "a heart

cravin' that our people may grow better," and who, in his old age, gave all he had to found, in his remote community, a school which shall teach children "books and agriculture and machinery and all kinds of labor and to learn to grow up as good American citizens."

For the socially minded, it offers a textbook, paradoxically full of real, living material, true, well-arranged, and minus the characteristic baffling jargon of most sociological literature. The chapters on Ancestry, Individualism, Religion, and Avenues for Contact and Progress, show careful thought on some hitherto undeveloped aspects of social work. The fifty-six pages of appendices, the numerous tables and maps, and the many illustrations, there are over a hundred of them, strengthen the book admirably.

If a man's understanding is strengthened by seeing a true picture of life, then the understanding of every person who reads this book will be strengthened. If it is novelty or romance which we seek these days, we need not go to foreign lands. "The Highlands," said Mr. Campbell, "are a land of promise, a land of romance, and a land about which, perhaps more things are known which are not so than of any other part of our country."

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### Princess Salome

A Tale of the Days of Camel-Bells. By Burriss Jenkins. Published by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

Novelists and playwrights have in recent years been strongly attracted by the New Testament. There is no reason why they should not cultivate this field. The story of the beginnings of Christianity is full of fascinating personalities and stirring events. Fiction has always busied itself with filling out the picture. In a great variety of gospels and acts it took pains to supplement the scanty record of facts. Legends without number have satisfied the craving for more intimate knowledge. Respectable precedents, therefore, exist for giving free reins to the imagination. If ancient romancers, with all their piety, did not hesitate to put into the life of Jesus and his disciples all manner of things begotten of their fancy, why should modern story-tellers be abashed? They have a somewhat keener sense of local color and historic probability. Besides, they know that their tales are not likely today to be mistaken for history. A didactic purpose may also be served. The fragments of information may be pieced out in such a manner as to show a plausible natural development; or a natural framework may be supplied for something wholly out of nature's course.

This particular story, with its alluring title, seems plainly to have been written with an apologetic interest. It is not a mere *jeu d'esprit*. Its author is a theologian, educator, and pastor who can scarcely be suspected of having woven this romance around the supreme object of his worship for art's sake solely. Salome is a name to conjure with. It is biblical, historical, suggestive, and is connected with the tragic death of the forerunner. It has been invested with a peculiar psychological interest by Richard Strauss and Mary Garden and Theda Bara. Princesses are dear to democratic hearts. Few readers will cavil at the closer description: *A Tale from the Days of Camel-Bells*. It has a pleasant sound, even if the meaning is a trifle obscure. The erotic element dominates. St. Stephen and Salome are madly in love; St. Paul and Mary of Bethany remain faithful lovers until the apostle goes forth on his great mission. It is refreshing to see the saints unbend, go courting, and crack jokes, even if it happened before their conversion. One is glad also that Mary of Magdalene is let alone, particularly as she is looked upon as a fallen woman, of

which there is no evidence in the New Testament. Gomar the Galatian has the appearance of being borrowed from Bernard Shaw. The descriptions of scenery, which are often very well done, give the impression that the author has seen with his own eyes certain parts of Syria. As to the topography of Jerusalem, there is no convincing evidence in favor of Gordon's Calvary, and there is growing evidence for the identification of Zion on the Ophel hill. The Essene settlement, according to Josephus, was at Engeddi, on the western side of the Dead Sea, not among the mountains of Moab. It would have been wise to leave the names in their traditional form. Saul is quite as good as Shaoul; the name of the proto-martyr was Stephanos, not Stephanas, and it is difficult to understand what is meant by Jesus having changed his name to Stephen. Eleazar is called Lazare before his name is altered to Lazarus.

The delineations of character leave much to be desired. A reader would like to feel that these personages *might* have lived, acted, and spoken in some such way as is described, before they emerge in recorded history. As the story draws toward its close everybody is supposed to know all that we may read in the gospels, and many more things of which only the author knows. Saul of Tarsus asks Joseph of Arimathea to draw aside the covering over the body of Jesus so that he can assure himself that the prophet of Nazareth is actually dead. He is in Jerusalem at the time of the resurrection, and the accounts of it are brought to him by his fiancée and his warmest friend. These narratives he treats with the scepticism and incisive questioning of a Strauss or a Renan. Yet all this critical acumen yields to a vision on the road to Damascus! It is needless to say that the New Testament nowhere suggests that before his conversion Paul had come into any such close relations to the circle about Jesus, or ever had seen him "according to the flesh." The story fails to throw any light upon the psychological enigma. As for Salome who kisses so chastely in the groves of Daphne, curses so fiercely when her love is thwarted, and dances so bewitchingly in the nude before Herod and Stephen, her connection with the story as a whole is not very close, not much closer than the camel-bells. The visit to Daphne and the race in Antioch are among the best things in the tale from a literary point of view. N. S.

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## LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY SPEAKS AT THIRD AG GET-TOGETHER

### Poetic Talk by Former Dean Holds Large Crowd Spellbound

Liberty Hyde Bailey, former dean of the College and founder of the Ag Association, held spellbound the large crowd which packed Roberts Assembly Hall, Tuesday evening, November 15, and, by his rich, poetic eloquence, carried them off into the mystical realms of imagination.

The program started with a short talk by Assistant Professor M. V. Atwood, who decried his dramatic abilities with several dog-gone good anecdotes, and then explained the purpose of the Kermis Plays; reviewed those of the past few years, and appealed for manuscripts for the Kermis which is to be given during Farmers' Week this year.

#### Bailey Defines True Patriotism

Liberty Hyde Bailey, the speaker of the evening, was then introduced, and he started with reminiscences of the days when he was here; days when the piano was "tuned for melody, and jazz would knock it all to pieces"; days when even professors slept in Roberts Assembly Hall; and of the days before "Prof" Everett was known as "the diabolical invention behind the curtain."

Altho he claimed he had no subject for his talk, Dr. Bailey outlined in general, the broad realities of true patriotism, and traced three main phases of this virtue; patriotism to the earth on which we live and of which we are a part, respect for law, and love of our fellow men.

#### He Encourages Cosmopolitanism

He spoke of reading and travel as among the great opportunities of life. "Your language," he said, "is a direct expression of the measurement of the companionship of books which you possess. Learn it well. Remember that the cosmopolitanism of reading and travel are within the reach of those in college. Know the people of the world. Like them for what they are and realize that you have always something to learn."

For over an hour he held the large audience spellbound and closed with the final thought, "Open your minds to the broad realities of life and forget not your loyalty to the earth."

Immediately after the address, "Brownie" urged the crowd to get acquainted by self-introduction. Dr. Bailey remained to meet and shake hands with many of those present, and so it was a real Ag Get-Together.

## BASKETBALL SCHEDULE

The Ag basketball schedule for this season is:

Dec. 10—Arts.	Feb. 16—Vet.
Jan. 7—Arch.	Feb. 25—C.E.
Jan. 14—Chem.	Mar. 4—M.E.

### Ag Wins Cross Country Run

With a score of 79, as against 128 for the "Fine Arts" men, their nearest rivals, Ag won the Annual Inter-college Cross Country Run, November 19. Kirby of C.E. won first place. His time was 21 minutes, 23 seconds. The winning Ag Team:

Name	Finished	Time
Wilkins '23	3	21' 55"
Morrison '22	4	22' 31"
Stratton '22	9	22' 44"
Mack '22	14	
Kreiser '24	15	
Foster	16	
Slockbower '23	18	

#### Scores by colleges:

Ag	79
Arts	128
M.E.	131
Chem.	168
C.E.	274

Vet entered two men and Law entered one. Twenty-six Ag men finished.

## AG TIES FOR SOCCER TITLE

With three victories, one tie, and one defeat on its record, the Ag Soccer Team tied Chem for the Inter-college Soccer Championship. The final game will be played off before this edition is out. Ag is favored to win.

The Ag Team has played well throughout the season. On October 10 they defeated Arts 3-0. On October 24, in a hard struggle, they scored one tally against M.E.—but one tally was enough. The C.E. game was easier, altho the game finished in semi-darkness.

### Chem and Vet Hard Rivals

On November 15, the hardest game of the season was played against Chem. The final score was 0-0. Doig '23, broke his arm in this contest and several other fellows received minor injuries.

The following day the team lost to Vet, their old-time rivals, by a 1-0 score. This game was hard fought. The field was muddy and the breaks of the game were pretty evenly distributed.

### Pope and Mack Play Well

"Jack" Pope and "Johnny" Mack have been playing a good game on the Ag team. "Jack," at fullback, booted the ball for some long shots, while Mack, on the forward line, has done some good dribbling. Groenewalt and Haupfauer also did good work on the forward line and Wickam, at fullback, showed up well.

The team has been fortunate this season in getting a lot of fellows out for the game, and in getting good support from the Ag neighbors.

### Basketball Prospects Good

The Ag basketball team started practice several weeks ago. The prospects are good for this season as several of last year's championship team are back.

## MRS. COMSTOCK RETIRES AS PROFESSOR EMERITUS

### Pioneer Nature Study Teacher Did Much for Cornellians

Mrs. Anna Botsford Comstock, at the close of her work with the Summer School, retired from active teaching at Cornell and joins her husband, John Henry Comstock, as a part of that group of emeritus professors who meant so much to the life and history of Cornell when it was making a name as a pioneer in the educational field. Mrs. Comstock's great contribution to American education has been the development of nature study as an introduction to many of the natural sciences and to the industries that have been developed from them. Her educational philosophy has been based on the idea that knowledge begins in wonder, and that an alert interest in nature is likely to lead to scientific searches and reasonings. When Cornell's reputation was in the making, she did much to help make it.

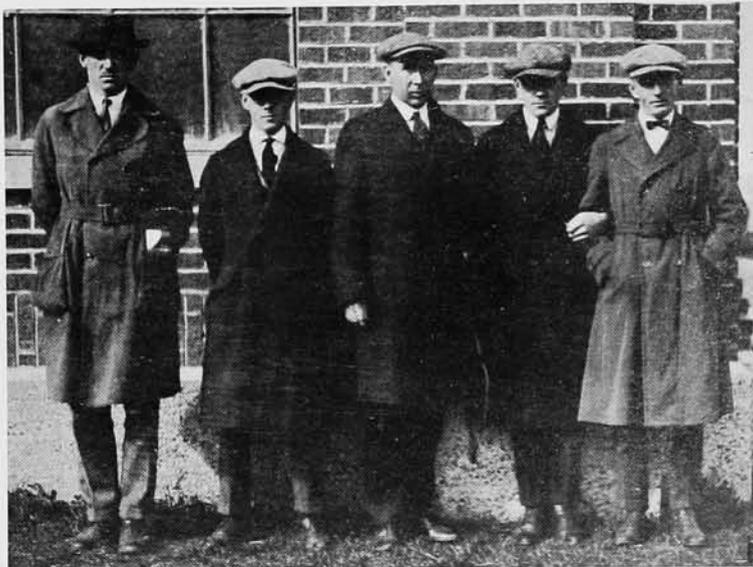
#### Her Work Was Widely Known

Her influence on undergraduate life has always been marked, and it has often been said that to have gone to Cornell and not to have known Mrs. Comstock was to have missed one of the greatest advantages that the university had to offer. She and her husband have together developed some of the best science manuals that are known in American textbooks, and they have published them in their own publishing house largely because other publishers could not see enough financial return in volumes so painstakingly edited and fully illustrated as the Comstock standards demanded. Mrs. Comstock, thru her great skill as a wood engraver, not only illustrated her own and her husband's books, but became a member of the American Society of Wood Engravers, winning medals in this country and in France.

She and her husband are still working hard and still exerting their wholesome and quiet influence on all with whom they come into contact, as well as thru their books, and thru *The Nature Study Review*, which Mrs. Comstock edits and publishes.

### ERNESTINE HAS BIRTHDAY

Glista Ernestine, "Hy" Wing's cow of cows and "producer of producers," celebrated her thirteenth birthday, November 12, by spending a quiet day at her home out in the University Barns. She has acquired many wrinkles lately, and is becoming rather melancholy in her old age, but is still producing the lacteal fluid in the generous amounts of about thirty pounds a day. Her last world's record was made last May, when she made her seventh seven-day record of over 30 pounds of butter.



**Cornell Stock-Judging Team**

The Cornell Stock-Judging Team, which placed eighth in a field of sixteen entries for the judging contest at the National Dairy Show held in St. Paul, Minnesota, October 10. Left to right they are, Clark, Barney, "Doc" Allen, who coached the team, Skinner, and Morris. The team visited several farms on the way out to St. Paul and had some amusing experiences with "wild wimmin" on the return trip.

#### COLLEGE IS REPRESENTED AT TWO CONVENTIONS IN SOUTH

##### Several Neighbors Journey to New Orleans for Conferences

The Ag College sent several delegates to attend the two conventions in New Orleans, November 7-12. The first one was the Annual Convention of the Association of Land Grant Colleges, held November 7-10. Dean A. R. Mann, chairman of the executive committee of the association, presided at these meetings. The other representatives from the College were: Professor Martha Van Rensselaer '09, to the section on home economics; Vice-Director Maurice C. Burritt '08, to the section on extension; and Vice-Director William H. Chandler, to the section on experiment stations.

The second conference was the Annual Country Life Conference. All the delegates to the first convention attended the second. Dean Mann was toastmaster at the banquet and Professor D. J. Crosby read a paper which was prepared by Professor Dwight Sanderson, who is now studying at the University of Chicago.

Miss Titus, secretary to Dean Mann, ran the College just as she pleased during his absence—"and it was run better than ever before!" exclaimed the Dean when he returned.

#### AG ASSOCIATION PLANS FOR BIG ASSEMBLIES THIS YEAR

The entertainment committee of the Ag Association has announced the schedule for the rest of the Ag Assemblies this year. As far as possible the meetings will be held on the third Tuesday of each month. The next assembly, which will be held on

December 13, will be in the nature of a "song fest," and will be led by Mr. Cass W. Whitney of the Rural Social Organization Department. The other programs for the year are:

Musical Night, Tuesday, January 17, in Bailey Hall if possible.

Ladies' Night, Tuesday, February 21, entertainment by the girls in Home Economics.

Address by President Farrand, Tuesday, March 21.

Stunt Program, Tuesday, April 18, entertained by the Masque, Glee Club, Hebs-Sa, Helios, Savage Club, and others, maybe.

Barbecue, Tuesday, May 16, assisted by the departmental clubs.

#### INDIAN CHIEF REGISTERS FOR SHORT HORN COURSE

George Van Every, from the Inner Circle Council of the Onondaga Indians on the Onondaga Reservation near Syracuse, who registered for the Winter Course here at the College, is the first Indian Chief to enter any university, according to Dr. Erl Bates, Adviser in Indian Extension. It is said that Van Every has been on the war path on the reservation several times. When he heard about the Morelli incident of last year, he said, "If they don't wear their frosh caps, scalp 'em!"

##### Twenty-Six Indians Here

In all there are twelve Indian girls and fourteen boys taking the Winter Course. The girls were here for the special four-weeks course in Domecon before the Winter Course began. These Indians represent several tribes which have reservations in different parts of the state. Among them are Cayugas, Senecas, Oneidas, Onondagas, and Mohawks.

#### CONSTRUCTION ON NEW INSECTARY STARTS SOON

##### Structure to Replace Famous Old Building Now Dismantled

Altho the bids for the contracts for the new insectary, which were read November 10, were all considered too high, it was decided to accept an offer of \$10,500 from the Ley Building Co., which is putting up the new Chem Lab, for the construction of the building, and to care for expenses of fitting, and connecting with the University heating plant at a later date. The appropriation for the entire cost was \$14,000. This new insectary will be built near the site of the old carpenter shop and ice house, across the road northeast of Caldwell Hall.

##### Old Insectary Was Widely Known

The old insectary, near the circle back of Bailey Hall, was dismantled early in the Fall during the excavations for the new Chemistry Building. It was the first building ever erected for experimental entomology and it consisted of a small, two-story house with a green-house attached. The green-house was used for rearing living insects. Professor J. H. Comstock, of the Entomology Department, built the laboratory over thirty years ago and coined the word "insectary" for it. Many experiments of great interest and value to the world have been carried on there; experiments which placed Cornell in the front rank of universities doing entomological work.

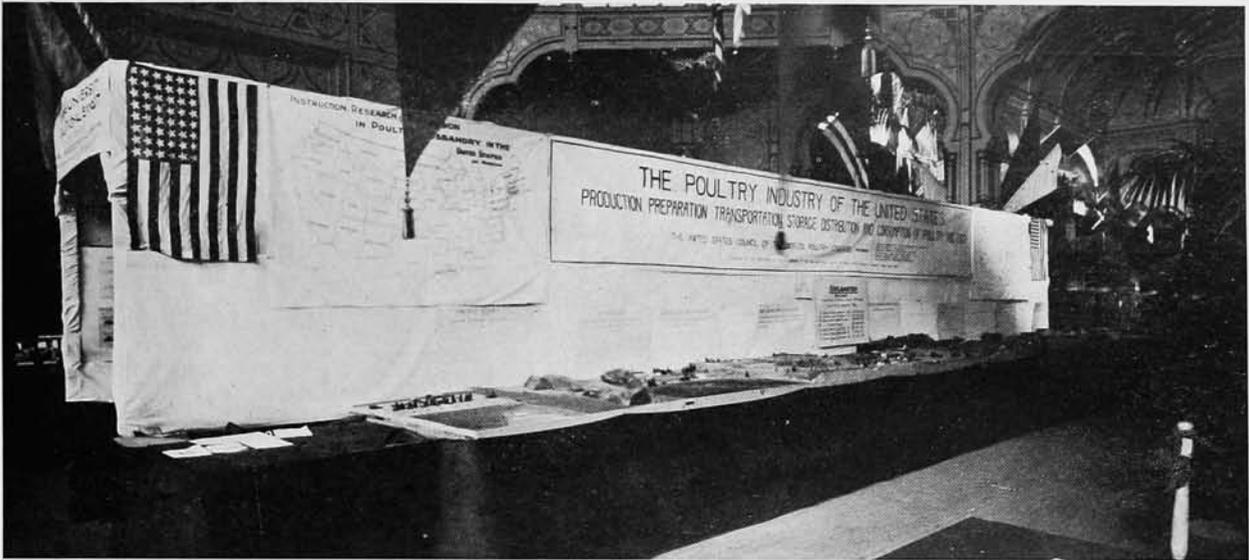
##### It Is Now a Wreck

The old building now stands in a deserted condition. The windows have been knocked out. The doors swing in the wind. Nature-study bulletins and pamphlets have blown around the adjacent territory for several months. The dirt around the foundation has been removed from time to time until it would now be a difficult job to climb up into the cellar. It is regretted that this building, which has contributed so much to Cornell traditions, should have to suffer such ignominious treatment.

#### "BOBBY" REGISTERS FOR SPECIAL DOMECON WORK

"Bobby" Domecon entered the College October 18, registering late, due to the fact that he was not born till the early part of October. He is the successor to "Dicky," who busted out last June, and altho he weighed only six pounds when he registered, has been gaining rapidly and weighs a little over eight pounds now.

"Bobby" was caught in the final period of rushing, pledged to Domecon Lodge, and is now living at their house. The senior girls who have charge of "Bobby" have tubbed him several times for making unnecessary noise while house rules were on, and they report that the little fellow delights to tease his mothers by hiding behind newspapers, books, flower pots, table legs, victrola records, and similar objects.



### THE CORNELL EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD POULTRY CONGRESS

WHEN Professor "Jimmy" Rice returned from his trip to Europe and the World Poultry Congress, we could not find, in his collection of pictures, a single one of himself. Such utter carelessness and modesty passes all belief. We did find, however, a picture of the exhibit which he took over from Cornell. This exhibit contained educational features on protection, artificial lighting, and selection. The exhibit shown in this picture is made up of seven representative sections of the United

States from coast to coast, showing the production, preparation, transportation, storage, distribution, and consumption of poultry and eggs.

The work of planning and arranging the exhibit was done by Henry Hamaan, an Assistant in the Poultry Department, and the effects obtained in placing the shrubs and trees were due to the efforts of Miss G. E. Fleming, a student in Landscape Art. The entire exhibit was carved out of South American balsa wood.

### HEIGHT OF DAIRY TOWER CAUSED MUCH TALK HERE

#### New Building Started Out to Be a Skyscraper

The 130 ft. tower which was built for distributing the concrete to various parts of the new Dairy Building, now under construction, caused some comment in these parts last month. When the chutes were connected, however, it could be seen that the Dairy Building was not going to be a Woolworth skyscraper, but that the tower was merely an elevator scaffold for carrying up the concrete to a point from which it could be sent by chutes to various parts of the construction.

The gang of about 70 men who are now working out there will probably be able to work right thru the Winter. The construction company states that the only cause for stopping work would be interference by the State, "and the State has enough specifications to cover a 10-acre field." The steel parts are now being put in and the brick and stone work is progressing rapidly. Due to the numerous excavations and the constant work of the small flotilla of trucks which have been hauling material around the place, one needs hip boots or an airplane to get by without getting in the mud.

### FLORISTS REVIVE "LAZY CLUB" IN NEW ORGANIZATION

Several students and members of the faculty in Floriculture have revived Liberty Hyde Bailey's old "Lazy Club" in a new society which was organized November 7. This new

club, whose membership is open to all interested in Floriculture, hopes that it may make it easier for those interested in the work to meet and hear some of the well-known floriculturists who occasionally visit the college.

An election of officers was held at this first meeting. C. G. Bowers, a special student in floriculture, was elected president, and Miss Carol Grimmiger '25, secretary.

A name for the new club was not decided upon because an original and appropriate one did not seem to be forthcoming.

### B. A. Takes Journalistic Tour

Professor Bristow Adams, who has judged state-wide newspaper contests of New York, Kansas, and Minnesota, judged the newspapers of Florida in a similar contest held at the State Fair at Jacksonville during the week of November 13. While in Florida he also visited the University of Florida at Gainesville, at the invitation of the University, to address the journalism classes.

On his way to Florida he stopped at Washington, D. C., to revise, for 1922, the Agricultural Almanac which he compiled for the Federal Department last year. This almanac had an edition of 250,000 copies and the edition was exhausted within a few weeks after publication.

On his way back he stopped at the University of North Carolina at Raleigh, N. C., and spoke on several phases of newspaper work. He then returned to Washington to complete the revision of the almanac, which he hoped would be enough of a job to keep him busy till Thanksgiving, that he might return home via Philadelphia—and the Penn Game!

### DUNN, W. C. T. U. MAGNATE NEARLY RUINS CONFERENCE

Perce Dunn, our far-famed smoke investigator, nearly busted up the W. C. T. U. conference at Rochester last month when he failed to score in the first innings of the opening session. Perce is president of the Young People's Division of the W. C. T. U. and was scheduled to speak on Young People's night, but he carelessly entrusted himself to the caprices of the Ithaca Traction Company, thereby missing his train to Rochester.

"This was most unfortunate," he confided to our reporter, "as the feature of the evening was a pageant in which thirty pretty young women took part. Next time I'll walk."

### SHORT HORN REGISTRATION GOES UP A BIT THIS YEAR

The registration for the Winter Short Courses this year is 324, and (on November 21), was still increasing. Last year, with the Home Economics Course which is not given this year, the registration was 326. The entries for the different courses are:

Agriculture	169
Dairy Industry	50
Poultry	40
Fruit Growing	32
Flower Growing	27
Vegetable Gardening	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>324</b>

### A New One

A daughter, Phyllis Virginia, was born to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Stevenson on October 25.

# 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.

CHILSON LEONARD, Editor

Vol. III December, 1921 No. 3

## On Scholarship

One way to get better scholarship is to get more people into our outside activities, our clubs, teams, publications, and committees. Too often does a publication become a "one man job"—and that man becomes a bustee. Too often is the athlete called upon for committee work that could be done by others, yet he realizes that it must be done, and he does it, while hundreds of just as capable students do nothing. The man who wastes his time, who "appreciates" the football game, the magazine, or the entertainment without contributing his part to the work of the University—he is the man who lowers our standard of scholarship. More people helping a little will accomplish better results. It would be fairer to all.

## A Pause

We have just been piloting some High School Editors around the College. Our tour included visits to Morse Hall, to the Architects' quarters in Franklin Hall, to the foundations of the new Chem Lab, to the COUNTRYMAN Office (just cleaned up by our zealous board), and to the Dairy and Forestry Buildings.

The old principle holds true. One of the best ways to learn and appreciate things is to show them to others. The interest and respect which these visitors showed, as we explained our everyday work, was refreshing. Their frank and keen appreciation was inspiring.

We, who work daily among these things, are too close to them. They are too much with us. It is good to pause now and then and appreciate, even more, the thought and labor behind our institution, and to feel more respectful in the realization that men have worked and planned for years perfecting this institution of which we are a vital but only transient part.

Here is our campus, with probably the most beautiful setting of any university campus in the world. Here are innumerable opportunities for experience and education in the great-

est fields of human endeavor. Here are the opportunities for research work, for a life-time of service seeking the ultimate truth. Here is Bailey Hall, devoted to the appreciation of the better things of life; Barnes Hall, fulfilling a friendly and Christian object in its quiet, certain way. Here is a moving line of students in whom changes are wrought day by day and who hold in themselves unfathomed powers.

So, well might we pause and realize more deeply the hopes and opportunities of our few years Cornellian and determine, in the words of our new president, "to do our part in helping this great University achieve its wonderful purpose."

## Barnes Hall

During the past year the C. U. C. A. has attempted new and greater projects and we can say, without hesitation, that it has succeeded admirably. With patient effort it has made Barnes Hall the student center which it hoped it would. We have dropped into the coffee house many times and have usually found it alive with students and faculty. The air has been full of conversation and tobacco smoke. The coffee has been good and we have invariably felt at ease, as if we were being entertained by an old friend who understood us.

Barnes Hall is now being used for the many student affairs for which it was remodeled. It was "just the place" for a student reception for Dr. Farrand, for the meetings and luncheon of the High School Editors' Conference, for committee meetings, club luncheons, and, we hear, even for a training table.

Their efforts have given us something of the familiar, social life which makes college even more enjoyable, and this is but one phase of their great work in the University.

## A Matter of Getting Together

Many of the clubs in the Ag College do things. These things are news, and printing them will add to the neighborliness of our community and to the publicity and standing of the club. As our reportorial force is too small to cover all of these affairs we suggest that each club appoint a "publicity expert" who will drop into the office once in a while and tell us the big news. Thank you.

## Weather After-Cast

On the whole, October weather was a little better than the average. It was slightly warmer than normal and with less rainfall than usual. There were nine clear days, five partly cloudy and seventeen cloudy. At least .01 of an inch of rain fell on 12 days in the month. The first killing frost of the year came on the 26th, which was 16 days after the average date. The highest temperature for the month was 74 degrees; the lowest 25 degrees. There was a trace of snow but winter did not come in October. It was officially welcomed November 12, when the children got out their galoshes and the old folks their sleds.

## THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

### The Daily Classic

And like an army, beaten and betrayed,  
Must come and wait before the victor's tent,  
In long, slow files of mottled, sullen black,  
And curb their strong desires with smoldering hate  
To gain admission to a lordly grace,  
So stands our daily line at domecon.

In a reading assignment for Rural Education 2 we found the following paragraph. It is from Thorndike's "Educational Psychology" in the chapter on the nature and amount of individual differences in a single trait. Even in the text it sounds just as educational as it does when isolated:

"Continuity of variations means two things,—the absence of regularly recurring gaps, such as those between two petals, three petals, four petals, and the like, and the absence of irregularly recurring gaps, such as those between rats and squirrels and the like."

Some lost tag ends of civilization  
With clever thoughts are wrecked,  
And scrappy bits of education  
Stalk in our midst unchecked.

### Our Own Ag Courses

Rural Education 2—Efficiency in its most envied and irritating form. The professor makes raw statistics out of you. Delightful! One lab for mental entertainment with unique little puzzles and clever intelligence tests,—you know, "How many legs has a Hottentot?" Everything in the course is worked out on a graph. The curve is usually normal, but, you know, it is the little variations here and there which make life so happy or desolate.

An Hus 10—The unusual in animal cracker-jack courses. It has a three-week barn practice feature for every student. During this time you milk the University cows every morning and evening. Very handy for the man who studies late as it obviates the necessity of going to bed nights. Now and then the cows become democratic and saunter into the boys' dressing room and office. A course full of surprises.

Biology 7—The monkey and the man. Impressive in its clerical atmosphere. Learn about facial expression and the importance of stray teeth found on the earth's surface. Delightful chalk talks and free-hand caricature. Science with quotations from Shakespeare.

One Short Course student, when asked for his reference, said that he didn't have any,—the only person he knew here was a man he had met out in Colorado, Livingston Farrand. The secretary's office sent down to Doctor Farrand and got the reference.

# AGRICULTURAL BOOKS

## *On all Standard Subjects*

Covering every phase of farm life, problems, etc. are carried on our shelves. Send to us for a list covering the subjects in which you are particularly interested. Our Mail Order Dept. will give your inquiry every care.

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KEITH VAUDEVILLE  
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in  
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"THE SKY PILOT"  
with David Butler

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Return  
CHARLES CHAPLIN  
"The Kid"



Notice to  
Winter Course Students

Appointments for  
Sittings for the  
Group photograph  
May be made  
Now.

306 E. State St.

Dial 2524

## DEAN MANN DESCRIBES OUR BUILDING PROGRAM

### Explains Architect's Drawing of New Ag Campus at Second Assembly

Dean Mann, speaking for the faculty committee of the Ag Association at the second Ag Assembly in Roberts Hall, October 18, took up items of general interest in the development of the college and explained the new building program.

N. P. Brown '22, called the meeting at 8:30, half an hour late, due to delayed arrivals on account of the sharp shower at 8 o'clock. A big picture of the plans for the future development of the college was hanging up over the stage, and a smaller one, of the new Dairy Building, was close by. Most of the people in the crowd wondered what these pictures were.

#### Meeting Gets Slow Start

"Brownie" read a few business-like excerpts from the constitution of the Ag Association and announced the appointments of sundry committees. Professor King came in late, but "Perry" Perregaux '23, our busy treasurer, was even later. His extemporaneous report included the expenditure of \$265.13 for posters, but this went by apparently unheeded and a moan for the ayes made it stand approved.

"Doc" Bullard '22, athletic director for the Ag College, expressed his hopes and appeals for Ag athletics and several times very nearly lost the firm hold which he had on the lapels of his coat. Somebody fell asleep in the back of the hall. Then "Brownie" introduced Dean Mann.

#### Dean Mann Wakes 'Em Up

He traced the doings of the Ag Association back to the old days when they all pitched in and sang songs, called profs and studes by their first names and acted up like reg-lar folks. Relentlessly he carried us thru traditions in Ag athletics, thru the stories of the purpose of the Association up to the present day activities of the college, and even into the future. The building program, explained fully in the November CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, was completely and enthusiastically put before us—even to the two new little wings on the Poultry Building.

We then adjourned for the "team work in the Domecon Ball-room." Old grads, listen! The hall was not crowded!—and so the evening ended gaily. Someone lost a safety pin, then someone a belt, and maybe 'twas fortunate the dance ended early.

## DAIRY NOTES

The Central New York branch of the American Bacteriological Society was formed in Geneva on Nov. 5. Cornell was represented at this meeting by Dean Moore of the Veterinary College, Prof. Stocking, Prof. Brew, Prof. J. K. Wilson, Asst. Prof. McInerney, Mr. Pittman, Mr. Hollis, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Moore. Dr. Moore spoke on "Reminiscences," and Prof.

Wilson discussed "The Influence of Bacteria on the Growth of Plants."

Prof. W. W. Fisk went to Buffalo, Oct. 31, and stayed till Nov. 5, attending an ice cream manufacturers' conference. He reports that everyone had a good time, and every night they all went to bed full—of ice cream. Then, to show that he was not partial to ice cream, he went to the three-days meeting of the New York State Dairymen's Association at Ontario, Nov. 16-19, and discussed problems of cheese manufacturing and handling. He came back in good health.

Prof. Stocking and Asst. Prof. McInerney were in New York City, Nov. 14-16, at the tenth annual Convention of the International Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors. Prof. Stocking addressed the convention on "The Relation of the Agricultural College to Dairy and Milk Inspection," and Asst. Prof. McInerney gave two papers: one on "A Study of the Bacteria of Dairy Utensils," and one a report of the Committee on Dairy Methods.

## COMPETS AND BOARD MEMBERS CLEAN COUNTRYMAN OFFICE

Galaxy of Obsolete Calendars and  
Posters Removed  
From Walls

## WOMEN WASH WINDOWS

Floor Is Oiled and Waste Paper  
Baskets Are Unearthed—  
Six Are Found

## PROCESS MAKES OFFICE GROAN

Now So Clean Flies Have to Watch  
Out or They Will Slip  
and Fall

Several Compets and board members cleaned up the COUNTRYMAN office on Friday afternoon, November 11. This will, no doubt, be celebrated as a national holiday for some years to come.

## HOSMER A COOK'S TOURIST

Professor Hosmer, of Forestry, who is now touring Europe, threatens, from France, to become a Cook's Tourist and get a bird's eye view of Rome and all the rest of Italy in three days. He has been studying forestry methods in France and Switzerland recently, and hopes to be able to get into Germany for a short visit.

## PHI KAPPA PHI

Ten seniors in Agriculture were recently elected to Phi Kappa Phi, the national honorary society which includes all departments of American universities and colleges. They are:

George L. Carlton, Roger B. Corbett, Sterling H. Emerson, Walter A. J. Ewald, Ray L. Hahn, Katherine W. Harris, Martha T. Parrott, William O. Skinner, Nathaniel A. Talmage, Lydia P. White.

## AG ECONOMISTS TO DISCUSS AGRICULTURE OPPORTUNITIES

### Series of Special Meetings to Start December 15

On December 15, the Ag Economics Club will start a series of discussions on the opportunities in agriculture in different sections of the United States. Representatives from various sections of the country will be present to aid in these discussions.

The first meeting of the Ag Economics Club was held October 12, in the Farm Management Building. Professor "Jimmy" Boyle, faculty adviser for the club, spoke briefly of the purpose of the club and the opportunity which it gave for following up subjects only slightly touched upon in the class room. At this meeting the following officers were elected: President, G. A. West '23; vice-president, W. H. Stacy, grad.; secretary and treasurer, E. W. Pierce '23.

#### Club Meets Frequently

These meetings of the Ag Economics Club are held on the first and third Thursdays in every month in the Farm Management Building from 7:30 to 9:00 P. M. Anyone interested in the agricultural problems of the day is invited to attend. Most of the lectures are given by well-known leaders in the field of the subject chosen for discussion.

## "JIMMY" EGGS 'EM ON

Professor "Jimmy" Rice has the wanderlust alright. He had hardly hung up his hat and coat after getting back from Europe when he decided to go down to Washington and tell the Senate Finance Committee a few things. He impressed upon them the fact that there ought to be a higher tariff on eggs and egg products. His suggestions were incorporated in a bill which is now before Congress.

## THE PROFESSOR IN CANADA

Nothing like keeping the professors busy! A meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science is to be held in Toronto (!), December 27-31, stealing a little time out of the professors' Christmas vacation. Practically every department of the college will be represented. In Toronto—Ah!

## ERRATA ET APOLOGIA

Neighbor H. A. Hopper, Professor in Animal Husbandry, writes us a little note to the effect that our October issue placed him out in Arizona making observations on pastoral conditions under insufficient rainfall. Well, all that happened last year. (Gee, we wonder which compot handed that item in!) We apologize to Mr. Hopper and, in this issue, promptly return him to Ithaca,—and pastoral conditions under sufficient rainfall.

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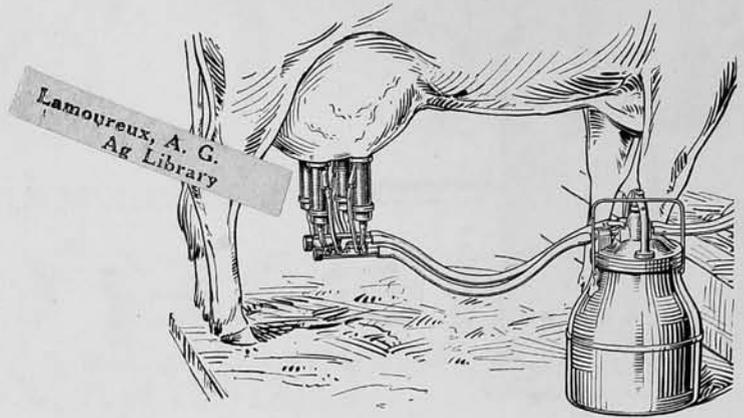
The protein in Diamond Corn Gluten Meal costs proportionately less than any other feed and, when properly mixed, makes a very low priced, highly productive ration. It is guaranteed 40% protein and invariably runs higher.

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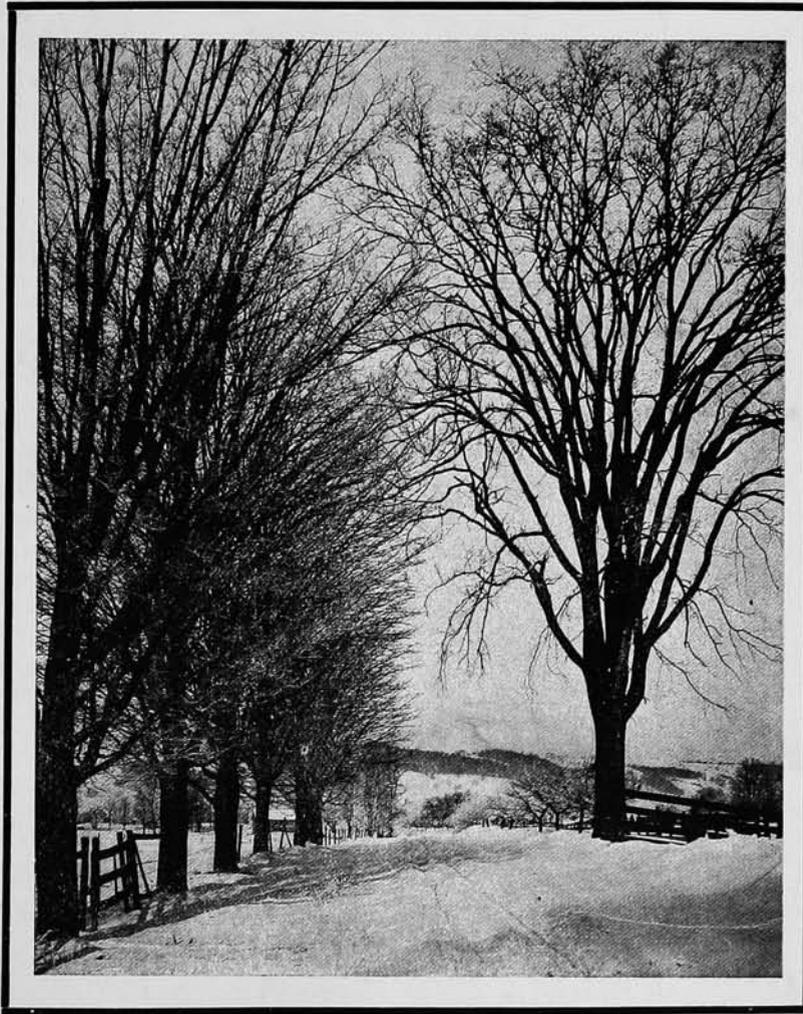
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Sooner or later you will use a  
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# The Cornell Countryman



JANUARY

Volume XIX

1922

Number 4

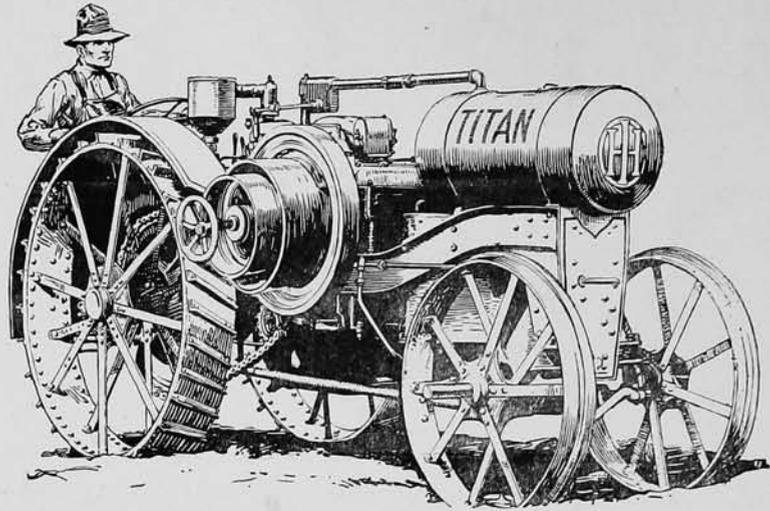
These International Machines, Requiring Power at Drawbar or Belt, are Built to Work Right with Tractors:

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Grain Drills  
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Corn Pickers  
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*They knew* that these factors would guarantee their investments for years of usefulness. Year after year the wisdom of Titan-International Tractor ownership grows more apparent.

Let the judgment of these 100,000 farmers help you. For belt work now and for drawbar work in the spring, follow their advice. Use International equipment. Remember that both Titan 10-20 and International 8-16 now sell for \$900—lowest prices ever quoted on these tractors with their present equipment.

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who get new inspirations  
and who renew old friendships

**at Farmers' Week.**

The College welcomes you back;  
but it ventures to hope  
that you will act  
as a Committee of One  
to invite

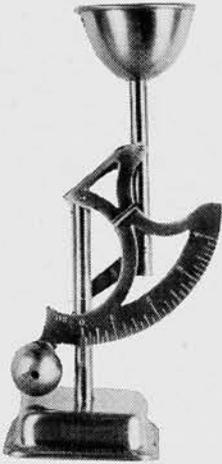
**a brand-new visitor**

who will profit by  
the program of events  
for all the family

**Farmers' Week at Cornell**

**February 13 - 18, 1922**

**New York State College of Agriculture  
Ithaca, New York**



## A Satisfactory Egg Scale

Before the war we imported an egg scale which answered the purpose, altho not very good. An egg scale can not have a spring because of the small article to be weighed.

The illustration shows the new one which sells at one dollar and fifty cents, postage paid.

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## Troy Calendars

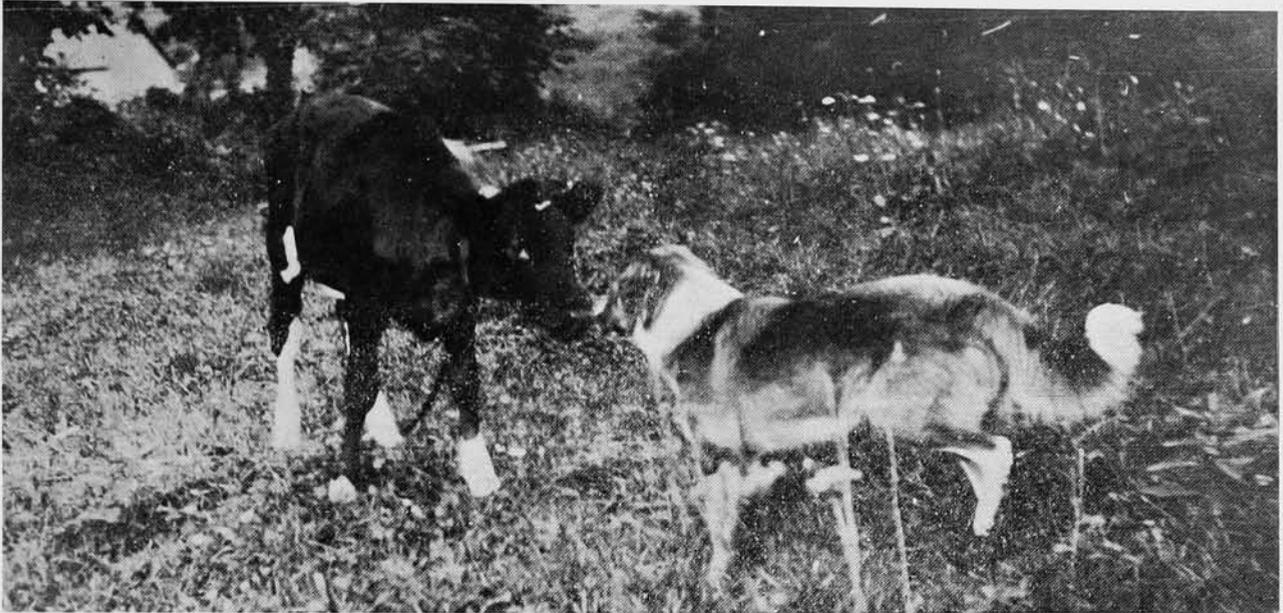
This is always a leader at Christmas time. A Troy Calendar is always the latest edition in the way of viewbooks. The price this year is as usual, one dollar and fifty-five cents, postage paid.

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Cornell Co-op. Society

Morrill Hall

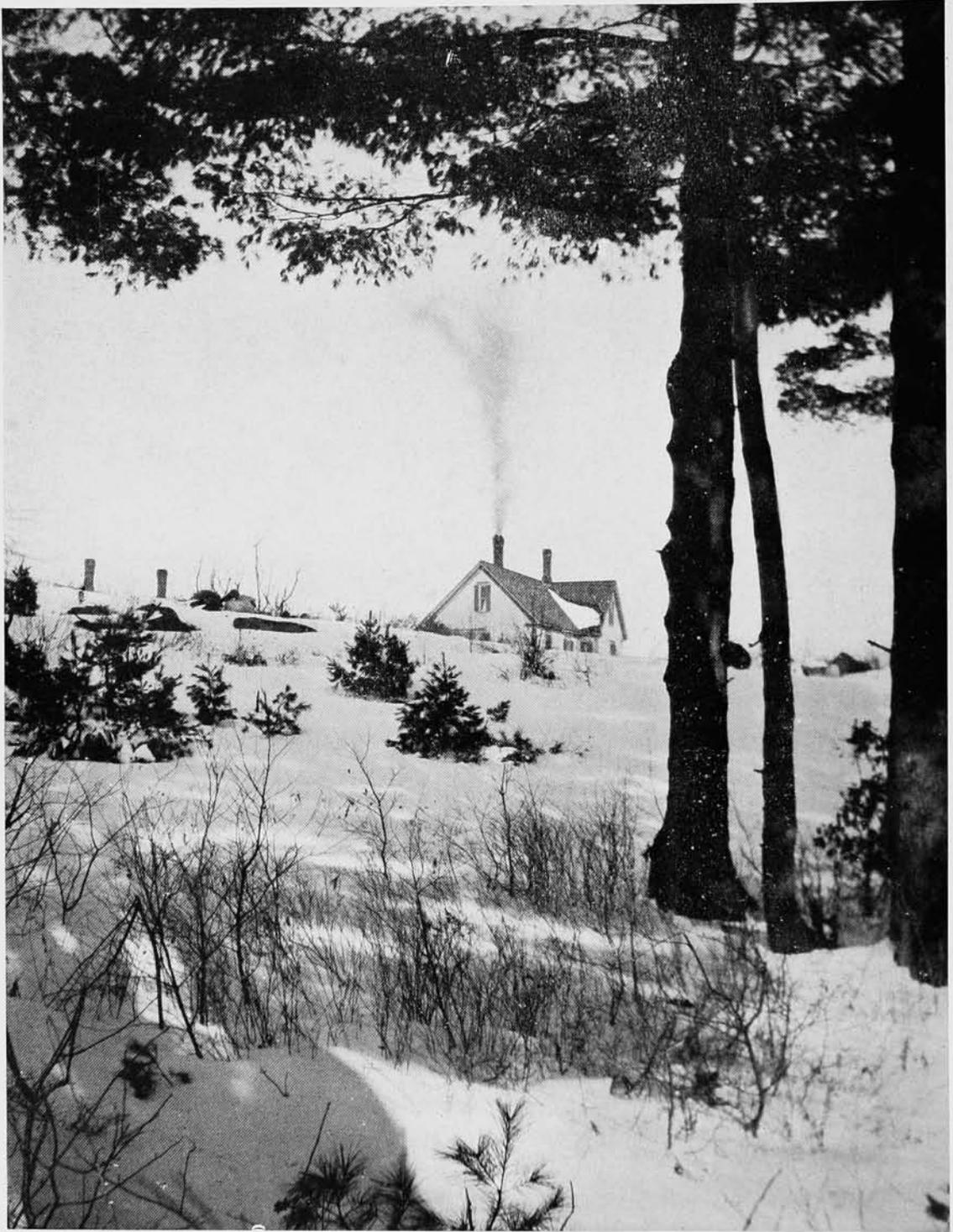
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By Lawrence H. MacDaniels, assistant professor of pomology at Cornell University. Professor MacDaniels graduated from Oberlin in 1912, where he played on the varsity football team. He then came to Cornell and took up graduate work, receiving his Doctor's degree in 1915. In 1918 he went to Armenia in the Near-East Relief Service. He remained there for over a year and a half and returned to Cornell in the fall of 1920. Professor MacDaniels spent the last summer in Mexico, visiting relatives and collecting speci- mens for his course upon the economic fruits of the world. It was on this trip that he made the observations upon which this article is based.		Editorials .....	108
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Courtesy of The House Beautiful

# The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XIX

JANUARY, 1922

Number 4



**READY TO TRANSPLANT**  
Young plants are allowed to dry for a month before they are set out

## The Agave: Food, Drink, Fuel, and Shelter for Mexicans

By L. H. MacDaniels



**THE MATURE PLANTS**  
The dry stumps and leaves are useful sources of fuel and stock feed

MAN PRIDES himself as being the earth's most intelligent animal, differentiated from the lower creatures by his power to reason. It seems strange, therefore, that it should be an almost universal practice among men to deaden this faculty by the use of intoxicants or narcotics—a thing which no dumb brute will voluntarily do. Wherever one may go, he finds the people making home brew of one sort or another, the manufacture of which is as old as the civilization itself. In the East Indies we find the Malay gathering toddy from the young inflorescences of the cocoa palm and from it, mixed with other ingredients, brewing arrak for his own delectation and ruin. In Russia, otherwise harmless food products are concocted into vodka which makes wild men out of sober peasants. In Siberia and elsewhere in the Arctic lands the natives are able to reach the desired comatose condition only by eating semi-poisonous fungi, because good material for alcoholic fermentation is wanting.

In Mexico the natives have been able to satisfy their mania for intoxicants with a drink called pulque, made from the juice of the agave or what is frequently known in the north as the century plant. This beverage is of such universal use that it

has with reason been called the national drink of Mexico. It appears with every meal of rich and poor alike. The native Indians especially consider it an essential and subsist almost entirely on a diet of corn, beans, and pulque. The corn is made into pancakes called tortillas, which serve as individual plates and spoons. Using one of these cakes as a scoop, the beans are corralled and conveyed to the mouth, then the whole is washed down with the pulque. Of such importance is it for the Indian laborer that in order to hold these men in their employ, the large ranches are forced to furnish them with a daily allowance of pulque along with the corn ration.

The drink itself is unlike anything else in the line of beverages, and, at first, is usually distasteful to foreigners. In appearance it resembles milky water, with froth upon it, and in taste suggests slightly sweetened whey, containing yeast. A taste for it is apparently easily acquired, as many "gringos" learn to like it very well after being in the country but a short time. The alcohol content of good pulque ranges from four to six per cent or more, depending on the length of time of fermentation. Besides alcohol there is a considerable percentage of sugars and some mucil-

aginous substances, so that the drink is not without food value. Possibly, the dietitians would say that the quantity of yeast present is of value for its vitamins.

The agave, or, as it is known in Mexico, the maguey, is one of the most picturesque features of the Mexican landscape as well as one of the most important agricultural crops. Locally it is grown in every native garden and along every field border on the haciendas. Commercially it is planted over thousands of acres with the rows extending as far as the eye can see. Individual plants in favored locations may sometimes reach a height of ten or twelve feet with an equal spread. The thrifty blue-green leaves are stiff and fleshy with hard spines along the edges and terminate in a very sharp thorn which is a menace to all who come near.

The culture of the agave varies according to soil and situation. On the more fertile bottom lands the plants are set out in rows and clean cultivation practiced with inter-crops of corn. On the poorer soils and on the hills, the plants are usually not cultivated at all, or only to a very limited extent. The name century plant as applied in the northern United States refers to the current supposition that the blossoms appear only once in a

hundred years. This idea is, of course, erroneous, as the agave in a favorable climate will bloom in from six to fifteen years, depending upon the treatment it receives. The inflorescence is a striking structure consisting of a giant stalk perhaps 20 feet tall with side stems branching off

steady flow of sap from the freshly cut surface, and the opening is then covered to keep out thirsty dogs. When the gourd is filled, it is emptied into a goatskin carried on the back of the collector or into a skin or small keg carried upon a burro. On the more extensive plantations more mod-

plantations, these young plants are set out in nursery rows for a year or two and then planted in their permanent positions. After digging the young plants from the nursery they are trimmed and allowed to dry in the sun for a month or more before setting in the field. By replacing the



#### FIELD WORK ON A MEXICAN MAGUEY PLANTATION

The maguey, or agave, is one of the most picturesque features of the landscape. On the more fertile bottom lands the plants are set in rows and clean cultivation practiced, with inter-crops of corn

after the manner of a coniferous tree. The flowers themselves turn up from the ends of the branches, giving the whole thing the appearance of a huge candelabrum.

In Mexico, however, a blossoming agave is a rare sight because in the production of pulque, the heart of the plant is cut out just as the flower bud is forming. On an agave plantation there are one or more experts whose business it is to watch the plants and cut out their centers at just the right stage of maturity. After the central bud is cut out a month or so elapses during which the plant probably stores up additional carbohydrates. At that time a bowl-shaped basin is scooped out of the center of the plant with a scraper especially adapted to the purpose. In this cavity the juice accumulates in considerable quantities and is collected twice a day by a man who comes around with a large gourd having a small opening in the long tapering end. This opening is plugged with the finger and lowered into the liquid. The worker then sucks at an opening in the upper end of the gourd, drawing the sap into the receptacle. Before leaving the plant a very thin slice is shaved with a special tool from the inside of the cavity, insuring a

ern methods of conveyance are used, some even having narrow-gage tracks leading into the fields.

Soon after collection the sap is taken to the pulque house where it is mixed in cowhide tubs with a quantity of so-called "mother of pulque." This latter substance is nothing more or less than a portion of the previous collections which has reached an advanced stage of fermentation. Its admixture with the fresh juice starts vigorous fermentation at once so that the mixture is ready for use in a few hours and is considered "spoiled" after the first day.

The period of sap collection for any one plant extends over a period of three or four months, during which time the erect leaves lose their turgor and the plant withers. At length a point is reached where it is no longer profitable to collect the sap. The leaves are then cut from the central core and either dried for fuel or used as stock food. The woody stump which remains is dug out and used for fuel.

The agave is propagated from suckers or offsets which sprout from the base of the parent plants. Sometimes one of these is left in place when the old stump is cut out, but more often, on the better regulated

plants dug out each year, a continuous succession of maturing plants is assured.

The maguey is to the Indians of the highlands of Mexico what the coconut is to the tropical islander—furnishing food, drink, clothing, shelter, and fuel. The fiber from the fleshy leaves makes excellent rope and cordage, and when properly prepared, can be spun like flax. The dried leaves, stumps, and roots furnish one of the most important sources of fuel. The broad leaves are frequently used to make roofs over the crude huts in which many of the Indians live. During the winter dry season the succulent leaves are used as a supplementary cattle food and during the recent revolutions were a large factor in saving the herds from starvation. Besides the direct food value of the drink itself, the agave furnishes food indirectly in that it is the host of several kinds of large fleshy grubs which are assiduously gathered, and eaten with relish. This particular delicacy, in a fried state, finds its way to many of the lunch counters of the saloons and restaurants in Mexico City.

The effects of pulque upon the people of Mexico are hard to appreciate. There is no question but that there is considerable food value in the

drink if it is used while fairly fresh. The percentage of alcohol, too, is low compared with that of many beverages. Taken in large quantities, however, as it is, there is little doubt but that it contributes largely to the lazy, shiftless habits of the Mexican Indians generally. The almost immediate effect of the drink is to make the drinker "logy" and to produce sleep.

Taken in larger quantities it produces intoxication of a type apparently conducive to the fights and brawls so prevalent on feast days. The present Mexican government has placed a very heavy tax on the sale of pulque not only for the purpose of getting revenue but also in an attempt to discourage its extensive use. Pulque ranching was formerly one of

the most profitable of industries but now, if the tax law is complied with, is scarcely a paying proposition. Tax dodging, however, is entirely possible, so the traffic goes on, and, judging from the nature of the officials and the people, it will continue as long as it is permissible to grow the agave for any purpose whatsoever.

# Establishing the Kermis

By D. J. Crosby

FOURTEEN months ago Professor Bristow Adams discussed in *THE COUNTRYMAN* the development of the Kermis as a feature of Farmers' Week entertainments. That was before the 1920 Kermis competition had closed and before it was known whether Kermis would survive or go the way of the Democratic Administration.

It proved not to be a case of "three times and out" but of "one, two, three, go!" The 1920 competition drew the largest number of manuscripts and the production at Farmers' Week was in many ways more satisfactory than any previous Kermis. To quote from *The Era*, "this play, known as 'The One Way Out,' proved surpassing entertainment for the Farmers' Week folks—and a good assortment for hill and town people as well."

It was also a money-maker. It drew approximately a thousand-dollar house. This enabled the Kermis Committee to go far toward its ambition to put Kermis on a permanent basis—to provide an endowment fund to yield the annual prize offerings and expenses, and to purchase suitable stage equipment. Previous Kermis committees had started the endowment and brought it up to \$700 of productive funds and the 1921 committee, after paying all expenses and reserving \$300 to purchase equipment was able to add \$500 to the permanent endowment, which the University invests for the students at about five per cent.

In the purchase of equipment the committee was fortunate in striking a great bargain. The Wharton Studio at the head of Cayuga Lake had been sold to the city for Stewart Park, the scenery and properties were to be sold at a sacrifice, the committee had some money, and Professor Atwood

did the rest. For an expenditure of about \$125 for scenery and \$100 for redecorating by Mr. A. D. Chadwick, one of the best scene painters in the country, he obtained three complete interior sets with real doors and windows, three informal landscapes and three sets of wood wings, two fireplaces, a set house, a stairway, border curtains, tormentors, and grand drapery—an outfit that purchased new would cost from \$600 to \$800.

This scenery, with the addition of a front curtain and a few conventional properties, will make it possible to stage in Bailey Hall anything that Kermis should ever attempt. It is much more appropriate than that so kindly loaned free of charge year after year by the down-town theatres, it is easier to handle because not so tall, it is on beaver board rather than canvas, and it has been painted to meet the peculiar needs in Bailey Hall.

This year gives promise of another successful Kermis "season." The competition was a keen one, with ten manuscripts submitted. First prize was awarded to a manuscript entitled "It Takes Two," which was submitted by the winner of last year's prize, R. B. Corbett '22. This play may be called a domestic drama and is the story of a back-to-the-lander who has real love for the country and capacity to succeed there, but whose wife fails to "mix" with her country neighbors. Complications and discouragements lead to separation, but city hall-room squalor for the wife and forlorn, food-spoiling bachelor housekeeping for the husband and his hired man open the way for a benevolent aunt to bring about a reconciliation. The play is permeated with a pleasing humor, is not too difficult to stage, in spite of four scene shifts, and is well adapted to the Farmers'

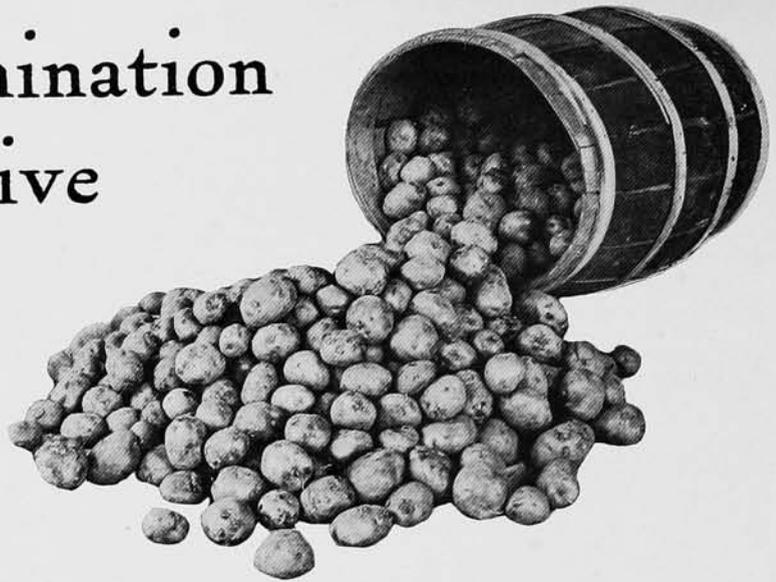
Week audience or to a rural presentation. Eighty students are in competition for the cast.

Several of the other manuscripts were almost as good as the winning one. "Gossip" was a humorous character portrayal with excellent dramatic possibilities, which failed to carry thru mainly because of an anticlimax and the introduction of one or two almost impossible situations. It could be rewritten to make an excellent rural play. "Nip and Tuck" was another manuscript with excellent possibilities. It was a comedy dealing with such good materials as corn borer quarantine, bootlegging, and state troopers, but it was spoiled in the ending. With some modification and the entire omission of the last act it would have been a serious contender for the prize. "Temple Ideal" was well conceived and well written but was entirely too short for the Kermis. Other plays were too difficult to stage or involved too many scene shifts. Some were out of keeping with the spirit of Kermis, and some were simply awful attempts at dialect writing (too difficult for amateur writers) or at blood-curdling melodrama.

Competitors for the Kermis Stage would do well first of all to write a good story in which the interest is sustained by keeping the outcome hidden as long as possible. The story should be entertaining; the Farmers' Week crowd goes to Bailey to be entertained. It may convey a lesson but the lesson should be masked and should be incidental to the story. It should be simple in design and easy to stage; neither Bailey Hall nor the village hall or high school assembly room have elaborate stage facilities. In short, it should be something that the folks back home can produce and would enjoy doing.

# Price Determination and Cooperative Marketing

By James E. Boyle



A RECENT book on marketing has an elaborate chart to illustrate "what goes on in the dark." The printing of such a chart is significant, reflecting as it does that insistent and increasing demand to know where and how prices are determined. It implies, further, that there is not merely mystery but also something furtive, or even clandestine and surreptitious in the levying and collection of marketing "tolls." It is the purpose of this article to make certain definitions and distinctions, and help us orient ourselves in regard to marketing.

In its broadest sense, agricultural marketing means the moving of the raw material from the producer to the consumer. Production is defined as the creation of utilities. The farmer, therefore, is a producer in the sense of producing raw materials or elementary utilities. The "middlemen" are producers in the sense of producing the utilities of time, place, and form, and also performing certain personal services. Marketing, as defined in this broad way, therefore, includes certain essential functions such as grading and standardizing, storage, transportation, credit, and finally, selling or merchandising. Selling evidently is but one step in marketing, and should be so regarded. Therefore any efforts to solve the marketing problem which begin and end with the selling question are merely paltering, piddling, and piffing with this tremendous problem. This is a lesson which those co-operative associations which aim solely at price-fixing or price-determination must learn, or pass away. To understand the true relation of co-operative marketing to the price-determination problem it is necessary to dis-

cuss certain economic principles and policies concerning price.

The problem of securing a "fair price" for each commodity and each service is indeed a serious one. The economic maxim—"Competition is the life of trade"—has been so widely accepted by our courts that we may conclude that it is now part of our legal and commercial philosophy. According to this maxim, competition, when free and open, reflects supply and demand, and thus brings about a fair price. We may name many different forces which, lumped together, constitute the "law of supply and demand." Applied to an agricultural product, for instance, this law of supply and demand includes among other things such forces as the supply of alternatives or substitutes; whims, fancies, or caprices of consumers, including racial, national, and local food habits; use of the product in various by-products or manufactured forms; cost of production; visible supply; crop produced; buying power of consumers; general industrial conditions; cost of transportation; storage and perishability; and receipts of this product at the market. Many of these forces are subject to control by either the producer, consumer, or the middleman. But no one of these three is in complete control of all of them. Since they are not and cannot be subject to control by any one person, the law of supply and demand or the law of open and free competition, has been regarded as the consumer's protection against monopoly and unfair price. Hence the many anti-monopoly laws, ancient and modern, have aimed to preserve and perpetuate competition. In short, the price determined by the law of supply and

demand has been looked on as the fair price.

The Sherman Anti-Trust law says, in substance, "Thou shalt compete." Such competition is expected to eliminate the inefficient and unfit producer and to protect the consumer. But competition may easily become a form of combat—commercial warfare. This form of "cut-throat competition," as it is called, may eliminate the other competitors and thus end in monopoly. And so Congress gave us the Clayton Amendment to the Sherman Act, which says in substance: "Thou shalt compete fairly."

At the same time these laws are on our statute books, we have other laws frankly recognizing that certain enterprises classed as "public utilities" are monopolies and hence not subject to price-determination by the open, competitive law of supply and demand. Such prices are, of course, regulated by direct public authority. This method of price-determination is an unequivocal recognition of the inequality in bargaining power between the individual consumers and the corporation operating the public utility. The consumer is regarded as the weaker party, and the protection is meant for him.

Briefly stated, there are, according to our economic and legal philosophy, two distinct economic fields. In one, natural monopoly reigns and public authority determines prices; in the other, competition reigns and the law of supply and demand determines prices. In this latter field, public authority aims to deal with price-determination only indirectly by preserving competition. Hence our Sherman law and the various State anti-trust laws. Why preserve competition, which is frankly wasteful and

destructive? Obviously the aim is to secure thru competition, a fair price—a price reflecting supply and demand—a price in which both the seller and buyer get equally fair treatment, a price in which the weak are not injured by the strong. In short, whether it be monopoly price or competitive price, the fundamental basis of state interference is to equalize the bargaining power, so far as the removal of artificial barriers will make it equal.

The co-operative movement among farmers is now so strong that the farmer's attitude towards price determination is very significant. Before discussing this vital issue, let us pause long enough to look at the recent growth of that other form of co-operation known as the trade association, and see what its policy is on the price question.

There are now, in round numbers, one thousand trade associations in the United States. These organizations are "for the mutual benefit of individuals or companies who are engaged in the same kind of business." They are organized by competing manufacturers frankly to escape the evils of competition and reap the rewards of co-operation. A few of these early associations went straight to the point of "benefiting their members" by combining and fixing the price. They were haled into court and outlawed. Hence the prosperous trade association as now conducted usually emphasizes these functions: elimination of the evils of competition; competition as to quality and service but not as to price; no price control; study of costs; collection and dissemination of information among its members concerning supply and demand for its product; supply and

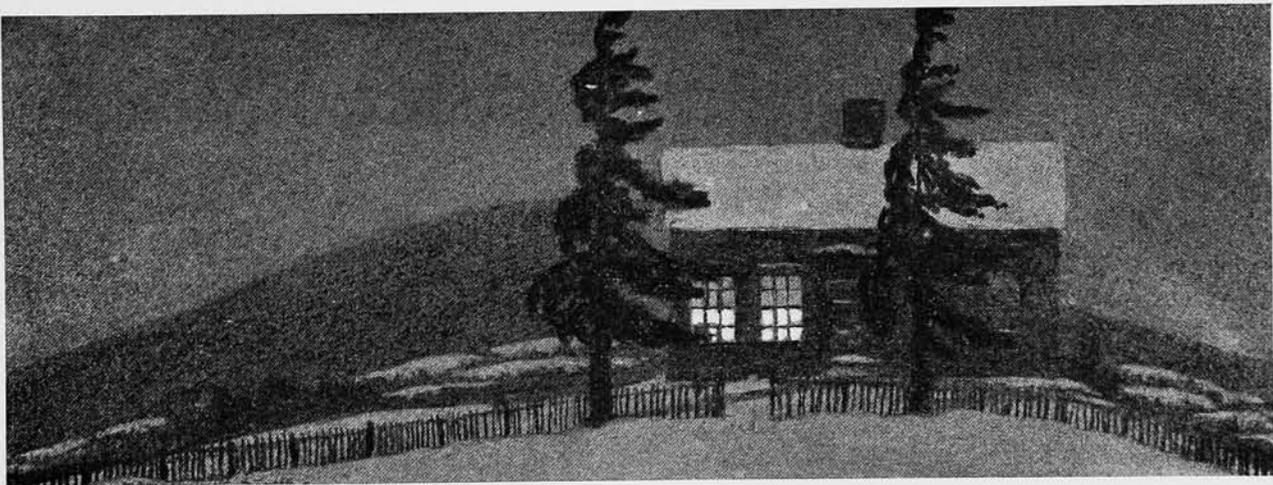
demand for material purchased; and statistics as to past prices. Such an association opposes "cut-throat competition," and "monopoly," but favors "co-operative competition." It declares in its by-laws that "price-fixing is wrong both economically and legally"; but does, however, endorse the "open price." In practice, this means that each individual manufacturer, for instance, in naming a price to his customers, does so knowing the price that his competitors are offering, and also knowing the general conditions prevailing in his trade. "There is no price agreement here; there is no meeting of minds or collusion." The philosophy of the trade association is that the individual will not benefit by the ruin of his competitor but will be hurt himself thereby; that he and his competitors are all in the same common cause and must prosper together or suffer together. Finally, their idea of raising prices is by improving quality or service in the goods they sell.

**T**HIS brings up the problem of agricultural price and the co-operative association. To what extent is there a similarity between the farmers' co-operative association and the manufacturers' trade association? Shall the co-operative association seek frankly and directly to control prices? Shall the co-operative association improve its quality and service by grading and standardizing, and introduce economies and savings thru large volume of business, thus indirectly securing the benefits of better prices?

The answer is not a simple one. But evidently in those fields where competition and equal bargaining

power are now setting a supply-and-demand price, the first function of co-operative marketing is to introduce economies in the various marketing functions, and to improve the quality, the grading and the standardizing of the commodity produced. In those other fields, where the farmers are so weak as bargainers and where competition among buyers is so lacking that a fair price is not received, then first should come the bargaining function. This should be exercised as a "collective bargain," in which there should be represented all three interests, producer, distributor, and consumer. If the consumer has no voice in such price determination, then he lacks that protection which our legal and commercial philosophy has promised him. But second, and almost as important as price-bargaining, is the fundamental and ever-present questions of quality of product. This is illustrated in the marketing of fluid milk. Dr. John R. Williams, after making a survey of municipal milk problems in Rochester, New York, reported a few years ago that in the study of the use of milk in the homes it was discovered that many people were afraid to use cows' milk and so consumed as little as possible. The committee on agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce issued a milk report in 1915 to the effect that general consumption of fluid milk for cooking purposes as well as individual consumption has decreased per capita in the last ten years.

The conclusion seems warranted, then, that the problem of quality rather than that of price is the chief concern of the successful co-operative marketing association.



# The Cornell Countryman

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Ithaca, New York

January, 1922

ONLY a short time ago, comparatively, we plumped ourselves into our editorial chair and took charge of this paper. We remember the program of work we formulated for the year which was to come. It was a man-sized one, you recall, having to do with discussions of agricultural problems and with the awakening of rural America to a realization of the urgent need of certain social reforms needed to place country life on a par with city life.

We turn back the pages to that editorial utterance of enthusiasm and ambition. Ten months have passed since that was written, and while our ideas are much the same, we have had an opportunity to sift them and to get a perspective view of our work.

We still believe that THE COUNTRYMAN should pass on to its readers the results of some of the College's research work in its many phases of agricultural work. Often these results are made available to our readers a considerable period before they appear in bulletin form for general dissemination. And whenever the opportunity is presented THE COUNTRYMAN gladly publishes articles by men notable for their knowledge of agricultural problems and who can clarify the ideas of others on these same problems.

But the conviction is growing that the field of human interest offers as many opportunities for service as does the field of instruction; that acting as a connecting link between students, faculty, alumni, and the College, is of equal importance with making what might prove a feeble effort on our part to alter deep-rooted conditions which have existed for many, many years.

So in the time remaining before we hand over the paper to our successor, without slighting the field of instruction, we plan to devote an increased amount of space to the human side of farming and to the achievements of Cornellians engaged in agricultural work. Everyone of us is interested in reading about the impressions of our faculty members who travel in foreign lands, for it furnishes a personal view and a closer contact with them that we seldom get in classrooms. The

successes of graduates, men you have heard about and from whose experiences you can profit, or again, the results of a survey you can apply to your own community, will make really worth-while reading. And in the issues which remain, these are some of the things we hope to present to you.

YOU KNOW "Jim" Roscoe, the fellow with the old wagon and the slouched hat, well, he was in such a hurry to get to the milk factory this morning that he forgot to bring his morning's milk. You should have seen the surprised and disgusted look on his face when he saw he was three cans shy!—and how he laughed!

I heard "Nat" Stone tell Bill Robinson about it down at the store and they had a good laugh over it. Joe Cook was up at the barn when I got back so I told him about it and he thought it was a pretty good joke, too.

We spoke of it several times that week.

Yet it never appeared in our community newspaper.

Some folks say that it was not news, that it was not a serious item, that it was not dignified enough.

News includes anything a person does which interests other people. If Jim's story had appeared in the paper we would have read it and laughed about it—and so would Bert Hollis, who has moved into the city but still takes our paper.

You or I should have sent that item in. We cannot expect the editor to cover all the territory in which his paper circulates, for that is too big a job. You and I, therefore, ought to send in these items which we know people will read. We will get some fun out of it, and so will the other folks, and by that very bit will our community become more familiar in its personal relationships and more friendly in its humor, and all good communities are just big friendly families, anyhow.

C. H. L.

A NEW YEAR is here! Something in that thought inspires us. With its advent comes the opportunity to forget the mistakes and losses of the past months yet it comes without removing the chance to reflect on the brighter things that have happened. We can review our failures and successes and use the lessons we have learned from them. It is a time to start over again.

As we look back over the past twelve months, perhaps we see a lot of discouragement on the part of farmers, for indeed it has not been a year of great prosperity. But what could be expected? We were in the midst of a post-war readjustment period; at such a time the farmer seems to be the one to suffer most. Yet it has not been a year without encouragement to agriculture. We have but to look at the farmer's bloc in Congress to realize that the political strength of rural folk is far greater than it has ever been before. Only a few years ago we would scarcely have dared dream of such political power in the hands of farmers as they now actually have. It has been a year of triumph for agricultural organizations. The attention of the rest of the population has been effectively turned to the realization that the farmer is human and wants his just part in the political and economic control of the country. Agriculture as an occupation is now regarded more highly than it has ever been before.

True it is that all these things do not make last year's pocket-book look any fatter, but can we not see in them a greater future prosperity? Do they not add a new dignity and new power to the farmer? Any achievements as extensive as those of this past year cannot help but raise

(Continued on page 116)



## Fruit in the Winter Menu

"Did ever woman feel so blue?  
Three meals a day, nothing new."

THIS LITTLE ditty explains how many housewives feel at this time when preparing a meal. They complain that they cannot find a thing to get; that if it were only summer time they could get some fresh fruit and vegetables, and menu planning would be much easier. They do not realize that this is the time when some fruits are just coming into season, fruits that can be easily utilized in the diet. They are the ones obtained from the sunny southland and include the oranges, malaga grapes, dates, lemons and grapefruit.

Oranges are the most common of these fruits and the most easily obtained. They can be used in a greater variety of ways than can the others, appearing on the breakfast table as cut fruit, on the luncheon table in the form of salads, custards, and jellies, and on the dinner table as ices and puddings. This fruit is enjoyed no matter how it is fixed. Many people consider that oranges are too expensive for the average family, but in this present day and age, with improved methods of packing and shipping, oranges can be obtained cheaply and can be used economically in the family diet. And every member of the family from the oldest down to the youngest can eat them, too.

While malaga grapes and dates are not as common as they might be, and many people will wonder how they can be used, it really is no difficult problem. While often used as a fruit for the breakfast table, their most common use is in salads, combined with other fruits such as oranges, canned peaches, pineapple, and apples. They are often used as a garnish and make very good looking ones, too. Dates make most excellent puddings and salads; when stuffed with fondant they are an ideal delicacy.

Lemons are another fruit which we

do not usually consider when making up our menus. They make marvelous jellies and puddings, while nothing can be quite as tempting as a well-baked lemon meringue pie. Lemon and orange juice make a great addition to such fruits as canned cherries and pears when they are to be served as sauce.

Grapefruit are coming to be used more and more in a greater variety of ways. This is a comparatively new fruit but we are beginning to realize its value in the diet. They are rich in vitamins and form an ideal beginning for a new day when served on the breakfast table. Salads made with grapefruit as the base are ideal, and furnish another way to serve the fruit. Grapefruit make a very good marmalade when combined with oranges and lemons.

Housewives groan when apples are mentioned, for they are so tired of them that they can hardly hope ever to have a whole night's rest without seeing all the apple pies they have baked and all the apple sauce they have made. And they are so tired of apples that one can hardly blame them, that is, if they have served them only as apple sauce and pie. But there are many other ways to prepare and serve them. If used raw as a desert, they demand no preparation at all; when developed into cooked deserts they may be used in many economical ways. There are a few staple ways of cooking apples which offer considerable variations. One of these is plain apple sauce which may be served as apple charlotte russe, spiced apple sauce, or bavarian apple. Baked apples may be stuffed with nuts or raisins for deserts or even stuffed with sausage-meat and served as the main course of a luncheon. And there are salads galore in which they may be used, the familiar Waldorf salad where the apple is combined with celery and walnuts, baked apple salad and apples

combined with celery and chicken or veal to form another salad. Apple fritters and apple brown betty are always well received.

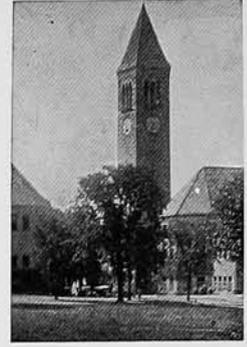
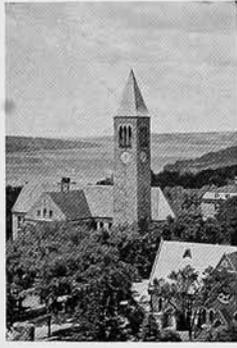
### The Country Kitchen

CITY houses have conveniences which most houses in the country lack, and these improved ways of heating, lighting, and sanitation make it easier to keep the city home up to the standard for which every woman aims. But there are many attractive things which belong just to the home on the farm, and I think one of them is the country kitchen.

The modern city house has a kitchenette, a small room just big enough to give the housewife place to work, and to fit in the various cupboards and kitchen furnishings. It is a laboratory, designed for the preparation of food in the quickest, most capable way which science can devise. Not that I object to this change for efficiency; I welcome all things which mean less effort. There is plenty of work in the world which needs to be done, without wasting time on any unnecessary labor.

But up to the present time the modern improved kitchen has not been possible for most rural women. The housewife cannot have even a corner apart for uninterrupted work in cookery. Lack of furnaces means that the children must play in the warm kitchen, and their toys are strewn about the floor; the hired man keeps his feet in the oven; the dog is unsanitary, but he's cold. The kitchen sink must be shared with buckets for watering the live stock, if there isn't a pump in the barn; small chicks and ducklings must be kept behind the stove in early spring. Of course all this doesn't happen in the best regulated farm houses, but the best are not the average.

There is a cozy feeling about the  
(Continued on page 116)



## Former Student Notes

'96 W.C.—Morell Wilson is running a one-hundred - and - fifty - acre farm near Genoa. His address is R. D. 24.

'97 B.S.A.—Rev. W. C. Bell has been a missionary worker since graduation and has spent a large share of his time in Africa, under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, located in Angolia. He recently returned to America for a short period and is visiting his parents at Lockport. While there he gave an address in the Plymouth Congregational Church upon the achievements accomplished by mission workers in the Dark Continent.

"Christianity brings its problems," said Reverend Bell. "For instance, a chief comes to us and says he wants to follow the Light—but what about his five wives? Which one shall he keep and what shall he do with those he does not keep? Another has a whole house full of fetishes—what disposal shall he make of them upon becoming a Christian? His whole wealth may be represented by those emblems of superstition. Shall it be a loss? Another promising school teacher is asked to take the kingship of the country, if so, what about the school work?"

"One of the greatest obstacles to progress is the witch doctor. You find him everywhere and his influence and power is not to be despised. He is no fool. Well versed in the use of native roots and herbs—some of them virulent poison—he holds the key to the situation in many, many villages."

One of the great needs of the country is better medical facilities and attention, and Reverend Bell is making an effort to raise sufficient money to build and equip a hospital to serve the native people adequately.

'98 B.S.A., '01 M.S.A.—Professor William A. Stocking, head of the dairy department here, was elected vice-president of the New York State

Dairymen's Association at its annual meeting in Oneonta in the middle of November.

'04 B.A., '05 M.S.A., '13 B.S.—A partnership has been formed between Charles S. Wilson and Bruce P. Jones to run fruit and poultry farms at Hall. Wilson was formerly head of the department of pomology and was also state commissioner of agriculture for several years. Jones is agricultural representative of the Macmillan Publishing Company.

'04 B.S.—Dean A. R. Mann presided at the annual meeting of the American Country Life Association, held in New Orleans the week of November 7. He was elected first vice-president of the Association for the coming year. President Kenyon L. Butterfield, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, succeeds Dean Mann as the president of the Association for the coming year.

'06 B.S.A.—R. R. Slocum, formerly with the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, is now on the federal board for vocational training at New York.

'09 B.S.—Professor Martha Van Rensselaer attended the annual meeting of home economic teachers in Buffalo the last week in November. Miss Van Rensselaer spoke on "Problems of the Home." Miss Flora Rose, Miss Cora Binzel, and Miss Nancy McNeal accompanied Miss Van Rensselaer to the conference.

'09—George K. Bobb is running a poultry farm at Landsdale, Pa.

'09—Arthur K. Bobb is farming at Sewell, N. J.

'09 W.C.—N. E. Keeney and Mrs. Keeney (Ella Bacon '09) are living on their farm at North Lansing. They have five husky youngsters.

'10 Ex.—Thomas E. Andrews is employed by the government as a mail clerk. His address is 421 N. Geneva St., Ithaca.

'10 Ex.—Robert D. Brockway is farming near South Byron.

'10 M.S.A.—Maxwell J. Dorsey is now head of the department of horticulture of the University of West Virginia. For the past ten years he has been in charge of the fruit breeding research at the University of Minnesota.

'10 W.C.—Walter J. Failey owns and runs a poultry and general farm at Carthage.

'10 W.C.—G. E. Joralemon has a poultry farm at Pine City, Chemung County.

'10 W.C.—John N. Osborne has purchased a poultry and truck farm three miles south of Ithaca.

'11 B.S.—Louis W. Fisk is running a farm near Slat Point, Dutchess County.

'11 B.S.—Ira S. Brown is farming near Manlius. His address is Manlius.

'11 B.S.—Isaac B. Lipman owns a 130-acre farm situated at Titusville, N. J., where he is specializing in fruit growing.

'11 B.S.A.—George J. Burt is training officer in the U. S. Veterans' Bureau, attached to the sub-district office at Roanoke. His address is 11½ West Church Ave., Roanoke, Va.

'11 B.S.A.—Elisha W. Thurston is now doing agricultural work in Sodus, N. Y.

'11 B.S.—Stanley G. Judd is now farming at Bellows Falls, Vt.

'12 B.S.—James C. Otis is running a five-hundred-acre farm at Swanton, Vt., on shares. He was formerly farm bureau agent of Windsor County, Vermont.

'12 B.S.—C. B. Haviland is bacteriologist for Borden's Milk Company. His address is 3414 Ave. D, Brooklyn.

'12—J. P. Hausle is an accountant in Buffalo. He may be reached at 41 Southampton St.

'12 B.S.—Dudley J. Dorion is running a farm near Pomona.

'12 Ex.—A. H. Carney may be reached at Herkimer, where he is specializing in the production of pure-

bred Holsteins. His mail address is Herkimer, Box 141.

'12 Ex.—Thurlow W. Burritt is farming near Everett, Ohio.

'13 B.S.—Mrs. K. R. Breuckner (Dorothea Kielland '13), who is at the Adams Mission Station, Natal, South Africa, has a daughter, Anna Elizabeth.

'13—H. E. Dibble is secretary of the E. F. Dibble Co., seed growers, of Honeoye Falls.

'13 Ex.—Albert D. Freeman is a post office clerk at Richfield Springs.

'13 B.S.—Wm. H. Hamilton has supervision of the farmers' institutes of New Jersey, under the direction of the State Department of Agriculture. He also owns and manages a 100-acre farm near Pennington, N. J.

'13 B.S.—R. C. Beach is proprietor of the Ithaca Sales and Pedigree Company which specializes in Guernsey advertising. His address is 513 N. Tioga St.

'13 B.S.—Kenneth R. Boynton is head gardener and curator of plantations of the botanical gardens at Bronx Park, New York City.

'13 B.S.—Andrew J. Cochrane is "farming it" near Ripley.

'13 Ex.—Floyd Cothron was seriously ill with typhoid during the late fall and early winter, but is now better. He is running a farm at Gasport.

'13 Ex.—Miner H. Corbin is in the real estate and insurance business at Endicott. His address is 43 Washington Ave.

'13 B.S.—Ephraim C. Crippen is employed by the State Bank of Commerce of Brockport.

'13 B.S.—Lew W. Crittenden is manager of the Albany County farm bureau. His address is 263 Central Ave.

'13 B.S.—Clyde W. Bame is manufacturing and wholesaling ice cream at Gouverneur.

'13 B.S.—Philip B. Barton is principal of the Castile high school and teacher of agriculture.

'13 B.S.—George H. Pound is a research assistant in the poultry department of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station at New Brunswick.

'13 B.S.—Burr C. Copley is manager of the York Brook Farm, Canton, Massachusetts.

'13 B.S.—Lewis C. Clark is supervisor of vocational agricultural education for the State of Delaware. His address is: State House, Dover, Delaware.

'13 B.S.—Wilfred Wilson is plant manager for the Standard Chemical

Co. (Hardwood Distillation Industries). His address is Cookshire, Quebec, Canada.

'13 Ex.—Clarence E. Harvard was a farmer for the first four years after leaving College, specializing in the production of purebred Holsteins. Since then he has been in the retail feed and produce business at North Bangor.

'13 B.S.—Elwyn H. Dole is with the Winnecook Ranch Company, Winnecook, Mont.

'13 B.S.—J. R. Livermore has been working on the farm of W. R. Meyer at Estey, until recently, when he accepted a position in the plant breeding department where he is now doing extension work.

'13 B.S.—G. S. Rose has a position with the Creamery Package Company of Buffalo. He was in Ithaca for the Colgate game and for part of the extension workers' conference.

'14 B.S.—C. A. Bacon is teaching in the high school at Grantwood, N. J.

'14-'16, '19 W.C.—Helen Ketchum was married to Edward Bachman, a musician of Rochester, on December 1, 1921. Mr. Bachman is now in Miami, Fla., with Pryor's Band, for the winter season, and Mrs. Bachman expects to join him there in January. F. A. Wickes '21, a former circulation manager of THE COUNTRYMAN, has been employed on the Ketchum farm since he graduated.

'14 B.S.—W. von Fabrice is teaching at the Canterbury School, New Milford, Conn.

'14 B.S.—Edward A. Everitt is a captain of cavalry in the U. S. Army. He is stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas.

'14 M.F.—Pan-Cheng King visited the College of Agriculture about the middle of November. Immediately following his graduation in forestry, Mr. King returned to China and was appointed director of the bureau of forestry of Anhwei Province. He was charged with the organization of the bureau and the establishment of the forest nursery. After continuing in this position for three years he was appointed by the Central Government of China as President of the Government Agricultural College at Peking. This is the only agricultural college in China receiving its support from and under the direction of the Central Government. Following three years in this position he was appointed, about a year ago, by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as President of Tsing Hua College. This college is maintained entirely on the indemnity fund and is under the control of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Under agree-

ment with the United States its purpose is to prepare students for entrance to American colleges and to send students here to complete their studies. It has already sent about six hundred students to the United States, approximately four hundred of whom are still here, the remainder having completed their studies and returned to China.

President King was designated by his Government as a Counsellor to the Chinese representatives at the disarmament conference at Washington.

'14 B.S.—Dudley Alleman, assistant editor of the *National Stockman and Farmer*, visited his friends here on November 28. While in college he was alumni editor of THE COUNTRYMAN, and a member of the only national champion fruit-judging team Cornell ever had.

'14 B.S., '15 M.S.—Tuan Shin Kuo, formerly principal of the first agricultural school of Kiangsu, and at one time director of the cotton experiment station of the Shanghai Chinese Cotton Mill Association, has recently been appointed a professor of plant breeding in the College of Agriculture, National Southeastern University, Nanking, China.

'14 B.S.—L. E. Card, who is here working for his doctor's degree, expects to go in February to the University of Illinois as head of the poultry division of their animal husbandry department.

'14 B.S.—Raymond R. Jansen is teaching in the agricultural high school at Lowville, N. Y. His address is 74 Clinton St.

'14 B.S.—J. J. Pollock is a consulting expert in problems relating to the business management of the ice industry. His business headquarters are, 8 West 40th Street, room 1508, New York City. At one time he was an assistant in the plant breeding department here at Cornell.

'14 B.S.—Harry D. Bauder is teaching agriculture at the New York State School of Agriculture at Cobleskill. His address is 48 Elm St.

'14 Ex.—Hiram E. Greiner is a vocational teacher in the department of education of Buffalo. His address is 113 Deerfield St.

'14 B.S.—John E. Cuddeback is "farming it" at Port Jervis.

'14 B.S.—Lew E. Harvey is farming near Marathon.

'14 B.S.—Robert R. Dince is a manufacturer of gymnasium outfits. His address is 4 West 93rd St., New York City.

'14 B.S.—Emerson Haywood is living at Elmvale Farm, Clinton St.,

Hopkinton, Mass. He is a purchasing agent for the Temple Tours.

'14 Ex.—Lester M. Hayes is the farm manager for an institution for the feeble-minded, at Pennhurst, Pa.

'14 B.S.—Leslie D. F. Baker is farming at Mohegan Lake.

'14 B.S.—Harold E. Baldinger is manager of the Arden Dairies, Inc., at El Monte, Calif.

'14 M.S.A.—Alfred Atkinson is president of the Montana State College, at Bozeman, Mont.

'14 B.S.—J. R. Teal has just been appointed local manager of the Dairymen's League plant at Auburn. He was the manager of the Onondaga County Milk Producers' Co-operative Association.

'15 B.S.—Fred W. Ohm was appointed county leader of the junior extension work in Livingston County last July. Ohm succeeds William C. Stokoe, B.S. '13, who resigned to accept the position of county agricultural agent. The latter position was made vacant by the retirement of Earl A. Flansburgh, B.S. '15, who is now assistant county agent leader for the entire state. Mr. Flansburgh has his headquarters in Ithaca.

'15 M.S.A.—Merrick V. Barnes is county agent in Caledonia County, Vermont, with headquarters at St. Johnsbury.

'15 B.S.—Victor A. Acer, 127 Linden Ave., Kenmore, N. Y., is sales manager for Spencer Kellogg and Sons, Inc., of Buffalo. This concern deals in linseed and lubricating oils.

'15 Sp.—Edward F. Baum is with the Buffalo Miniature Lamp Division, National Lamp Works of General Electric Co., 1495 Fillmore and Ferry St., Buffalo.

'15 B.S.—Sherman C. Bishop is a zoologist at the State Museums at Albany.

'15 B.S.—John H. Coyne, Jr., son of former Mayor and Mrs. John H. Coyne of Yonkers, was married on September 28 to Miss Veronica McCue, also of Yonkers. For a short time after his graduation, Coyne was with the New York State Conservation Commission, later becoming proprietor of the Big Rock Poultry Farm. He entered the army in December, 1917, serving first with the 305th Infantry, 77th Division, and later with the 20th Engineers. He was in France with the latter organization for sixteen months. Since his discharge from the army in July, 1919, he has conducted an automobile accessories establishment at 46 North Broadway, Yonkers.

'15 B.S.—Israel Cohen is engaged

in bacteriological and chemical diagnosis with the division of laboratories and research of the State Department of Health at Albany. His address is 19 Franklin Street.

'16 B.S.—A daughter, Margaret Ann, was born on September 10 to Mr. and Mrs. Seymour W. Davenport, Jr., of Kinderhook, N. Y. Davenport is beginning his third year as manager of the Fairland Farms at Kinderhook, which now include four farms, constituting a total of six hundred acres. He is also manager of two smaller farms near Kinderhook.

'16 B.S.—C. K. Harriman is in the oil business at Florence, Colo.

'16 B.S.A.—Richard T. Muller, who was instructor and assistant professor 1916-1920, and since then associate professor of horticulture in the University of Maine, has resigned to accept a position as assistant professor of floriculture in the Massachusetts Agricultural College where he will be associated with Prof. C. W. Thayer, who was formerly a member of the floriculture department at Cornell.

'16 B.S.—G. Hale Harrison, sales manager of Harrison's Nurseries, is president of the Peninsula Horticultural Society and the Pomona Orchard Company, and vice-president of the Worcester County, Md., Farmers' League. He lives in Berlin, Md.

'16 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Howland announced the marriage of their daughter, Hazel Hungerford, to James Carlton Corwith '16. The ceremony was held at Evans Mills, on Thursday, October 27.

'16 B.S.—Gilbert M. Montgomery is still farming in Glen Moore, Chester County, Pa. During the past year he has changed his herd entirely to Guernsey cattle, and is working into purebreds.

'16 B.S.—C. W. Moore, who was formerly on the sales force of the Virginia-Carolina Fertilizer Company, is now farming at home in West Henrietta.

'16 B.S.—Richard T. Muller is assistant professor of floriculture at Amherst College. He lives at 45 East Pleasant Street, Amherst, Mass.

'16 B.S.—Mrs. George R. Phipps (Florence Faulhaber) died in Erie, Pa., on October 26th. Burial was made in Lakeview Cemetery. Capt. Phipps ('15 B.S.) will be remembered as connected with the U. S. Ground School of Aviation here during the War.

'16 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rice announced the marriage of their daughter, Esther Myrick, to Frank

Richmond Perry. The wedding was held on Wednesday, October 19, at Burt. The couple have come to Ithaca where "Rich" is working for his doctor's degree.

'16 B.S.—Royal Bird was with the Beaver Board Wood Products Company at Thorold, Ontario, till last July. He is now employed by the Gould Paper Company of Lyons Falls, as their forester.

'16 M.F.—M. B. Haman has returned from South America and is now with Mr. A. W. Sampson at the Great Basin Experiment Station, Ephriam, Utah. He is with the Forest Service, in grazing work.

'16 B.S.—Louis E. Freudenthal is secretary-treasurer of the Freudenthal Farm Company. This concern is farming more than a thousand acres under the Elephant Butte Dam, in the Mesilla Valley, New Mexico. They are specializing in pure-breed White Leghorns and Duroc Jerseys. Freudenthal lives in Las Cruces, N. M. It was thru the efforts of Mr. Freudenthal that the Agricultural Science Club was formed, the first organization in the country to combine the membership of a state experiment station with the producing farmers of the community in discussions of the science of agriculture.

'17 B.S.—June C. Deming is a teacher of domestic science in the East High School, Rochester. She lives at 234 Lake Avenue.

'17 Ph.D.—E. P. Dietrich is now head of the department of agronomy in the West Virginia State Agricultural College at Morgantown.

'17 B.S.—Wayland P. Frost, who was formerly county agent in Windham County, Vermont, has organized and is now managing a co-operative creamery at Brattleboro, Vt.

'17 B.S.—Simon D. Shoulkin received the degree of D.V.M. in 1920 at the Ohio State University. He has been working in South Carolina for the past year as assistant state veterinarian, engaged mainly in live-stock sanitation. Until November he was in charge of the two lower counties, Lasper and Beaufort, with headquarters, with headquarters in Ridgeland, and since that time he has been in charge of Colleton County, with his headquarters in Waterboro, S. C.

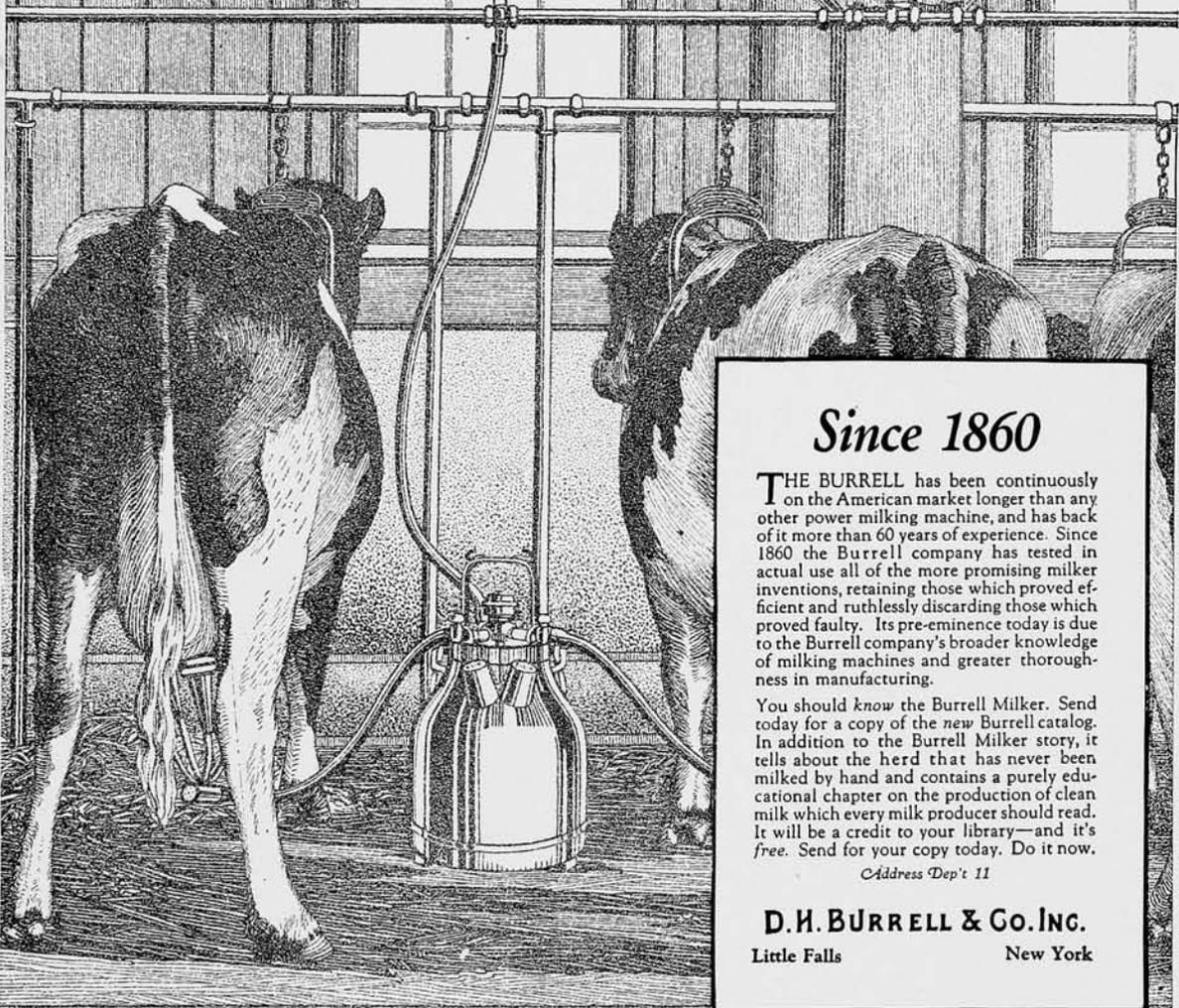
'17 B.S.—Robert B. Wilson is now with the U. S. bureau of entomology as extension entomologist in apiculture for the State of Mississippi. He made the college a short visit on November 29th.

'17 B.S.—William S. Vanderbilt, Jr., is in the rain insurance depart-

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ment of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Connecticut, underwriting rain insurance on all classes of risks. He says this new form of indemnity has proven very popular during the past season. He is living at the University Club, Hartford.

'17 B.S.—D. S. Katzenberg is at present a land appraiser for the Santa Fe Railroad. He is working in Texas.

'17 B.S.—Harry Lebau is superintendent of the Hebrew Educational Society of Brooklyn. His address is Hopkinson and Sutter Avenues.

'17 B.S.—Byron A. Allen '17, and Mrs. Allen, announce the birth of a son, Robert Davis, on December 12.

'17 M.F.—H. M. Stultz is now a partner in the firm of Mardfin and Stultz, landscape architects, 580 Van Cortland Ave., Yonkers.

'17 B.S.—E. I. Kilbourne was a recent visitor at the college. "Skipper" is in the sugar business in the West Indies, and is on a short trip to this part of the country. He recently announced the birth of his second child, a son.

'17 B.S.—Elbert E. Conklin, Jr., is in charge of the Food Products Inspection Service of the United States Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates in Cleveland, Ohio. His address is 2403 East Ninth Street, Cleveland.

'17 B.S.—William D. Crim is with Harris, Forbes, and Company, of New York City. He lives in Scarborough.

'17 B.S.—George E. LeWorthy is living at 401 Dryden Road, Ithaca.

'17 B.S., '21 Ph.D.—L. J. Norton obtained his doctor's degree this fall in the department of farm management, where he is now instructing.

'17 B.S.—Ralph C. Parker is in charge of the New England and Eastern New York district of the Eastern Bureau of the National Lime Association. His office is at 360 Worthing Street, Springfield, Mass. For the last year and a half he has had a temporary office at Riverhead, L. I. Now the company has established a permanent office at Springfield so Parker will be nearer to his work. Prior to taking work with the Lime Association he was county agricultural agent of Suffolk County for three years. Since then he has visited most of the farm bureaus, colleges, and experiment stations in New England and Eastern New York, and has conferred with the many officials connected with them. His residence is at 332 Dickinson Street, Springfield.

'18 B.S.—Frederick H. Alfke has recently returned from a trip to New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming, in the interests of the Gates Rubber Company, for which he is representative in New York and Pennsylvania. His home address is at the Hotel Beresford, 1 West 81st Street, New York.

'18 B.S.—Ernestine Becker is assisting Dr. E. V. McCollum in the School of Hygiene at Johns Hopkins University. Her home is at 4015 Brookline Avenue, West Forest Park, Baltimore, Md.

'18 B.S.—Ralph C. Van Horn and Marion Fitch were married at Walton on October 8. They are making their home at 1209 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Md. Van Horn is with the Western Maryland Dairy where he has charge of the laboratories.

'18 B.S.—F. E. Brown, who was formerly with the Nestle's Food Company at Oneonta, is now in the bakery business with his uncle at Newark, N. J. His address is 2 Orchard Street.

'18 B.S.—Henry W. Cleaves received burns which resulted in his death, while attempting to put out a fire which destroyed his home on November 4 at Redbank, N. J. He is survived by his wife and a twenty-months-old son.

'18 B.S.—L. H. Taft is now District Forester, District 5, with the Philippine Government. He can be reached at the Bureau of Forestry, Manila, P. I.

'18 B.S.—Hugh L. Casline '18, and Mrs. Casline, announce the birth of a daughter, Ruth, on August 23. Mr. Casline is still teaching agriculture at Gouveneur.

'19 B.S.—B. A. Egar is still with the U. S. Indian Service at Neopit, Wis. "Barney" plans on returning in the fall of 1922 for graduate work.

'19 B.S., '20 M.F. (Harvard)—J. Nelson Spaeth is Assistant to the Director of the Harvard forest at Peter-sham, Mass. The Harvard forest is a tract of 2000 acres in central Massachusetts which serves as a laboratory for experiments in the development of silviculture and forest management in the eastern U. S. It has been under scientific management for 12 years. It is also a demonstration area or working model of forestry principals practically applied. A limited number of students are admitted each year to a graduate course in silviculture and forest management given on the Harvard forest. Spaeth also has an appointment as instructor in lumbering in the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration.

'19 B.S.—Mrs. Joseph J. Churchyard of Ithaca has announced the engagement of her daughter, Elizabeth Churchyard, to Leonard Schoolcraft Allen of Buffalo. Miss Churchyard took the home economics course.

'20 B.S.—Guy Rickard spent the week-end of Dec. 15th-17th with friends in Ithaca. He was taking a new motor truck which he will use in road construction work in Schoharie County to Groton to have an oiling attachment put on it.

'20 B.S.—"Lou" Smith has returned to Lexington, Ky., as superintendent of the Blue Valley Creamery Company plant, located there.

'20 M.F.—John S. Everitt has been transferred from the Shasta National Forest to the Plumas. He is on management work and at present is en-

gaged in making a working plan for a 40,000-acre "working circle." His thesis submitted for his M.F. degree, "Working Plan for a Communal Forest for the Town of Ithaca, N. Y.," has just been published as Bulletin 404, Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station. His address is Quincy, Calif.

'20 B.S.—George B. Gordon spent the past summer cruising timber for a private firm near Hilt, Calif.

'20 B.S.—Sarah Van Wagenen is engaged to be married to B. E. Ter-bush.

'20 B.S.—Clyve Perce is working on the University farm.

'20 B.S.—Miss Cora E. Cooke is poultry specialist in the department of extension for women at the University of Minnesota. She is living at 2170 Doswell Avenue, St. Paul.

'20 B.S.—Miss Katherine E. Crowley is teaching home economics in the high school at Auburn.

'20 W.C.—Edward H. Dawson, who has been working on the college experimental farm, left Nov. 30th to take charge of a large poultry plant in Florida.

'20 B.S.—William D. Warren recently returned from a year's work in Cuba, where he was employed in the laboratories of a large sugar plantation.

'20 B.S.—Miss Helen Rider and Holbrook Working, A.M. '19, were married on September 16, and are now living at 2164 Knapp Street, St. Paul, Minn. Working received his Ph.D. degree at the University of Wisconsin at the close of the 1921 session, and is now assistant professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota. Mrs. Working is an instructor in the home economics department at the same institution.

'20 B.S.—Miss Harriet A. Smith is head of the home economics department of the Allegany Union and High School. Her mail address is Box 372, Allegany.

'21 B.S.—"Jack" (J. B.) Hunt is now located in Cooperstown as chemist for the Dairymen's League creamery there.

'21 B.S.—John L. Kirkendall is teaching poultry and dairy in the high schools in Schenectady.

'21 B.S.—M. A. McMaster is located in a floral establishment at Cleveland, Ohio.

'21 B.S.—Joseph J. Nahama left New York last July and is now located in Los Angeles, Calif., where he has entered into the partnership with two older brothers in the manu-

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factory of ice cream cones. The company is called the Sunset Cone Company, and Nahama is the sales manager. His business address is 2114 East First Street, and his home address is 526 Britannia Street, Los Angeles. He says he enjoys California so much that he is planning to make it his future home.

'21 B.S.—E. L. Rich, Jr., is in the employ of the Fidelity Trust Company of Baltimore. He lives at Catonsville, Md.

'21 B.S.—Dorothy Cushman and Mary Miller are engaged in institutional management work for the New York Telephone Company. Their address is 502 West 122nd Street, New York.

'21 B.S.—On September 17, Miss Nancy Eunice Martin and Russell W. Gray '20 both of Greene, were married in Zion Church. The double wedding service was used as the sister of the bride was also married. Mr. Gray was a member of the Sigma Phi Sigma Fraternity and also of the Cornell Glee Club for four years. The couple will make their home in Greene where Gray is engaged in the insurance business of C. W. Gray & Sons.

'21—W. F. Stoughton is teaching vocational agriculture in Sherburne this fall.

'21 B.S.—O. M. Watkins has contracted to go to Prattsburg as teacher in vocational agriculture.

'21 B.S.—M. W. Kane returned to Cornell in 1919 after two years of active service in France. He completed his course last February, and contemplates going into plant pathology work.

'21 B.S.—Helen Marsh is finishing her training as student dietitian at Hahnemann Hospital, Rochester.

'21 W.C.—Miller B. Nichols is employed on the New York State game farm at Brownsville.

'21 B.S.—Mercy Walker began a six-months' course as student dietitian at Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, July 1st.

'21 B.S.—August Weber has a position with a land and lumber company in Alaska.

'21 Ph.D.—T. K. Wolfe who completed work for his Doctor's degree in June, has returned to the University of Virginia as assistant agronomist.

Grad.—W. S. Sawyer, graduate in plant pathology, has entered the employ of the Niagara Sprayer Co. He spent one month at the factory and then acted as insect and disease service man, working thru the fruit-

growing counties of the State. His headquarters are with the Columbia Products Company, 623 Union Building, 1836 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Grad. Ex.—C. H. Gibson, who has been the head of the department of agricultural education at Tucson, Ariz., has gone to Corvallis, Ore., to do the same work.

### Editorials

(Continued from page 108)

the whole industry. Brighter times must be ahead, and now is the time to see them. Farming is a business that is carried on in cycles. One cycle has just ended, another is beginning. The past one may not have been as bright as could be desired, but we have hope for the future. We can begin again, for a new year is here!

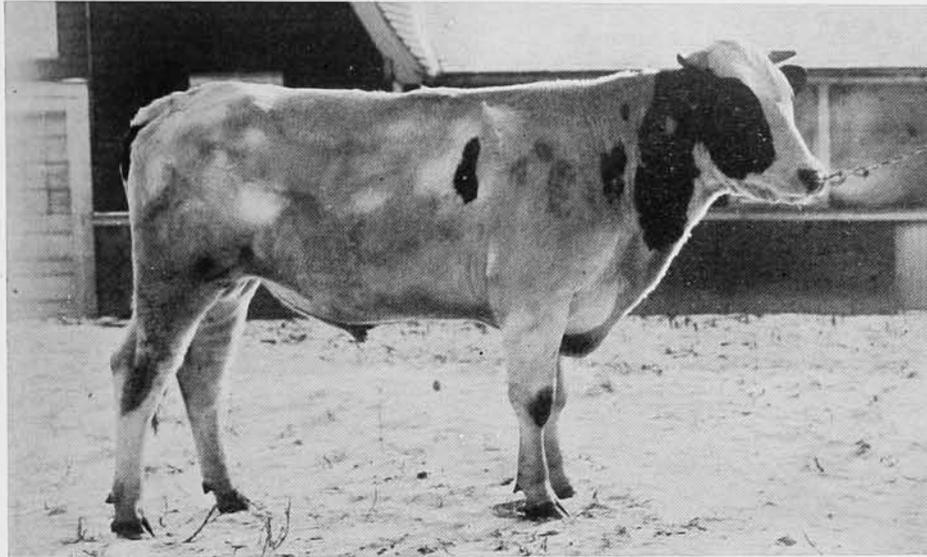
N. A. T.

### The Country Kitchen

(Continued from page 109)

old-fashioned farm kitchen, the one that is dining room, and sitting room, too, when the wind shrieks its loudest, and which is, more than any other spot, the gathering center of the family the whole year 'round. And when you're sitting in a rocking chair mending, waiting for the bread to bake—a rocking chair's in the way in a kitchenette, but it's useful enough in a large farm room—or even while you're working, you can look around and enjoy the white "half" curtains, the clean scrubbed oil cloth, the rows of dishes piled in the cupboard, the pans shining on the wall. Sometimes a geranium at the kitchen sink window by the pump, or some other growing plant is cheerful. Last winter we had a box of lettuce growing. It looked lovely and grew for a month or so, and tasted quite "spring-like" at Christmas dinner. In summer time potted flowers are not needed, of course; the vines up the window, and the trees just outside are enough. Then there are the rag rugs, and a lot of little things that are different in every kitchen, and which make it just one's own. There is something about the country kitchen that doesn't seem to be anywhere else. It's a sort of comfortable, all get-together, work-together atmosphere. It's hard to analyze, and I don't believe it needs analysis. It's there; and we know it. So while we are working for the larger improvements, why not enjoy what we have? Why not be happy in the old-fashioned country kitchen?

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## CROWD JUST SINGS ITS BEST AT OUR BIG SONG FEST

**Dean Mann Snaps Buttons Off His Vest in Throwing Out His Chest to Reach a High Note by Request**

Everybody sang, chirped, barked, or warbled at the big Song Fest Get-together held in Roberts Assembly Hall, December 13. With an enthusiasm unequaled in recent years, the crowd which packed the room till folks were satisfied with seats six inches square and no place for their knees, forgot that it couldn't sing and learned that it could—with exhilarating effects.

N. P. "Brownie" '21, started things going at 8:15 P. M. by appealing for punctuality at the Assemblies and for a large participation in the Ag Elections, for which he would reward the crowd beforehand by giving them a dance in the Domecon Ball-room immediately following the assembly. He then introduced Cass W. Whitney, of the Rural Social Organization Department, the song leader for the evening.

### Whitney Wins in First Round

Whitney decided to treat the assembly as a rural community, and, after reading Berry's lament from the *Alumni News*, a dissertation upon the lack of tenors and the casualties of casual singing, he started them off with the "Alma Mater." Everybody got a good start; some people faked deep harmony in the back of the room and others gave the tenor part a mean battle. With the "Old Kentucky Home" and "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground," the folks were modulating melodiously and hitting on all four parts promiscuously. Whitney then taught them how to participate in their first round, and, with clever generalship, brought everybody thru agreeably triumphant. After the remarkable spontaneous applause which followed this round they sang "Old Folks at Home," illustrated with slides.

### "Ole MacDonald" versus Dean Mann

The joyful climaxes of humor were reached in "Ole MacDonald," a diabolical combination of speed, song and enunciation, described by Whitney as "simple—yet not simple." After warming up the squad several times, Whitney turned 'em loose for a scrimmage of sounds with "here a hee, there a haw, everywhere a hee-haw" as the ultimate possibility of a score. Dean Mann hesitated for a loss on the first down but recovered on the second, busted three buttons off his vest and made a swift end run so difficult of enunciation that he had to wipe the perspiration off his forehead and sit dazed for thirty seconds before he could speak.

### Dance Decidedly Delightful

After easing up thru the "Evening Song" by singing a few Christmas Carols, the crowd was invited to re-

main a while and get acquainted, and then adjourn to the Domecon Ball-room for dancing. The only folks that remained were the couple on the "East shelf." Brownie chaperoned 'em.

The dance was not crowded, due to a shortage of co-eds, said to be home studying. A few Arts men wormed their way in but Miss "Van," Miss Rose, and "Jimmy" Rice watched 'em from the judging stand, so all went well.

## AG LOSES SOCCER TITLE

The Ag team lost the Inter-college Soccer Championship to Chem, on December 9, by the close call of 1-0. The Ag-Chem games were regular Saturday afternoon affairs for several weeks—always resulting in tied scores, but on December 9, however, Chem was awarded a penalty kick in the second extra 10-minute period, and that is all there was to it. The men on the Ag team were: Aber, Fish, Giddings, Groenwald, Hauptfauer, Mack, Mead, Voeghte, Wendt, Wickham, Pope, and Cook.

## AND FIRST BASKETBALL GAME

The Ag basketball team lost to Arts, on December 10, by the rotten score of something like 33-12. Rumor has it that Arts surely played "in potent form."

## FORESTERS FEAST

The Forestry Club gave a Christmas banquet in their club room in the Forestry Building, December 20, from seven P. M. till midnight. Professors Bristow Adams and A. H. Wright were the principal speakers. "B. A." received a hair comb and brush in the distribution of Christmas presents. He only needs one thing more. We'll give you two guesses. Right!

## CO-ED TO HOLD FORTH ON EASTMAN STAGE THIS YEAR

Mr. Eastman's annual hundred-dollar prize is in danger, for a girl, Miss Gertrude Lynahan '22, has survived the first two try-outs and will appear on the stage, Farmers' Week. The other so-far-successful aspirants are, L. A. Zehner '22, E. A. Perre-gaux '22, A. C. Mattison '23, F. B. Morris '22, and R. L. Hahn '22, with G. L. Burrows '23, as alternate.

At the first try-outs, December 2, sixty-two orators discoursed upon all known subjects and several others, Professor Everett kept time with a left-handed monkey wrench, and the judges, including one dog, picked out fifteen fortunates. These were cut to six in the second try-outs, December 19.

Only four times out of a possible twelve have any girls appeared on the Eastman Stage, but they have won twice out of these four times.

## HUNDREDS OF CORNELLIAN SCIENTISTS INVADE CANADA

**Attend A. A. S. Meeting in Toronto—Former Students Give Dinner For Mr. and Mrs. Comstock**

Professor Wheeler was in despair. "It was impossible," he said, "to call any sort of a meeting that week after Christmas. All the folks went to Toronto to that meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. I hope they were well chaperoned—in Canada."

Thus did Professor Wheeler express his doubts about the temperance tendencies of our faculty.

Nearly every department in the college was represented at the convention, which is regarded as one of the biggest annual gatherings of scientists. The Entomology Department alone sent over twenty-five representatives and about a half a dozen of these delivered papers. This was typical of nearly every science department in the college.

### Mr. and Mrs. Comstock Honored

In recognition of the great service which Mr. and Mrs. Comstock have contributed to the cause of science during their many years of active service at Cornell, from which they have recently retired, their former students in Entomology gave a dinner in their honor on December 28. This affair was attended by prominent scientists from all over the country and was considered one of the best features of the convention.

## RATS AND PIGS IN DOMECON ARE LEADING A HARD LIFE

The white rats and guinea pigs with which Miss Fleming, an instructor in domecon, is experimenting, are leading a hard life. She is trying to give the pigs scurvy by feeding them foods containing no vitamins, especially pressure-cooked carrots and a home-brew hash made out of carrots pickled in vinegar. The white rats are destined to get rickets. She is feeding them on a healthy diet minus only calcium, potassium, and cod liver oil, which will later be tried out as preventives for this disease. Definite results of deaths, convalescents and statistics are expected by March.

## R. G. CORBETT '22, AGAIN WINS KERMIS PLAY COMPETITION

Roger Corbett, author of last year's Kermis Play, won the fifty-dollar prize again this year with his play, "It Takes Two," a story of city folks becoming country folks. The cast has already been chosen and the new scenery which was repainted in the Ag subway studio last month is ready. This scenery was purchased by the students with their earnings from the previous Kermis performances.

## WHEREIN "STEVE," ATWOOD AND BATES ARE MOVED

### While Mr. Frank Takes New Job in Roberts' Underworld

The Trustees of the University appointed Mr. G. S. Frank to fill the new office of University Purchasing Agent for office supplies, stationery, and similar goods. Mr. Frank will have a branch office in the basement of Roberts Hall, and, as the logical place for it is near the service entrance, next the Publications office, it means that the said Publications office has to pull down its shingle and find a "better 'ole." Accordingly, Professor Atwood and "Steve" are planning to advance on "Doc" Bates' wigwam, and "Doc" is having an elaborate tepee built in a corner of the mailing room. "Doc" has been moved so much since he first struck this hunting ground that it is now hoped that he will have a little reservation of his own where he can smoke his ungodly peace pipe in well-deserved privacy.

## AG MEN AT ERA BANQUET

Past and present board members of the *Cornell Era* held a reunion dinner at the Hotel Ithaca on the evening of Nov. 29th. The literary reputation of the Ag College was upheld by Professor Bristow Adams, Assistant Professor M. V. Atwood, and Mr. E. A. Lamoureux '74, of the Ag library. "B. A." was toastmaster and introduced as the first speaker, Mr. Lamoureux, who was the oldest board member present. He told of the *Era* board of the class of '74, and how the five men comprising it were elected by the students without a competition. Professor Atwood spoke later about the "muck-raking" issue of the *Era*, of which he was a board member, and how they were confronted with a libel suit.

## WOMAN EDITOR VISITS CORNELL

Mrs. William Brown Meloney, editor of *The Delineator*, was the guest of Professors Martha Van Rensselaer and Flora Rose on December 5.

It was thru Mrs. Meloney's efforts that Madam Curie, the noted French scientist, visited the United States and that money was raised in this country that will enable her to carry on research work with radium.

Mrs. Meloney addressed the staff and students in Home Economics informally and related the details of her first meeting with Madam Curie and also some interesting anecdotes of Madam Curie's life and work.

## PROFESSOR WHITE RETURNS

Professor E. A. White of the Floriculture Department returned, November 15, from a three months' trip in Europe, on which he visited the famous gardens and nurseries of England, France, and Belgium, and made a study of the commercial floriculture work in these countries.

## 18 YEARS AGO

(FROM THE COUNTRYMAN, 1904)

The appointment of James E. Rice as assistant professor of Poultry Husbandry gives Cornell the honor of being the first university to establish such a chair.

It is interesting to note the popularity of the Cornell College of Agriculture as shown by the various countries from which its students come. Brazil, Japan, Turkey, Cuba, Yucatan, Germany, Rumania, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Canada, and other countries and provinces are represented.

Professor Wing has purchased sixteen steer calves from the west.

One of the most valuable features of the work of the Agricultural College is the Assembly—the students sing—and have a good time.

Seventeen agricultural students are candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science, in June, 1904. Three more expect to receive the degree of Master of the Science of Agriculture.

## "DOC" VISITS OLD FRIENDS

Professor Needham attended the meeting of the American Game Protective Association held at the Hotel McAlpin in New York City, December 13-14, and incidentally visited the monkeys in the zoological gardens. "It is, of course, impossible, he said, he said, "for me to give you any conception of a monkey singing."

## A BOOK ABOUT BOOTS

A new book, "The Organization of the Boot and Shoe Industry in Massachusetts Before 1875," by Blanche Evans Hazard, formerly Professor of Civic and Industrial Relations of Women, was recently published by the Harvard University Press. Miss Hazard compiled this work as her thesis for her doctor's degree at Harvard. Miss Hazard was married on October 20 to Mr. George Walter Sprague, a prominent business man of Brockton, Mass. Their address is 7 Karl Place, Brockton, Mass.

## OLD INSECTARY GOES

The old insectary situated near the circle back of Bailey Hall was torn down last month by the construction gang working on the new Chem Building.

Did O. W. Smith ever hail you with, "I told you about that wha-d'y-e-call-it, didn't I?"

## A FEW HIGH POINTS ON THE FARMERS' WEEK PROGRAM

### Speakers Obtained for Talks on Ag Economics

Among the special features for Farmers' Week is an intensive Farm Management and Economics Program, including a speech by T. C. Powell, Vice-President of the Erie R. R.; an analysis of the finances of the Dairymen's League by C. A. Weiant; a talk by F. E. Robertson; another by E. N. Thomson, President of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield; and one by Professor Warren on, "Agriculture in Europe."

The Committee of Twenty-one, which has been studying the Rural Schools of New York State, will give its report at three meetings; President Farrand will speak on Tuesday, and State Architect L. F. Pilcher will speak on Wednesday.

Professor Wheeler is also trying to get Henry S. Wallace, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, and Bernard M. Baruch, a prominent New York financier, to come.

## WIEGAND STILL AT HARVARD

Dr. K. M. Wiegand of the Botany Department is still in Cambridge, where he went on his return from his transcontinental collecting trip. On this trip Dr. Wiegand and the party of eight others collected over four thousand specimens of the far western and Pacific Coast flora. Dr. Wiegand is spending his time at Harvard in research work at the Gray Herbarium and on his return, about the 1st of February, expects to publish a revision of "The Cayuga Basin Flora." He will give Botany 6 next term.

## PHI DELTA KAPPA

Seven Ag men were recently elected to Phi Delta Kappa, the national professional education fraternity. Those to receive associate memberships were, E. L. Palmer, Assistant Professor of Rural Education, and W. I. Wright, Extension Professor. Those receiving active membership were all grad students, R. L. Martin, G. E. Wilson, C. M. Loeselle, H. G. Parkinson, Van C. Whittemore.

Mr. T. L. Bayne, assistant in Rural Education, is president of the fraternity this year.

## FORESTERS AS EDITORS

The Forestry Club is going to publish a year book of the Department, *The Cornell Forester*, containing articles by students and professors. "Phil" Wakely '23, the editor, and George Lumsden '22, the business manager, are still scouting around for material. The magazine will be published during the Spring term.

## CONGRATULATIONS!

Professor George Works smilingly announces the arrival of an eight-and-a-half-pound baby boy, David Perry Works, born December 9.

## WHEREIN "BOBBY" GURGLES AN ORANGE-JUICE COCKTAIL

### And Claims That the Girls Encourage Drinking

"Bobby," the butt of all jokes and experiments over in the Domecon Lodge, is coming along manfully. His main diet consists of spinach-water in milk which has had the dextrose and maltose worked out to a proportional formula, and orange-juice cocktails, lukewarm. These are applied twice a day, immediately after "Bobby" has gone thru his calisthenics and monkey drill, which consists mainly of holding his head up and trying to pull himself to a sitting posture. Usually he coughs or tries to make a speech while the cocktail is being administered by teaspoonfuls. He instinctively dislikes the drink, but the girls are determined to make a he-man out of him, so they pour the stuff into his mouth every time he opens it. "Bobby" is now three months old and weighs a little over nine pounds.

### BIG JOB FOR BATES

"Doc" Bates, the Indian Adviser, has been suggested as the logical man for the position on the U. S. Board of Indian Commissioners recently left vacant by the death of Rev. Dr. William Ketcham, head of Catholic Mission work in the United States and an authority on the western Indians. This position is regarded as the highest honor in national Indian work.

### BRING YOUR TOMAHAWKS

De-Yen-Twas, the Indian society, is scheduling an entertainment for the community sometime along the latter part of this month. They have been putting on several programs of Indian dances and songs in Ithaca and nearby towns.

### DOMECON

Members of the staff were hostesses to the Campus Club in the Home Economics Building on December 7, from 4 to 6 P. M.

Miss F. A. Brookins of the costume shop was in New York City the week of December 5, to attend the shop openings which display imported wear.

Mrs. F. R. Georgia entertained the staff at her home on Overlook Road, December 3.

Mrs. A. W. Smith, who is secretary and associate State Leader of Home Bureaus in New York, represented the State Federations of Home Bureaus at the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Atlanta, Georgia, November 21.

### ABOUT B. A.

Professor Bristow Adams attended the joint conventions of four journalistic organizations held at the University of Wisconsin, December 28-30.

### HELIOS

Robert Clark, Sterling Emerson, William Hutchings, James Mack, F. B. Morris, Marshall Schultis.

### HEB-SA

Charles Carter, Charles Peck, William Jefferson, William Pratt, E. A. Gordon.

### RUSSIAN VISITORS TELL OF COLLEGES IN NATIVE LAND

Two distinguished Russian scientists, Dr. Arthur de Jazewski, Director of the Bureau of Mycology and Plant Pathology at Petrograd and president of the Russian Phytopathological Society, and Dr. N. J. Vavilov, Director of the Bureau of Applied Botany at Petrograd, were recently guests of Professor Donald Reddick of the Botany Department, who is President of the American Phytopathological Society.

#### Tell of Russian College Life

They told many things about college life in the Russian universities. The number of students is as large as usual but all are forced to do manual labor a great part of the day. The lectures are given late in the afternoon. Only two hours of artificial light are allowed in Petrograd, and the lecture rooms and laboratories are never heated above 40 degrees in Winter. In spite of cold and discomfort the twenty scientists in Dr. Jazewski's department have continued work without interruption.

#### Travel Was Difficult

Great difficulty was experienced in getting permission to leave Russia. Two hundred twelve separate communications were needed and then three weeks were consumed at Riga before getting permission to enter the United States.

### RURAL EDUCATION

Professor Stewart attended the Regional Conference of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, held at the McAlpin Hotel in New York City, December 19-21.

Also the Annual Meeting of the National Society for Vocational Education in Kansas City, January 5-7.

The Junior Extension Conference met at the college, December 13-15.

### PALMER—VAN WINKLE

Professor E. L. Palmer of the Department of Rural Education and Miss Katherine Van Winkle of the Geology Department of the Arts College were married Christmas Eve.

### PHILLIPS—TARRIS

The engagement of Miss Venia Tarris '20, and Mr. M. E. Phillips, both of the Entomology Department, was announced November 19, at a dinner given by Miss Grace H. Griswold, at her home on Roberts Place.

### RECEIVES FIRST CORNELL CORRESPONDENCE DIPLOMA

#### Honor Goes to Charles Wheeler of Horseheads, N. Y.

Charles O. Wheeler of Horseheads has received the first certificate issued by the college for a correspondence course. This was voted to him at the faculty meeting, presided over by President Farrand, on October 5th. Mr. Wheeler, who is forty years old, took the course in orcharding, as he has raised fruit all his life. He is a leading member of the Chemung County Farm Bureau, and has a thousand fruit trees on his farm.

### DOING THE REAL THING

As a feature of his course in marketing, Professor H. E. Babcock had the members of his class learn the principles of forming a co-operative marketing association by organizing themselves into a mock live-stock shipping association. The questions of capitalization, advisability of growers' contract, and the kind of management needed, were decided. Articles of association were drawn up, committees on by-laws, contract, and publicity were appointed and they submitted reports at class meetings.

### "NUBBINS"

Professor Everett and his family have moved into their new house on Cayuga Heights Road. They lived in the new garage all Fall—a "four in one" proposition.

Professor Hosmer will return from Europe during the latter part of January. He has sent the department a lot of material on the forestry work in the different countries he has visited.

The special Poultry and Dairy Short Courses offered in connection with the regular Winter Course registered their full quota of forty men each.

Dr. E. J. Butler, Imperial Mycologist for the British Colonies, with headquarters at Kew, England, and Dr. Kingo Miyabe, of Hokkaido Imperial University at Sapporo, Japan, visited the college while in this country to attend a meeting of the American Phytopathological Society, held recently at Fargo, North Dakota, and St. Paul, Minnesota. Dr. Butler returns to England from twenty years' service as plant pathologist at Pusa, India.

Dr. E. S. Guthrie of the Dairy Department assisted in a four-day short course for creamery managers at the State College of Agriculture at Burlington, Vermont.

Dr. H. W. Dye, Assistant Professor of Plant Pathology, resigned November 1 to accept a position with the Theodore Dosch Chemical Company, a new corporation which is just starting to manufacture dusting machines and dust insecticides and fungicides.

## 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.

CHILSON LEONARD, Editor

Vol. III January, 1922 No. 4

### Who Is to Blame?

Considering the unfortunate results of the lack of interest in the recent Ag elections we suggest that the students notify their representatives to bring about the appointment of a nomination committee which will nominate somebody, and we hope of the right sort, for these offices. Their list of nominations could be posted and thrown open for further nominations by petitions. The Ag elections should not be a farce, as they were this year, when one student or less was nominated for several of the minor offices.

### Beliefs

It seems a bit absurd that one should graduate from college, especially from an agricultural course, without a knowledge of the main concepts of modern science. For example, it is surprising to find how many ideas are held concerning the source and development of the human species. Coming here with faithful beliefs, most of the students encounter radical statements, gather a heterogeneous mass of facts, and then leave, bewildered. The college is not to blame, for they offer opportunities for finding out these things. Therefore, think; consult with responsible advisers; seek out the facts; philosophise a bit, and attempt to arrive at definite beliefs; for the establishment of beliefs is one of the most satisfying interests of the human race. Where did man come from?

### Putting Our Foot Down—Carefully

A yell—a flash of arms and legs—another yell—a crash—and a little gray frosh cap settles slowly out of the air. Yes, they are indulging in ye olde pastime of sliding on the university walks. We recommend the Rockefeller Straightaway and Turn as the best place to get looped for about fourteen loops. It's rather fortunate that the university put those little pine trees there for bumpers—they're much better than thorn apple trees, or nothing at all. We advise you to go out for varsity tobogganing, however, it's much safer.

### Do You Believe in Signs?

Among the many signs around our Ag Campus there is the prize dumb one which has been up for three weeks with the brave, black-face letters reading "Meeting Tonight."—and no date line to be seen. Let's see the date on some of these, and then let's see them removed after the big event is over.

### On the Bulletin Board

The most interesting bulletin board we have seen in the Ag College is in the Forestry Building. Its make-up is not quite as orderly as the one in Domecon, which we rate second, but its notices cover a wide field and the comments freely added by its readers show enthusiasm and humor, with good taste, thereby adding a valuable personal interest. We think that bulletin boards count. What sort of a board have you got in your department?

### So When They Ask You . . .

Judging from the way everybody sang at the Song Fest we'll bet there won't be much difficulty in getting enough folks to pitch in and carry on the work of the Student Committees for Farmers' Week. It's all done in the same spirit and everybody has just as good a time—and for a whole week.

### Editorial and Otherwise

We behold with wonder the man who works for the C. U. C. A. and doesn't go to church.

Now is the time for all good men to pick out their pike courses for next term.

One fellow writes in his Farm Practice report that he obtained his practical experience "in the rear of the house."

Rumor has it that a decidedly unforeseen war has started out in the Poultry Building between the grad students and the stenographers, and that disarmament has been attempted as a remedy. The bricks which were used to hold the doors open have been removed and so have the grad students—to a different part of the building.

"Yes," said the An Hus man to the Forester, "You grow the trees and we lean against 'em."

It's so cold these days that the cows are giving ice cream.

If finals come can busts be far behind?

In the exchanges which we receive from other colleges it is interesting to note that several of them have started campus sections similar to this CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN. The Penn State Farmer runs a "Lawn Mower," not unlike our "This 'Ere and That 'Air" colyum, "Clippings About the Campus," you know! Happy New Year!

## THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

### The College Indian

Behold the college Indian!  
He speaks not of Nessmuk,  
Or the Happy Hunting Grounds,  
But cogitates,  
"Is galista naqua more essential  
To successful agriculture  
Than ganainaque?"  
Which is, being interpreted,  
"Is the iron horse superior  
To the regular horse?"  
Verily, the Red Man is becoming  
Tract(-or)able.

### Pungent Personals

Jack Flemin' attended ye journalists' conference in Iowa last month and reports that the western corn crop ran three gallons to the acre.

"Doc" Betten has cut several lectures in Biology 7 lately.

Assistant Professor Atwood objects to sleeping in class.

Miss Titus says there's nothing humorous in the dean's office because she's nearly always there herself.

Professor Everett is doing research work on "Heads or Tails."

Professor Wheeler is intensely busy undergoing his annual editorial difficulties of cutting the verbose statements of the departmental programs for Farmers' Week down to bald facts.

### And Less Personal

The Dairy "profs" have learned from prelim blanks that "Albumen is a substance that makes Italian cheese, while casein makes marbles and billiard balls."

The An Hus prelim says, "Define the lamb creep." We were not sure about it, but think we saw a couple doing this at the Ag Assembly dance the other night.

We hear that a young man peeled potatoes and mopped the kitchen floor over at the Lodge while making a social call. Yes, and the editor knows one who went there to learn how to mix cocktails.

Which reminds us that "drinking in many cases has wrecked the whole family."

B. A. SAYS

"It's always a good idea to have a small item of just a line or so with which to fill in the bottom of a colyum." We agree. Thank you, B. A.!

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Ar. Auburn	9:15 A. M.	2:00 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	9:10 P. M.
Ar. Syracuse NYC	*10:45 A. M.	†3:45 P. M.	†7:05 P. M.	*11:05 P. M.
Lv. Syracuse NYC	†4:50 A. M.	†10:10 A. M.		*5:10 P. M.
Lv. Auburn	*6:45 A. M.	*11:50 A. M.	*3:00 P. M.	*6:40 P. M.
Ar. Ithaca	8:30 A. M.	1:20 P. M.	4:45 P. M.	8:20 P. M.

\*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

12:20 P. M. train makes connections for Empire State Express. One way fare Ithaca to Auburn \$1.32; Ithaca to Syracuse \$2.27. War tax not included. Ticket Office, Dial 2459. Central New York Southern Railroad.

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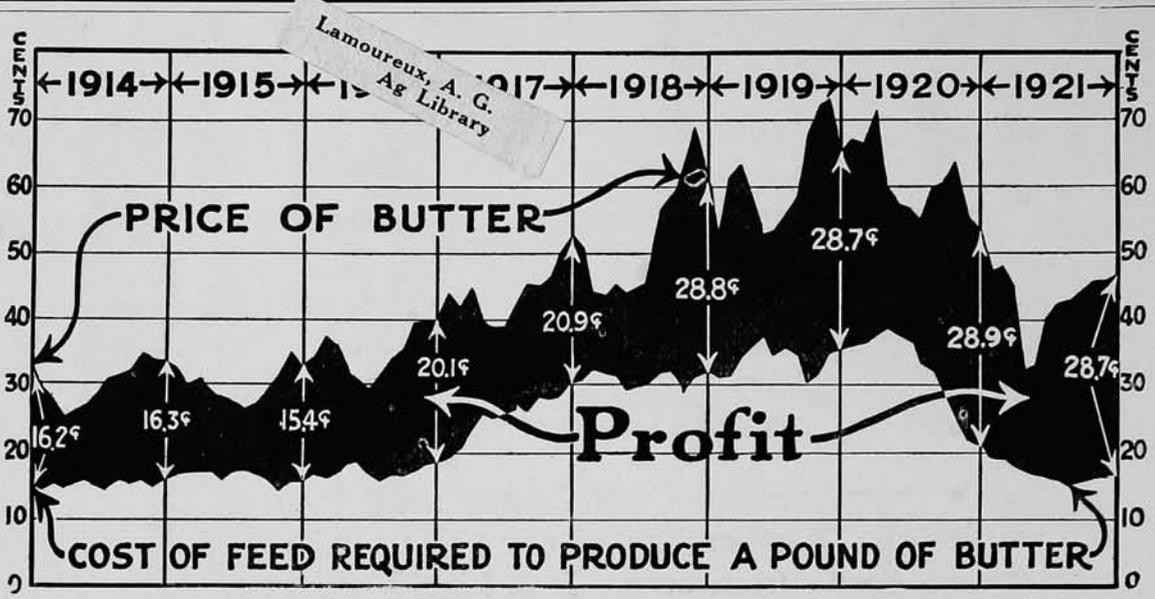
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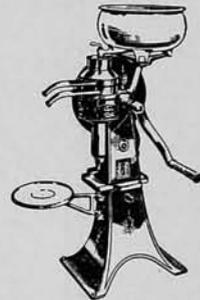
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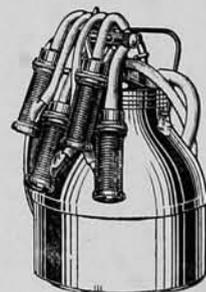
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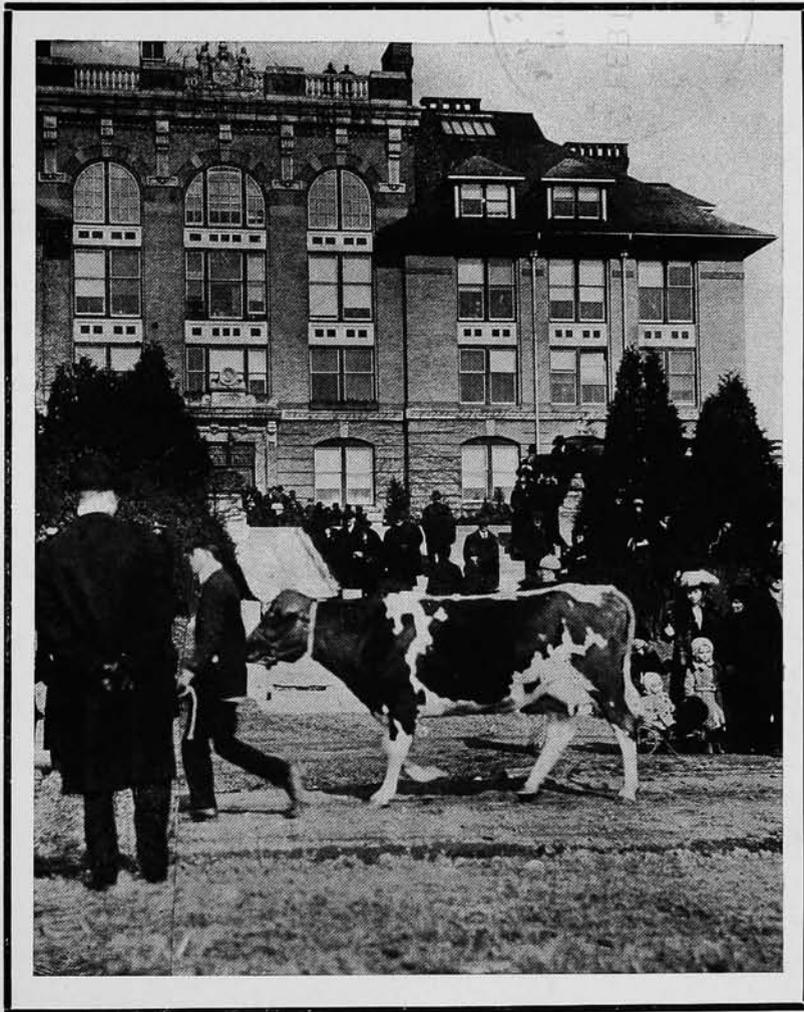
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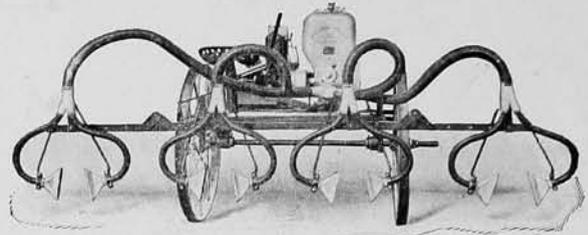
# The Cornell Countryman



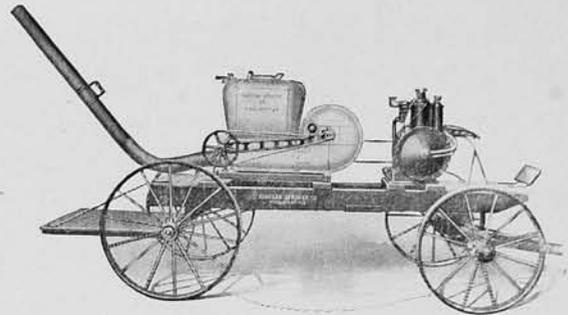
FEBRUARY

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APPERTAININ' to n' touchin' on  
 †  
 INSECTICIDES & FUNGICIDES, a  
 †  
 DISTINGUISHED CORNELL  
 †  
 HORTICULTURIST, who  
 †  
 CULTIVATED LITERATURE as well as  
 †  
 LAND, in 1886  
 †  
 PRESCRIBED a  
 †  
 TABLESPOONFUL of Poison to  
 †  
 1 GAL. of water to  
 †  
 "SYRINGE THE TREES," & in the  
 †  
 BLOSSOM END. That was the  
 †  
 "SUM OF KNOWLEDGE" on  
 †  
 SPRAYING ORCHARDS in 1886. A  
 †  
 GENERATION, acting on the  
 †  
 HINT, Developed a highly  
 †  
 SPECIALIZED Equipment, &  
 †  
 SPRAYING became Standard  
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 ORCHARD PRACTICE. The  
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 20' x 40' shop to a  
 †  
 \$1,000,000 PLANT,  
 †  
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 †  
 SPRAY-RIGS et cetera. But at  
 †  
 CORNELL the query rose why  
 †  
 8½ LBS. (= 1 Gal.) of water to  
 †  
 LIFT A  
 †  
 TABLESPOONFUL of Poison to  
 †  
 FEEDING PLACES of insects & to  
 †  
 CONTACT WITH FUNGI? To That  
 †  
 CONUNDRUM the Ans. was  
 †  
 QUIT it. Use the  
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 †  
 DUST to  
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 †  
 VANGUARD, switched to  
 †  
 MAKING and selling  
 †  
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 †  
 MAYBE you'll see a  
 †  
 SPRAY-RIG 10 years hence—in a  
 †  
 MUSEUM. That 8½ lbs. of water now  
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 †  
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No person may enroll for more than one course at a time, but they can be begun at any time.

## How to Enroll

The courses are free to residents of New York State except for the cost of the text-books required. They are not open to persons who do not live in the State. To enroll for a course, first decide which of those listed below you wish to know more about, then ask for an outline of it, and fill out the application for enrollment, returning it to the address given below. You should then buy the text-book required so that you can begin to study at once.

### MILK PRODUCTION

Deals with most recent practices of New York dairymen in keeping and feeding efficient herds for producing milk.

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### FARM MANAGEMENT

A consideration of the organization and management of the farm as a business, applied to individual farms of students.

### POULTRY HUSBANDRY

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### SMALL FRUITS

Culture and management of commercial plantations of berries, currants, and grapes, with particular reference to insects and diseases in New York.

### ORCHARD FRUITS

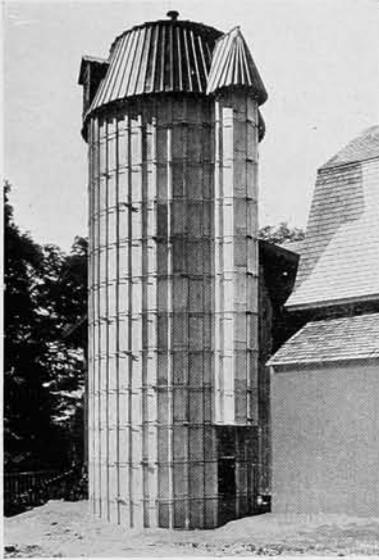
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Yet far too often, young stock receive nothing but abuse and neglect for which they are supposed to return big dividends.

Three conditions govern the successful raising of young stock—**GOOD ENVIRONMENT, GOOD CARE, and GOOD FOOD.**

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By Dr. Erl A. Bates, advisor in Indian extension for the College of Agriculture. Dr. Bates is the founder of the Indian Welfare Movement, acknowledged to be the leading force working upon the Indian problem in this country. In 1920, he was awarded the New England Medal as being the greatest contributor to the cause of education in America during the previous three years. A sympathizer and believer in the rights of the Indian in this country, a doctor, and a teacher of agriculture, he is well fitted to carry on the work of Indian extension at Cornell University.

The New Cornell-Iroquois Trail..... 134

By Russell Hill, an Indian short course student in the College of Agriculture. He is one of the representatives from the Tonawanda-Seneca council fires, and comes to learn modern methods of agriculture that he may return to his people and teach them.

A Cornellian's Experience in India..... 135

By L. K. Elmhirst, a graduate of Cornell University in 1921. He came to Cornell with advanced credit from Trinity College, Cambridge, Eng.. Besides taking work in the College of Agriculture at Cornell, he also instructed in the poultry and English departments, receiving his B.S. degree in September, 1921. He is now agricultural director at the International University,

near Calcutta, India, which was founded by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, the famous Indian poet.

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By George A. Works, head of the rural education department of the College of Agriculture. Professor Works received a Ph.B. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1904 and an M.S.A. degree in 1912. He was principal of the Menomonie High School, Wis., from 1904-1907, and superintendent of public schools from 1907-1910. After some graduate work at Wisconsin he went to the University of Minnesota for a year as assistant professor of agricultural education, leaving there in 1914 to come to Cornell. Professor Works has been chairman of the "Committee of Twenty-one" which has been studying the rural schools of New York State.

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Supplying the Lack of Iron in the Dietary

By Winifred A. Moses, a teacher of foods in the home economics department. She received her B.S. degree from Cornell in that department in 1915 and since that time has been an instructor in the College of Agriculture.

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Photo by Morgan

## Twilight at Sea

By Amelia C. Wilby

The twilight hours like birds flew by,  
As lightly and as free.  
Ten thousand stars were in the sky,  
Ten thousand on the sea;

For every wave with dimpled face  
That leaped upon the air  
Had caught a star in its embrace  
And held it trembling there.

# The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XIX

FEBRUARY, 1922

Number 5

## The Old Cayuga Trail to Cornell

By Dr. Erl A. Bates

### First Episode, A. D. 1556

THE curling smoke from the dying council fire of the Cayugas slowly arises above the wooded hill overlooking the long blue inland sea of their homeland as the voice of the virile orator reaches the souls of twelve hundred red men in council with its message of the "Fatherhood of the Great Spirit" over all and the obligation from Him to serve neighbor and clan, nation and the Confederacy of Peace under the all-embracing Pine Tree of Brotherhood.

The seed clan grandmothers, holders of the Breath of the Great Spirit and guardians of the fruits of the harvest, chant with eyes filled with starlight, "We have planted, Oh, Great One, thy gifts of maize, and beans, and of squashes. Send thy rain and sunshine, that thy sisters shall feed us, thy children of the forest, during the long winter."

As the last thin ribbon of smoke ascends, comes in benediction, the calm voice of the elder councilor, "Send us thy sleep of peace, Oh, Father, to rest our weary minds and bodies, and thy dew, to wash away the evil of the day's long trail. May we greet thy morning sun o'er yonder hills with clean hearts of gratitude. I have spoken," and chieftains, warriors, women, and children answer with eyes and souls to the blue heavens.

### Second Episode, A. D. 1609

THE tall sinewy courier of the Great Council delivers the wampum of the Onondagas and the eyes of the Cayugas quickly read the shell language of the bearer. "Strange people whose faces glisten in the early morning sun come in a big canoe with white wings to the eastern gateway of the country, the Oneidas and Onondagas council peace, but the warlike Mohawks and Senecas see only blood on the moon, what say the Cayuga mothers in council?"

Three moons pass ere the decision is ready and the blood of Logan arises and delivers the answer, "I speak for the women of the Beaver clan and of all the households in our nation. We are tillers of the soil, our women say, 'Behind the arrow must be the maize,' and from them comes this message to the Great Council at Onondaga. The Great Spirit made a big country. There is room here

Doctor Bates divides the tradition and history of the Cornell Campus into four episodes. The first, in 1556, was one hundred years before the coming of the white man to the Finger Lakes; the second, 1609, gives the decision of the Cayuga mothers, which allowed the establishment of the Dutch colony at Fort Orange (Albany); the third, 1656, portrays the coming of Father Menard and the other first white men to reach the campus; and the last, 1865, is the founding of the University, the closing paragraph symbolizing the spirit of extension service in the College of Agriculture. An account of Doctor Bates' work among the Indians will be found by turning to "Contents and Contributors," on page 131.

On the following page, Russell Hill, a Tonawanda-Seneca who has been a short course student at the College last year and this, writes a final episode, 1922, of the modern day and its work.

### Editor's Note.

for all. We are all His children. He puts in our hearts and tongues to say, 'Welcome, Paleface Brother'."

### Third Episode, A. D. 1656

ONE hundred times twelve full moons of peace have covered the lands of the Cayugas and as the long, bark bateaux touches the southern shore of their waters, the Black Coat holds aloft the silver Cross of his Master while his voyageurs swear by the sword and the lilies of France.

"Welcome indeed to the council and hearts of the Cayugas" and in answer comes the Bethlehem story, of the Son who will guide them along the pathways of peace until they set out on the everlasting trail to the happy hunting grounds beyond the setting sun.

Bearing a flag with the cross of St. James and St. Andrew come other pioneers and some all forget

creed in greed for the friendship and lands of the Cayugas and men die and women weep in the woodland crucible of Hate that their old world church and state might shape a destiny of a continent. Arrows and blood of the Cayugas and their kinsfolk of the Six Nations given in friendship at length bring victory of peace to the Briton.

Blood of the pioneer and the pilgrim seeking divorce from old world hatred and prejudices and learning the Cayuga spirit of justice, liberty, and equality in council, destroy the "divine right of kings" of their fathers and win freedom from unjust taxation and tyranny.

A united council of thirteen white fires modeled by the Iroquoian gift of strength in the democracy of common council, pledge "Peace and Friendship" in treaty and in truth with the ancient council of the six red nations.

Later, forgetful white men steal red man's soil with gifts of rum and the mighty Logan for the Cayugas arises and asks, "Where are the lands of my people" and "Who is there to mourn for Logan?"

### Fourth Episode, A. D. 1865

MANY, many moons after, the co-mingled blood of these white strangers, seeking the will of the Great Spirit, build a new council fire in the land of the Cayugas and as the councilor-teachers speak words of wisdom from everyman and everyland, the courier-students go forth on the trails to the ends of the seven seas living the Cornell-Cayuga message of service to state,

to nation, and to all peoples, for "above all nations is Humanity."

Wise men listen to the voices of the "three sisters," the maize, the beans, and the squashes, and learning their language and secrets, carry the message of better farms,

better homes, and better councils from the hill council of the Cayugas to the farm and home bureau councils of His red and white children and inspired by the red and white banner of their common Cornell council serve for their common America.

# The New Cornell-Iroquois Trail

By Russell Hill

**A**T THE council fires of all the Six Nations is now repeated "Far rings the story of the glory of Cornell." A great prophet of ours said, "The Six Nations shall some day have a 'Little White Father' to help them," and out of the soil of the Onondagas came our greatest friend, Doctor Bates, whom we know is the fulfillment of the prophecy.

It is the object of the writer to emphasize the importance of agriculture in the progress and development of the Iroquois. Agriculture is the basic industry of our people and must be encouraged among them on their respective reservations. To do this, the best of his methods, his traditions, and his handicraft must be utilized to form a foundation upon which to build a modern organization better adapted to his changed condition and more in keeping with the civilization he comes in contact with in neighboring communities. Ultimate success will depend largely on the inspiration given the young men and women who come to Cornell for the short course work.

In 1919, came from the land of the Onondagas a young warrior, David Hill, jr., the first representative chosen by the farmers in council to receive new knowledge in our old art of growing maize, beans, and squashes, that he might return and teach his people. He is doing that at the present time.

The next year, because of his success, five more warriors and three maidens came from the councils of the Oneidas, Cayugas, Senecas, and Tuscaroras. We formed a new council, the first in any University, our De-Yen-Twas, that we might carry Cornell to our people.

Down the old Cayuga trail to Cornell came this year, one chief, twenty-four warriors, and twelve maidens from the six councils of the Six Nations.

We are blazing good, a new Cornell trail to the Iroquois for Cornell has come to mean as our chieftains, farmers, and women told Dean Mann on their visit during last Farmers' Week, "We are glad that the Cayuga council fire still burns friendly at Cornell."



**INDIANS REGISTERED IN SHORT COURSES AT CORNELL THIS YEAR**

Descendants of Red Jacket, Cornplanter, Logan, and other chiefs of the Six Nations are studying agriculture and home economics at Cornell that they may bring back to their people the way to better farms and happier homes

# A Cornellian's Experiences in India

By L. K. Elmhirst

IT SEEMS now much more than a short four months since the close of the 1921 summer session at Cornell and that final hurrying down to the station with the last peal of the chimes ringing in one's ears. It was, too, something of a shock to open a *Daily Sun* in England and to find that once again "Davey" Hoy must have bestowed his benison upon a new year at Ithaca.

A wonderful week of sunshine and holiday on the East coast of Massachusetts was followed by an unforgettable voyage from Montreal to Liverpool. The weather was perfect, and with Professor and Mrs. Rice for table companions the trip was all too short. Then came a hectic six weeks in England, which, in spite of what a Cornell friend terms "its rabbit infested hedge rows," is not such a bad place to return to after all. There was a visit to Dublin to see the fine work of the Agricultural Co-operative Society and to meet its pioneers, Sir Horace Plunkett and "A. E."

There was a visit to Cambridge where the agricultural department is forging ahead and revelling in its new buildings, and another to the ag. school at Leeds. But still we lack in England economists like Professor Warren, agricultural educationalists like Professor Works, and prophets like Dr. Bailey. In fact, a close examination of the Ministry in Whitehall revealed painful gaps in our ranks, for some of which the poverty following upon the war is largely responsible.

ANOTHER sea voyage ended with a landing on Ceylon and a trip up into the hills. A new school of agriculture had just been opened in that amazing island where three-quarters is given over to elephants and monkeys and malarial jungle, whilst the other quarter seemed to be producing every known agricultural product in existence. A certain Ceylonese gentleman farms 1800 acres of rubber, 200 of tobacco, 100 of cocoa, 500 of yams. He owns thirty elephants, ten horses, and 150 Berkshires, besides making \$4000 a year out of his cocoanuts and another \$5000 from his tea, tapioca, ebony timber, and graphite mines. He runs a good dairy, as well as 7200 acres of elephant jungle.

I spent three most profitable days with the officials of the agricultural department there and a four days' journey landed me at Calcutta. Last February, in New York, Dr. Rabin-dranath Tagore had invited me to come and help found a department of agriculture at his International University, within ninety miles of Calcutta. I arrived just ten days ago and since it will be impossible ever to forget the help which the Cornell College of Agriculture gave me on all sides, it is time to write and tell of the lay of the land.

IT IS true that the new department has to be started from the bottom, without equipment, but with an old Rajah's palace for headquarters, thirty acres of malarial garden, ten of rice fields, and a group of some ten enthusiastic students drawn from all castes and parts of India there is every possibility.

In spite of all prejudices we are to stick at nothing and hope to have pigs, hens, ducks, turkeys, milk buffaloes, and goats. A camel for ploughing has been suggested and can be purchased for a few dollars. There is an old roofless dancing hall in the middle of the garden which I have measured up and planned out as a model dairy! An inner courtyard is separated from the outside wall by an arched wall, with just enough room for two cows to look thru between each of the twelve arches. This may sound odd, but building is prohibitive here, as elsewhere, and we have to be content with humble beginnings. We hope to put a second story on in time for storing grain and rice straw.

The price of land has gone up since my arrival, for local land holders have been quick to smell a rat and will all demand their pound of flesh. However, we hope to net about 150 acres of waste land which the villagers' wooden plough will not touch but which should, with the help of steel, grow wonderful fodder crops.

This all sounds rather primitive but it is not nearly as bad as it might be. And after seeing the complete failure of a fully equipped and staffed Government institution some 200 miles away, thru causes over which we have a large measure of control here, we feel that the future

is perfectly rosy and in a year or two we shall hope to be calling on the Cornell staff for friends who want to spend a fascinating sabbatic leave in what, for six months in the winter, is an ideal climate.

I have not mentioned the chief part of the equipment which consists in the close friendly relations which have grown up between the poet's school and the neighboring villagers. From the start our main task is to solve the farmers' problems, and this is impossible so long as we are under suspicion. At present they feel that every man's hand is against them, and nature's as well. They hardly know what a square meal is from one end of the year to another, they are burdened with debt, loaded with poverty, and racked with fever. For this reason if we can keep their friendship we may be able to help them to their feet, though it will be a slow job.

OTHER discoveries were the presence of two American trained Indians on the staff, both from Illinois, one of whom has been running his own experimental farm for some time and the other acting as engineer. We have also added to the staff a young doctor who will open a dispensary in the village and help us to eradicate the malaria. A veteran village extension worker will help us get hold of the boys and to take up the educational work, for we want this to be a kind of test case in village economic uplift. Everyone up here at the school, Santiniketan, is giving hearty co-operation and Dr. Tagore looks upon the scheme as the fulfillment of a lifelong dream.

At present most of my day is given over to the study of Bengali, but there is tennis, cricket, or football in the late afternoon and a host of interesting people to call upon in the evenings. The only person who rushes about in a frenzied hurry is the new agricultural director, and as the memory of the dash for Sibley Dog or Domecon wears off, the philosophic calm of the East will slowly wrap him in its tenacious and enticing folds.

The jackals are howling in the brilliant moonlight across the plain and it is time to climb in under the mosquito net.



# Suggestions for the Improvement of Rural Schools in New York State

By George A. Works

NEARLY two years have elapsed since the Joint Committee on Rural Schools began its work. This committee, because of the number of its members, is commonly referred to as the "Committee of Twenty-one." The members were chosen by some of the principal farm and educational organizations of the state as a result of a resolution passed by the "State Conference of Farm Organizations" during the 1920 Farmers' Week. Most of the two years have been spent in securing facts on which to base recommendations. Funds from private sources were placed at the disposal of the Committee which have made it possible to obtain a large body of data regarding the conditions of schools in all sections of the state. This money has also enabled the Committee to have the advice of some of the most competent educators of the country in interpreting these facts and in making suggestions regarding desirable modifications in existing laws.

The results of the study show that in a number of important respects the fact that a child attends a rural school means that he is almost certain to be placed at a disadvantage in his school facilities as contrasted with the child who lives in a city or

of modern hygienic standards. In many cases the conditions are so bad that he is likely to have his health impaired as a result of spending so much of his time under conditions unfavorable to proper physical development. His chances of having a teacher as well prepared, as mature, and as experienced as those who teach in the cities and villages of the state are very small. In addition, his teacher commonly lacks the essentials, in way of equipment and supplies, for the best work. The studies made of the curriculum show that both in organization and content it is better adapted to the needs of the city child and to use in the graded school than in the one-teacher school.

AS MIGHT be expected, the use of standardized tests shows that for their age, children in the country schools of the state are considerably behind those who attend schools in cities and villages. As Governor Miller indicated in his recent message to the Legislature the outstanding educational problem of the State is to so improve the school conditions of the rural communities that the marked disparity which now exists between country and city in this respect may be reduced.

village of the state. A study of all of the occupied buildings in thirty-seven supervisory districts show that the building in which he attends school is almost certain to be below the demands

The Committee has not put its recommendations in final form but space will not permit at this time more than a brief statement of some of the outstanding features of its tentative suggestions. The three principal proposals are:

(1.) That a larger taxation unit than the present school district should be established. A large body of facts could be adduced that point to this conclusion but a few illustrations will make clear the significance of this recommendation. There are many common school districts in the state with an equalized tax rate of less than one mill and there are others in which the equalized tax rate runs as high as 70 mills. The primary cause for the marked disparity in the extent to which people have to exert themselves to provide schools is the difference in wealth of the school districts. In Delaware County there are four districts with an equalized valuation between \$10,000 and \$20,000 and there are other common school districts in which the equalized valuations run between \$150,000 and \$190,000 and one instance in which the valuation is between \$340,000 and \$350,000. In Tompkins County three districts were found with an equalized valuation between \$20,000 and \$30,000. In that same county there are common school districts equalized valuations between \$250,000 and \$260,000. There are common school districts in the state with equalized valuations ranging from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000. The conditions cited for Delaware and Tompkins Counties are so common in prac-

tically every section of the state that they may be said to be typical.

These marked differences in wealth are due to the fact that the present school districts were laid out essentially as they are today over a century ago. Since their formation built, telegraph and telephone lines have been erected, and oil and gas mains have been laid. These are taxed in the districts in which they are found and thus accentuate the difference in value of farm property due to differences in fertility and location. The result is that there exist the grossest inequalities in the burdens that school districts have to bear in order that schools may be maintained. The adoption of a larger unit for local adoption of a larger unit for local taxation will in a measure help this situation because it will tend to reduce the marked variations that now exist.

This change, however, would not be sufficient. A careful analysis has been made of the present system of distribution of state aid and it is found in general to be unfair to the rural communities of the state. The Committee is convinced that the burden of school support can be more equitably distributed than is now the case. The two main features covered by its suggestions on this point are:

I. General state support for elementary and high schools to be based on: (a) the ability of communities to pay for support of schools. The greater the equalized valuation of a district the less assistance it will receive from the state; (b) the willing-



**THIS COUNTRY SCHOOL IS NOT LOCATED IN A WEALTHY DISTRICT**

**A well-equipped rural school does not always indicate a well-to-do district. This neighborhood has a valuation of \$572,228, yet the children have the benefit of a good school.**

ness of school patrons to support their schools.

II. Special aid for buildings, transportation, and employment of exceptionally well qualified teachers.

(2.) The second proposal is for the optional consolidation of schools. The committee has decided to recommend the repeal of present legislation which makes it possible for district superintendents of schools to re-define boundaries of school districts. It believes that consolidation of schools should be effected only upon a favorable vote of those affected by the consolidation. This places re-

sponsibility for this important function in the hands of school patrons.

(3.) The third proposal is for a larger unit for local administration. The facts obtained by the committee show definitely that very generally the present system of administration is breaking down under the load that it is carrying. It recommends that the unit for purposes of local administration and taxation be the same. It favors the establishment of a new unit of administration in the formation of which existing civil boundaries, as those of town and country are ignored. This new unit would be based upon the existing communities in the state. The boundaries of these units are determined by such factors as topography, highways, railroads, bodies of water, and the social and economic centers that serve the farmers. This new unit is designated as a community unit. In this community there would be a board of education made up of representatives from each of the existing districts with provision so made that neither representatives from common school nor Union Free School districts would be in ascendancy. This board of education among other things would determine the budget and levy the tax for the unit under its administration.

For purposes of school supervision these community units would be grouped. There would be 208 of these groups until 1926 after which time the number of groups would be determined by a state commission composed of the Commissioner of

(Continued on page 145)



**POOR SCHOOLS DO NOT OCCUR IN INDIGENT DISTRICTS ONLY**

**The equalized valuation of this district is \$1,134,842, twice that of the one having the school shown at the top of the page, nevertheless it has much the more inferior school.**

# The Cornell Countryman

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Incorporated 1914

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Ithaca, New York

February, 1922

**P**ROGRESS in agriculture is fundamental to progress in the nation. It is marked by constantly improving physical and social well-being. Agricultural progress takes place as the people living in the open country achieve, in ever greater amount and juster proportion, the highest planes of wealth, health, knowledge, sociability, beauty (or art), and righteousness, which we, as an American people, have come to believe are associated with superior personal well-being and worthy of our loftiest ideals.

For fourteen years the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University has held an annual Farmers' Week. The programs for these meetings have been carefully planned with reference to promoting progress in agriculture and country life as it has been defined. The program for this year is thoro and comprehensive and touches country life at many of its vital points. Its purpose is to make a worth-while contribution to the educational efforts which are consistently working to encourage better farming and better farmers. The State College and the University extend a hearty welcome to all who are interested in agriculture—and most of all to the farmers and farm women by and thru whom progress will mainly be achieved in the different localities—to attend this, the fifteenth annual Farmers' Week. A. R. MANN.

**O**NE OF the things considered at the Farmers' Week meeting of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN Association will be the proposed amendment to its constitution whereby the new staff shall assume control of the paper with the April, instead of the June issue, as has been the case heretofore.

Without intending to exert any undue influence, perhaps a statement of the reasons for the amendment which will be advanced at the meeting may be in place. In times past, the outgoing staff, usually made up of seniors, graduated within a month after the new one assumed charge, leaving the newcomers to plow their furrow alone the next fall, without counsel or assistance. If the proposed amendment is passed, three months would elapse after the change and before the old board left college, so

that the newcomers could have the old board to turn to for advice while accustoming themselves to their duties. The move ought to make for fewer mistakes in policy and general make-up and so result in a better magazine.

Another factor is that editing and managing a magazine such as THE COUNTRYMAN, entails a considerable amount of time and thought—and we have our class work to attend to as well. If a worth-while magazine is desired it requires a sacrifice of our college work and amusement, and the consumption of many midnight kilowatts. The proposed amendment, however, would leave the last half of the senior year free for amusement and for some earnest study as well.

**T**HE COUNTRYMAN is pleased to announce the election of William G. Meal '23, of Lockport, to the business staff, and of David S. Cook '24, of South Byron, and Ross R. Reeve '25, of Riverhead, to the editorial staff.

We thank those who were not successful for the help they have been to THE COUNTRYMAN. They spent valuable time in the work, we hope not without some profit to themselves.

**W**E HEAR much talk about the exodus of farm boys to the city, but the converse, the exodus of town and city boys to the farm occasions much less comment. It is a less apparent movement, undeniably less important, nevertheless it ought to exert a pronounced effect upon country life. Our purpose is not so much to consider just what this influence results in as it is to inquire into the cause of it all—it may throw some light upon advantages of country life not commonly appreciated.

Back of it all is the age-old desire to establish one's feet on the earth, the Holy Earth. Country folks do not seem to realize the hunger of city people for green grass, and trees, and an unobstructed view of the horizon. We know city boys who have grown up to manhood without ever leaving the environs of New York City, who have never sunk their teeth into an apple of their own picking, never seen any farm animals other than the horses on the street and the sheep in Prospect Park, nor seen a field of golden wheat swaying in the breeze. It is an artificial sort of a life, somehow they do not get the full richness out of living.

Another thing they miss is the more intimate relationship possible on a farm between a boy and his father. There, if ever, a father becomes "dad," more like a big brother than just a male parent, a counsellor and friend who can guide his boy by precept and example into the most useful type of manhood.

The reasons back of it all are summed up in what has been formulated as the Creed of the Country Boy. You may have read it before in this paper, but it seems worth repeating.

"I believe that the country which God made is more beautiful than the city that man made; the life out of doors and in touch with the earth is the natural life of man. I believe that work is work wherever I find it, but that work with Nature is more inspiring than work with the most intricate machinery. I believe that the dignity of labor depends not on what you do but upon how you do it; that opportunity comes to a boy on the farm as often as to the boy in the city; that life on the farm is larger, freer, and happier on the farm than in town; that my success depends not upon my location but upon myself, not upon my dreams but upon what I actually do, not upon luck but upon pluck. I believe in working when you work, and in playing when you play, and in giving and receiving a square deal in every walk of life."



## Supplying the Lack of Iron in the Dietary

By Winifred Moses

**S**PRINGTIME will soon be here and with it that tired feeling!

Perhaps you will go to the doctor for a tonic. Do you know that iron, often found in these tonics, taken in the shape of certain foods, will get the same results without paying a doctor's fee? The following article has been written for *THE COUNTRYMAN* especially to make this clear.

The amount of iron in the body is small, less than one-tenth of an ounce, but its function is of the highest importance. It exists in the body mainly as a constituent of hemoglobin of the red corpuscles.

One of the chief functions of iron is to carry oxygen to every cell in the body. If the blood contains the normal amount of red blood corpuscles, or in other words, sufficient hemoglobin, and that means enough iron, each cell can carry on all those processes of nutrition which produce heat and energy. The chances are that the man, woman, or child whose food contains the requisite amount of iron will look "fit," feel "fit," and be "fit" for the business of life.

There is no considerable reserve store of iron in the body. If the intake of iron fails to equal the output there must result a diminution of the hemoglobin. And if this continues, a greater or lesser degree of anemia will result.

The food should furnish the body with about .015 grams—approximately one two-thousandths of an ounce of iron each day. This is an exceedingly small amount, yet under existing circumstances it seems doubtful if the majority of people, especially those who eat in public places, are obtaining even this small amount.

All foods do not contain iron. Of those that do, rolled oats, whole wheat grain and flour, beans, and potatoes are the cheapest sources. About one-half the available iron in wheat is rejected in the bran. Eggs are a more concentrated source of iron than are cereals but are more

expensive. Milk contains only a small amount of iron but this is in a most available form. Among the



### VEGETABLES SUPPLY IRON

**Having produced the iron, tho, do not throw a third to a half away with the water the vegetables were cooked in,—add the liquid to soups or sauces**

fruits and vegetables containing iron are prunes, raisins, dates, figs, apples, oranges, pineapples, lettuce, spinach, and other greens, onions, beans, and peas, either fresh or dried, carrots, beets, and cabbage. Meat is high in iron, altho it is in a form not so readily assimilated by the body as is the iron contained in eggs, milk, fruit, and vegetables.

As has been said, all foods do not contain iron in appreciable amounts and the percentage is small in those that do and a large portion of it is often lost. This may be due to methods of manufacture, as in the milling of cereals, when the outer coats and germ which contain the greater part of the iron are removed and not used as human food. This is especially

true since the ending of the war. During the period of the war we saved our wheat in the dietary. Now that the war is over there has been a reaction. We are eating breads made of white flour instead of those made of whole wheat or graham flour. Then, too, there is the tendency to neglect the whole cereals for those finely milled and partially or wholly cooked, since it takes more time and more fuel to properly prepare such cereals as oatmeal and cracked wheat than it does to serve farina or puffed rice. And this is one source of danger of deficiency in our iron supply. A slice of whole wheat bread contains twice as much iron as a slice of white bread, and a slice of graham bread more than four times as much, while a serving of oatmeal yields five times as much as a serving of farina or cream of wheat.

The loss of food iron may also be due to improper methods of preparing and cooking vegetables, as when vegetables are pared and soaked in water before cooking and the water in which they are cooked is thrown away. For instance, potatoes which are properly cooked—that is, baked or boiled with the skins on—are one of the cheapest sources of food iron, but lose one-fifth of their iron when they are pared before boiling and the water in which they were cooked is thrown away.

Peas and beans, another valuable source of food iron, lose from one-third to two-fifths of their iron when the water in which they are soaked and cooked is rejected, and spinach, the vegetable richest in food iron, loses about one-half. To conserve the food iron of vegetables, they should be baked or steamed and when possible cooked with their skins on. If this is not always possible or convenient, the water in which they are cooked should be added to soups or used in sauces.

Apples, which contain considerable food iron, are used much less than

(Continued on page 145)



## Former Student Notes

'92 B.S.A.—Harry Hayward is now employed by the N. W. Ayer & Son, Advertising Agents. Their headquarters are in Philadelphia but there are also offices in New York, Chicago, and Cleveland. Hayward was one of the leaders in social and educational activities during his college days. He was chime master and a worker in the agricultural associations.

'94 Sp.—Lyman V. W. Brown was killed instantly in an automobile accident on January 3. He was born at Beille Plaine, Iowa, in 1870, but his parents soon moved to Riverside, Calif., which has been his home ever since. He went to the University of the Pacific for one year, taking the course in music; spent his sophomore and junior years at Stanford, and took his senior work in entomology at Cornell. He was persuaded to come to Cornell by Professor Comstock, who was then at Stanford. During his work at Cornell he was intimately associated with Professor Roberts, who was then dean of the College of Agriculture.

His outstanding work since graduation has been the development of the desert, by reclaiming the waste land thru irrigation. Two thousand acres have been reclaimed by him, about two-thirds of which is now in citrus orchards. This past fall he was elected mayor of Riverside, and he took office only a day before he was killed.

'98 B.S.A., '05 M.S.A.—Professor John W. Gilmore of the agronomy department of the University of California, has returned to his duties after spending six months as exchange professor at the University of Chile, in Santiago. While there he was in consultation with the Chilean Government with reference to the improvement of agriculture on the western coast of South America.

'01 B.S.A.—Gilbert M. Tucker, Jr., is supervisor of exhibits for the State Department of Health, at Albany. He makes numerous trips about the state

arranging for demonstrations and exhibits sent out by the department.

'06 W.C.—Levi H. Brown, who is employed with the Sheffield Farms Milk Company, has the honor of being the mayor of the oldest city in Vermont, namely, Vergennes.

'08 B.S.—Orrin F. Ross is running a farm on Black River Flats near Lowville. Mrs. Ross was formerly county agent in Franklin and Oneida Counties.

'09 W.C.—J. S. Alexander, who was formerly with the Oyster Dairy Company at Washington, D. C., is now employed with the Dairymen's League in Ithaca.

'09 Ph.D.—Jarvis Chester Deacon was forced to give up his position with the Bureau of Education because of ill health. He is now located on a 100-acre farm near Grimsby, Ontario, Canada. His mail is received at Box 27, Grimsby.

'10 Ex.—Alfred E. Boicourt, who was in charge of the college experimental farm for several years, is now managing Oscar and Son's 3000-hen poultry farm at New Paltz.

'11 B.S.—Thomas Bradlee is directing the work of the Extension Department in the State College of Agriculture at Burlington, Vt.

'11 W.C.—L. C. Cochran is manager of a creamery at Shelburne, Vt.

'11 W.C.—C. E. Dickenson is proprietor and owner of a creamery at Shoreham, Vt.

'11 B.S.A.—D. C. Vann is going into the hardware business in Penn Yan. For the past two years he has been county agent in Monroe County.

'12 W.C.—George Gorman is state inspector of dairy plants in the Vermont State Department of Agriculture, and is located at Rutland, Vt.

'12 B.S.—F. A. Cushing Smith, city planning and landscape artist, of Rochester, was one of the speakers at the "Better Homes" meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Rochester, last month. His lectures dealt with the location, orientation, and

style of the home. A typical house plan was developed during the course of one of his lectures, and in others suggestions were given as to interior decoration and furnishings. His address on city planning was illustrated with lantern slides, showing practical accomplishments in the art of landscape design.

'13 B.S.—Chester M. Austin has again taken up his duties as a Farm Bureau agent. This time it is of Montgomery County. Until the fall of 1920 he was the county agent of Franklin County, when he resigned his position to go into the feed business for himself in Malone. His new headquarters are in Fonda, Montgomery County.

'13 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Champion (Cecelia McKay) announced on October 26, the birth of a son, Stewart Clarence Champion. They are living at 18 Brondon Ave., Williamsport, Pa.

'13 B.S.—C. Edwin Dimon was married on December 30 to Eugenia Mallery, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Ira D. Mallery, of Freeport. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, assisted by Rev. Irwin Dennett. Mr. Dimon is a very successful farmer and business man, and lives at Southampton, Long Island. Each year he has over a hundred acres of potatoes, in addition to having a large dairy and growing other crops. He is a director of the Suffolk County Farm Bureau, and also of the newly organized Empire State Potato Growers' Association.

'13 B.S., '21 Ph.D.—Mortimer D. Leonard has resigned his assistant professorship in entomology at Cornell to take a position as manager of the service department of the Bowker Insecticide Company of New York City. He is living at 59 Overlook Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J.

'14 B.S.—Leslie D. Baker has resigned his position in charge of crop insurance with the Hartford Insurance Company at Chicago, to become

manager of Mohegan Farm at Mohegan Lake, a large dairy and poultry farm, in which he is interested financially. His father, Charles H. Baker, who graduated from the agricultural college here in '86, is owner of the farm, the products of which go directly to the high class clubs and hotels of New York.

'14 B.S.—E. S. Bird, formerly county agent in Montgomery County, has started farming for himself.

'14 B.S.—John L. Buck is teaching at the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking, Nanking, China.

'14 B.S.—H. A. D. Leggett is assistant professor of poultry husbandry at the State University at Burlington, Vt.

'14 Ex.—Mr. and Mrs. I. Claire Reed of Oakfield announced the birth of a daughter, Lois Arline, on December 22.

'14 Sp.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Burt Smith announced the arrival of a son, Charles Burt Smith, on January 5. Charles weighed 9¼ pounds. The Smiths live in Fredonia.

'14 W.C.—Leon D. Turnbull is employed in a creamery at Orleans, Vt.

'14 W.C.—Randolph W. Turnbull is working in a milk plant at Greene, Massachusetts.

'14 B.S.—E. D. Vosbury, who is connected with the Division of Horticulture of the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington, recently wrote Farmer's Bulletin 1237, on Pineapple Production in Florida.

'15 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Stanley Cobb announced the arrival of a son, J. Stanley Cobb Jr., late in December.

'15 B.S.—J. M. Frayer is located at Lyndonville, Vt., as chemist for the Lyndonville Creamery Association.

'15 B.S.—Sarah Townley Jackson has a position in the Brockport State Normal School at Brockport. She is teaching household arts.

'15 M.S.—V. R. Jones is located at Montpelier, Vt., as inspector of creameries for the Vermont State Department of Agriculture.

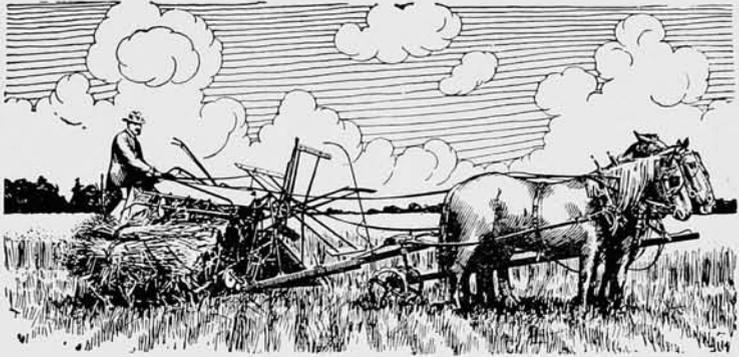
'15 B.S.—Louise May Post is at the head of the department of home economics in the Central High School, Cleveland, Ohio.

'15 M.S.A.—John H. Reisner has a position as teacher in the College of Agriculture at the University of Nanking, Nanking, China.

'16 B.S.—Gertrude Strong Bates is instructor of practical nursing at the Allegany Central Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.

'16 B.S.—H. E. Bremer, a former instructor here, is now with the Ver-

## Efficient and Economical Help For Your Farming Operations



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**WHETHER** it's for the preparation of the seed bed, the planting of the seed or the harvesting of the crop, there's a Massey-Harris machine or implement that will give you a measure of service with which you'll be immensely pleased. Backed by nearly three-quarters of a century's experience in implement construction and having built into them the most approved principles as determined by painstaking studies in the field, these machines and implements truly offer you efficient and economical help for your farming operations.

They have won favor in practically every country on the Globe where grass is grown or seed is sown and can be relied upon absolutely to give satisfaction in every respect. Moreover, they are built no further away from you than Genesee County and are a warranted product in the investment of which there isn't an element of chance. They are earning big profits for farmers everywhere and will earn them for you!

*Get our catalog describing them and investigate their merits. It will pay you in the end.*

### Massey-Harris Harvester Company, Inc.

*Builders of Farm Machinery Since 1850*

**Head Offices and Factory at Batavia, New York**

mont State Department of Agriculture as supervisor of cow-testing associations and creamery inspections for the state. His headquarters are at Montpelier.

'16 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Wendall T. Card (Anna F. Jonsen, B.S. '17) are living at Sylvania, Pa.

'16 B.S.—C. Herbert Chamberlain is with the Scovell Chemical Company of Rochester. He lives at 16 Gladstone Street.

'16 B.S.—Lewis R. Hart is connected with the experiment station at Presque Isle, Me.

'16 Ex.—Mr. and Mrs. Alan Hopkins of Cleveland, Ohio, announced the birth of a son, Richard Martin, on

Dec. 23. Mrs. Hopkins was formerly Mary E. Webster, and her husband is connected with the Chandler Motor Company.

'16 B.S.—Van B. Hart, who is instructing in the farm management department, was recently engaged to Miss Helen B. Clark '25.

'16 B.S.—The marriage of Miss Fannie Kaplan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Kaplan of Brooklyn, to Julius Jokel '16, took place on Nov. 24. The ceremony was held at the Hotel Gotham, New York City.

'16 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. John D. Miller of 16 East 96th Street, New York City, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mar-

# Insurance



## For Your Baby Chicks

*H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED* is the cheapest and best feed you can buy because it saves the lives of the chicks that pay your feed bills.

When you give your new-hatched chicks *H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED*, you are insuring them against bowel trouble, White Diarrhea and kindred ailments that cause chick deaths. You are giving them a healthy start in life and they will grow and develop into profitable productive birds in record time.

*H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED* contains the proper proportions of muscle, energy, bone, heat, blood and feather producing elements required by young chicks. The grains are cut to pin-point fineness and steam-cooked by the wonderful H-O Process which makes *H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED* readily digestible. It will keep sweet and clean indefinitely.

Feed your chicks *H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED* and know that you will raise every normal chick. Watch them develop into the finest specimens you have ever had and get the profits from these productive birds.

*H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED* is packed in the handy five-pound package obtainable from your local grocer; or get a supply from your feed dealer.

*Sample of this wonder feed  
and literature free, on request.*

THE H-O CEREAL COMPANY, INC.  
FEED DEPT., DESK 20                      BUFFALO, N. Y.

# H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED

*Saves the Lives of Baby Chicks*

garet, to William D. Crim '16, of Utica. Miss Miller is a graduate of Vassar, class of 1919. Crim is a member of the Cornell Club of New York. He is the son of the late Dr. Frank D. Crim '77, of Utica.

'16 W.C.—Albert H. Raymond is with the Stowe Creamery at Stowe, Vermont.

'16 W.C.—LeRoy D. Ware is manager of the Richmond Co-operative Creamery at Richmond, Vt. This is one of the largest and best-known creameries in the state.

'16 B.S.—N. Glenn Westbrook is teaching agriculture in the Belfast High School, at Belfast.

'17 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Bryon A. Allen announced on December 12, that they were the proud parents of a son, Robert Davis Allen.

'17 B.S., '18 M.S.A.—Chih L. Chien is devoting his full time to teaching in and advancing the interests of the College of Agriculture and Forestry at the University of Nanking, Nanking, China.

'17 B.S.—James Leland Edwards of Passaic, N. J., was married on November 5 to Miss Ruth D. Chase, also of Passaic. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents at 131 Pennington Avenue. They will make their home at Woodcliffe-on-the-Hudson.

'17 B.S.—J. P. Griffith has recently been appointed horticulturist at the Porto Rico Insular station. He was formerly with the Porto Rico Federal station as assistant horticulturist. In 1917 and '18 he was an instructor at Cornell.

'17 B.S.—Dr. and Mrs. F. A. Hubbard of Taunton, Mass., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Jennie Elizabeth, to Marshall E. Farnham '17. Miss Hubbard is a graduate of Radcliffe College, Class of 1921. Farnham is associated in the work of plant genetics at the Station for Experimental Evolution, Carnegie Institute of Washington, at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island.

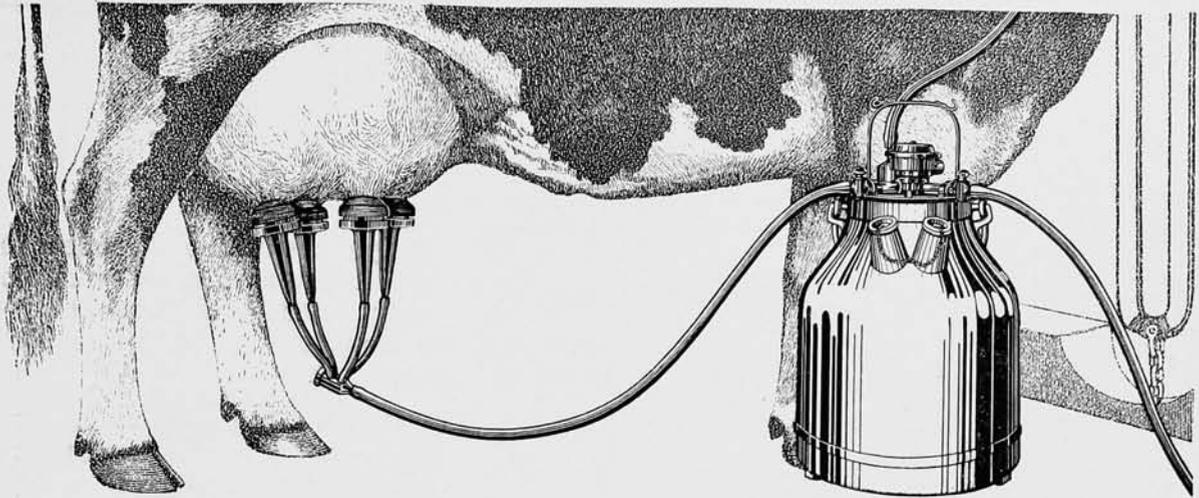
'17 B.S.—Carrie J. King is home bureau manager of Oneida County. At present she is taking a six months' leave of absence.

'17 B.S.—Mannon G. McPherson is teaching in the poultry department of the New York State School of Agriculture at Morrisville, N. Y.

'17 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Eric James Miller (Miss Helen Kirkendall) announced on October 18, the birth of Eric James Jr. Their address is R. D. 8, Ithaca.

'17 B.S.—Jimmy Owen is managing his father's farm at Willsboro.

'17 B.S.—Helene Thompkins has gone to Norwich as teacher in home



## "It Milks the Cows Clean"

### What Does This Mean to You?

**T**HE Burrell slogan—"It Milks the Cows Clean"—tells in a single sentence the big advantage of the Burrell Milker. The fact

—that the Burrell Automatic Controller regulates the suction to the exact requirement of each cow

—that the Burrell Positive Relief Pulsator gives between each period of suction a *complete* period of relief from all suction

—that the Burrell Air-Cushion Teat Cup, with its *real* air cushion which compresses and supports the teat comfortably, fits all ordinary teats

—that the Burrell Moisture Trap absolutely prevents any inrush of air from carrying liquids into the pail from the tube leading to the vacuum pipe—

the fact that these features mark the Burrell Milker is of course interesting, for they are *causes* of the continuously satisfactory day-after-day and year-after-year Burrell machine milking.

*But* it is the *effect* of these features which most concerns you—and this *effect* on the Burrell is that "It Milks the Cows Clean." Of course, you want *your* milking machine to milk the cows *clean*.

### *You Should Have a Copy of the New Burrell Milker Catalog*

Every dairyman should have a copy of the Burrell Milker catalog. It is almost impossible to be well informed on milkers, or really *know* what you can expect of a milking machine, unless you have a copy of this *new* catalog. Beside telling you all about the Burrell Milker as it is now, it pictures the evolution

through which it has passed, and this helps to explain why the Burrell Milker is practically perfect today. The short story about the herd that has never been milked by hand proves that the Burrell *milks the cows clean*. And the article on the production of clean milk is worth money to any milk producer.

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**D. H. BURRELL & CO. INC.**

Little Falls

TRADE MARK

New York

# BURRELL

B . L . K

economics. She was formerly at Sherburne.

'17 B.S.—Mary Wright was married, September 17, to Julian Harvey. They are living at 1418 Artillery Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

'18 B.S.—Earnestine Becker is assistant in the chemical hygiene de-

partment at the John Hopkins University. She is studying under Dr. McCullen.

'18 B.S.—George L. Dawson is with the Queen City Dairy Company, 255 Seneca Street, Buffalo.

'18 B.S.—Karl N. Ehricke is department manager in the disc-record

division of the Edison Industries, Inc. He lives at 21 Ivanhoe Terrace, East Orange, N. J.

'18 B.S.—Rebecca Gibbons is associate professor of nutrition in the department of hygiene, Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Michigan.

# UEBLER MILKING MACHINE

The Milker with the Vertical Pulsator



The Dairymen who are shrewdest in buying Milkers are not the ones who can search out the lowest prices, but the Dairymen who can search out the Milker with the highest merit.

Satisfaction is the goal of every purchase. Our policy is to make the very best Milker that it is possible to build.

Our Milkers are the least expensive when the cost is figured by the results they give. Our customers know that and that is why they are so loyal to us. Ask your neighbors about Uebler Milkers and write for circular.

**Uebler Milking Machine Company, Inc.**

Incorporated 1909

Vernon, Oneida County, N. Y.

For Cheese Factories  
and Creameries

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## DANISH DAIRY PREPARATIONS

Pure, Concentrated, Ready to Use.

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

Hansen's Danish Rennet Extract.

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Bulk, 1 gal. or larger.

To properly ripen the cream for butter, and the milk for cheese and commercial buttermilk, use Hansen's Lactic Ferment Culture.

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*Interesting treatise "The Story of Cheese  
by J. D. Frederiksen, free on request.*

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By LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY

These books should be read and studied by every agricultural worker; every community leader; every one interested in the future welfare of the world

*The Holy Earth* - - - - \$1.00

It expounds the philosophy that bases society on the earth; in this teaching, the naturist and the farmer find their proper place.

*Universal Service* - - - - \$1.00

The hope of the world's society lies in Universal service, Universal Fellowship. This book discusses practical constructive suggestions for the remodelling of the social fabric toward a true democracy.

*What Is Democracy?* - - - - \$1.00

The question of the hour and its answer by a clear-thinking student of mankind. It gives special attention to the rural situation as a world problem.

*Wind and Weather* - - - - \$1.00

A book of verse. One comes forth from delving in this book with a clean, refreshed, and inspired spirit; a new love and comprehension of Mother Earth.

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## Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

**D**IAMOND Corn Gluten Meal is another one of our great products from corn. It is highly concentrated corn protein with a minimum of fibre and is used extensively by the careful feeder with fine results.

The protein in Diamond Corn Gluten Meal costs proportionately less than any other feed and, when properly mixed, makes a very low priced, highly productive ration. It is guaranteed 40% protein and invariably runs higher.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station endorses Corn Gluten Meal by stating that, on the basis of its composition and digestibility, it has 10% greater feeding value than Cotton Seed Meal.

**Corn Products Refining Co.**  
New York Chicago

Also Manufacturers of  
Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed



### Improving Rural Schools

(Continued from page 137)

Education and two representatives of farm organizations to be appointed by the Governor. There would be a board of education in this supervisory unit consisting of a representative chosen by each community board from its membership. This board would be given several responsibilities, among which would be the selection of district superintendents of schools.

The Committee expects to publish a brief statement of its findings and a complete statement of its recommendations in the near future. This volume will be distributed as generally as possible over the state in the hope that persons interested in rural school conditions may have access to it. It hopes that thoughtful consideration will be given the subject by rural school patrons and that legislation may be obtained in the near future that will insure to the country child school facilities, that in quality,

are as good as those that obtain in the cities of the state. To secure this change will require the united effort of the farm men and women of the state.

### Farm Home

(Continued from page 139)

formerly on account of their high cost. Eggs, too, one of the best sources of food iron, are becoming more and more expensive until they may be considered a luxury rather



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**Ithaca-Auburn Short Line**  
**4 - TRAINS DAILY - 4**



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Lv. Auburn	*6:45 A. M.	*11:50 A. M.	*3:00 P. M.	*6:40 P. M.
Ar. Ithaca	8:30 A. M.	1:20 P. M.	4:45 P. M.	8:20 P. M.
Lv. Ithaca	*7:30 A. M.	*12:20 P. M.	*3:45 P. M.	*7:20 P. M.
Ar. Auburn	9:15 A. M.	2:00 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	9:10 P. M.
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\*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

12:20 P. M. train makes connections for Empire State Express

**SPECIAL RATES FOR FARMER'S WEEK**

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**CENTRAL NEW YORK SOUTHERN RAILROAD**

**IDEAL  
LUNCH**

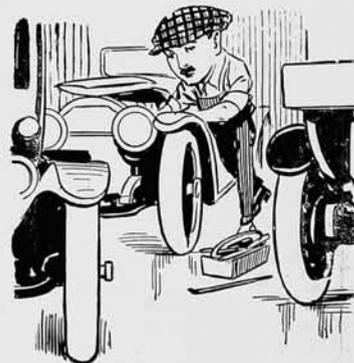
105 North Tioga Street

NEAR THE BUSY CORNER

A good clean place to eat when down town. We make our own pies and cakes — and good ones too.

TRY THE IDEAL

**We Go Straight**



to the source of motor trouble and have the knowledge, skill, equipment and facilities to give swift, sure and satisfactory results. Our method of auto repairing not only insures a quick job, well done, but the expert use of the most modern machinery and devices, saves time and labor for us, and money for you.

**Lang's Garage**  
 117-129 East Green Street  
 Ithaca, N. Y.

than a necessity. Lettuce, a valuable source of iron, has almost disappeared from our tables, while even onions, cabbage, carrots, beets, beans, peas, spinach, and other iron containing vegetables do not appear as abundantly as they should.

To insure a sufficient amount of iron, a day's dietary should contain the following: (1) A serving of prunes, or its equivalent of iron-containing fruits; (2) a serving of oatmeal, or some other whole cereal; (3) three or four slices of whole wheat bread, graham bread, or an equivalent amount of graham muffins; (4) an egg; (5) one or two potatoes baked or boiled with skins on; (6) a serving of one or two of the following: onions, cabbage, lettuce, beets, carrots, spinach, or other greens, beans or peas; (7) an apple or an orange; (8) raisins, dates, or figs; (9) if meat is added to this list one of the others may be omitted.

To sum up: The body needs iron to function properly. While the amount required is exceedingly small, there is danger that the food may not supply this, first, because the amount of iron in foods is very small; second, due either to methods of manufacture or improper methods of cooking, much of this may not be available for food; third, there is a tendency to eat finely milled rather than whole cereals; fourth, there is also danger of elimination from the diet of such iron-containing foods as the dried fruits, vegetables, and eggs on account of their high cost.

## SEEDS

Timothy  
Clover  
Alsike  
Alfalfa  
Alberta Seed Oats  
Spring Wheat  
Canada Peas  
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Send us a list of your spring requirements and we will send you samples and prices *freight prepaid to your station*. We can save you money if given a chance.

We sell the Best SEEDS obtainable.

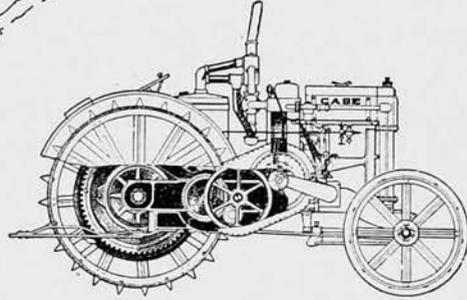
**B. F. Metcalf & Son  
Inc.**

115 North Warren St.  
Syracuse, N. Y.

# Over the top at full Plowing Depth



## and Here's the Reason



## More Power Where Power Counts

NO MORE lifting of plows to ease the pull. No more slacking of speed when threshing or filling silos. No more worry about finishing the job on time. Case Tractors deliver ample power where power counts—at the drawbar and belt.

Wherein is the Case Tractor better? Ask any competent engineer and he will tell you:—

That a tractor engine will deliver more power continuously through a few simple spur gears than through any other type of transmission.

More power through few gears than through many.

More through machine-cut, hardened steel gears than through rough cast gears.

More through enclosed gears, well oiled and protected, than through gears or chains exposed to dust, dirt and grit.

More through roller bearings than through plain bearings.

That the place for a belt pulley is on the engine crankshaft where the full power of the engine is available for belt work. This simple Case arrangement does away with the necessity for gears, gives plenty of clearance for the belt, and brings the pulley in plain view of the operator when lining up and backing into the belt.

And that all these better features mean longer life for the tractor, lower upkeep expense, more work for the fuel consumed.

All these features are essentially Case features. Their value to farmers is explained in detail in our illustrated catalogue. Write for your copy.

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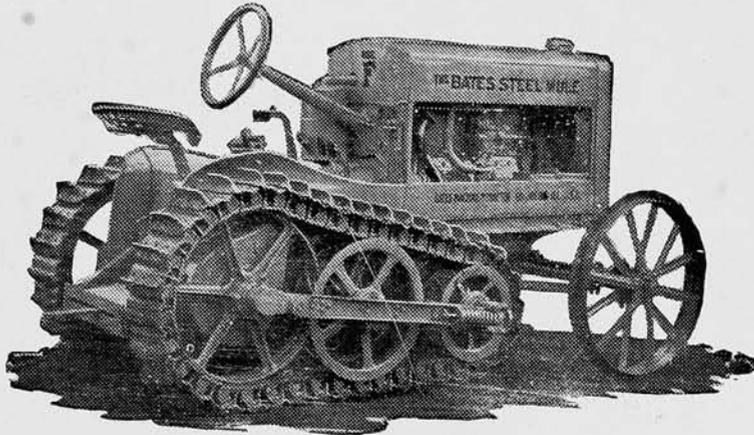
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U. S. A.



NOTE: We want the public to know that our plows and harrows are NOT the Case plows and harrows made by the J. I. Case Plow Works Company.



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and the  
MIDWEST MOTOR  
make a Super-Tractor

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INCREASES POWER                      SAVES FUEL  
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Make your FORDSON TRACTOR into an  
EFFICIENT CRAWLER MACHINE

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

New York State Distributors

## There is a Difference in Milk Products

and consumers are quick to notice this difference—they look for the fine, rich flavor, and the wholesomeness which can only result in products produced under conditions of absolute cleanliness and sanitation.

To establish these conditions and establish them on a basis of economy too, thousands of dairies, creameries and cheese factories are finding the use of



without an equal.

This cleaner was built especially for, and it is so exactly fitted to dairy use that it has established a standard of dairy cleanliness that is unapproachable for efficiency and economy.

The use of this cleaner has reduced cleaning costs wherever it is being used and it will prove a profitable investment for you. Order from your supply house.

It cleans clean.

Indian in circle



in every package

The J. B. Ford Co.

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## Every crib chockfull

Every bin running over—the Solvay-limed farm is known by its bumper crops. Pure, soluble Solvay lime is ground fine and feeds easily through drill or sower; sweetens the soil to rich fertility. Guaranteed high test 95% carbonates, furnace dried, non-caustic—safest, cheapest.

Ask for Solvay Booklet about lime and how to use it. Sent FREE.

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**SOLVAY**  
PULVERIZED  
LIMESTONE

Tell Them Who Introduced You

# The Farmer Who Reads

and keeps himself familiar with progress  
in his line of work is

## The Farmer Who Gets the Money

Our business is to make reading a pleas-  
ure, by supplying scientifically accurate  
glasses.

Wilson Optical Co.

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*"WE GRIND OUR OWN LENSES"*

ESTABLISHED 1836

# The Tompkins County National Bank

135-137 East State Street, Ithaca, N. Y.

We will be pleased to establish  
business relations with you and  
extend to you every facility con-  
sistent with sound banking meth-  
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SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

# The Place to get Your Shoes and Oxfords Farmer's Week



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F. J. ASHDOWN

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FEBRUARY 12, 13, 14, 15

The greatest amusement of the year  
The biggest laugh-getter  
The most for your money  
The picture that is the talk of the country

MOLLY O

Rip Roaring Fast Comedy Drama  
Don't miss it

COMING

Another Picture Wallop  
The Greatest Child Actor in the World

RICHARD HEDRICK

In our estimation greater than Jackie Coogan  
and Wesley Barry

Supported by  
A Strong Acting Company in a Big  
Comedy Drama

"THE CHILD THOU GAVEST ME"

# THE FARMERS' STORE

*For four generations we have served and earned the friendship of the farmers of Tompkins County. Our business was founded by farmer, for farmers. It is upon the good-will and friendship of farmers that our business has thriven*

## Poultry Supplies

We specialize in making sanitary poultry supplies for every possible purpose, such as

- Wind Baffles
- Ventilators
- Food Containers
- Dry Mash Troughs
- Water Fountains
- Brooder Heaters

and many other articles, all from designs furnished us by the Cornell Poultry Department.

*Call on us, or write for particulars*



has been endorsed by the County Home Bureaus, for all operations of canning, preserving, and ordinary cooking.

Actual tests show that it demands

**HALF THE ATTENTION  
HALF THE FUEL**

that other cookers demand.

*Write us for particulars, or inquire of your own hardware dealer, mentioning our name.*

## THE BUSINESS FARMER

is no longer content to conduct his business less efficiently than the business man.

He will no longer send out letters, quotations, contracts, etc., without retaining a carbon copy for his own satisfaction and for possible use in court.



He will no longer run the risk of possible misinterpretation by sending hand-written, none-too-legible letters.

He will use a typewriter for his business, and the logical typewriter for him to use is the

## CORONA

Its cheap price, its sturdy and durable construction, its complete portability, makes it typically the farmer's typewriter.

*Have a demonstration  
while you are here*

# TREMAN, KING & COMPANY

ITHACA, N. Y.

## FARMERS' WEEK NEWS NOT FOUND IN THE PROGRAM

### Local Brevities Gleaned by Our Cub Reporters

The programs for Farmers' Week will not be sent to all persons on the college mailing lists as they were in previous years, but can be obtained from county agents or by writing to the College.

Old grads back for Farmers' Week will not complete their visit until they stop in at Morrill Hall, room 31, and register on the alumni book.

Moving pictures of agricultural and commercial work will play a large part this year in the instruction and entertainment of the guests. The pictures taken in the Rural Engineering laboratories last Spring, showing "Prof" Robb and Assistant Extension Professor Behrends fitting up a home water supply piping system, will be among those shown.

The Rural Engineering Department is also exhibiting the large generating water wheel which was shown at the State Fair in Syracuse last September.

Professor Alma Binzel, who talked last year to Farmers' Week audiences on the training of children and the formation of habits and character, will speak on the importance of this work during the earliest years of a child's life. Professor Van Rensselaer is to speak on the homemaker's work, and Dr. Ruby Green Smith will define the homemaker's obligation as a community housekeeper.

A series of short demonstrations illustrating hospitality in the home and the community will include suggestions for menus, table setting and service for simple dinners in the home without servants, and told how to plan and carry thru the community dinner. Refreshments for socials and entertainments will also be discussed.

A lecture-demonstration by Professors Brewer and Boys on good standards for food preparation will show methods for obtaining a high standard product and point out common errors that result in poor ones. Professor Rose is speaking on the responsibilities and duties of the engineer of the human machine.

The different divisions of the Home Economics staff and speakers on the program have announced their desire to arrange with visitors for personal interviews on special problems.

A demonstration of the principles of the wireless telephone and telegraph will be held on Wednesday evening of Farmers' Week at seven

o'clock in Caldwell, room 100. The lecture will be given by H. W. Riley, professor of rural engineering, while the demonstration will be performed by J. F. Francis, an assistant in the rural engineering department and a specialist in wireless telephone and telegraph work.

To further demonstrate the powers and uses of the wireless telephone, it has been arranged that the audience in Caldwell may hear the University Orchestra Concert which will be given at the same time in Bailey Hall.

It has been thru the advise and aid of Professor Ballard in securing the equipment that the rural engineering department has found it possible to put on this demonstration.

Among the many exhibits to be shown this year is the model of the poultry industry of the United States which was shown at the World Poultry Congress at The Hague, in The Netherlands, last September. This exhibit was prepared at the College. Unfortunately the miniature train in the model, including an exact miniature duplicate of the big mogul engines, was lost in shipping the exhibit.

The Poultry Association, under the coaching of Dr. Kent, expects to conduct an egg judging show.

The Reading Course Office has gotten out some exquisite, modern art posters showing the effects upon the farmers of the reading courses.

## "IT TAKES TWO" TAKES, TOO

The Kermis Play, "It Takes Two," which was written by Roger Corbett '22, will be presented in Bailey Hall on Wednesday evening of Farmers' Week, February 15, to be exact. The cast, which has been coached by Assistant Professor Atwood, includes several of last year's players.

### Outline of Plot

In the prologue, Fred persuades his reluctant wife, Lucy, to leave the city and return to farm life. Lucy, however, becomes dissatisfied with farm life, as is shown in the second act in her talk with a college-boy salesman of aluminum ware. Therefore, when her big party, featured in the third act, turns out a failure, despite the untiring efforts of the kindly Aunt Kate, Lucy goes back to the city and takes a room in a cheap boarding house. The last act shows Fred astray in the kitchen when Aunt Kate comes in and consummates a happy ending.

The Kermis committee is hoping that it can put on a Kermis Luncheon immediately after the performance for all past and present Kermis folks.

## WORKS OFF FOR OTHER WORKS

Professor Works will be studying education and economics at Harvard during the second semester.

## GEORGE F. WARREN RETURNS FROM LONG EUROPEAN TRIP

### Work as Consulting Specialist for Government Completed

Professor G. F. Warren, who swings the big stick over in Farm Management when he's home, returned from Europe on Christmas Day. He left this country, Sept. 13th, and, despite the unlucky date of his departure, came home with everything he took with him except a bunch of good, hard, American dollars. As our friend Ring Lardner says, "Economics to one side, them is the articles what buys ham and eggs 'round the world." The ordinary hindrances to Dr. Warren's trip were lessened because he traveled as a representative of the U. S. Government, with diplomatic passports, able interpreters, and special services. The purpose of his trip was to study conditions in Europe and England with reference to the probable future demand for American farm products.

Dr. Warren spent the week-end of Jan. 14-15 in Ithaca and left the following week for Washington, D. C., to attend a national conference on agricultural problems called by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. Dr. Warren's official title is Consulting Specialist for the U. S. Government Bureau of Markets. He will speak on, "The European Situation," Farmers' Week, and will give his regular courses next term.

## ALUMNI HOLD BANQUETS

On January 11, Founder's Day, the resident alumni women held a banquet in the domecon cafeteria, while the men celebrated in Prudence Riskey Hall. At the women's banquet, Mrs. Comstock was toastmaster, and Miss Georgia L. White, dean of women, Clara Howard, Assistant Alumni Representative, and Miss Mary Cornell, spoke.

Mr. Livermore, '97, presided at the men's banquet. Professor Hull read some of Ezra Cornell's letters, Charles Cornell, grandson of the founder, spoke, and Professor emeritus, Henry Comstock, told of his first meeting with Ezra Cornell in 1869, when he (Mr. Comstock) was mixing plaster for the construction of Morrill Hall. President Farrand stated in his speech that "the one thing the founders did not provide for was the education of a new president."

## ENTER CORNELL JAMES I

Cornell James I, Aberdeen-Angus bull, has just been installed in the cattle barn as the nucleus of a future herd of beef cattle. His acquisition marks a step in the movement toward raising beef cattle in the East.

Professor Spring had a delicate attack of the chicken pox during his Christmas vacation.

## LECHLER PRESIDENT OF AGRICULTURE SENIORS

### All Classes of College Elect Officers For Ensuing Year

G. P. Lechler '22, was chosen president of the senior class in the College of Agriculture at the elections held just before the Christmas holidays. The vice-presidency will be filled by Miss Helen Dates '22. Other positions filled by the elections are: Secretary and treasurer, N. A. Talmage '22; representative to the Agricultural Association, Edmund Moot '22.

For the class of 1923 H. E. Luhrs was elected president. Miss Dorothy Voorhees, vice-president; G. B. Bronson, secretary and treasurer, and G. L. Burrows, representative to the Agricultural Association.

The sophomores elected A. K. Strong president; Miss Martha Kinne, vice-president; J. L. Schoonmaker, secretary and treasurer, and D. S. Cook, representative to the Agricultural Association.

Theodore McNair was chosen as president for the freshman class, with D. T. Ries, secretary and treasurer, and D. J. Williams, representative to the Agricultural Association.

## GIRL DIETITIANS GETTING REAL EXPERIENCE IN WORK

Several of the girls in the dietetics class in domecon are co-operating with some of the University families on the matter of the food selection and feeding habits of their children who are malnourished or suffering from disturbances which may be corrected by dietetics. The girls discuss their experiences with the class and thereby give actual evidence of the use of dietetics in the curing of certain diseases.

## FARM BUREAUS REPORT

Those Farm Bureau fellows up in Roberts Hall—Simons, Flansburgh, Taylor, and Coryell, are spending two or three days in each county in the state analyzing the work of last year and the plans for the coming year. They report that the Farm and Home Bureaus are coming out financially sound this year due to a new uniform system of accounting which they have recently adopted.

## HEN MEN MAKE TRACKS

Professor Botsford took thirty-one Winter Course poultry students on a trip to New York on Jan. 4-8. They visited egg dealers and commission men in the New York markets and looked over a number of poultry farms in the Hudson Valley on their way back.

## AND GET THEIR DATES MIXED

All the students in Course 4 of the Poultry Department went to the Buffalo Poultry Show on Jan. 12. The members of the judging team re-

mained all day the 13th, practising judging in preparation for the contest at the Madison Square Garden Show. Dr. Kent was reminded of the difference between a newspaper and day-old chicks when he let some newsboy sell him a Thursday paper on Friday, because newspapers come with the date on them and baby chicks don't.

## "STEALTHY STEVE" CORNERS SPUD SLICING INDUSTRY

"Stealthy Steve," our w. k. supervisor of home study courses has recently become the sole agent at the College for a new invention which he claims will revolutionize the potato-cutting industry and make him a bloated plutocrat. "Steve" has several of the new contraptions down in his office and he guarantees that they will manœuvre unsuspecting spuds with unheard-of speed and convenience. They look to us like tin can cylinders with handles on the top, but "Steve" claims that they are inimitably intricate.

## SOCIETY NOTES

At the stock sale, January 11, in Liverpool, N. Y., Professor "Hy" Wing bought the University a three-months-old Holstein bull calf, the grandson of King of the Ormsby's, from a 30-lb. daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld. "Hy" says we might name the calf "Ezra Cornell," seeing as how he bought it on Founder's Day.

Incidentally, "Hy" was stranded in Liverpool that night because the trolley to Syracuse got tied up by the blizzard which caused such widespread comment in these parts. Folks say "Hy" cussed something fierce that night.

A couple of our well-known society girls have been working afternoons at the University barns as part of the barn practice requirement for An Hus 10. Their work has been mainly with the cows, such as feeding, clipping, milking, et cetera, etc. The folks on the inside out there claim that the girls are mighty good workers.

Two hundred eighty farmers have had their hens certified by the extension men in the Poultry Department this year. Four hundred twenty hens, mostly Leghorns, were entered in the Advanced Registry Poultry Breeding Project. Seventy-nine out of 355 hens made the Advanced Registry last year.

Assistant Professor Atwood took his annual two weeks' vacation, January 2-15. He lectured in rural communities in New York and Pennsylvania under the auspices of the Syracuse Royal Lyceum Bureau.

It has been rumored that W. T. Grams, Extension Instructor in Animal Husbandry, has an attractive project in Auburn which requires attention on Sundays.

## FINANCIAL FIGURES SHOW GROWTH OF AG COLLEGE

### Statements from the Business Office Trace Expansion

A statement recently obtained from the business office shows the growth of the college in financial figures. In 1904, when the State College was established here, the appropriation for maintenance and operation was \$40,000. For 1921 it was \$1,052,663.80. The highest figure for maintenance and operation was reached in 1920, when the State appropriated \$1,163,423.80.

The Extension work, which started in 1905 with a \$10,000 appropriation from the State, received \$201,265 in 1920 and \$186,625 in 1921. The total amount of State funds used by the Extension work so far is \$1,096,686.66.

The Federal extension Smith-Lever Act gave the College \$10,000 in 1914 and \$189,727.52 in 1920.

Total Federal grants were \$23,500 in 1904 and \$260,154.43 in 1921.

The total for the State and Federal grants was \$313,500 in 1904 and \$2,146,116.32 in 1920. For 1921, due to the program of economy which has been used, the total grants fell to \$1,499,443.23.

## FISH PONDS, CATFISH MILK AND "SKEETERS"

"Doc" Embody, professor of aquiculture, tells us that they have developed several new fish ponds up near the hatching station on Upper Cascadilla Creek.

His recent experiments indicate possibilities of producing a strain of catfish which can be satisfactorily propagated for market.

And he tells us that he has been successfully raising mosquitoes upon milk wastes as food for black bass. He assures us that they are raised "under control."

## PERSONAL WORK IN POULTRY

Sixteen students in Poultry 7, marketing practice, studied the commercial end of the industry in New York City, January 6-8. They followed the hen tracks from the freight yards in the D. L. & W. terminal in Hoboken clean into the middle of the chicken sandwich served in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Incidentally they lectured a bit to the members of various establishments! One girl made the trip.

## AND MORE POULTRY PERSONAL

Dr. O. B. Kent took four poultry judging team aspirants to Cortland and Homer the afternoon of Jan. 9th, to judge poultry in competition for places on the Cornell team. The men, all from Course 4, were D. A. Howe '22, F. E. Mather '24, M. L. Rogers '24, and John Vandervort '23. From these four Mather, Rogers and Vandervort were selected to make the trip to the Madison Square Garden Show, Jan. 25-28.

## CORNELL MEN ATTEND AG CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON

Dean Mann, "D. J." Crosby, and  
"Prof" Warren Take Part

Dean Mann attended a special conference in Washington, January 23-30. Secretary of Agriculture, Henry Wallace, at the request of President Harding, called a conference of men in the different fields of agriculture to discuss the general agricultural situation, first, to see what could be done immediately and second, to consider what steps could be taken to safeguard the future and reduce the occasions for depression in agriculture. The secretary called together representatives of farmers' organizations, co-operatives, commercial and manufacturing industries serving agriculture, ag colleges and other groups.

Professor D. J. Crosby of the Extension Department and Professor George Warren of Farm Management also attended this conference. "D. J." was named by Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, as secretary of the committee on education for farm people.

## DAIRYMEN SELECT OFFICERS AND THEN LISTEN TO "DUNC"

At a regular meeting of the Dairy Club, January 16, officers were elected for the coming year as follows:

President—Professor Hugh C. Troy '96.

Vice-president—Raymond W. Bell '20.

Secretary and Treasurer—P. A. Downs.

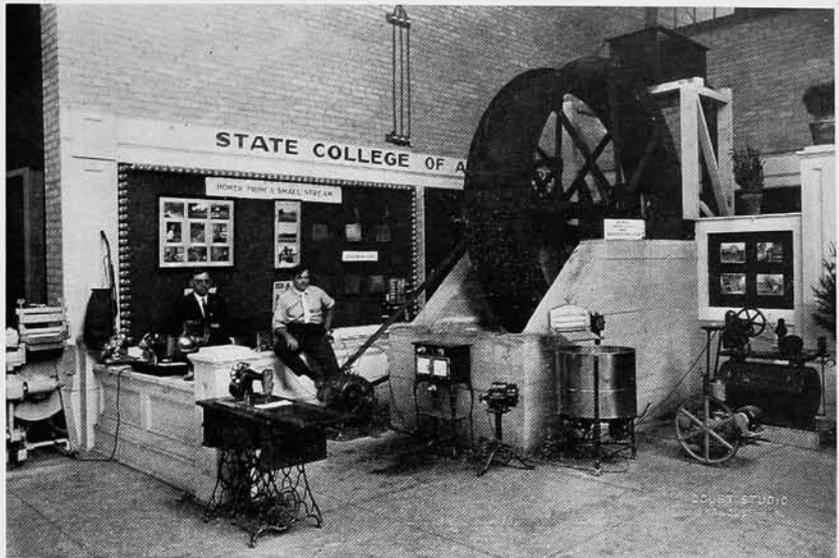
"Wally" Duncan '21, representing the Elyria Company, of Elyria, Ohio, manufacturers of glass-lined tanks, spoke to the meeting, and by means of lantern slides showed how these tanks were made. The product of this company was formerly used mainly by breweries, so "Wally" made some significant remarks about how the tanks were being sold mostly to creameries, grape-juice companies and colleges.

## "BOBBY" GETS BIG AND BLASE

"Bobby" Domecon is growing rapidly under the supervision of his co-ed mothers and now weighs a little over eleven pounds, which is practically his normal weight for his age of four months. The girls report that he has developed a remarkable appetite and a sophmoric taste for orange juice cocktails, and how he does enjoy doing his share in a good ole conversational session!

## CUCUMBER-MAGNOLIA GONE

The Meade woodlot, east of the Animal Husbandry Barns, and one of the pleasantest spots of the Cornell properties, is being cut down to make the area it occupied available for crop cultivation. It contains many



"Prof" Robb, Assistant Professor Goodman, and the big generating water wheel. These are being exhibited Farmers' Week under the auspices of the Rural Engineering Department. The above picture was taken at the Syracuse State Fair last September. Note Goodman's studied pose.

fine trees, some of them—notably a cucumber-tree, representative of the magnolia family—rare in this region. No doubt exists that the area will give greater economic returns as a field than as a forest, because the land is potentially agricultural, being fertile, level, and tillable.

## "NUBBINS"

Sportsmen of New York, at the annual convention of the State Fish, Game, and Forest League, recently passed resolutions asking the legislature to re-establish the State game farm at Cornell which was abandoned last year because it had no appropriation.

"Doc" Needham did some special work in Quebec, January 1-7, completing a monograph on "The Stone Flies of America."

A new carpenter shop, east of the Forestry Building, has just been completed. The old shop, across the road northeast of Caldwell Hall, will be torn down so that the new insectary can be built on that site.

The Poultry Department had an educational exhibit at the Buffalo Poultry Show, Jan. 11-15. Lectures and demonstrations were also given by Drs. Rice, Kent, Heuser, and Hurd.

Contracts were let recently for the construction of a fruit cold storage building to be erected in the orchards of the Department of Pomology at a cost of \$17,000 without equipment.

The trustees of the University have authorized the construction of a field experimental building and drier for the research work of the Department of Plant Breeding, at a cost of about \$12,000.

## "DOC" BATES NOT HARD UP FOR WORK THIS WINTER

Dr. Erl Bates, the Indian Adviser of Extension, has been offered another job! He has been suggested as the man for president of an American Indian University, for which money is being raised by former Carlyle men and prominent white friends of the Indians throught the country. At present about \$960,000 has been raised for this institution, which is to replace Carlyle. One Osage squaw willed three oil wells, yielding \$14,000 a month. Cleveland and St. Louis have offered land for the new university, although Buffalo is looked upon as the logical place for it.

## "STEVE" STARTS NEW COURSES

"Steve" Stevenson, over in the publications office, tells us that they are starting three new correspondence courses dealing with small fruits, milk products, and animal husbandry. This will bring the total up to eight. The other five courses are in farm management, poultry, orcharding, farm crops, and vegetable gardening. On December 1 these had an enrollment of 122, while over 1200 persons were taking the reading courses. "Steve" informed us, as did also "B. A.," that the ultimate reward in the correspondence courses was not a diploma but a certificate. You see we erred in our last issue.

J. R. Bechtel, assistant extension professor in Vegetable Gardening, resigned to take a position with H. J. Heines Company.

We don't see much of "Hall" Mills of Vegetable Gardening these days. He's spending his days and nights over an adding machine, getting ready for the publication of a bulletin on canning crops.

# 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.

CHILSON LEONARD, Editor

Vol. III February, 1922 No. 5

We had a serious and rather cynical editorial on the possibilities of getting an education in college all slated up for this column until one of our "ole timers" sent in this article on mules. We have always felt rather strongly when it comes to this breed o' animals so we present the article here.

### Consider the Mule

Mules have never received their due share of attention and respect in this institution. Some day, perhaps, our far-seeing faculty will provide for a course on the study of the mule, considering him anatomically, psychologically, morally, and spiritually. Now 'most anyone can master the mule's anatomy; few understand his moral and spiritual nature, which is like that of no other animal. As a preliminary to instruction for those who would drive mules, then, let us humbly offer these philosophical principles, evolved after no mean amount of research, with the seat of a gangplow as a laboratory.

Aspiring mule-drivers, you must strenuously cultivate and assiduously develop the three qualities of masterfulness, loquacity, and common sense. Probably you consider yourselves already sufficiently masterful and common-sensical. Well and good. But generously allow us to call forth from a vast experience with the mule some example of the need for judicious loquacity. In truth, a steady flow of language seems to soothe the average mule, just as weird music charms the snakes of India, or as "jazz" fascinates this perdition-bound generation of today. After a long silence an outburst of speech coming from a mule-driver in deep, well-rounded, and emphatic tones will revive the drooping spirits of any mule, should his spirits have drooped.

Loquacity becomes useful in the most unexpected emergency. Driving four mules on a gangplow in eastern Kansas one summer a while back, our usually peaceful drive was interrupted by the sudden halt of the mules. Naturally, since we were riding on the plow, we stopped at approximately the same time, dropped a time-tried pipe, and looked up at the

mules in a manner both surprised and displeased. They solemnly looked around, but stirred not a step. Whipping would not budge them, we realized, so we proceeded to pique them by sudden and continued barrage of speech. Standing a few feet in front of them, we harrangued them for fully three minutes, barely stopping for breath, and adding charm to the discourse by intoning some of the fuller, rounder swear-words. As one, those four mules hung their heads in shame, while their tails were tucked in between their legs. Of course, as soon as the lines were picked up again, the plowing was resumed.

Thus does loquacity fit in with masterfulness and common sense.

Non-grad '21 (still here).

Thank you, Jack.

### Chipping In

Instead of appealing to the organization to show "co-operative spirit," to "support the thing," to "get behind with all you've got," etc., one organization simply puts it on the poster, "No dues—No grub at meetings." That's the Foresters again!

### Editorial and Otherwise

As "Rym" Berry says, "There is a very large number of things that do not have to be explained to President Farrand."

"Gratitude is a fruit of great cultivation; you do not find it among gross people." We regret that we must quote this with the inference that somebody here in the Ag College has not shown gratitude where it was due, but here are the facts. The folks in the Farm Practice Office chipped in and bought Kirkland a big Jerusalem cherry bush, tree, shrub, vine, flower, whatever it is, for Christmas. "Kirk" put the flower pot in which the cherry plant was thriving on the radiator and didn't water it. Drop into the office any time and see the remains. Some folks say it just naturally froze solid while others claim that it was baked to a turn.

Turrible cold weather we bin havin' in our midst lately. "Doc" Betten sez the mercury fell right outen the bottom o' his thermom'ter last week but we don't believe it. "Doc" hez probably fergot that last fall he told us that we wuz to have a mild, open winter and now we are in the midst of one of the coldest and hardest winters that Ithica has bin thru in several winters. "Doc" is a nacheral born prognostikater and seems to be proud of it.

"Perce" Dunn held the baked high potential position of floor walker at the annual Horticultural Exposition in Rochester, January 11-13.

Professors Massey and Chupp represented the department of plant pathology at the New York State Horticultural meeting, January 10-13, held in the Rochester Exhibition Park. They report that there was an exceptionally fine exhibit of the fungicides and insecticides spray apparatus.

### THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

#### Lines to the Sweet Potato Upon Its Botanical Relationship to the Morning Glory

To those who trace the ancient ties  
And potent blood lines of the flowers,  
The morning glory that Aurora loves  
Thy sister is; a dreamy Mary she,  
And thou a most laborious Martha.  
Lo, I would have, like thee,  
Some solid, useful root in earth,  
Not lacking hidden sweetness,  
And some high kinship with poetic  
souls  
That greet the morning star.

—Robert Morrill Adams.

#### The Dog Pie Episode

It all started when "Ba!" correlated the loss of a young collie dog answering to the name of Nellie, with the special shepherd pie which the domecon cafeteria offered at twenty cents per portion. "Ba!" suggested that domecon send around the pie and claim the reward (for which "Ba!" received a stern and severe "once over" glance from Miss "Van" at the faculty meeting). The cafeteria management does not deny that they served the dog in pie form, but claim that the price was 15 cents per portion, and not 20. Such a mistake in price might hurt their business.

The senior girls living in the domecon lodge are to be relieved of much of the routine work of housekeeping by having, under their supervision, frosh girls who will confer with them regarding menus and then prepare certain meals during the week. This arrangement is based upon the hopeful theory that work in the home of the future will be supervision of the maids as much as actual practice in the kitchen.

One of our well-known An Hus professors was recently showing the boys how to throw one of the cows with a double hitch. Clay 15 was the cow they were using and she is no mean Short-Horn. The boys were pulling on the rope but Clay wouldn't settle, she simply rose up and scattered the crowd. After a tug-o-war the boys finally pushed her over. Next period the professor asked for Mota Mollie—"you know, a gentle old cow."

Percy Anti-Nicotine Dunn of the extension offices is seeking biographies of all extension folks for an extension get-together and "Doc" Bates, the Indian adviser, answers, "I was born when I was very young and I do not want to die just yet, for don't you know, Death is so permanent."

The Ag Get-together planned for January 17 was not held due to the proximity of finals and interference of other affairs.

There were no clear days in November, but there were two in December. Cheer up, we'll soon be able to tell an eight o'clock from a moonlight night.

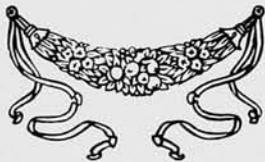
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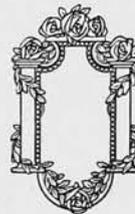


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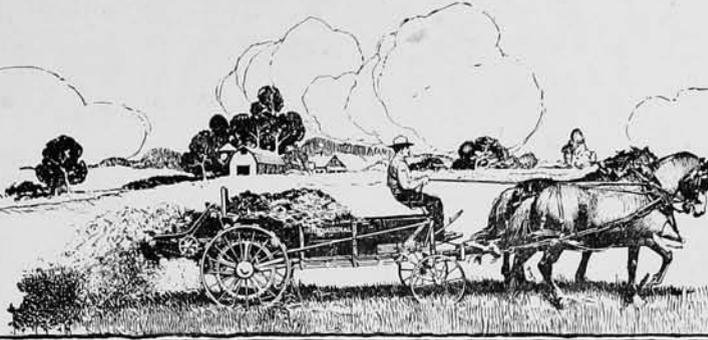
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If you cannot give five names we will send you this book on receipt of 20 cents.

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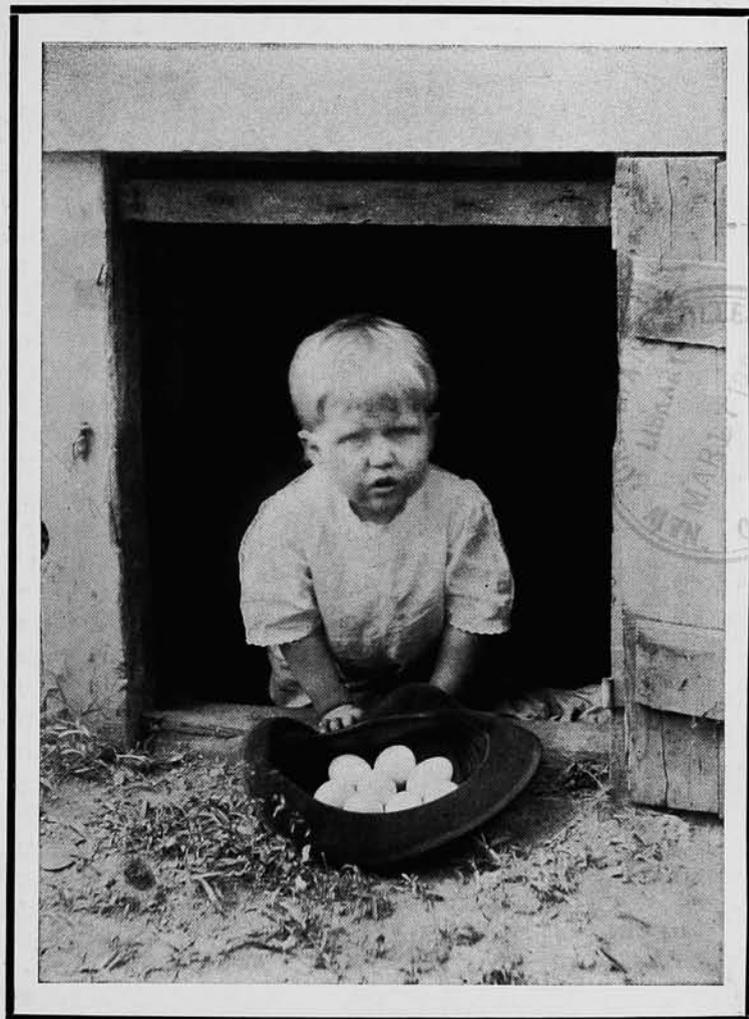
Please send me Van Pelts Cow Demonstration Book, for which I am sending you the names of five people who need De Laval Cream Separators or Milkers. (Include your own name if you need a separator or milker.) 110

Name \_\_\_\_\_ P. O. \_\_\_\_\_ R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE—After each name, in last column, mark S if person needs a separator, M for milker, SM for both.

NAME	P. O.	R. F. D.	State	No. Milk Cows	Prospect for

# The Cornell Countryman



MARCH

Volume XIX

1922

Number 6

# PRIMROSE

## Motor Driven



Electricity bestows its marvelous benefits alike on city and countryside without partiality these days. Already on several hundred thousand farms electric force is lighting up the nights, shouldering a score of drudge tasks, and adding to the comfort and ease of farming.

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*Editor*

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---

## Use a Kodak

A Kodak is an instrument to be used either for business or pleasure. A picture of a cow you wished to sell would sell it quicker than a page of words. While you are in the University you will want to secure many pictures of the Campus.

---

## Athletic Goods

Spring is getting near. Our tennis goods will be in about April first. We have sold tennis balls all winter. In the Spring we will sell again the "Pennsylvania" and "W & D" tennis balls and "Lee" rackets as usual.

---

Cornell Co-op. Society

Morrill Hall

Ithaca, N. Y.



Courtesy Doubleday, Page & Co.

Reprinted from Grayson's "Hempfield"

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MARCH, 1922

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A Longing, a poem by William P. Alexander '17. Mr. Alexander was instructor in the Natural History of the Farm course here at the College until 1920, when he went to Buffalo to become connected with the Municipal Museum. His work consisted chiefly in taking charge of outdoor classes in nature study.

Possibilities for Poultry in Mexico ----- 163

By Thomas J. Conway '14, professor of poultry husbandry at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Texas. Professor Conway recently made an extended trip thru Mexico when, with the co-operation of a southern railroad, he fitted out a poultry demonstration car and toured Mexico in an effort to arouse interest in better stock and the application of better methods. This article is the outgrowth of his impressions made on the trip. Professor Conway has accepted an offer to teach poultry husbandry during this coming summer session of the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville.

Beautifying the Farmstead ----- 165

By Furman L. Mulford, B.S.A., '92, of the bu-

reau of plant industry, United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Mulford has devoted a large amount of time and attention to the question of making the farmstead a more attractive and serviceable place to live in. He is the author of several government bulletins on the subject that are commendable for their scope and treatment of the subject.

New Types of Animals I Saw on My Australian Trip ----- 166

By H. H. Wing, chief of the animal husbandry department, Cornell University. In point of service, Professor Wing is one of the oldest men on the faculty, having been a professor of animal husbandry since 1894, and for six years previous to this, secretary and deputy director of the experiment station at Cornell University. Professor Wing spent the year 1920-1921 on sabbatic leave in an extended trip to Australia where he collected the information which forms the basis of this article.

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## A Longing

By William Prindle Alexander

There's a longing, hidden somewhere in my breast,  
Ever stirring, for a well remembered quest,  
For the smiling of the May-time,  
The year's sweet round-de-lay-time,  
Piping bird and blossom from their winter's rest.

Ah, I yearn to see the first soft filmy green  
In the wood, where now the wind is cutting keen,  
And along the frozen brook,  
Eagerly my eyes will look,  
For the pussy-willow's coat of velveteen.

Oh! the May-time brings an ebullition strong  
In the sluggish blood that slumbered overlong,  
For the sunless season, thirsting  
For the glorious outbursting,  
Of the grass, and flowers, and merry robin's song!

# The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

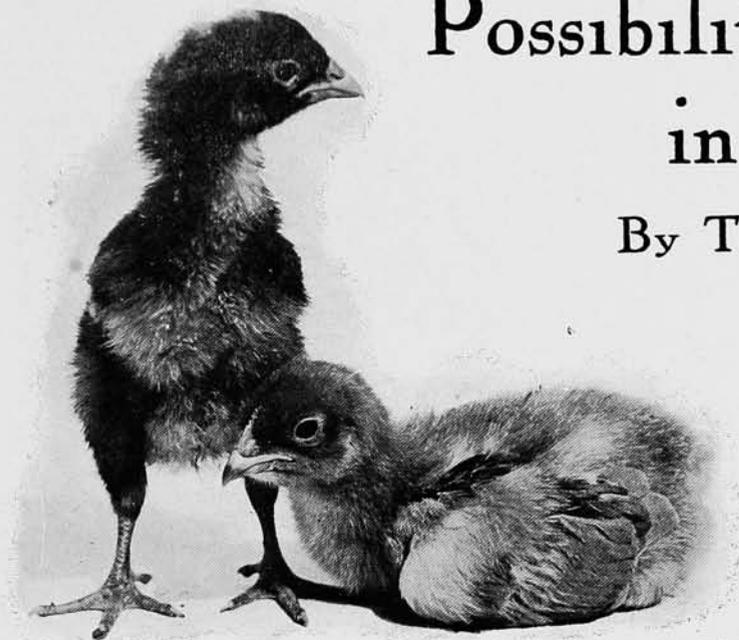
Volume XIX

MARCH, 1922

Number 6

## Possibilities for Poultry in Mexico

By Thomas J. Conway



FROM an agricultural point of view, the Republic of Mexico is most interesting, and as regards poultry development it offers wonderful possibilities. At present, Mexico is importing large amounts of poultry and poultry products and will continue to do so for many years to come. Reports and data obtained at the port of Laredo, Texas, indicate that during the period from January, 1921, to September, 1921, 3,947,907 dozens of eggs passed into Mexico thru this city. As there are a number of points of entry in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, the total business of all the places is very great. During this same period 5,957,247 bushels of corn, 811,141 bushels of wheat, and proportionate amounts of other feedstuffs passed thru Laredo. These figures are given as they have a good bearing on the development of the poultry industry thruout the republic.

The traveler thru the country is surprised to find so little livestock, a result of the many years of revolution which destroyed a great share of the animals and hindered the development of livestock industries. In all the large cities and centers of population the supplies of eggs and poultry products are obtained from the United States. The figures at Laredo show an increasing amount of eggs going into Mexico each month. There are almost no poultry breeding farms, and very few people have anything but a few dozen birds on their ranches and in their yards.

During November and December a special train of prize-winning livestock, including poultry, made a thirty-two-day tour of the republic, stopping from two to six days at the principal cities. Tents were erected at each place and a very attractive and instructive livestock show was staged. Thousands of people, representative of all

classes of society, visited the show at each place admiring the exhibits and obtaining information upon the care, management, and development of the different classes of stock in each section of the country. Sales were made at each stop and a number of good representative individuals were thus located at each place. Poultry proved very popular and interested all people, young and old, rich and poor. All the birds were disposed of at good prices and left in the hands of people who no doubt will use them to good advantage.

It was somewhat surprising to find the people so well acquainted with the different breeds, and especially interested in egg records. One of the first questions always asked regarding the birds was their egg record and whether or not they had been bred for egg production. The Mexicans are also familiar with standard requirements of all the well-known breeds. Rhode Island Reds seemed to be especially popular, also Black Minorcas. White Leghorns were well known and a number of farms specializing in this breed about Mexico City were visited. The Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, and Wyandottes were in demand by special breeders and the same was true of Light Brahmas and Brown Leghorns. The large, attractively colored breeds were in great demand and there is a good demand for these breeds in all parts of the republic.

There are a number of good poultry farmers around Mexico City. Many of the large and well-equipped haciendas devote much attention to poultry. On these places there are well-built houses and yards and usually each place has three or more breeds. In only a few instances was a specialty being made of one breed. These one-breed farms raise mostly White Leghorns. As soon as conditions become settled many poultry farms will be started in different parts of the country. Turkeys receive some attention and this part of the work will develop. Ducks and geese, however, are of little consequence.

In most sections the weather is very mild and freezing weather is experienced only a few days during the year. The winters and springs are very mild, and especially attractive for hatching and rearing. The rainy season, usually, after the month of May, comes when the chicks are very well started in their development. Succulent green ranges are then available for both young chicks and laying hens.

The large cities are supplied with eggs from the United

States. In nearly all the small villages each family keeps a few mongrel chickens, feeding them on scraps and whatever they may scavage about the place. Eggs and chickens are sold by these people to buyers who visit the villages each week; at each railroad stop the women and children meet the trains and sell eggs to the travelers. The seller usually carries two, three, or possibly six eggs

mand for hatching eggs every month. The work has not been conducted long enough at the college to enable them to complete very many experiments. They, however, are not satisfied with their low egg yields, and attribute some of this trouble to their altitude of about 9,000 feet. The birds molt irregularly thru the year and this also affects egg yield.



#### FIGHTING COCKS STAKED OUT IN FRONT OF THE VILLAGE OF PAREDON, MEXICO

Almost every Mexican peon owns at least one fighting cock and frequently stakes him in the warm sun outside the door of his house where he can exercise and get the air

in a little basket. Generally the eggs are hard boiled so that if a sale is not made today possibly one may be made tomorrow.

Previous to the revolution, poultry shows were regularly held in all the larger cities. At these places active poultry associations fostered the industry. At present, considerable interest is being aroused to revive these shows, and in a few years, if present conditions prevail, they no doubt will be held on the same scale as formerly. Good birds, hatching eggs, and young stock are in demand by breeders and enthusiasts in all parts of the country. Most of the people are especially interested in the problems of breeding and feeding. In fact, in most of the livestock industries not much knowledge is available as to rations and efficient methods of feeding.

Poultry is receiving a good amount of attention at the National School of Agriculture, Mexico City. A well-developed poultry plant is in operation containing good flocks of all the standard breeds and varieties of chickens, ducks, and geese, including some breeds of chickens at present not known in the United States. The poultry houses are modern, with large roomy yards, and well adapted to meet conditions. Instruction is given the students of the college and the students of the secondary schools in poultry husbandry. Senor Octavio G. del Campo is in charge of this part of the animal industry work, and is very interested and enthusiastic regarding the development of the industry thruout the republic. He is familiar with the work being done in the States, and is especially well trained for his position.

Hatching around Mexico City is carried on at nearly all seasons of the year so that the college has a good de-

On December 1st, 1921, fresh eggs were selling in Mexico City for what at normal rates of exchange would be the equivalent of 50 to 60 cents a dozen.

Fighting birds receive considerable attention and in most of the cities and towns cock pits are places of importance. Here fights and mains are held regularly with large and enthusiastic crowds in attendance. The prizes offered are good and much betting is done. Every peon owns at least one fighting cock which is usually staked outside the door of his home in the warm sun. All bloods and combinations of bloods are represented in the fighting birds seen thruout the republic. Birds weighing between 5 and 6 pounds are very popular.

Many thousands of these birds are imported from the United States yearly and in each city there are parties who do a big business handling these birds on commission. The western parts of Mexico are especially devoted to cock fighting. In some of the states these fights are prohibited.

Observations in different parts of Mexico indicate that it is an almost ideal poultry country with excellent markets and outlets for all products produced for many years to come. As soon as agricultural conditions become normal and feed produced at reasonable prices the costs of poultry production will be rather low. There is no doubt but that the poultry industry will receive stimulus soon with resultant development and progress in all its phases. As most of the breeding stock must be purchased in the United States it is very essential that to hold and increase possible customers it is necessary to supply only good stock that will give the greatest satisfaction. Mexico is also an excellent present-day market for poultry products.

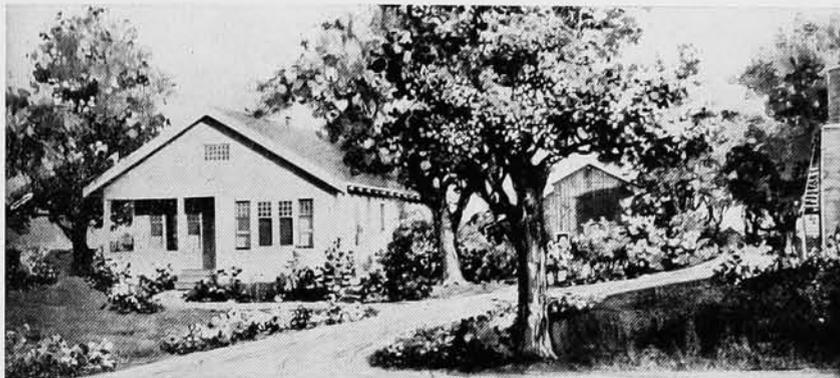
# Beautifying the Farmstead

By Furman Lloyd Mulford

**T**HE home is the rock upon which all civilization is based, upon which all human progress is dependent. Love of home is the main spring that spurs men and women to hard work and to sacrifice. It has led to that co-operation that has resulted in community enterprises that knit people more closely together, such as democratic government, the public schools, improved means of communication, and voluntary associations for mutual improvement. Thus the home is the heart of the nation and anything that distracts from the interest in the home is deleterious to the community and dangerous to those institutions we hold most dear in our civilization.

In the cities the proximity of the many so-called amusements and other distractions make the development of home life more difficult than in more remote districts, and the culture that comes from contact with the vital things of life is sadly lacking. Especially are those things missing that come as a result of a dependence on good reading, for recreation, and on self-provided amusements for diversion.

Unfortunately for the past generation or two, the great advantages of the farm as the place on which to make a home have been lost to view and in many cases the farm home has simply been regarded as a place in which to stay until a chance could be made to escape to the village. There has been all too much cause for this attitude but now with agencies at work showing the farmers how it is possible to make living on the farm as comfortable as in the towns there is less justification for it.



**THE CHANCES ARE GOOD THAT THIS HOUSE IS ALSO A HOME**  
More can be done to make the setting of a home attractive by giving thought and loving attention to the planning than by a lavish expenditure of money

Not only has the lack been in physical comforts and mental stimulus but also in esthetic enjoyment. As proof of this, one need but to drive a relatively short distance into almost any section of the country and compare the home surroundings of the farms passed with those in the suburbs of the larger towns and even of the villages, in the same sections of the country.

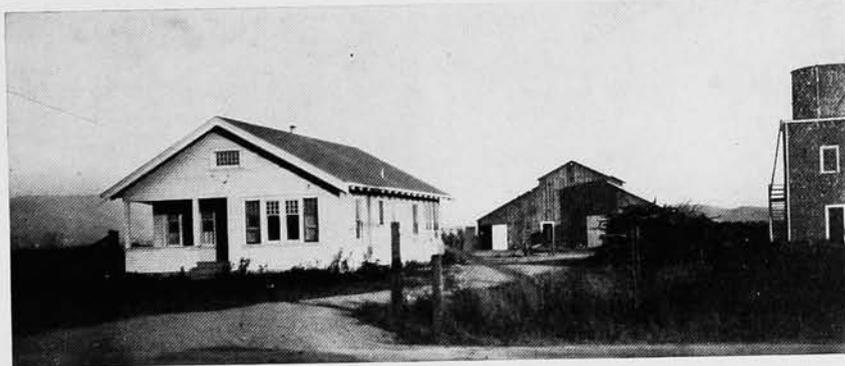
This lack of attention has been due to a failure to realize the joy that improved surroundings would bring into life, rather than to satisfaction with the conditions as they exist. Beauty in and about the home combined with an active interest in doing the work of the farm better than it has ever been done will prove more of an incentive to holding the young people in the country than any other factors.

Fortunately, however, the prettiest place is not necessarily the expensive one. Much more can be done by

thought and attention with little expense in money and not over much in time, than is often accomplished by a lavish expenditure of funds.

The first requisite for an attractive farmstead is that it be so arranged that it is convenient and usable; the roads and walks showing that they are being used and the absence of cross-cuts on the lawn showing that walks have been provided where they are needed. Nothing indicates poor planning so much as unused walks and drives growing up to grass and weeds while chance walks and drives are well worn. On many a farm this chance drive leads all visitors to the kitchen door, often to the great embarrassment of the housewife and the house daughter. A common-sense rearrangement of the approach might obviate the difficulty. Occasionally the trouble lies with a city house having been built in the country without any reference to its adaptability for the farm life, or the house may be one that made an excellent farmhouse in another location but is entirely unsuited to the relation of the buildings as they exist in this location. Appropriateness is vital to the best results.

Regardless of whether the buildings themselves are all they should be, much can be done to improve their appearance by appropriate plantings about them. It will add interest to the whole if the buildings are so hidden that only part of them can be seen from any one point. If parts are unattractive the appearance can be much improved if these be hidden and any pleasing features made more prominent by contrast.



**A HOUSE IN A SETTING SUCH AS THIS IS SELDOM A HOME**  
Clothes do not make the man, neither does the setting necessarily make the home, but each contribute to appearance and attractiveness

A house or barn is much more inviting if only partially seen thru trees than if the whole building is revealed at one time. On the other hand, houses in the older part of the country are many of them smothered in trees so that none of the house is visible while the barns are entirely too evident. Trees carefully placed about out-buildings will not only help the appearance but also add to the comfort of workers and stock. This can be done so as not to interfere with the necessary work for which these buildings are provided. Altho so many houses thruout the eastern states have too many trees about them they lack well-placed shrubs about their foundations to make them

look homelike, and as screens at appropriate places. In many cases, too, vines might be planted at points where they would add greatly to the appearance without in any way injuring the buildings.

These deficiencies are usually due to lack of thought and initiative rather than unwillingness to spend money and time to improve appearances. Fortunately much can be accomplished along these lines with little outlay of money and, if it is intelligently handled, no great amount of work. The commoner, easily-grown plants are as effective as more rare ones, in fact they will produce satisfactory results with less danger of discordant notes.

Native plants are the best as the foundation planting against which, as a background, an occasional less common one can be used. Small nursery-grown specimens may often be more economical than collecting these, where economy is an essential, but the collecting of the plants adds a touch of individuality and interest that is often worth much more than the extra trouble. Where small plants are used more time is required before the desired results are obtained than where larger ones can be used. And because of the impatience of Americans to see results it is usually better to use at least moderate-sized plants at the beginning.

# New Types of Animals I Saw on My Australian Trip

By H. H. Wing

**A**USTRALIA and New Zealand are very largely pastoral countries and the domestic animals are very largely descended from importations made from Europe and especially the British Isles. The Australian farmer is almost exclusively of British descent and seems to have inherited the natural aptitude of his ancestors for breeding, rearing, and developing races of animals suited to his needs and climatic conditions. While most of the horses, cattle, sheep, and swine found in these countries are of the same breeds and types found in this country, several special types have been developed that are not found elsewhere. Notable among these are the Darbalara Shorthorns, Corriedale sheep, and the Australian Merino.

## Darbalara Shorthorns

**D**ARBALARA Shorthorns are simply a herd or tribe of the ordinary Shorthorn that has been developed for milk production, first at Bolasco and later at the Darbalara estate of the Scottish Australian Investment Company, at Guidagai, New South Wales. Credit for the success that has been attained is due to Mr. J. T. Cole, the manager and breeder from the time of the establishment of the herd. Mr. Cole fulfills the ideal of a typical cattle breeder. Active, energetic, enthusiastic, with a true eye for animal form and a keen mem-

ory both for form and pedigree, he has always kept in mind both conformation and performance and has ever made them the basis of selection. At an early day, Shorthorn cattle were introduced into Australia and were kept largely pure on more or less isolated estates, though in many cases pedigrees were not kept. It is now often impossible to trace descent directly to importation.

Mr. Cole with his brothers had been breeders of Shorthorns on their own account and had had good success with the descendants of one of the earlier imported animals, a bull called Major. In establishing the herd, Mr. Cole carefully selected twenty-five or thirty cows to mate with a few bulls of his own breeding. This was done about 1900. The herd was first established at Bolasco but was shortly moved to Darbalara where it has since been maintained. No fresh blood has been introduced since and the herd now numbers something more than eight hundred head. Close line-breeding, coupled with careful selection, has resulted in a herd of remarkable uniformity. Size and symmetry have been maintained and production has been largely increased.

The production honors of the herd are upheld by the "Melbas," strongly line-bred descendants on the dam's side of Madame of Bolasco. Melba IV, Melba VII, Melba XV are all

large producers. Melba VII has a record of more than 17,000 pounds of milk in a year, the largest in Australia until exceeded in 1921 by her daughter's record of more than 21,000 which now stands as a world's record for a Shorthorn cow.

The Darbalara herd is one of the most notable illustrations I have ever seen of the results of close line-breeding in securing uniformity of type with larger production while maintaining and even increasing size, vigor, and symmetry.

## The Australian Merino

**A**USTRALIA has about 85,000,000 sheep, all told, largely maintained for wool and kept for the most part on the level arid table lands of the interior. A very large proportion of these are Merinos of a type that has been developed to suit Australian conditions. The early history of Merinos in Australia is somewhat vague and indefinite. Credit for the first introduction is given to a Colonel McArthur, at Cambelltown, near Sydney. Some were introduced from England, some from South Africa, and some from the United States. It is doubtful if any were taken direct from Spain. Those imported from the United States were of the fine, wrinkly type and proved unsuitable to the climatic and feed conditions.

(Continued on page 171)

# The Cornell Countryman

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Incorporated 1914

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Ithaca, New York

March, 1922

AT THE annual Farmers' Week meeting of the Cornell Countryman Association the officers for the coming year were elected as provided for in the constitution. We take no small amount of pleasure in announcing that C. H. Leonard '23, of New York City, will be next year's editor; W. F. Smith '23, of Livingston Manor, business manager; and W. L. Norman '23, of Sinclairville, circulation manager. Mr. H. A. Stevenson, formerly editor of THE COUNTRYMAN and now the supervisor of reading courses for the College of Agriculture, will be editor of the alumni page, beginning with the April issue; and Mr. A. W. Wilson, a former manager of THE COUNTRYMAN, will be alumni assistant manager.

We have no fears or misgivings over these elections. THE COUNTRYMAN will grow and prosper under the hands of its new leaders and we can not help but feel that the paper has its best year ahead of it.

AT THE same meeting which made these elections, the association voted to amend the constitution so as to provide that new boards shall take charge with the April issue, instead of with the June issue, as heretofore. The amendment became effective in 1922 so that this is the last issue which the present staff will turn out.

We can not rise from our proverbial editorial chair and retire to the background without first expressing, inadequately but sincerely, the appreciation we feel toward all those who have assisted us in our efforts to make the paper a credit to the College and a leader in its field. Much of what little success that has been achieved is due to the effort and the talent of those who have contributed to our columns and to the counsels of older men who had a vision of the niche which THE COUNTRYMAN might fill and who have aided us to see it.

IT WOULD not be wise to attempt to outline policies for the new board to follow; they ought to be free to chart their own course. After a year's experience as pilot, tho, we have acquired some insight into the need the paper is trying to fill and we have some notions that we should have liked to try out had we held office any longer.

Two years ago when Russell Lord was editor he started an "Experience" department which was nothing more nor less than a series of personal stories of New York farmers, practical men most of them, who had achieved success in their field of work. The articles were authoritative because the men who wrote them had been recommended by their county agents as leaders in their communities and exponents of modern methods and practices. The series aroused a considerable amount of interest and its inaugural, together with the birth of *The Campus Countryman*, were, by long odds, the two most noteworthy features of Mr. Lord's tenure of office.

The department died a lingering death after Mr. Lord's graduation and we question the wisdom of reviving it just at present. But why not start another one, similar in scope, but dealing rather with the graduates of the College? Call it "Success" if you will, and have the departmental heads at the College recommend men who have done noteworthy things since graduation, be it along the lines of research, public service, or what you will, and then ask these men to write about their experiences. We feel sure that some worth-while material would be forthcoming of real value.

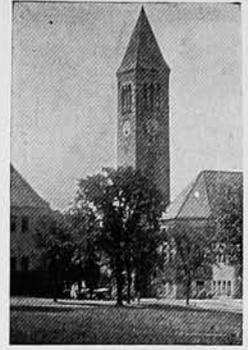
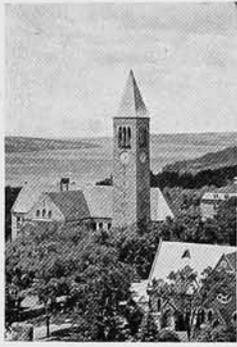
The series ought to interest the alumni who knew the men back in their undergraduate days; it would interest undergraduates who could gain inspiration from their example; and every instructor and professor who taught these men would find their hearts warmed at the thought that their students had profited by the training they had received at their hands and had gone out into the world and achieved success.

Another thing we should liked to have inaugurated is a department which might be called "Looking Backward" in which the older alumni, the professors emeritus, and some of the older officers of the College might be persuaded to reminisce about the pioneer days of the College. From their ripened experience of long service could be gained much that would be of considerable interest and value to us of the younger generation. Few things please us more than to hear some of these veterans lean back in their chairs and tell about the old boys when an apple orchard stood in the University quadrangle, when the old University barn occupied the present site of the Dom Econ lodge, and when cornfields covered the ground now occupied by Roberts Hall. Why not get such reminiscences set down in black and white and recorded for all time?

We have about reached the conclusion, too, that the "Former Student Notes" department might well be enlarged at the expense of the space in the front part of the paper which is devoted to feature articles. After all is said and done, it is *The Campus Countryman* and the former student notes to which most of our readers turn first of all.

Another thing is that it would be better to run longer tho fewer former student notes than to have a multitude of such brief notes as "So-and-So is farming at such-and-such a place." The latter item means little and gives no news other than the address and the occupation. The more personal the note the more interest will it arouse.

We submit these ideas for what they are worth. One of the difficulties in editing a paper such as this is to know just what kind of material our readers want to appear in the columns for it is a rare day that brings in a letter from any of our subscribers with any suggestions or reactions. In fact, we do not remember more than a half dozen or so in the past year. Your new editor will appreciate your ideas on these "notions." If your replies indicate a desire to have these features we know that the editor will gladly bring it about.



## Former Student Notes

THE annual meeting of the Agricultural Alumni Association was held this year on Thursday afternoon of the recent Farmers' Week, and adjourned for dinner in Prudence Risley that evening. This latter part of the meeting was, in one sense, the most important, since before the program was finished, the president of the Association announced that capable representatives were at the door to collect one dollar membership fee in the Association from each guest as he or she left the room. And rumor has it that most of the two hundred fifty-two diners paid up. This year's meeting was a profitable one.

At the afternoon session, Dean Mann told briefly of the progress of the work of the College of Agriculture during the past year. He quoted freely from his annual report for 1921, recently published, which is available for free distribution at the College. Although the appropriation bill for the coming year had not at that time been definitely decided upon, the Dean pointed out that it was not likely to contain, even yet, an appropriation for the new Plant Industry Building which was first approved by the Legislature in 1914 and was a part of the \$3,000,000 building program authorized by the Legislature of 1920.

The program for the Association for the coming year is in four parts: an organization of the Association by counties in New York whereby county chairmen and their assistants are to be charged with the duty of making every place where farm folks gather during the year, thruout the State, a place also for the reunion of former students of the College; the recognition and wider use of THE COUNTRYMAN for the interchange of news and ideas among Association members; active efforts by the Association to secure industrial fellowships and scholarships for research at the College; and the encouragement of the right sort of prospective

students, both from city and country, to enter Cornell. This program was unanimously adopted at the business meeting on Thursday afternoon, and it is understood that the newly elected executive committee is to meet soon to put it into action at once.

Speakers at the dinner in Risley included Dean Mann, and his three "vices," Betten, Chandler, and Burritt, who told briefly of progress in resident teaching, research, and extension, and Professor George F. Warren, recently returned from Europe, where he studied agricultural conditions at the request of the Federal Department of Agriculture. Girard Hammond '18, newly elected president of the Association, appeared on the program to speak on "The Uncertainties of a Derby Hat," and produced the hat from which were drawn the names of a number of alumni and friends of the College of Agriculture, most of whom were present and who spoke briefly. Among these was Professor Emeritus John L. Stone '74, with whom the guests rose in a body, when he stood up to tell of the early days of the College.

Officers of the Agricultural Alumni Association presented by last year's nominating committee and elected for the coming year are Girard Hammond '18, president; Carl E. Ladd '12, first vice-president; Mrs. Paul W. Wing (Anna C. Kerr '16), second vice-president; Irving H. C. Cook '98, third vice-president; Lee W. Crittendon '13, secretary-treasurer; and an executive committee composed also of Elmer R. Zimmer '15, Mrs. L. E. Banner (Pearle V. Decker '15), and David C. Vann '11. The nominating committee elected to present names for next year's officers consists of Rodney W. Pease '20, E. H. Anderson '08, and Claribel Nye '14.

'00 Ph.D.—A full front page was devoted to Dr. Kary Cadmus Davis

in the current issue of *The Peabody Reflector*, the official student alumni publication of Peabody College at Nashville, Tenn. Dr. Davis, the first man in America to take a Ph.D. degree in agriculture, went to Peabody from Rutgers in 1913 to assume the direction of the Seaman A. Knapp School of Country Life, and his work there seems to be highly appreciated.

'09 Sp., '15 B.S.—J. T. Lloyd, who formerly instructed here in entomology, recently took his doctor's degree. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd (Miss Olive Tuttle) are now living in Cincinnati, Ohio.

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

'13 B.S.—F. C. Shaw is now managing the Lang-water Guernsey farm at North Easton. He had the misfortune to lose by death one of his daughters last fall. He was a member of the Cross-Country team while in college.

'13 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Leonard C. Treman announced from Roubaix, France, the birth of their son, Leonard Andre-Dujardin, on January 26.

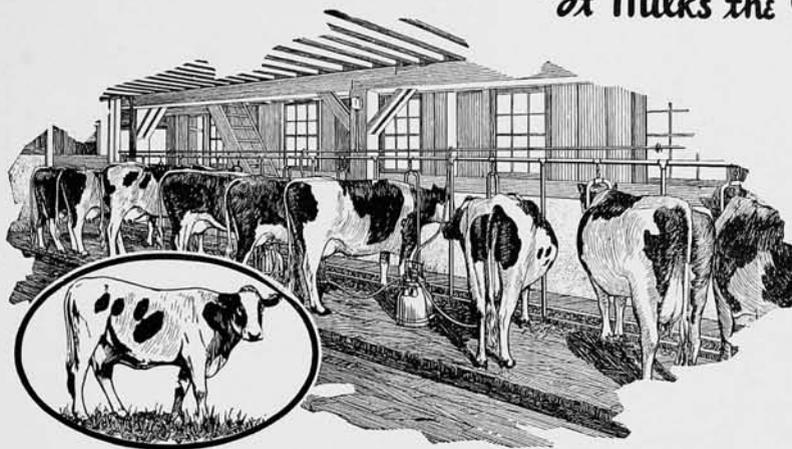
'14 B.S.—William H. Upson is with the Holt Manufacturing Company, makers of caterpillar tractors. He lives at 2429 Farnam Street, Omaha, Neb.

'15 B.S.—Professor and Mrs. J. Stanley Cobb announced the birth of J. Stanley Cobb Jr., on January 8. Professor Cobb received his master's degree in science from the Massachusetts Agricultural College in '17, and he is now assistant professor of agronomy at Pennsylvania State College. Professor and Mrs. Cobb's address is 134 S. Gill Street, State College, Pa.

'15 B.S.—Glenn L. Fuller was married on March 15, to Miss Carolyn M. Merriman, and they are making their home in Theresa, where Fuller is manager of the Edgewood Farm.

'17 B.S.; '19 B.S.—Harry S. and

*"It Milks the Cows Clean"*



# A Pertinent Question Frankly Answered

## *Is It Safe To Milk Pure-Bred Cows by Machine?*

BREEDERS of pure-bred dairy cows have long recognized many of the advantages of machine milking and have approved of the milking machine for cows which are milked a few years and then "beefed". But some of these men have questioned the safety of milking by machine their pure-bred cows which they desire to milk indefinitely.

Therefore this question—"Is it safe to milk pure-bred cows by machine?"—is indeed pertinent, and we wish to answer it frankly. Of course, we speak for the Burrell *only*.

In our own Overlook herd every cow has been milked regularly by a Burrell Milker since 1904; and, as a matter of fact, every cow in the herd is at least of the *second generation* of machine-milked cows. Moreover, one cow has not been dry for ten years.

That is our answer to the question—"Is it safe to milk pure-bred cows by machine?" More than 17 years of experience is sufficient to establish the fact that it is safe to milk your cows with a Burrell Milker whether they are pure-bred cows or grade cows.

### *Send for a Copy of the Burrell Catalog*

The Burrell Catalog is not merely a catalog but is an attractive, illustrated book of 24 pages, and contains information of value to every dairyman. In fact, the chapter, "The Production of Clean Milk", is worth

real money to the dairyman who wants to keep down the bacteria count in his milk. Send for your copy today. You cannot be informed on milking machines without it. No obligation will attend your request.

*The Burrell has been continuously on the American market longer than any other power milking machine*

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Little Falls      TRADE MARK      New York

# BURRELL

B . L . K

Lyman W. Bole have sold their farm at Middletown, N. H., and moved to Oxford, Me.

'17 B.S.—Dr. D. B. Carrick, formerly of the department of pomology, will be back at the beginning of the term to take charge of the elementary course. Until recently he has been

in New York City carrying on research work in storage problems.

'17 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Meirs of Cream Ridge, N. J., announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary Holmes, to Laurance G. Wygant '17, on November 17. Mr. and Mrs. Wygant are making their

home in Cream Ridge, where Wygant is engaged in farming.

'18 B.S.—Livingston Blauvelt is managing the Franco-American Poultry farm at Goshen.

'18 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Franklin E. Brown are now living at 317 North Street, Middletown,

'18, '19 B.S.—The marriage of Miss Esther S. Grua and Frank L. Knowlton '18, took place at the Church of the Good Samaritan, Corvallis, Ore., on December 31. The bride is a graduate of the University of Southern California of the class of 1920 and was a member of Delta Delta Delta. She has just resigned her position as instructor in physical education at the Oregon Agricultural College. Knowlton is research assistant in poultry husbandry at the Oregon Agricultural College Experiment Station, and is national president of the Sigma Phi Sigma. Mr. and Mrs. Knowlton will live at 233 North Thirteenth Street, Corvallis, Oregon.

'18 B.S.—Mark Owens has been transferred from Yokahoma to Kobe, Japan, and may be addressed in care of the Standard Oil Company of New York, Post Office Box 357, Kobe.

'18 B.S.—Lyman H. Taft Jr., completed his contract with the Philippine Bureau of Forestry in September, 1919, and was packed ready to come home at that time, but stayed to accept a position as geological aide with the Richmond Petroleum Company. His address is 320 Masonic Temple, Manila, P. I.

'18 B.S.—James D. Tregurtha is a chemist with the Newark Milk and Cream Company, Newark, N. J. He lives at 60 Oriental Street.

'19 B.S.—Ethel Elizabeth Allie is secretary for the department of Physiology, Yale University.

'19 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. George M. Ballou of Park Hill, Yonkers, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Cilista Idell, to Francis E. Quick '19, of Newton Center, Mass.

'19 Grad.—Chunjen C. Chen was recently appointed the head of the Department of Agriculture in Tsing Hua College, Peking.

'19 B.S.—Miss Helen S. Clark is teaching home economics in the Franklin School, Syracuse.

'19 B.S.; '19 B.S.—Carroll K. Dunham and Miss Ellen M. Stickelmyer of Troy were married on December 24. The couple are now living in Presque, Maine. Dunham is a salesman for the Coe-Mortimer Company, Inc., of New York, manufacturers of E. Frank Coe's fertilizers.

'19 B.S.—Hazel Dunn announced her engagement to Floyd Hough of Washington, D. C., during the Christmas holidays. Mr. Hough graduated from the civil engineering college in 1919 and now has a position in Washington. Miss Dunn is a teacher in the public schools at Hickory, Pa.

'19, '21 B.S.—Announcement has

been made of the engagement of Miss Florence J. Jacobs of New York, to Alexander Gordon '19, also of New York.

'19 B.S.—F. E. Kast is keeping up his marketing studies and is at the same time working with the U. S. Bureau of Markets on terminal inspection of fruits and vegetables.

'19 B.S.—Alvin J. Newlander is an instructor in the dairy department of the Vermont State Agricultural College at Burlington, Vt.

'19 B.S.—D. P. Rupert is assistant county agricultural agent in Wayne County, with office at Sodus.

'19 B.S.—Friends of F. E. Pfordte will be sorry to hear that he has recently been forced to have his left leg amputated above the knee. He had been having serious trouble on account of faulty blood circulation in this leg. Since graduation "Fritz" has been traveling for the Ober Fertilizer Company of Baltimore, Md.

'19 B.S.—Ross M. Preston is still in Madras, India, working for the Standard Oil Company of New York, as field manager for Southern India. He expects to return home on furlough in June.

'19 B.S.—D. B. Wilson, who attended Farmers' Week, is professor of farm management in the University of North Carolina.

'20 B.S.—"Jimmy" Beirmeister, while attending the New York State Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association meeting at Syracuse, Jan. 10-11, was nominated as a delegate from New York State to the National Holstein-Friesian Association Convention to be held in Kansas City early in June.

'20 B.S.—Henry Clay Smith is with the Louisiana State Agricultural College at Baton Rouge, La.

'20 B.S.—A. M. Burroughs is with the Marble Laboratories, Inc., Canton, Pa., as scientific assistant working on the physiological problems having to do with storage of apples. He is also conducting fertilizer experiments in the company's orchards. This corporation is founded by Mr. Marble, who is an electrical engineering graduate of Cornell in '92. He is carrying on research work in plant physiology at his own expense.

'20 B.S.—Martin G. Beck is working a 240-acre farm near Freeville on shares. He is milking twenty-five cows and raising cabbage and potatoes as cash crops. His mail address is R. F. D. 17, Freeville.

'20 B.S.—Stewart A. Cushman and Miss Edith Hearne were married at St. John's Episcopal Church in Ithaca on January 28.

'20 B.S.—Iva Miller is teaching home economics in Buffalo public schools.

'21 Grad.—Simon A. Haley is in charge of the poultry department of the A. & I. State Normal, Nashville, Tenn., where he is applying Cornell ideas in the improvement of the poultry flocks at the school and in the state.

'21 B.S.—H. C. Hallock went home to Clinton Corner, N. Y., the first week in February. His mother died on February 3. He will return about the first of March.

'21 W.C.—William Hall is herdsman for the Rockwood Durham Herd located at Bay Pond, N. Y., owned by Wm. Rockfeller.

'21 B.S.—Clarence R. Keeler is with the Standard Oil Company of N. Y. at Malone. His address is 137 Gt. Covington Street, Malone.

'21 B.S.—D. Victor Lumsden is the landscape architect at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C. He and Mrs. Lumsden, A.B., M.A., '20, reside at 128 Carroll Avenue, Washington, D. C.

'21 B.S.—Miss Frances I. Mathews is Home Bureau Manager for Erie County. She lives at 277 Pennsylvania Street, Buffalo.

'21—Miss Margaret W. Morrow is in the research department of the Childs' Restaurant Company, and she lives at The Judson, 53 Washington Square, New York City.

'21 B.S.—Bernard Smit spent the summer studying and working in the Alhambra Field Laboratory of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology in Southern California. He is now back working for his master's degree.

'21 B.S.—Beatrice T. Perry has a position as director of the Y. M. C. A. cafeteria at Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.

'21 B.S.—L. M. Shepard is working in a creamery at Honeyoe Falls.

'21 B.S.—Ruby M. Odell is dietitian in Corning Hospital, Corning.

'21 B.S.—Robert Scammel is buying and selling produce for the New York market. His headquarters are in his home town, Lafayette.

'21 B.S.—E. D. Merrill, who has been assistant county agent in Erie County since his graduation, takes the place of D. C. Vann as county agent in Monroe County.

'21 B.S.—Miss Mary A. Miller is dining room supervisor for the New York Telephone Company. Her address is 502 West 122nd Street, New York City.

'21 B.S.—Miss Jayne Disbrow is teaching Spanish in the Senior High School at Norwalk, Conn.

## SUGARED SCHUMACHER FEED

Produced in modern mills under careful supervision of experienced millers, SUGARED SCHUMACHER FEED is further subjected to rigid inspection and continual investigation of men in close touch with Farmers and Live Stock feeders—all efforts being directed to making SUGARED SCHUMACHER FEED the most economical and result-getting feed for all Live Stock Feeders.

SUGARED SCHUMACHER FEED has passed the "trial" stage and is firmly established among Live Stock Feeders as their most economical and satisfactory general purpose feed for milk, growth or work.

This letter expresses the opinion of one of the most noted Holstein breeders in the country, whose herd ranks among the best for production and general excellence.

"MOUNT HERMON SCHOOL, MOUNT HERMON, MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. R. E. Cutting, Quaker Oats Company,  
Boston, Massachusetts.

September 13, 1921.

Dear Mr. Cutting:

We have tried the Sugared Schumacher Feed in comparison with Crushed Oats and with the Regular Schumacher Feed. The cattle like it decidedly better than they do either the Crushed Oats or the Regular Schumacher.

I am convinced that the presence of the Sugar in the Feed makes it much more palatable, and as a result a more valuable feed. We expect to use it in the future.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) T. E. ELDER."

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SUGARED SCHUMACHER FEED will improve almost every ration. Ask our Live Stock Service Department for suggestions regarding feeding SUGARED SCHUMACHER FEED.

CHICAGO,

**The Quaker Oats Company**

ILLINOIS

'21 B.S.—James B. Palmer is back at the University as an Extension specialist in Entomology. Until recently he has been in New York City in the commission business and previously has been doing spray service work in Ontario and Ulster Counties.

'21 B.S.—Harold M. Schmeck is in the advertising department of the H-O Cereal Company at Buffalo.

'21 B.S.—James S. Nicholson is farming in Muncy, Pa. His mail address is R. F. D. 4, Muncy, Lycoming County, Pa.

'21 B.S.—F. A. Wickes, former Circulation Manager of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, is back at the University doing graduate work in the department of rural education. Until recently he has been managing a farm at Victor, near Buffalo.

'22 B.S.—Loren S. Kibby, formerly county agent of Greene County, is now back on the home farm at Turin.

'22 B.S.—M. G. Shultis started in managing Professor Misner's farm at Homer on February 7.

'22 B.S.—W. S. Wadsworth is now working on his home farm at Farmington, Conn.

'23 Ex.—J. P. Morrison has left college for a term to work on a farm near Phelps.

### New Types of Animals I Saw on My Australian Trip

(Continued from page 166)

The sheep with the heaviest, densest, and finest fleeces are found in the cooler and moister regions where pasturage is fairly abundant the year round. As the more arid and warmer regions are approached, altho size of body is maintained, the fleece tends to become more open and "stronger," i. e., coarser, while in the very dry and hot regions the fleece tends to "thin out," that is, less dense and with finer staple. In those regions, the flocks must be continually reinforced by importation of rams from the better regions where ram breeding is an important part of the industry.

Since the sheep must graze the year round and pastures are often sparse and sometimes weedy or bushy, certain characteristics in the sheep become very desirable if not actually indispensable. The sheep must be large, rugged, active, and stand squarely on strong legs, since it must forage widely for its living. The better ranges will carry about one sheep to four acres. The sheep

must be able to see clearly and therefore must have no wool around or below the eyes. The horns of the rams must curve in a wide circle away from the head and face and wool on the lower legs is undesirable since it impedes activity.

The skin of the body must be smooth, except for three folds in the neck and, finally, the body must be covered by a dense, even fleece of fine wool, grading at least sixty counts on the Bradford scale. "Flock" sheep, with these characteristics, that is, flocks maintained for wool alone, will shear about eight to ten pounds per fleece. The character of the fleece is maintained by expert "wool classers" who not only grade the fleeces at shearing time but who carefully examine and grade the young sheep at about one year of age. This, of course, is done most carefully and systematically in those establishments that make a specialty of producing rams to be sent into the interior to strengthen the flocks.

The more careful breeders classify their flocks into about four grades, variously named, usually "specials," first and second "stud," and "flock" sheep. All ram lambs from the flock sheep are castrated altho ewe lambs

## Building Quality

No dairyman expects to build up a high standard of quality in milk products until he has insured to his production processes a degree of sanitation which will safeguard his raw materials.

For over Nineteen years the use of

**Wyandotte**  
Dairyman's  
**Cleaner and Cleanser**

has performed this service for the dairy trade until today the name "Wyandotte" symbolizes a standard of sweet, wholesome, dairy cleanliness which is unequalled in its ability to assist in the production of high score milk foods.

It is easy to understand why its thousands of users specify its economy, too, for it requires only a point gained in quality scoring to make possible a better market price for your product.

When you realize that these results are guaranteed on your order for Wyandotte Dairyman's Cleaner and Cleanser you assume no risk on your investment.

It cleans clean.

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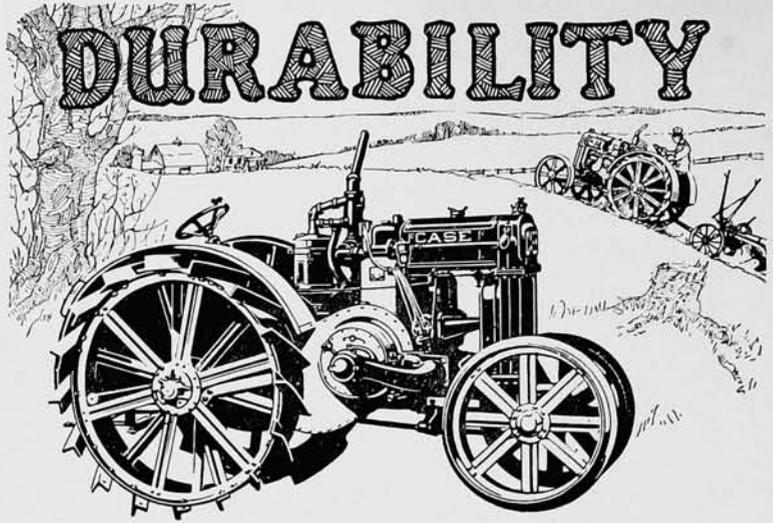
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# DURABILITY



## A Case Tractor Quality

CASE KEROSENE TRACTORS have demonstrated remarkable efficiency and economy under test as is shown by the following records:

Lincoln Tractor Trials, Lincoln, England — 10-18 Case Tractor won Gold Medal and 20 pounds in Class 1.

France—In six different tests held under the auspices of French Agricultural Committees 10-18 and 15-27 Case Tractors with Grand Detour Plows won Highest Awards, Gold Medals and First Prizes.

Operating economy is important but **rugged durability** is even more important. Ruggedness, the ability to stand up under the severest conditions and perform the most strenuous work, is an essential quality of every Case Tractor, and is the reason why Case Tractors give dependable and efficient service year after year.

**The Motor.** All Case motors are of heavy duty, four cylinder, valve-in-head type, built to use kerosene successfully. Developing power well above their rating, they are never overtaxed on their rated loads—another reason for durability.

**The Drive.** The motor is mounted crosswise on a rigid frame, permitting the use of a few simple spur gears—the most efficient and durable type of drive. The gears are all machine cut, heat treated and run in oil.

**Protection.** All working parts are enclosed in dust-proof housings. Gears, bearings and motor parts are all completely enclosed and thoroughly lubricated. A Case patented air washer prolongs the life of the motor and adds to its efficiency.

These dependable, durable Case Tractors are made in three sizes—10-18, 15-27 and 22-40, so as to meet the requirements of any farm.

We also manufacture Grand Detour mouldboard plows, disk plows and tandem disk harrows in various sizes for use with Case Tractors.

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NOTE: We want the public to know that our plows and harrows are NOT the Case plows and harrows made by the J. I. Case Plow Works Company.

from the flock sheep may be advanced to second or even first stud by the classer. On the other hand, the lambs from the special or first stud if not up to standard are ruthlessly culled to a lower class or even sold. In this way quality and uniformity is maintained without flock book registration, something unknown in Australian Merino sheep. In many cases, the specials are individually mated with as much care as cattle would be. As an instance of close line-breeding, one flock visited now consisting of twenty-one thousand sheep was established about thirty years ago by the purchase of fourteen hundred ewes and twenty-seven rams of the Wanganella strain with no introduction of new blood except twice when a few ewes were bred to an outside ram without any improvement in either case.

**Corriedale Sheep**

**C**ORRIEDALE sheep are a distinct breed originated in the South Island of New Zealand in the effort to produce a sheep that would raise a profitable lamb for the butcher and at the same time maintain a heavy uniform fleece of fine staple. The breed was originated by crossing English white-face long-wool sheep, usually Lincolns or Leicesters, with the Merino, and then selecting and line-breeding the offspring until the desired uniformity of type is secured.

Corriedales may be described as sheep of medium to large size with smooth round medium-fleshed bodies, evenly covered with a close, dense fleece of wool of about the fineness of the Shropshire. The crosses from which the breed originated were made independently by a number of flock owners between 1874 and 1900 and the results seem to have been fairly uniform. A flock book was established about 1916 and it records at least sixteen distinct original crosses and descendants from them. All descendants of any of the crosses now are recorded together, though several of the flocks have been kept more or less distinct.

Of the sixteen original crosses recognized in the flock book, the Merino was the female parent in all but one. The sire was Lincoln in eight cases, English Leicester in three, Border Leicester in one, Romney Marsh in one, and both Border Leicester and Lincoln in two.

While Corriedales have been firmly established as a distinct breed, they are comparatively few in number. The Romney Marsh is by far the most numerous represented of any breed in New Zealand.

**GRADUATES** of agricultural colleges are as well informed on the care of the teeth as on the selection of breeding stock, the best spray material or the latest movement in co-operative marketing. Therefore, they select a tooth paste that doesn't "scratch" or "scour" the teeth with soapless grit.

**COLGATE'S  
CLEANS TEETH THE  
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The combined action of *non-gritty*, specially prepared chalk and pure soap cleanses thoroughly and does not irritate the delicate mouth tissues or "scour" the precious enamel.

So, if your teeth are "on edge" from using a harsh, gritty, soapless tooth paste, try a safe, *common sense* dental cream. Try Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream with its delicious flavor that makes tooth brushing a pleasure—there's no disagreeable "druggy" taste.

More dentists recommend Colgate's than any other dentifrice. You can get a large tube of Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream at your store for 25 cents.

*If you wish samples of other Colgate products mentioned in the coupon, check those desired and mail it to us.*

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COLGATE & CO., Farm Household Dept. 107  
199 Fulton Street, New York, N. Y.

PLEASE send me samples of the following articles. I enclose the amount of stamps shown for each one checked.

- Ribbon Dental Cream, Free
- Face Powder.....6c
- Shaving Cream.....4c
- Baby Talc.....4c

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 R. D..... Town..... State.....  
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# Cornell Farm Study Courses

Cornell farm study courses are correspondence courses prepared by members of the College staff for residents of New York State who are or will be engaged in some branch of farming and wish to keep in touch with the latest practices in a particular subject. Each course consists of three parts: (1) reports on lessons from assigned reading in required text-books and bulletins; (2) reports on practical work in which the lessons are applied to the student's own farm; and (3) a final examination. All papers are marked by members of the College staff and returned with suggestions. A certificate is awarded to those who satisfactorily complete a course within the year allowed.

No person may enroll for more than one course at a time, but they can be begun at any time.

## How to Enroll

The courses are free to residents of New York State except for the cost of the text-books required. They are not open to persons who do not live in the State. To enroll for a course, first decide which of those listed below you wish to know more about, then ask for an outline of it, and fill out the application for enrollment, returning it to the address given below. You should then buy the text-book required so that you can begin to study at once.

### MILK PRODUCTION

Deals with most recent practices of New York dairymen in keeping and feeding efficient herds for producing milk.

### ANIMAL BREEDING

Principles and practice of breeding all kinds of livestock with particular emphasis on the animals common in New York.

### FARM MANAGEMENT

A consideration of the organization and management of the farm as a business, applied to individual farms of students.

### POULTRY HUSBANDRY

Management, feeding, and care of poultry for egg-production according to the experiences and recommendations of poultrymen.

### SMALL FRUITS

Culture and management of commercial plantations of berries, currants, and grapes, with particular reference to insects and diseases in New York.

### ORCHARD FRUITS

Selection, care, management and protection from injury of the tree fruits common in New York; includes also harvesting and marketing.

### VEGETABLE GARDENING

Production of vegetables for market as the industry is carried on in this State, with a study of successful gardens, markets, and the methods of commercial growers. Cultural notes on the more important vegetables are included.

**Address, Study Courses, State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.**

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# POULTRY EQUIPMENT

*We specialize in making poultry to the designs of the poultry department of the College of Agriculture, such as*

**Sanitary Drinking Fountains**

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**ITHACA, N. Y.**

## GALAXY OF FAIR COMEDIENNES STAGE AMUSING BURLESQUES

### Full House Pleased with "Rise of Dough" and "Farmers' Week Revue"

Everybody came and squeezed into Roberts Assembly Hall on the evening of February 21, just as if they expected to see a good show,—and they did see a good show!—you're dern whoopin' they did!

At 8:21, when the hall was jammed to the doors, a feminine jazz orchestra, with "Flo" Foster working the piano, "Bert" Funnell on the fiddle, "Betty" Hughes at the traps, "Barbs" McClintock irritating the banjo, and Miss Van Order on the saxophone, started straining one of the popular pieces. The violin was a little "off," so the crowd clapped when they finished playing, whereupon the girls held a typically woman-like consultation which ended up by their playing the same piece again, this time with two instruments out of tune.

### Servants Sing Scandalously

Next came the servants' scandal quintette, with "Sliz" Lerch for the butler, "Charlie" Hopkins as footman, "Curly" Walker as the careless cook, Janet Kuntz, parlor maid, and "Dot" Delaney, the page boy. They sang "The Domestic Turnover," from "The Elite Miserere," and then manouvered around the stage in a little dance, a la R. O. T. C.

### "Rise of Dough" in Seven Settings

The big thing on the program was, "The Rise of Dough," an outline of history from the well-bread standpoint, coached by Eleanor Riley. "Peg" Bateman read the manuscript, which was written by "Gert" Mathewson in verse or worse, while the girls went thru their antics.

In the first scene, "K" Slater and Mercedes Seaman, as a couple o' prehistoric monkey folks (Pithecanthropus erectus), aped a courtship in which the bachelor monkey finally succumbed to the irresistible charms of a loaf of bread (American Maid—adv.). In the cave-man scene, Adele Dean gracefully beguiled the cave man ("Joe" Metcalfe), and finally won him with a couple o' loaves of domecon brown bread (which nearly broke the floor when she dropped 'em).

### Enter "Cleopatra" and King Henry VIII

When the stage had been set for the third scene and the lights were atmospherically low (too darn low!), Lillian Bacon, as an exquisitely alluring Cleopatra, entered and reclined on her divan, puffing now and then on a Chesterfield (adv.) while a slave fanned her with an egg beater. (At this point Professor Guthrie left the hall.) Of her many suitors Cleopatra finally chose Mark Antony, played by "Bertie" Hartzell, because he brought her a loaf of Italian bread.

King Henry VIII, portrayed by Ruth Wickes, next held sway and, as his many wives offered him, in turn, waffles, pan cakes, cream puffs, and such delicacies, he tired of them in the same order and turned the unfortunate wives over to the hard lookin' executioner (Quinta Cattell), who swung a decisive butcher's cleaver. Of course, when wife number eight brought a loaf of bread, he desired no more wives.

### Pocahontas and Burglars

DeVere Porter as Pocahontas saved the life of John Smith (Emma Kuchler in dusty goshes, etc.) by giving the aborigines a crust of bread, while a burglar, "Dot" Voorhees, who entered a present-day old maid's bed room, "fell for her culinary art" when she ("Sunny" Watson) banged him over the head with a vienna loaf.

The last scene showed "a mannish she" (Dorothea Trebing) and a "feminine he" (Janet Cursons) visiting a museum in 1950 and noting the strange "Loaf of Bread" which folks used to eat years ago.

### "Uncle Si" Steps Out

"The Farmers' Week Revue" started with an "ole time" square dance in North Lansing, at which "Uncle Si" (Clara Loveland) and his wife ("Pete" Hudson) decided to come to Farmers' Week at Cornell. They "arrove" and saw the sights, especially the Poultry Show, where "Jimmy" Rice (Hazel Wright) showed "Uncle Si" his chickens. Ahem! The Bantam was Elsa Ernst (Dial 2825)—and there were Leghorns, etc. The comely Plymouth Rock, "best for general farm purposes," was Esther Powell. The program ended with a community sing, led by Cass W. Whitney ("Gert" Lynahan)—and then the folks tried to dance in domecon but gave it up at 11:30. We can still remember "Prof" King saying "I gotta go home an' laugh some more!" It was a wonder, that Ag Assembly! Girls, we thank you!

## HONOR COMMITTEE DROPS THREE STUDENTS FROM AG

Upon the recommendation of the Ag College student honor committee, the central honor committee of the university dropped one student permanently from the college for breaking into an office and stealing an examination paper; dropped another student for one term with loss of credit in a course for cheating in an examination, and dropped another student for one term with loss of credit in a course for handing in a copied report.

### TAKE CARE, "DAVY" HOY

Mrs. Livingston Farrand, wife of the President of the University, is registered as a special student this term in Agriculture. She expects to take domestic science and floriculture.

## RECORD EARLY REGISTRATION MARKS 1922 FARMERS' WEEK

### Cold Wave on Wednesday Curbs Attendance—Big Doin's All Successful, However

With a Tuesday night registration of over 1800 as against last year's record of less than 1500, the 1922 Farmers' Week set a new high point in the attendance for the first few days of the annual Ag College House Warmin'. The total registration for this year was 3729, while it was only 3642 last year, but close calculations by "Prof" Wheeler and general chairman, "Joe" Eastlack, indicate that the actual attendance was probably smaller this year and that the larger registration was due to the more efficient functioning of the registration committee. Unfortunately, a lot o' folks don't register. The estimated attendance for this year was 1000 in excess of registration, or approximately 4700.

The lectures, demonstrations, exhibitions, contests, and entertainments were all well attended, of course, and reports from all sources indicate that it was a most successful week.

## A FEW OF OUR "GRUBBIN'S" AS FARMERS' WEEK "NUBBINS"

Over 100 boys and girls were listed on the various student committees for rooming, registering, checking, information, and the like, while some three or four dozen others did their part as hosts to the farmers by working on various lunch counters, contests, exhibitions, and other phases of work or play for their guests.

Over \$750 was taken in by the girls' lunch counter in the basement of Roberts Hall which was only one of the several student lunch counters, notable among which was also the forestry lunch counter. They had the "correc" dope on advertising, especially the sign, "Take the elevator to the third floor."

The domecon cafeteria served a record of 2063 meals on Wednesday of Farmers' Week and 2012 on Thursday. Their normal service is 7-800 meals a day. Their total service for the week was nearly 10,000 meals as against a normal service of about 4000.

## THE FARMER'S DAILY CHOIRS

"Prof" Riley, of rural engineering, is planning a concentrated campaign for wireless telephones for farmers, so that they may receive crop and weather reports, market-price services and the like, including musical concerts. Jim, start the milking machines and turn on some low music.

## LOUIS A. ZEHNER '22 WINS ANNUAL EASTMAN CONTEST

### Large Crowd Pleased with His Talk on Farm Life

Louis A. Zehner '22 won the first prize of \$100 in the Annual Eastman Public Speaking Contest held in Bailey Hall on the evening of February 17, Friday night of Farmers' Week, with a speech on, "Why be a farmer?" After living nineteen years in a city, "Lou" had several years of farm experience and his treatment of the attractions and rewards of city and country life showed him to be fairly well acquainted with both sides of the question, altho a few criticized the speech as "ignorant optimism."

F. B. Morris '22 won the second prize of \$20, with a speech on the development and purposes of the agricultural bloc.

Miss Gertrude Lynahan '22 told from personal experience the nature and service of the country newspaper, and E. A. Perregaux '22 spoke on "Co-operative Marketing."

H. L. Hahn '22 attacked the regents system in the state schools and A. C. Mattison presented the problems which confront the Ag College graduate who desires to farm.

## FARMERS URGE LEGISLATURE TO GET BUSY FOR AG COLLEGE

An appropriation of \$750,000 for the erection this year of a plant industry building in connection with the College of Agriculture, was urgently requested by representatives of many farmers' organizations thruout the state, at a meeting February 8 between their representatives and the budget committee of the New York State Legislature. These representatives also urged the early completion of the building program outlined for the college.

## EXTENSION FOLKS RALLY

The folks in the Extension Department (wives included) held a get-together in the Forestry Club Rooms on Saturday evening, February 4. It was the first time the department had had such a gathering and they all had such a good time that they plan to do it again some time, in fact, it may become a regular monthly meeting.

## SCHRAMM OFF TO WASHINGTON

Dr. J. R. Schramm of the Botany Department has been granted leave of absence for work in Washington on the technical publication, "*Botanical Abstracts*," of which he has been editor-in-chief since 1919. This paper is published by the National Research Council and contains abstracts from periodical literature on botanical subjects.

## MISS HUNTER STILL SICK

Miss Hunter, who was granted a leave of absence on account of sickness, will be unable to return for work the second term. She is at present in a sanitarium in Buffalo.

## 17 YEARS AGO

(From the COUNTRYMAN 1904-5)

Prof. H. H. Wing, Republican, was elected Alderman in the 4th Ward of this city, Nov. 7, by an overwhelming majority.

Prof. Stone is preparing a bulletin on Potato Culture.

Mr. Whetzel is trying several mixtures to find a remedy for the pseudo peziza or leaf spot on alfalfa.

Prof. Cavanaugh is now occupying his new residence on Stewart Ave., just below the campus.

The office of the COUNTRYMAN is in Morrill 19.

The foundation walls of the Goldwin Smith Hall of Humanities are rising rapidly.

Woman's Work and Home Economics is a course given in the College of Agriculture by Miss Van Rensselaer and others who are specialists along different lines of home science.

'04 A.B.—Albert R. Mann writes us from the Farm School, a private school for boys at Thompson's Island, Boston, Mass., where he is located temporarily as assistant superintendent. He says that every time the COUNTRYMAN comes he feels like sitting down and writing a letter to all his friends back at the college.

## "NUBBINS"

Graduates at mid-term numbered about eighty-five, according to figures from the Registrar's office. Of these, forty were from the Ag College—thirty-six men and four women.

The New York State Federation of Horticultural and Floral Clubs met at Cornell on February 18; eleven organizations with a combined membership of more than two thousand were represented.

A new device consisting of an ice-saw attached to a Dodge truck is being used in the annual ice harvest from Beebe Lake, for the use of the Dairy Department during next summer.

Professor R. W. Curtis of Landscape Art has been studying at the Arnold Botanical Garden for Trees at Jamaica Plains, Mass.

The Extension Department has been using a baloptican projector this term which enables the students in public speaking to give talks illustrated with photographs, postal cards, and slides.

## "ARCHYTECK'S" COLLEGE GETS MOST OF LANDSCAPE ART WORK

### Trustees Approve Division of Present Curriculum

The trustees of the University have approved a proposal to transfer the design and construction work of Landscape Art from the Ag College to the College of Architecture, the latter college to be responsible hereafter for professional instruction in Landscape Art and for the granting of the degree. All the work in plant materials, country planting, and the extension work in this field will remain in the College of Agriculture.

The change has been brought about as a result of the character of the development of Landscape Art, distinguishing it clearly as an art of design and of a nature to associate it intimately with the development of the College of Fine Arts, concerning which interest has been expressed in the University. A degree of Fine Arts has already been established by the trustees.

## BERMUDA FARMERS SPOIL PROFESSOR WHETZEL'S "DOPE"

Professor H. H. Whetzel, who is studying plant pathology in the Bermudas, is very enthusiastic about his work. He reports some of the most common diseases in the United States act entirely different down there; the early blight of potatoes not taking on the characteristic symptoms but resembling late blight.

He says that the farmers are not progressive and that they have spoiled several of his dust experiments on potatoes by digging up the crop without recording results.

## "STEVE" BUYS CARD'S HOUSE

Howard A. Stevenson ("Stealthy Steve"), supervisor of the farm study courses, has purchased the house in the Bryant Tract which was vacated by Leslie E. Card, who has left Ithaca to become professor in charge of the newly-organized poultry department at the University of Illinois.

## CORNELL MEN SIZE 'EM UP

First in judging exhibition fowls, second in all contests, highest and second in individual scoring, is the record of the Cornell poultry judging team at the National Poultry Show held in Madison Square Garden, New York, the last week in January.

## ANOTHER NEW ONE

Professors T. L. Lyons and H. O. Buckman, of the soils department, have compiled a new college text on edaphology, "The Nature and Character of Soils," which will be out the latter part of February, replacing the present text of Professor Lyons.

## REA, BEE MAN, LEAVES

Professor George H. Rea, extension entomologist for the college, has resigned to enter similar work in Pennsylvania.

**GOOD COACHING EVIDENT  
IN THIS YEAR'S KERMIS**

**Large Audience Appreciates Annual  
Ag College Student Play**

By Bristow Adams

(Special to CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN)

The largest Kermis audience saw Roger B. Corbett's "It Takes Two," the fifth of the plays written, acted, and staged for Farmers' Week visitors by students of the College of Agriculture. And that audience seemed pleased with the result, although some critics did not rank the play or acting with the best of the previous annual performances.

Its one great point of advantage lay in the fact that the words of every actor could be heard in every part of Bailey Hall, and that is no small accomplishment. Professor M. V. Atwood, the coach, deserves great credit for this feature. Of individual prowess, it is hard to make special mention in a cast of even ability. The two scenes that might have been criticised as being, respectively, "too countrified," and "too citified,"—the party in the farm kitchen, and the chatter in the city boarding house,—evidently made the most favorable impressions on the audience. The actors in these, while perhaps not wholly natural, had just enough of exaggeration to inject an element of farce or burlesque that was enjoyed.

**New Scenery Handicapped**

The outstanding individual impression was left by C. M. Buck '22, who had scarcely more than a heavy thinking part, as one of the guests at the farm-house party.

The new scenery for the Kermis plays had little chance to show to advantage, and what chance it had was effectually handicapped by the fact that it had to be erected and arranged completely within a few hours of the commencement of the play. This difficulty should be obviated in the future, possibly by rearranging the Friday program of Farmers' Week and putting the Kermis show on Friday night, moving the Eastman stage forward to Thursday.

**How About a Change?**

As for Mr. Corbett's play, it showed the tendency, apparent also in the one by the same author last year, to point a moral, and to be protagonistic for rural life, getting somewhat away from the original idea of the play for the play's sake, rather than for obtruding a lesson. By way of variety, it would not seem amiss if future Farmers' Week presentations were to essay farce, farce comedy, real melodrama, or even musical comedy.

**CHECKS ON THE CAFETERIA**

The domecon cafeteria makes money enough to pay rent and keep up the equipment, but does not make over a 2-per-cent profit, according to a statement made recently by the management. The purpose of running the cafeteria is not entirely to have an eating place handy to the Ag

College, but also to train girls in cooking, preparing food, and managing a commercial establishment.

On the average the cafeteria serves about 19,000 meals a month, with an income of approximately \$8000. The daily average is 700-800 meals, with an income of about \$250.

The largest check issued during the past term was \$1.60, for a fellow who took two complete Christmas dinners. The next largest was \$ .99, drawn by an Arts College professor.

**HOSMER'S EJACULATIONS IN  
EUROPE REVEAL IDENTITY**

**Spontaneous Overflow of Powerful  
Feelings Causes Comment**

"Prof" Hosmer had just gotten out of the compartment of the little French train and was making his way thru the narrow aisle in the station, his hands full of bags, cases, and packages, his passport stuck in his teeth. There was no porter. He was uncomfortable. He tried to get the passport into his hand and muttered a few of the well known American swear words. Immediately a fellow stepped up and asked, "You are from 'the States,' are you not?" Whereupon Hosmer blushed properly and assented.

Among his other experiences on his three months' trip thru the countries of Northern Europe from which he recently returned was the problem of carrying on a technical discussion in French when he didn't know French and when his companions didn't know English. He claims that he lugged four dictionaries around with him and often had to stop and look up the key word of the conversation.



The above picture was taken in the Forest de Haye at Nancy, France. The fellow with the fur coat is Monsieur Perrin, head of the forestry experiment station of the forestry school at Nancy. By the process of elimination the other fellow must be "Prof" Hosmer. Right! Note the Hosmeric smile, than which there is no other than whicther.

**DR. B. E. FERNOW RETURNS TO  
ITHACA FOR SEVERAL MONTHS**

**FORMERLY DEAN OF FORESTRY**

**Will Attempt to Regain Health  
While Visiting Here  
With His Son**

Dr. B. E. Fernow, dean emeritus of the faculty of forestry at the University of Toronto and dean of the New York State College of Forestry at Cornell from 1898-1903, returned to Ithaca along the first part of February to spend the Winter and Spring with his son, B. E. Fernow, an instructor in Sibley, residing at 431 East Seneca Street. Dr. Fernow's five children attended Cornell and two of them were varsity oarsmen. It will also be remembered that it was Dr. Fernow who secured our popular totem pole while he was on the Harriman Expedition to Alaska in 1898.

**DOMECON COSTUME SHOP  
STILL BUSY AND PROSPEROUS**

The domecon Costume Shop, while not run for financial gain, is nevertheless paying all expenses right along and handling a large amount of business, according to a statement recently made by Mrs. McIlroy, associate shop director. The purpose of starting the shop last year was to train girls in commercial dressmaking work. At the present time approximately two dozen girls are working two and a half hours each week in the shop while six paid workers are kept busy with the regular trade of making dresses for professors' wives and for members of the Home Economics Staff.

**OUR SQUIRREL CAFETERIA**

The Robert T. Morris collection of edible nuts is being renovated, cleaned, and relabeled for the first time in ten years. This collection, which is exhibited on the west end of the second floor in Roberts Hall, contains nuts from almost every known part of the world and is constantly being added to by the founder, Robert Morris, who has done extensive traveling. He has recently written a book entitled "Nut Growing," published 1921.

**NEEDHAM MAY EXCHANGE**

Professor James G. Needham, Ph.D. '98, of the Department of Entomology, expects to exchange with Professor W. A. Hilton of the department of zoology at Pomona College, California, for the year 1922-23.

**LOW DOWN WEATHER**

During the cold snap in January, the temperature fell to 25° below zero in the pomology orchards and killed practically all the peaches. This temperature was 10° lower than that on the campus. As far as is known the peach crop along Ontario Lake has not been injured.

## 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.

CHILSON LEONARD, Editor

Vol. III March, 1922 No. 6

### Personally Speaking

As we were intermittently fingering off this editorial on our careless typewriter the major board members tapped us dramatically on our right shoulder and pointed to the desk on the other side of the room, whispering that they hoped we would do a little sensible work on the front part of the magazine, whereupon we smiled and said, "This is jest amongst ourselves?" But they replied, "No, this is serious!" "But who will succeed us here?" Again they whispered in our ear. "Oh, yes," we nodded, "he's well acquainted with our staff,—our co-editor, colyum conductor, and compet; he won't follow our policies too closely—no, nor depart from them—er—very much. Hope he doesn't take himself too seriously!" And then we moved our editorial scissors and blue pencil over onto the other desk, carrying with us, of course, a strong belief in the value of personal journalism.

We have edited this paper for nearly a year and, as many of our enthusiastic visions of big things have failed, we have learned that it is a thankless job. Once the magazine is out of our hands it goes over a wall, on the other side of which stand our thousands of readers—silent, impersonal, distant. That damned wall must come down!

### Our Own Local Color

Certain sinister forces are working to destroy the characteristic individuality of our college. Someone has suggested that we buy O. W. Smith a four-in-hand, Atwood a Stetson, B. A. a conservatively colored necktie, and Davis, over in Landscape, a pair of rubber heels. Absurd!

### The Enhancing Process

Can you depict this? The foresters note on their bulletin board that "the main purpose of running the forestry lunch room during Farmers' Week is to enhance the reputation of the forestry department."! Even at that we have to hand them the laurels for having the "correc'" publicity.

## THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

### DEATHS

Meridale Becky—Passed to her reward and entered into her rest sometime during Farmers' Week as a result of a mysterious and unknown cause, our beloved bovine, a faithful employee in the dairy department, Sayda's Meridale Becky. Becky served with distinction, although it will be remembered that she once kicked a co-ed. Rather private funeral held from her late residence at the University barns at the convenience of the barn hands. The Holstein Choir sang, for the repose of her soul, "The Milk Pail Overturned," from Barn Hand's "Miserere," opus 23 lbs. butterfat in 7 days. Syracuse papers copy.

Cherry—Passed away in the Farm Practice Office, February 8, after a lingering illness and lack of water, Jerusalem Cherry (nee Solanum pseudo capsicum), neglected decoration and unbeloved child of "Clint" Kirkland. Funeral from her late residence in Stone Hall, thence to the basement of Roberts Hall. Stenographers cortege. Interment in the college ash can. Freeville papers please copy.

### Ahoy, Troy!

The pink periscope on top of the poultry brooder house is not a cinder catcher nor a negro detector, as some folks speculated, but serves as a ventilator for flashlight photographs.

### Sprig Ith Comink!

According to weather reports Ithaca has been the center of a coldest area with a radius of about fifty miles, and yet, WEATHER FORECAST—SPRING! If we're wrong we'll swap our calendar for a second-hand glove.

### THE QUESTION AIR

The Farm Practice Office, in order to help the short course students get positions, got out a little questionnaire. Here is a compilation of several of the humorous returns:

Nativity of father. "Natural born citizen." Another wrote, "French, Welsh, Eng. and some others."

Nativity of mother. "Scotch, Irish, German, etc."

Education of father. "Limited—(rather). (This does not infer so much on intelligences.)"

Education of mother. "Rather limited."

Is the position expected to be permanent or temporary? "Permanent for at least one year."

How did you come to enter it? "Born in it." Another wrote, "I wanted a job that I could be my own boss. Spent 3 years trying to find my life work, then went home and found it in the back yard." Another stated, "I started washing cans and my manager wanted me to take the 'short course' and take the job of

plant foreman. So I accepted it." Still another wrote, "I was born on an estate and brought up amongst the best of Jersey cattle."

One letter of reference reads, "Have known applectant for two years and while under my employment he has shown energy, honesty and capable in every way in farming. I trust you will keep this in strict confidence."

### —and this is the setting season

The Rice Club, the short course poultry club, beat out the faculty in a spelling bee not so long ago. Guess maybe somebody better start some settlement work out there.

### NOTES OF THE SOCIAL WORLD

Professor Dwight Sanderson has returned to Ithaca from his sabbatical leave, which he spent studying at the University of Chicago.

Professor C. B. Hutchison of the plant breeding department is leaving to take a position as director of the North Amber branch of the California College of Agriculture at Davis, California. His resignation takes place the first of March.

David Lumsden, formerly assistant professor of floriculture at Cornell University, and for the past two years director of the agricultural division of the reconstruction work at the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C., is now horticulturist on the Federal Board of Horticulture, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Professor L. H. MacDaniels is chairman of the troupe committee of the Forest Home Boy Scouts, installed February 10. Professor E. S. Guthrie and Mr. Clark Hungerford of the Co-op are members of the committee. P. L. Dunn '20, is scoutmaster and Paul Rice, son of Professor "Jimmy" Rice, is assistant scoutmaster.

Dr. J. T. Lloyd, an instructor in entomology from 1905-1919, visited the department recently. He is now working in the Lloyd Brothers' Pharmacy in Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the largest wholesale pharmacies in the country.

Miss Cora Binzell of the department of rural education plans on spending the second semester at the Teachers' College at Columbia. Her place in the department will be taken by Miss Helen Goodspeed of Penn Yan, who has until recently been supervisor of home economics for the State Department of Education in Wisconsin.

J. H. Voorhees, who was formerly an extension professor in farm crops and who resigned to take an editorial position on the staff of the *Pennsylvania Farmer*, is now on the advisory staff of the sales service of the General Motors Corporation with offices at Detroit, Mich.

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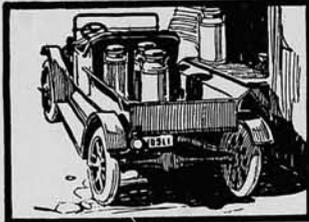
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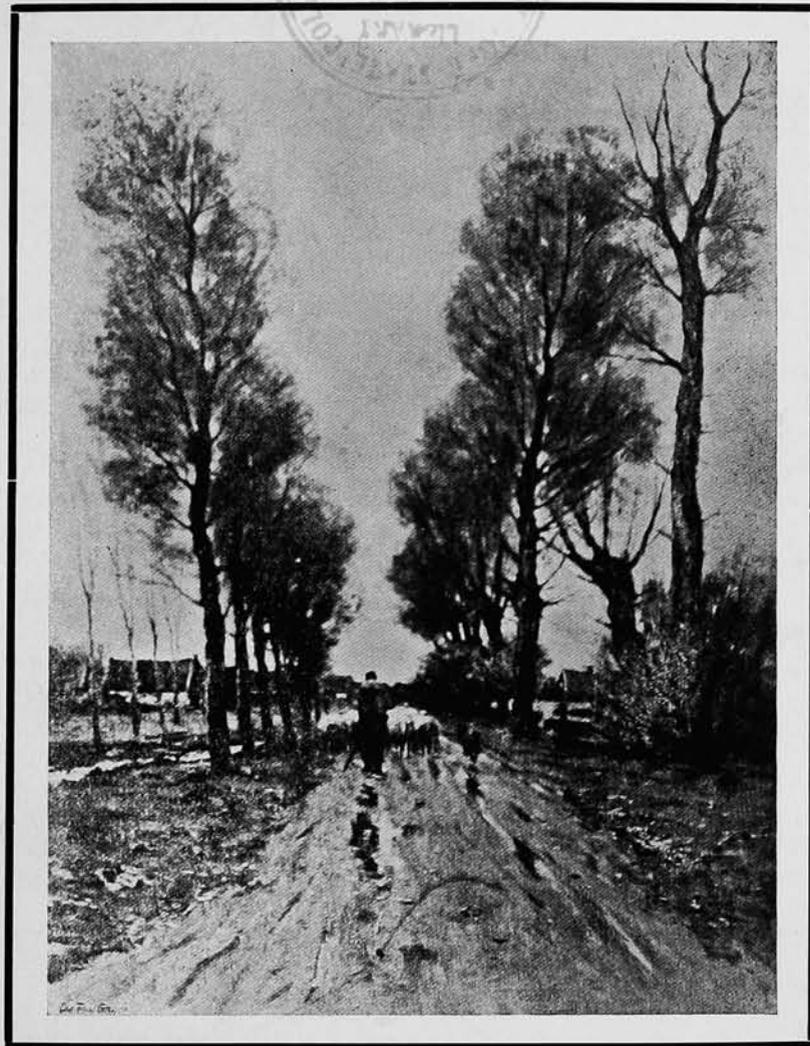
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# The Cornell Countryman



APRIL

Volume XIX

1922

Number 7

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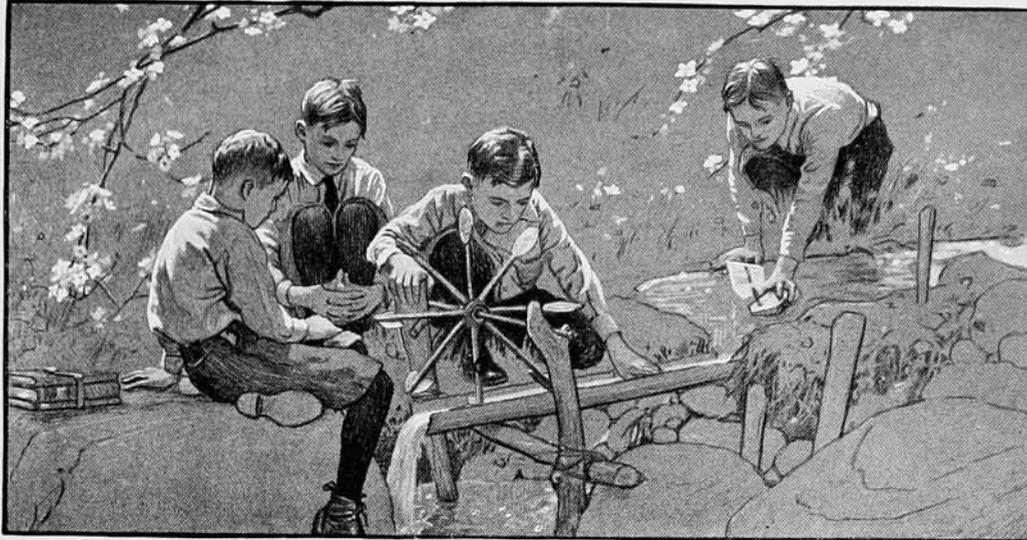
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Cornell Co-op. Society

Morrill Hall

Ithaca, N. Y.



Courtesy The Delineator

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"Sonny," by G. R. Van Allen. Mr. Van Allen, who won the little competition which The Countryman ran for verses to fit the frontispiece picture, is an instructor in the English Department of the Arts College.

The Return of the Birds----- 187

By Arthur A. Allen, '07. Professor Allen, who is unquestionably one of the best ornithologists in the country, has often given The Countryman articles dealing with the economic relation of birds to agriculture, but this time he has written about some of the more fascinating and mysterious phases of bird migrations. Professor Allen is still teaching ornithology, running his bird farm and contributing not infrequently to such magazines as Country Life in America, Outlook, Scribner's, Recreation, and The Cornell Countryman.

Vitamines in Verse----- 189

By Robert Adams. Mr. Adams is an extension

professor of vegetable gardening who writes more or less whimsical verse for some two hundred country weekly papers in the United States and Canada under the syndicate name of "Bob Adams." M. V. Atwood, assistant chief of publications at the college, manages the syndicate.

Whatsoever Things Are True----- 190

By James G. Needham, professor of entomology. Mr. Needham, who took his doctor's degree at Cornell in 1898 and taught biology at Lake Forest School for nine years, returned to Cornell in 1906 and has been teaching in the department of entomology ever since. He has long been keenly interested in the relations of science and religion and is noted for the sound, sane way in which he presents these problems.

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Founded 1903

## The Cornell Countryman

Incorporated 1914

CHILSON H. LEONARD, *Editor*

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Ithaca, New York

April, 1922

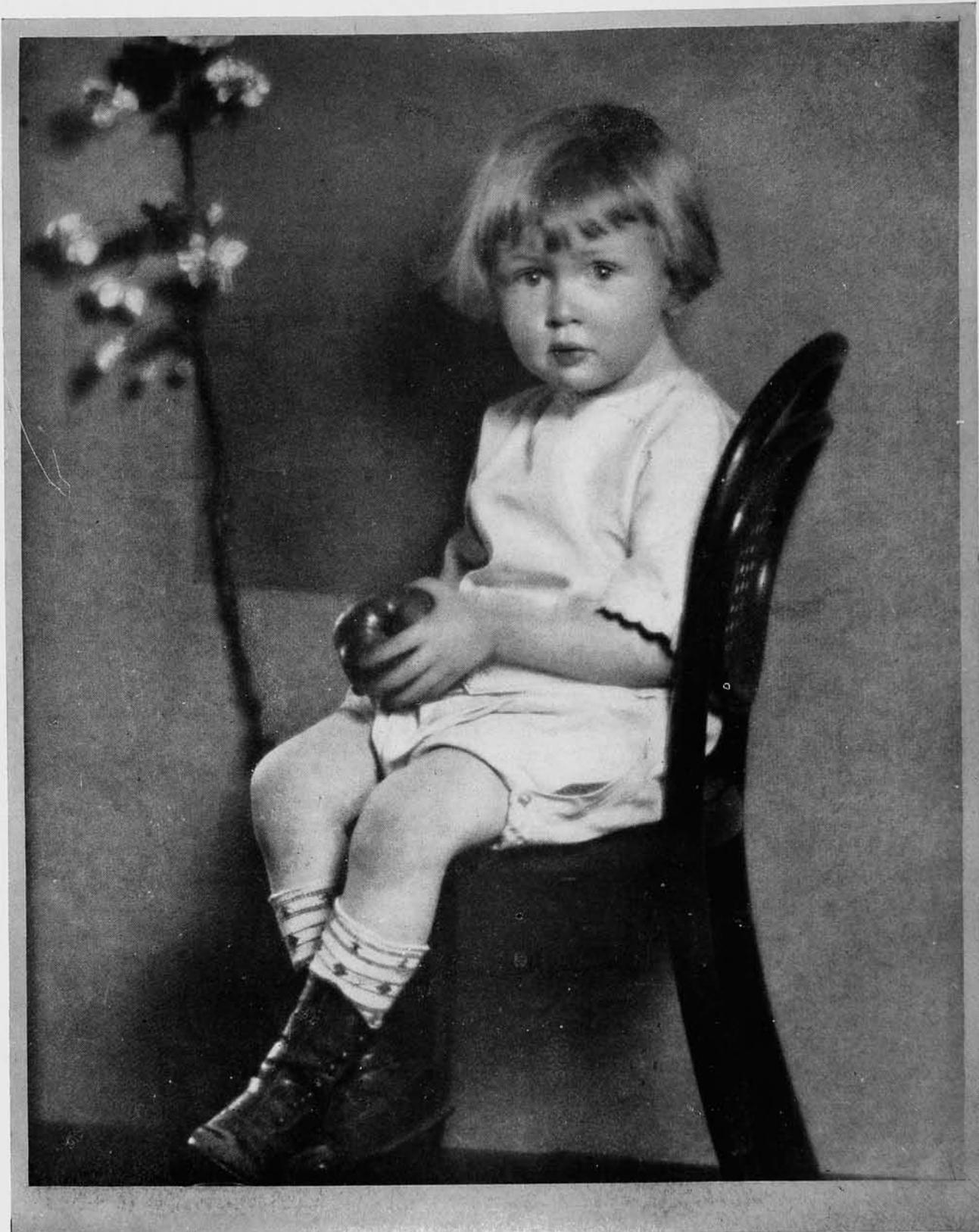


Photo Study by Mrs. Bacon

Courtesy Good Housekeeping

## Sonny

By G. R. Van Allen

Branch, bud, and fruit—thus life goes on its way;  
And seeds bear trees, and so the circle's done:  
One generation holds secure today  
What other times have reached for in the sun.

But in those eyes dreams e'en now have begun,  
Like blossoms nourished at a tiny root;  
And all unknowing he combines in one  
Spring's blossoming bough and Autumn's ripened fruit.

# The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XIX

APRIL, 1922

Number 7

## The Return of the Birds

By Arthur A. Allen

**I**N PAST numbers of the Cornell Countryman birds have been considered from an economic standpoint and an endeavor has been made to point out the intimate relation which their presence bears, not only to successful agriculture, but to the very existence of vegetation upon the surface of the earth. It is not from this mundane point of view, however, that birds are most interesting. Their brilliant colors, their sweet songs, their many interesting habits please us and invite us to further study, and the mystery that enshrouds their travels often holds us fascinated. The strange calls from the clouds at night, the passage of the well-formed flocks of ducks and geese by day, the flash of new wings through the garden, and the sound of familiar voices each spring, inspire us to marvel at the power and precision of the guiding sense that draws birds back each year to their homes of the previous summer.

Of course all birds do not migrate. Some, like the house sparrows, the pheasants, the grouse, the chickadees and the nuthatches, are with us throughout the year but their number is almost negligible compared with the vast hosts that swing back and forth across the country during the spring and fall. When the high tide of the spring migration comes, it is about the middle of May and nearly three months have passed since the first horned larks started northward over snow-covered fields. The March robin has brought forth its crowd of admirers, the call of the bluebird has drawn a response from others, but when every hedgerow and thicket resounds with musical voices, and even the trees of the city streets flash with brilliant warblers, everyone likes to stop and listen and notice the unusual number of

birds. We cannot help wondering whence have come these wanderers, where they are going, and what is the meaning of their journeys. In great waves they come from the South, flood us with beauty and song for a few days, and then pass on. Wave after wave passes over us during

the course of the month, until June arrives, when the last immature birds hasten on to their nesting-ground and leave us with only our summer birds until the fall migration shall bring them back once more.

A little observation from year to year shows us that these May birds are extremely regular in their appearance and disappearance. One can soon learn just when to expect each species, and, if the weather is normal, it will arrive on the day set. The earlier birds, such as the robin, bluebird, blackbird, Canada goose, meadowlark, and mourning dove, which come during March, are much less regular because of the idiosyncrasies of the weather. If there were no such thing as weather, if food were always equally abundant and if there were one great level plain from the Amazon to the Great Slave Lake, the birds



A BANK SWALLOW

Swallows do not arrive until late in the Spring for they winter in Central and South America. The northern limit of their migration is Ungava and northern Alaska

would swing back and forth as regularly as a pendulum and cross a given point at exactly the same time every year. For this migrating instinct is closely associated with the enlargement and reduction of the reproductive organs, a physiological cycle which, under normal conditions, is just as regular as the pulsing of the heart and records time as accurately as a clock. With most species the organs of mature birds begin to enlarge before those of birds hatched the preceding year, and those of the males before those of the females. Because of this, the male birds arrive first and are followed by the females

and later by the immature birds. With some species, like the robin, bluebird, and phoebe, there is very little difference in the time of arrival, but in the case of the red-winged blackbird, often a period of two weeks, or even a month, intervenes. This may be a wise provision of nature to secure a nesting-area that will not be overcrowded, for once the male has established himself—and it is often at the same spot year after year—he drives away all other males from the vicinity, awaiting the arrival of the females, and particularly his mate of the previous year.

The early migrants are those that have spent the winter entirely within the United States. This is true of all the March birds in the northern states, but, during the last of the month, the first birds from the West Indies and Mexico begin to arrive in the southern states. About the middle of April, many of the birds that have wintered still further south begin to arrive, including the swallows, the spotted sandpipers, the black and white warbler, and the water-thrush. The last of April and first of May brings even to the northern states the initial wave of birds from Central America, and perhaps even northern South America, and about the middle of this month, when occurs the height of the migration, thousands of tiny warblers, vireos, and fly-catchers that have been wintering on the slopes of the Andes or the pampas of Brazil, are winging their way overhead to Labrador, Hudson Bay, and Alaska. The shortest route which one of the last to arrive, the blackpoll warbler, may traverse is 3,500 miles, while those which nest in Alaska travel over 5,000 miles. Some of the shore-birds, which bring up the close of the migration in late May or early June, have undoubtedly come from Chile, or even from Patagonia, and they still have several thousand miles to go, so that, before they reach their nesting-grounds again, they will have traveled 16,000 miles since leaving in the fall. The "champion long-distance migrant" of them all, however, is the Arctic tern, the extremes of whose nesting and wintering ranges are 11,000 miles apart, so that they have to travel 22,000 miles each year.

This constrains us to wonder how these tiny wayfarers are able to travel such tremendous distances and still return so accurately to their homes. That many of them do this has been proved by placing aluminum bands on their legs, so that they can be recognized from year to year. Not only has this been demonstrated, but it has likewise been shown, in the same way, that many birds spend the winter in exactly the same place year after year. In January, 1921, for example, I placed bands on three tree sparrows which were caught in a sparrow trap beneath my window. This January (1922) the same three birds were taken in the same trap. In the meantime they had been far north to Hudson Bay or New Foundland to raise their young.

At one time it was thought that birds followed well-marked highways in the mountains, rivers, and coastlines, surveyed, as it were, by their ancestors and unflinchingly followed by all descendants. But now it is believed that these highways are followed only so far as they afford abundant food, and when the food-supply lies in some other direction, they are regardlessly abandoned. What is it, then, that guides them mile after mile in their flights, flights made mostly under the cover of darkness, and often at altitudes varying from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above earth? A sense of direction, it is now called, an instinct for recording directions as accurately as a compass, which we, having only so crudely developed in ourselves, are at a loss to understand; an instinct which permits birds to travel north, south, east, or west and not lose their bearings. For the migration route of most

birds is not directly north and south, and many preface their southerly journeys by long flights directly east or west. The bobolinks and vireos of the northwestern states, for example, leave the country by way of Florida or the Gulf Coast, and first fly directly east to the Mississippi Valley, to join the others of their kinds before starting southeasterly. The white-winged scoters, which nest about the lakes of central Canada, upon the completion of their nesting duties, fly directly east and west to the Atlantic and Pacific where they winter. Some herons preface their migrations by long flights, even to the north, so that occasionally little blue herons and egrets are found in the northern states during August and September.

During their migrations by night birds are attracted by any bright, steady light, and every year hundreds and thousands dash themselves to death against lighthouses, high monuments, and buildings. When the torch in the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty was kept lighted, as many as 700 birds in a month were picked up at its base. On some of the English lighthouses, where bird destruction was formerly enormous, "bird-ladders" have been constructed, forming a sort of lattice below the light where the birds can rest instead of fluttering out their lives against the glass. Every year during May and again in September and October a few birds dash themselves against the Library Tower on the Campus or fly into the lighted windows of Boardman Hall. Again, in crossing large bodies of water, birds are often overtaken by storms, and as their plumage becomes water-soaked, they are beaten down to the waves and drowned. Sometimes thousands of birds are killed by a single storm. But, of course, the vast majority of birds sweep on and arrive at their destinations in safety.

And so, if one steps out on a cloudy night, when the birds are migrating low to escape through the moisture-laden clouds, he will hear their strange calls, only faintly resembling their familiar daytime notes. Then he can picture to himself the thousands of winged travelers returning from a sojourn in the tropics and pushing on through the black night, guided by an innate sense of direction straight to their old homes. Then he can think over the past ages through which this migrating habit has evolved to the days when all North America basked in a tropical sun and birds darted among the palms and tree ferns without ever a thought of leaving the homes of their forefathers. Then one can picture to oneself the coming of the ice age and the destruction of all the life that could not adapt itself to the changed conditions or flee before them. One sees the birds pushed gradually to the south, encroaching upon those already there. One understands the crowding that must have ensued, and how these birds spread northward again as the glaciers receded, only to be pushed back once more by the coming winter. One contemplates how, with the withdrawal of the ice and the evolution of the seasons, these migrations, by repetition through the ages, became permanent habits or instincts; and, with the ensuing modifications in the contour of the continent, and the changes in the location of the food-supply, many variations developed in the migration route of each species which seem inexplicable today.

One pictures these things to himself; one understands a little better the great mystery of the bird's life; and, perhaps, one appreciates somewhat more fully the presence in our thickets and gardens of these songsters, whose lives are ever one series of hardships and dangers, and yet which, withal, are so expressive of the happiness and joy to be derived from nature.

# Vitamines in Verse

By  
Robert Adams



**V**ITAMINES are serious things, to be taken seriously—and regularly. They have, however, humorous connotations. I haven't known that word "connotations" very long and I am glad to seize this opportunity of using it. It means that vitamins are known by the company they keep.

Before we go too far we should learn to pronounce "vitamines." Bristow Adams, in his accustomed role of *deus ex machina*, is more than half responsible for this first set of verses. He suggested the idea and originated the rhyming scheme, which, as you see, is very complicated.

### Vitameeny Miny Mo

I celebrate an honored name,  
For, though I can't pronounce the  
same,  
Right well I know that garden greens  
Are very rich in vitamins,  
That garden truck from stalks and  
vines  
Will keep us full of vitamins.  
Now wise is he who reads this rhyme  
And thinks of it in garden time,  
Still wiser he who then begins  
To raise his own fresh vitamins.

Having switched my single-track  
mind and its train of thought to this  
particular road, B. A. left me to slip  
down grade alone. He has never expressed  
any appreciation for the sug-



gestions contained in the next selection, in fact, I doubt if he ever read it. Yet one would think, under the circumstances, and with things falling out as they are—O, well, let us proceed.

### Hair Tonic

I hear that milk and garden greens have snappy things called vitamins that give us health and strength and pep and put the ginger in our step. But what is this I also hear from folks who ought to know, that vitamins will help to make our hair and whiskers grow? I find my Jove-like dome of thought of shade not quite bereft; I'll use this happy hunch and keep what herbage I have left. The razor makes a daily trip along my chin and jowls and lip, so by my wife it is not feared that I will ever raise a beard, or whiskers a la Bolshevik; but O I want my hair to stick. Upon my brain pan flies would crawl if I should sport no hair at all, and those that lit upon my head would have to wear a non-skid tread. They'd slip and slither on my scalp like mountain climbers on an Alp. To ward them off my hair I'll keep though I chew lettuce in my sleep. To nourish bristles on my brow I'll buy myself a mooley cow. If milk and vegetables clinch the thatch upon our beans, so help me Pete but I will eat a lot of spinach greens.

The prose rhyme sired by Walt Mason is your real free verse. It is so free that it does not require even a poetic license. You can say anything that is fit to print. No holts are barred, and the only rule is "Make it snappy."

### So, Bossy, So

O there are many breeds of kine, the Shorthorn coarse, the Jersey fine, the black and white of ancient line, as well as scrub or garden cows that on our rugged hillsides browse. On weeds and grass and leaves of trees, they ruminant upon their knees, and

thus extract the vitamins from forty different kinds of greens. I oft have sung, I sing again, the uses of fresh milk to men. To hymn its praise I never tire: my thumb is ever on my lyre. I learned its use when very young; it suits my palate and my tongue. I drink a pint from time to time, then straightaway write a rural rhyme. We need some vitamins each day; they help us work, they help us play. Had we four stomachs like the



kine, we too on foliage might dine; on daisy, dock, and buttercup, we too might breakfast, lunch and sup, and thus obtain the A's and B's and other vitamins like these. But since we have one tummy each and bulky foods are out of reach, let's keep good cows upon the land, the Guernsey or some other brand, and get our clover second hand.

### The Milky Way

The rose is red, the violet blue; wise scouts drink milk and so should you. Of all mean words to say of Minnie, the meanest are, "She's awful skinny"; but milk has vitamins and fats to put the plumpness on her slats. Josephus Spriggs, though lank

and lean, built like a Stringless Greenpod bean, by drinking milk would soon appear as chunky as a roasting ear; not thin and pale and phantomlike, but plump and Golden Bantamlike. Consider Cassius, Brutus' chum, who stabbed J. Caesar in the tum. He had a lean and hungry look and see the wicked course he took. Yea, I will bet you what you dare that Jeremiah was also spare. He makes a grim and grouchy noise which shows a need of avoirdupois. 'Twas lack of brindle cows, I think, that put the ancients on the blink. Had they drunk milk, so fresh and snappy, they might have been much less unhappy, not half so mean nor half so scrappy.

#### The Tested Herd

This is the farmer who said "By darn,

I'll build me a big red dairy barn."  
 These are the black and white tested cows  
 That stand in the stable beneath the mows,  
 On the farm of the farmer whose big red barn  
 Is the starting point of all this yarn.  
 These are the kiddies as fine as silk,  
 Because they drink so much of the milk  
 That comes from the black and white tested cows,  
 That stand in the stable beneath the mows,  
 On the farm of the farmer who builded a place  
 For the foster-mothers of all the race.  
 These are the carrots and beets and beans,

Which furnish some more of the vitamins  
 To help raise kiddies, as fine as silk,  
 Who drink, each one, a quart of the milk  
 That daily comes from the tested cows,  
 That stand in the stables beneath the mows,  
 On the farm of the public benefactor  
 Who has rid his herd of the last reactor.

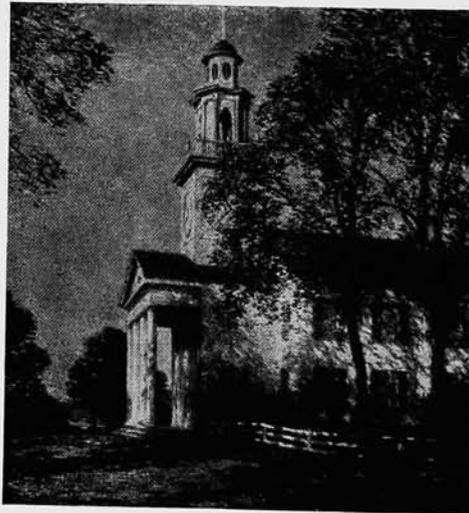
You will notice that some of these verses are most irregular. The meter halts and jerks and changes speed like a sleeping car. I let my muse go along about as she chooses. Her movements are much livelier if she doesn't have to think about her feet, especially the length of them.

# Whatsoever Things Are True

By James G. Needham

**M**R. WILLIAM BATESON at Toronto, in speaking of the efforts so hopefully begun by geneticists years ago to discover the method of evolution, admitted that their quest had not yet been successful. His statement was immediately seized upon by influential reactionaries, who ever stand like obstructions in the strain of progress, and was cited to prove that the whole idea of evolution is a delusion and a snare. Bateson's further emphatic declaration that the failure of this inquiry had in no wise lessened his belief in evolution was flouted as sheer credulity. Thus the reactionaries were able to create, as obstructions always will, some little eddies in the current—the current of public opinion, the most conspicuous of these having its center of rotation in the halls of the Kentucky legislature. There it was proposed to regulate science-teaching by law. There have been many such efforts in the past, always and necessarily futile; but genuine reactionaries do not learn from history. For them always the old is better, and ought to be restored.

But the old order inevitably changes. Though in the eddies some water is moving backward, the main current flows steadily on. Cruden's concordance to the Holy Scriptures states that there is no question but that there are winged serpents, be-



#### "BENEDICTION"

by

Willard L. Metcalf

Courtesy

Arts & Decoration

cause Moses speaks of them. What though the world has been well explored by zoologists, must we still believe in winged serpents, in sea serpents, in dragons, and in unicorns? What have winged serpents, or a solid firmament stretched above a flat earth, or the age of the earth, or the mode of origin of the earth's inhabitants to do with religion? The Bible could only be written in terms comprehensible to the minds of the men who did the writing of it. Its science is that of the unscientific ages

of its origin. In this it is consistent and genuine.

And nothing could be more inconsistent or faithless than that we should seek to shut out the light of a new day in the name of religion. It is a pitiful thing to be afraid of the truth. Statutes cannot regulate human thinking. It is only the externals of human behavior that laws can regulate. Religion concerns itself with those inside things with which law and science are alike powerless to deal; with the mysteries of life and death and birth and transition. There must be freedom of spirit here.

One of the world's great books is the "History of the Warfare Between Science and Theology in Christendom," written by our own good first President, Dr. Andrew D. White. It should be familiar to every Cornelian. And even the busiest undergraduate should now, while this little flurry in Kentucky is before the public, take time to read at least its short 10th Chapter on "The Fall of Man and History." It contains much that is relevant. The noble purpose of that book is well expressed in this sentence from its preface, "My hope is to aid—even if it be but a little—in the gradual and healthful dissolving away of this mass of unreason, that the stream of religion, pure and undefiled, may flow on broad and clear, a blessing to humanity."



## On Common Ground

This new department, "On Common Ground," is an expression of the closer contact which we believe should exist between the editors, authors, and readers of this magazine. It will be devoted mainly to letters from the readers but will also contain a few things about the magazine and those who write for it from our point of view. We hope that the readers of the Countryman will write us a few more letters and that, out of it all, we may learn to turn out a better magazine for them. Editors, authors, readers,—we meet here On Common Ground.

Although G. R. Van Allen, an instructor in English, "commercialized his art" to the extent of one dollar, the prize offered for the best verses to fit the frontispiece picture for this month, the judges also decided that Aldrich Road, an Ag student, deserved an honorable mention with a special prize, whereupon we made him out a check for seventy-five cents! We publish his contribution here:

Sonny, your look  
Of wonder so naturally true  
Seems almost divine; and yet we for-  
sook,  
As we grew,  
That power of seeing like you!

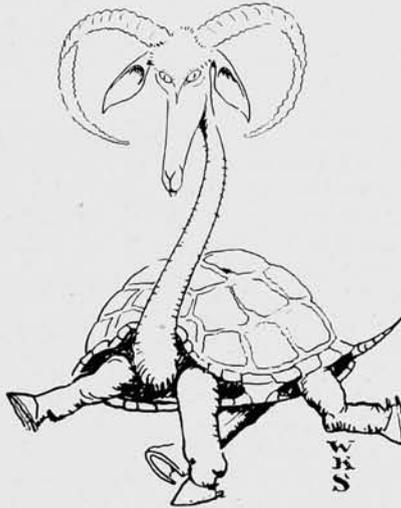
So tell us, please,  
Is wonder the secret of youth?  
And that apple you hold, like a ball  
on your knees,  
Is it, forsooth,  
The world as you see it in truth?

We are glad to have this page; it is a good place to thank folks. We will start by thanking Walter King Stone for the truly beautiful picture of the Countryman Office which he has made for the headpiece for this page and for the absurd but delightful drawing of the Gazurtle. We thank the super-busy authors for writing us the articles; the poets for their contributions; the magazines for lending us pictures; the many who have helped us on the job, and verily even the readers for reading our humble offering.

Walter King Stone, a professor in the College of Architecture, but otherwise well known as an illustrator, once went on an expedition into a far land with John Rodemeyer, editor of the Greenwich, Conn., News and Graphic. They met strange ani-

mals and things happened. "Walt" drew pictures while Rodemeyer took scientific notes. We print now, for the first time, some extracts from the diary of the trip, whereupon Rodemeyer comments as follows:

"Those awful things are the property of Professor Stone and if he's willin' to have 'em published I'm tickled. I remember those monstrosities and the difficulty we had evading the pestiferous publishers who insistently clamored for the right to publish them. But we successfully eluded every one of them, by superior generalship."



The Gazurtle

The Gazurtle is one of the rarest birds that infest the foothills and one of the most difficult to approach, owing to its diffidence and the fleetness of its feet. It nests in the high branches of the juniper berry tree, and swarms in the spring. It never wanders from the mountain, and leaps playfully from crag to crag and return with the utmost sang froid. It subsists on pickerel and huckleberries, and presents a beautiful sight when, in sportive mood, it skips about playing with its little ones—of which it has two, a boy and a female. It is not as sweet a singer as the Twitch-up, but its merry chirp at eventide is shrill and soothing and may be heard afar off. It is harmless and gentle if not provoked to anger, but if it is picked on beyond endurance it will turn tail, and with a piercing shriek, run away like everything.

(Copyright 1922 John Rodemeyer)

Interesting comments on George A. Works' article, "Suggestions for the Improvement of Rural Schools in New York State," have come in to us. The following letter from a good farmer and community worker is typical:

Woodville, N. Y.

Editor Countryman.  
Dear Sir:

I am deeply interested in the article on the improvement of the rural schools of New York State in your February issue and am particularly impressed with the suggestion in regard to equalizing the burden of maintaining those schools by changing the unit of taxation and by increased state aid to the sections where the property valuation is lowest.

I believe the time will soon come when the opportunity to obtain a high school education will be given to every boy and girl in the state on reasonably equal terms. I feel that making the community which a given high school naturally serves the unit of taxation for the support of all the schools in the community will be a step in the right direction. Such a change will also, in the end, improve the average conditions in the rural schools in the community.

The proposal for the optimal consolidation I believe to be wise. In theory, consolidation always looks good and in many communities it will work to advantage. There are others where, because of distance, poor roads, and in the north country because of severe weather it seems doubtful if the attempt would be wise.

It is going to take a long, hard fight, though, to put some of these things over with the people.

Sincerely your friend,  
J. A. COULTER.

"Russ" Lord, editor of the Countryman several years ago, writes us a letter. Here is a bit of it;—

"I am glad we are to have this department called "On Common Ground." We are ready for it. The paper is now nearly a decade along. It has come to a point where it not only maintains traditions, but makes them. No other agricultural college paper, it seems to me, so stalwartly maintains in its every line that country people do not have to be written down to or edited down to; that they are as alert to beauty of thought and of type and of form as to beauty out-of-doors. They are, in fine, civilized.

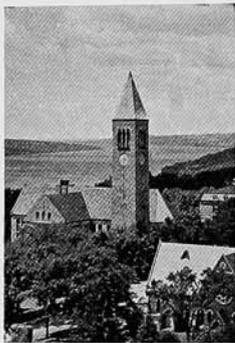
I honestly think that one of the best things Cornell does is to put out *The Countryman*, as it is today.

"Some say the paper is high-brow." Certainly it is not ineffectually so. My own belief is that the high-brow is pushing out the dimly horny-handed from country life; and that young people in Universities should be the first to proclaim this transition, gravely or with jigs, as suits their nature.

"A good many hours on end, I

have enjoyed going through the bound volumes in *The Countryman* office, way back to 1903, and I feel that I know intimately each editor, and what he was trying to do. *The Countryman* has, almost every year of its life, been the most carefully edited paper on the campus. The diffident Lou Zehner is now retiring with blushes. It is true that the things to which he has given life and solid form are partly things which have been blowing around in the brains of

the four or five editors of the before-the-war and after-the-war period, but he has captured precisely that part of these things worth bagging, and has discarded irrevocably these pretty ideas that never work out. Besides, Lou has added some valuable things of his own, and he has made the transition from old-size to new-size magazine with great gain as to the beauties of make-up, instead of the great loss that we old fogies so fondly predicted."



## Former Student Notes

'95 B.S., '96 M.S.—G. Harold Powell, general manager of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, died in Pasadena, Calif., February 18, 1922. While here, Powell was very prominent in both college and university activities. After graduation, he was horticulturist in the agricultural experiment station of Delaware College, leaving in 1901 to become first assistant pomologist with the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. He rose rapidly till in 1911, when he was acting chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, he resigned to become secretary and manager of the Citrus Protective League of California. The next year he was made general manager of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. In 1917, at the invitation of Herert Hoover, he went to Washington, to take charge of the distribution of all perishable goods in the United States. Due to his efforts on behalf of Belgium while holding this office, King Albert conferred on him the Cross of Chevalier of the Order of the Crown.

Powell was also the author of several bulletins on the citrus industry, and also wrote a book on "Cooperation in Agriculture." He belonged to many learned societies and held several honorary offices.

Mr. Powell was married in 1896 to Miss Gertrude Eliza Clark, who, with three sons, survive him. He leaves also his parents, who live in South Pasadena, Calif.

'00 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred M.

Randall and their daughter, Betty, are spending the winter at their winter home in St. Petersburg, Fla. The address is Thirty-eighth and Central Avenues. Mr. Randall is president and treasurer of the Fred M. Randall Company, advertising agency, of Detroit and Chicago. Their permanent address is 1341 Virginia Park, Detroit.

'01 Sp.—H. E. Crouch is assistant director of the bureau of markets and storage in the State Department of Farms and Markets at Albany.

'05 B.S.—George W. Foote, former crew man, is now living in Caledonia. He is engaged as manager of the plant of the Mazer Acoustile Company of Garbutt.

'08 B.S., '10 M.S.A.—E. H. Anderson is supervisor of the agricultural department on the New York City Railroad. His address is 54 Buena Place, Rochester.

'08 W.S.C.—Deroy Taylor, jr., is proprietor of the Deroy Taylor Company of Newark. The company specializes in the hatching of baby chicks and their sale. The chicks are hatched in 70,000-egg-capacity brooders, developed by Taylor. They also deal in geese and geese supplies.

'09 B.S.—Kenneth C. Livermore, former professor in the farm management department, was recently appointed chairman of the marketing and transportation committee of the State Bureau Federation. During the coming year the work of the committee will be in cooperation with the State-wide farmers' organizations,

for the purpose of giving the farmers assistance in their plans for development. Various plans for State-wide associations have been suggested and the possibilities of these associations are being investigated. Among the new associations suggested are: a poultry and poultry products marketing association, a grape-growers' cooperative association, and an association to promote the bean-growing industry in the State, New York being the leader in this industry at the present time. Mr. Livermore is managing a farm at Honeoye Falls, N. Y., and is president of the Empire State Growers' Association.

'10 B.S.—Morris C. Oldham is owner of the Phoenix Dairy in Houston, Texas. He only recently moved to Houston and his address in that city is 4809 Walker Avenue.

'10 B.S.—James H. Rutherford is manager of the Cleveland agency of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, with offices on the twelfth floor of the Union National Bank Building. He was married on August 3, 1918, to Miss Alta L. Van Auken. The couple now have two boys. Their home is at 1082 Cliffdale Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio.

'11 B.S.—Claude A. Cole recently moved to Syracuse to accept a position with the Solvay Process Company.

'11 B.S.—Thomas E. Elder, who judged the student live-stock show and spoke at the live-stock banquet, is director of agriculture at the Mt. Hermon School for Boys at Mt. Her-

mon, Mass., and has achieved a reputation for building up a herd of cattle which has been very successful in production and in the show-ring.

'11 W.C.—C. G. Mellen, who has been running a poultry farm at Gouverneur, has joined a corporation which intends to go into fox farming near Gouverneur.

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

'12 B.S.—William D. Haselton is engaged in iron ore mining with the Pickands, Mather and Company, 600 Western Reserve Building, Cleveland, Ohio. He has one daughter, born a year ago.

'12 B.S.—Miss Anna E. Hunn recently made announcement of the opening of a cafeteria in New York. The cafeteria is called "The Blue Bowl" and it is located at 68 West 39th Street. Miss Hunn is the president of the company which organized to establish this cafeteria. While in college, Miss Hunn was very active in student affairs, and for several years she was manager of the Agricultural College Cafeteria.

'13 B.S.—Charles P. Russell is farming in Williamson. He is growing vegetables and fruit for marketing, and also maintains a fertilizer mixing plant for the sale of fertilizers in retail and wholesale lots.

'13-'14 Ex.—Mr. and Mrs. Leonard J. Trump (Clara W. Keopka, A.B. '14) are living on their farm near Westfield.

'13 B.S.—John E. Whitney, last October, was appointed assistant investment trust officer of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Whitney began his business career with Hallgarten and Company in New York. He became connected with the Guaranty Trust Company in 1919, being in the correspondence division of the bond department until the following May when he was transferred to the trust department.

'14 B.S.—William E. Davis worked on his father's farm near Ludlowville for six years after leaving college. In 1920 he took the position of assistant county agent in Cayuga County. In September of that year he took complete charge of the entire Bureau work in that county. His home is in Auburn.

'14 B.S.—Leon G. Howell is now with the N. Y. Home Insurance Co., and his business address is 312 University Block, Syracuse.

'14 B.S.—R. R. Jansen is conducting large classes in agriculture in the Lowville High School. Of the 250



Judging a Dentifrice

AT the Poultry Shows you like to watch how carefully the judges examine each entry. You note how each individual point is thoughtfully weighed before the awards are made.

Just so in the selection of a tooth paste, you, like dentists, can judge each point with utmost care. Common sense tells you that you want a safe dental cream which washes and polishes the teeth thoroughly, that has no harsh grit to "scratch" or "scour" the precious, protective enamel. And you want one without strong drugs, one which does not harm the delicate tissues of your mouth.

## COLGATE'S Cleans Teeth the Right Way

"Washes" and Polishes—  
Doesn't Scratch or Scour

Impartial tests made by dentists "gave the Blue Ribbon" to Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream—more dentists recommend Colgate's than any other. It not only cleans thoroughly but has a delicious flavor that encourages the habit of regular tooth brushing. You can get a LARGE tube of Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream for 25c.

Ask also to see the other Colgate articles listed below. If your store doesn't have them all we will mail you samples as called for in the Coupon.



COLGATE & CO., Farm Household Dept. 107  
199 Fulton Street, New York, N. Y.

PLEASE send me samples of the following articles. I enclose the amount of stamps shown for each one checked.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ribbon Dental Cream, Free | <input type="checkbox"/> Shaving Cream.....4c |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Face Powder.....6c        | <input type="checkbox"/> Baby Talc.....4c     |

Name.....  
R. D..... Town..... State.....  
Dealer's Name.....  
Address.....

students, about 100 come from the country districts.

'14 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Arch C. Klumph of Cleveland, Ohio, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary, to Stanley H. Watson '14. Watson is located in Cleve-

land, his business address being 314 Hippodrome Building.

'14 B.S.—William H. Upson is with the Holt Manufacturing Company, makers of caterpillar tractors. He is living at 2429 Farnam Street, Omaha, Neb,

## Where Science Serves You

¶ "An institution of learning is also a public servant from which the results of investigations are carried to the population of the commonwealth it is founded to serve," said President Livingston Farrand of Cornell University. ¶ The scientist working in his laboratory is your servant. The fruits of his labor are yours, whether brought to you by the young folks who come to the College and return to the farm after four years or more of study, or directly through your county agent or a meeting in your community where representatives of the College speak, or through the written word. ¶ Your College of Agriculture is organized in three divisions: Research, Resident Teaching, and Extension. The foundation of all three is SERVICE. The experiences of farmers throughout the State are collected by the Extension forces while they are helping your neighbor to help himself, brought back to the College, combined with and related to the discoveries made in the laboratories, and the whole story is told again in the light of the best scientific facts, related to efficient practices. ¶ Your sons and daughters here at the College, your wife at the home bureau meeting, and you, on your own farm, may profit by this service. ¶ Sooner or later you will use your State College of Agriculture. It is ready to serve you; its staff is trained to help you with your problems. Whatever they are, whether of farm or home, bring them to your College through your county agent, by going to the meetings in your own community, or by writing directly to the institution. ¶ There is someone here who can serve you, or at least tell you where to get the help you need. You support this institution to serve you in the business of making the country a better place to live in.

New York State College of Agriculture  
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

## Official Test

The Official Test is looked upon by dairymen as the standard method by which the individuals of the herd are measured. The "boarder" and the inferior producer is detected and weeded out, and the high producer retained.

In like manner by giving the Practical Test of efficient and economical use of dairy cleaning materials, dairymen find that

**Wyandotte**  
Dairyman's  
Cleaner and Cleanser

is highly dependable year in and year out for producing distinctive sanitary cleanliness, wholesomeness, and sweetness which aid materially in producing quality milk and milk products.

This pure white cleansing agent dissolves quickly and thoroughly making a clean, sweet, active washing solution.

Moreover, this solution is a thorough deodorizer, and it is a free and easy rinsing, which qualities, as far as known, are found only in "Wyandotte".

It cleans clean.

Indian in circle



in every package

The J. B. Ford Co.

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# EFFICIENCY



## IN FARM BELT WORK

ANY farmer who has owned a good tractor for a year or two will tell you that about one third of his work has been belt work. He will also say that most of the cash returns have been earned by custom belt work. In view of this fact, the tractor best fitted to show a profit is the one that can prove itself most efficient at the belt. This the Case Tractor does.

### ECONOMICAL POWER

In six important public tests Case Tractors averaged about 9 horse power hours per gallon of fuel—nearly one-third better than the average of the other tractors.

### DEPENDABLE POWER

Case engines are simple and dependable. Four cylinders, valve-in-head, deliver a steady flow of power.

### STEADY POWER

Besides ample reserve power to insure steadiness, Case Tractors are provided with sure acting speed governors.

### POWER UNDER CONTROL

The Case friction clutch and pulley brake give the operator perfect control of his power.

### CONVENIENT IN HANDLING

Try lining up a Case Tractor to a thresher. See how easily it handles and how the drive pulley and cylinder pulley are straight ahead of you when at the wheel.

### FOUR SIZES

Case Tractors are built in 10-18, 15-27, 22-40 and 40-72 sizes, each the most economical for all farm work within its power capacity.

Complete information on the full line of Case Power Farming Machinery will be furnished on request.

## J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY

(Established 1842)

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NOTE: We want the public to know that our plows and harrows are NOT the Case plows and harrows made by the J. I. Case Plow Works Company.

'15 B.S.—Thomas Bradlee, director of the extension department of the University of Vermont at Burlington, spent the week-end of March 4 in Ithaca, conferring with Professor Burritt.

'15 B.S.—Harold S. Doane recently resigned his position as county agent of Seneca County to take a position with the Niagara Sprayer Co. He will be located in Rochester.

'16 B.S.—Rodolphus Kent and Miss Marion Orcutt of Ashland, Me., recently announced their engagement. Kent at present is living at Presque Isle, Me.

'16 B.S.—Miss Magna C. Tillotson taught home-making in Gilbertsville for two years after her graduation. Later she attended the Vassar Training Camp and finally the University of Michigan Training School for Nurses, graduating from there in September, 1920. She became an instructor in the Training School after her graduation. She may be addressed in care of the University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich.

'17 B.S.—G. E. Flannigan is now employed by the Dry Milk Co., at Adams. He will have special work in the research department under Dr. G. C. Supplee, who was formerly with

the Cornell University Dairy Department.

'18 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Franklin E. Brown announced the birth of a daughter last May but this is a case of good news traveling slow. Her name is Joan Mae. The Browns are living at 317 North Street, Middletown.

'18 B.S.—Miss Esther T. Royce, formerly manager of the Cayuga County Home Bureau, is now located in Pittsfield, Mass., as the Home Bureau manager for Berkshire County, Mass. Mail will reach her sent in

care of the Berkshire County Farm Bureau Office, Pittsfield.

'19 B.S.—C. C. Davis has recently accepted the office of assistant farm bureau manager in Erie County, with headquarters in Buffalo. His address is 620 West Delevan Avenue.

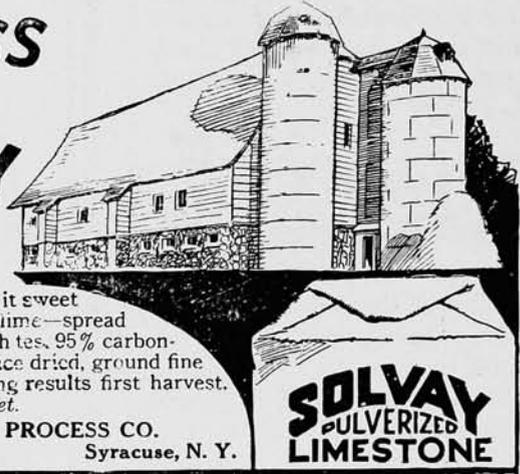
'19 B.S.—Mrs. Elizabeth Myers (Betty Cook) is actively interested in farming to the extent of buying the son of Glista Ernestine at the Farmers' Week sale.

'19 B.S.—Miss Carrie M. Ward is private dietitian in the Dr. J. R. Williams' metabolic ward of the High-

## SUCCESS BUILT ON SOLVAY

Farm-Success rests squarely upon rich, productive soil. Most land needs lime to keep it sweet and fertile. When you lime—spread Solvay—guaranteed high test, 95% carbonates—non-caustic, furnace dried, ground fine to spread easily and bring results first harvest. Write for *FREE Booklet*.

THE SOLVAY PROCESS CO.  
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## For Farm Butter or Cheese Making HANSEN'S DAIRY PREPARATIONS

Pure, concentrated, ready to use, absolutely reliable. Giving uniformly best results in the country's finest creameries and cheese factories.

**For Cheese-Making:** Hansen's Rennet Tablets, Junket Tablets (for Cottage Cheese), Cheese Color Tablets.

**For Butter-Making:** Hansen's Danish Butter Color (4 oz. and 1 oz. bottles), Hansen's Buttermilk Tablets or Lactic Ferment Culture for perfect ripening of cream for butter and milk for cheese and commercial buttermilk.

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*Interesting treatise "The Story of Cheese  
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Foot of College Hill

land Hospital, Rochester, N. Y., where all diseases of metabolism are treated.

'19 B.S.—Miss Frances Preston is working with the associated charities in Cleveland, Ohio. She lives at 216 East Seventy-eighth Street.

'20 B.S.—Miss Elizabeth Cooper recently changed her address to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, 7th Avenue and 6th Street, Brooklyn.

'20 B.S.—Kenneth C. Estabrook is an automobile salesman in Horseheads. This is another case of a good aggie gone wrong.

'20 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Ryder, of Jamaica, Long Island, recently announced the arrival of a son, Arnold Markham.

'20 B.S.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss E. Eloise Shepard of Honeoye Falls, to Albert O. Degling '20 C.E., of East Orange, N. J. Miss Shepard at the present time is teaching home economics in the LeRoy, New York, High School. For the past year and a half, Degling has been construction engineer with the Cuban Central Railroad, and is now with the Robbins-Ripley Company, engineers and contractors, at Rockaway Point, Long Island.

'20 B.S., '21 M.F.—Charles W. Ten Eick was the principal speaker on January 24, at the meeting of the Florala, Ala., Club. His subject was "A Short Introduction to Forestry, and a Forester's Work in the South." His subject at the meeting was delivered with authority made stronger by his connections with the Jackson Lumber Company, of Lockhart, Ala., as forest engineer.

'20 M.S.A.—W. Jack Weaver is supervisor of Agricultural Education in New York State High Schools. His headquarters are in the State Education Building in Albany. Weaver was a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural College in the class of '12.

'21 B.S.—Miss Margaret G. Campbell is a food expert in the research department of the Childs' Restaurant Company, with her headquarters in New York. She is living at 210 East Fifteenth Street.

'21 B.S.—Carol Curtis and her brother, Eugene A. Curtis, have been at Stanford University the past year. They are the son and daughter of Charles W. Curtis '88, and Stephanie Marx Curtis '88, of Rochester. Eugene obtained his degree from Stanford University, and plans to engage in the export trade in San Salvador. Miss Curtis has returned to Rochester and is living with her parents at 17 Melrose Street.

'21 B.S.—"Doc" Everitt is in charge of one of the Borden bacteriology laboratories in Brooklyn.

'21 M.S.—Paul V. Horn is instructing in the College of Business Administration at Syracuse University.

Whether you are  
mixing your own ration  
or having it mixed for  
you by the dealer—be  
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## BUFFALO CORN GLUTEN FEED

or

## DIAMOND CORN GLUTEN MEAL

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Covering all phases of problems that come to farm life. We will be pleased to quote you *special prices* on any books we have in stock if you will write us what subject you are particularly interested in.

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 ITHACA

## Easter Flowers

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Place your orders early for best selection. We will deliver promptly on Easter Morning to any address in the U. S. or Canada.

A Corsage Bouquet, a Blooming Plant, or a combination Basket of Blooming Foliage Plants will make an appropriate Easter gift for mother, sister or friend.

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Cleans, Disinfects,  
 Deodorizes

*KILLS* Bed Bugs, Ants, Mosquitoes, Roaches, Moths, Etc. No fuss, no muss, cleans windows, bath tubs, closets, whitens clothes. Dissipates foul odors. Brightens floors.

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A LOT of ready-made clothes fit better in the mirror than they do in a month. A try-on in the store is no real test—a try-out in the street is. The fit of our hand-tailored clothes is not warped in with an iron but worked in with the hand.

*HART SCHAFFNER & MARX SUITS AND TOPCOATS*

"BERG" HATS SPRING SHIRTS AND NECKWEAR "INTERWOVEN" HOSE

STETSON	SHOES	BOSTONIAN
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## "Walker's Place"

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STUNT BOOKS

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**The right equipment is half the battle in raising poultry.  
Get Cornell designed equipment and be right.**

*Prices and catalogue on application*

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**TREMAN, KING & CO.**  
**ITHACA, N. Y.**

## FARRAND HOLDS CROWD WITH TALK ON "VITALITY"

President Sticks to Favorite Theme  
and Delights Ag Assembly

Livingston Farrand, president of university, speaking at the Ag Get-together, March 21, on the problems of human vitality, reviewed his work as head of the Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation for combating tuberculosis in France and told of the work of the Red Cross in Eastern Europe and of organized health work in America. He presented this subject, which has been the theme of several of his principal addresses at Cornell, notably his inaugural address and Farmers' Week speech, in such a manner that during the whole speech he held the alert attention and interest of the students and faculty members gathered in Roberts Hall.

### Eastern Europe Below Normal

After a few musical pieces by the Glee Club quintette, Norman P. Brown, president of the Ag Association, turned the assembly over to President Farrand, who started by telling of his work combating tuberculosis in France.

"The interesting thing about it all," he stated, "was that we Americans were merely carrying back to France the theories and methods of health work which they had outlined years before."

After showing that France was now out of danger, President Farrand reviewed the serious conditions of malnutrition and low vitality in Eastern Europe immediately following the war and stated that the conditions were steadily improving although still far below normal.

### The American Situation

He concluded by briefly reviewing the health work in the United States, especially in the Framingham experiment, where tuberculosis was materially cut down by careful supervision of the entire population of the section.

"See to it," he stated, "that you are centers of the right kind of knowledge and of interest in health work. We need an impetus of informed, educated people; participate in every sound movement looking towards that end."

## MANN AT WOMAN'S BANQUET

Frigga Fylga, the girls' senior honorary society, held a buffet banquet and assembly in the domecon ball room, March 14. Ninety girls, twenty domecon instructors, and one Mann turned out. After finishing the food, the girls, under the toastmastership of "Mrs. Daniel ("K") Slater) listened to a few speeches by such folks as Dean Mann, Miss Rose, and even "Betty" Pratt and "Sally" Merritt. Everybody apparently had a delightful time. "Seems just like the old days," laughed Claribel (Miss Nye!).



Courtesy Alumni News

### MRS. A. B. COMSTOCK

Former professor of nature study who has been nominated for the position of Alumni Trustee of the University

## HOSMER AND BAWLF SPEAK AT MEETING OF FORESTRY CLUB

Prof. R. S. Hosmer, of the Forestry Department, and Coach Bawlf were the speakers at the meeting of the Forestry Club held Thursday night. Professor Hosmer, who recently toured Europe in the interests of forestry, fascinated his audience with an account of his experiences abroad.

Mr. Bawlf urged the members who were not interested in major or the leading minor sports to participate in some athletics such as tennis or golf. He stated that every student should take an active interest in some sport in order to keep himself physically fit.

## CORNELL IN MASSACHUSETTS

The College of Agriculture was represented by six Faculty members at a conference of agricultural extension workers held recently in Springfield, Mass. They were Professors Bristow Adams, John H. Barron '06, D. J. Crosby, L. M. Hurd, and Edmund L. Worthen '08. Professor Adams addressed the conference on "Publicity for Extension Specialists."

## TIMBER-CRUISERS HOP

The Forestry Club held their second dance of the season in the Forestry Club rooms in the Forestry Building, Thursday evening, March 30. "Prof" and Mrs. Hosmer were the official patrons but nearly all the forestry faculty were there.

## MRS. COMSTOCK NOMINATED FOR UNIVERSITY TRUSTEE

One of Three Candidates for Position  
—Elections in May

Mrs. Anna Botsford Comstock, Professor Emeritus of Nature Study, has been nominated for the position of alumni trustee of the university. Mrs. Comstock graduated with the class of 1885, although she had originally been a member of the class of 1878, but had left to work with her husband, John Henry Comstock, in Washington. After her graduation she and Mr. Comstock published the "Manual for the Study of Insects," for which she prepared a large number of wood engravings which were so beautiful and skillfully done that they received international attention.

### Worked Here Many Years

In 1896 she returned to Cornell as a teacher of nature study and continued in that work until 1921, when she retired as professor emeritus. Her influence on undergraduate life has always been marked, and it has often been said that to have gone to Cornell and not to have known Mrs. Comstock was to have missed one of the greatest opportunities that the university had to offer.

Throughout her many years of service to agriculture and to Cornell she has imparted to her students some of that true greatness which is hers and the long intimate connections which she has had with the dominant figures in Cornell history have enabled her to understand clearly the purposes and ideals of the university.

## WHEREIN ATWOOD PROFITS

Professor B. A. (dams) has vacated his office in order to enjoy his term of sabbatic leave. He does this by just dropping in now and then for a few minutes, tantalizing-like. During March he was "community-chesting" but is now retired to his den and is readin' an' writin'. Atwood has risen from the college gutter in Roberts Basement to B. A.'s editorial throne, and he and "Steve" are now handling B. A.'s work. Atwood says he enjoys B. A.'s callers. (One fair saleswoman, we hear, nearly sold him the Lyceum Theatre not long ago.)

## NEW COURSE CONSIDERED

Hotel operation and management may be taught in a special course in the College of Agriculture, provided the bill is passed which was introduced into the New York Senate, March 6, providing an appropriation of \$11,000 for the purpose.

## EDUCATORS CONVENE

Professors J. E. Butterworth and O. G. Brim attended the National Education Association's conference at Chicago during the week of March first.

### BUGOLOGISTS GIVE "DOC" NEEDHAM SURPRISE PARTY

#### Pay Tribute to Professor Who Leaves for Year

Prof. J. G. Needham, head of the Department of Biology, who will leave Cornell next fall to take an exchange professorship at Pomona College in California, was given a surprise party in the biological laboratory in Roberts Hall Saturday evening, on the occasion of his 54th birthday. The party was attended by about 40 members of the staff of the Departments of Biology, Entomology, and Zoology, and their families.

#### Pay Tribute to Prof. Needham

The gathering, though originally planned for the Department of Entomology, was changed to an appropriate tribute to Professor Needham in view of the fact that he will soon be leaving Cornell for the western appointment. Mrs. A. B. Comstock '76, spoke of Professor Needham as a poet, and Prof. Cornelius Betten '06, reviewed his personal associations with him. Dean A. R. Mann '04, of the College of Agriculture also gave a short talk, and Prof. O. A. Johannsen '04, drew a number of blackboard sketches of the members of the staff, while Mrs. G. W. Herrick '97, gave a series of readings before the party. At the close of the entertainment the Department of Entomology presented Professor Needham with a valuable book, to which he responded with words of appreciation and thanks.

### "HY" ALL BUSTED UP

One of "Blistah Listerine's" daughters was a great disappointment to her mother and to "Hy" Wing, her uncle. She was a bum cow. Finally it became necessary to do away with her and "Hy" was all busted up. There were days when he could not be seen about it.

### "NUBBINS"

Professor E. L. Palmer, who is in charge of the nature study section of the Cornell Rural School leaflet, recently refused an offer to join the faculty at Columbia University in New York City.

At a recent meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association at Syracuse the department of vegetable gardening was represented by Professors G. W. Herrick, H. C. Thompson, Paul Work, H. W. Schneck, and E. L. Worthen.

Professor "Huge" Troy represented the Dairy Department at a conference in Albany, Feb. 21-23, on a hearing before the legislative committee of a bill covering the requirements for ice cream in New York State. At present there are no state laws concerning the composition of ice cream.

Did you know that the Dairy Department manufactured on the average of 35,000 pounds of butter a week? One of their churns handles 900 pounds at a time.

### 16 YEARS AGO

(From the Countryman 1905-6)

The corner stone of the main building of the N. Y. State College of Agriculture was laid July 27 (1905) without formal ceremony.

Mr. W. C. Baker has been studying art during the past year in Paris.

H. A. Hopper spent two weeks in town.

H. E. Ross is listed among the graduates for 1906. "When through college he intends to take up some branch of dairying as his life work."

Miss Martha Van Rensselaer is teaching in the new winter course for farm women.

Liberty Hyde Bailey's name appears several times each issue. Among other things, "he arranged to have a few lectures given here on agricultural journalism."

We have with us this year six men from India.

W. F. Fletcher advertises men's suits with two pairs of trousers for \$35.

### AG GIRL HONORED

Miss Carolyn Slater, Ag '23, was recently elected president of the Women's Self Government Association for the coming year.

### When They're Ragging Jenn's Jazz on Her Old Chime Bells

By "Charlie" Stotz

(After the style of Vachel Lindsay.)

'Way, 'Way back in ' sixty-eight,  
Jenny bummed in on a Lehigh Freight,  
Chorus:

With a whinging and a whanging  
And a biff-bing-banging,  
When they're ragging Jenny's Jazz  
On her ole chime bells.

She staggered up the hill  
With a quarter in her hand,  
Said, "Now you've got your money,  
Start the old brass band."

With a whinging, etc.  
So they rigged up a tower,  
With a coop for the bell,  
And Andy D. said,  
"That sounds—er—very well."

With a whinging, etc.  
She scooped out the gorges  
And she laid out the trees,  
Then she built herself a trolley  
Just to ease her knees.

With a whinging, etc.  
See West Hill shake  
And the tower rock  
When they're ragging Jenny's Jazz  
On her musical clock.

With a whinging and a whanging  
And a biff-bing-banging,  
When they're ragging Jenny's Jazz  
On her ole chime bells.

### COMMITTEE TO WORK ON CROP IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

#### Farmers' Week Movement Gets Well Under Way

At a conference held at the college during Farmers' Week the question of the advisability of forming a State Crop Improvement Association was discussed. A committee was appointed and gave a report at a second meeting. Another committee was appointed to formulate plans for the association and present them at the summer Farmers' Week.

The purpose of the association would be the increased growth and distribution of better cereals throughout the state. There are several similar associations in other states and in Canada. If the association were formed it would serve the same purpose as the New York State Seed Potato Growers' Association.

### RICE-FRENCH

Frank E. Rice, assistant professor of Ag Chemistry, was married in Buffalo, February 25, to Louise French of that city. They are now residing at 405 College Avenue.

### AG GIRL EDITOR

Miss Gertrude Mathewson, Ag '23, was chosen woman's editor of the Cornell Daily Sun last month. She will hold office for one year.

### DOMECON NOTES

Miss Edna G. Gleason, a graduate of Lewis Institute, Chicago, and Teachers' College at Columbia, was appointed extension instructor in clothing on February first.

Miss Martha Britt, who was teaching millinery in domecon last term while on leave of absence from the St. Louis High Schools at St. Louis, Mo., has been granted an extended leave in order to complete her year's work here.

Miss Isabelle Lowe, a graduate of the Stout Institute, in Wisconsin, and of Teachers' College at Columbia, began her work at Cornell this term as instructor in clothing. Miss Lowe was formerly a teacher of textiles and clothing in the public schools of Ironwood, Michigan.

Miss Helen Goodspeed, who is on leave of absence from the extension department of the University of Wisconsin, was recently appointed to teach classes in Home Economics in High Schools, while Professor Cora Binzel, who has charge of this work at Cornell, is on leave of absence for graduate study at Columbia University.

Over eighty students have registered in the Child Training course given by Professor Alma Binzel. Miss Binzel conducted a similar course at the School of Home Economics last spring with only one-third of the present enrollment. Seniors in home economics are required to take this work but it is open to any others who may wish to elect it.

**FARRAND LAYS CORNER  
STONE OF DAIRY BUILDING**

**Informality Marks Ceremony—Mann  
Reviews Dairy Work**

The Corner Stone of the new Dairy Building was laid on March 3 by President Farrand. The ceremony was informal in order that the construction work might not be interfered with. Dean Mann briefly reviewed the development of the facilities for dairy industry at Cornell from the small original frame building near the old North Barn to the Dairy Building now a part of Goldwin-Smith Hall and to the existing inadequate building which is part of the Roberts Hall group. The new building, he stated, will be the best of its kind in the country as its plans were based upon studies of the best buildings of the other institutions and commercial houses. Among the contents of the box placed in the corner stone were pictures of the university officials, of Governors Smith and Miller, and the State Architect, as well as several publications, including a copy of bulletin number 1, which was a description of the first Dairy Building.

**POULTRY FOLKS STRONGLY  
CHARGED WITH HOME BREW**

Considerable feeling has been displayed between the poultry staff and the farm crops people up in the Poultry Building because the hen men, for some reason best known to themselves, have been sprouting oats in the basement, giving rise to a most suspicious smell. The farm crops folks accuse the rooster fanciers of home-brewing, and the accused not only deny the charge, but claim they have been insulted.

**OUR FOREIGN FARMERS**

Fraternitas Internationalis Agricolarum is the name given to the club recently formed by the foreign students in the College of Agriculture. Its purpose is stated to be the cultivation of closer fellowship among foreign students here, and to acquaint the Faculty of the College with the specific needs of the foreign student of agriculture.

**THE ELECT**

The Junior girls in Domecon have gone and elected a few officers. "Rickey" Ruth Rice is Commanding Potentate, "Merce" Seaman, Right Hand Potentate, (Vice-Officer) "Polly Pep" (Eva Peplinski), chief office girl, and "Dot" Delaney, custodian of the class history.

**WARREN SPEAKS ON "MONEYS"**

At a regular bi-monthly meeting of the Ag Economics Club, on March 2, Dr. Warren, speaking on the moneys of Europe, said that there seemed to be plenty of money over there, and he even exhibited some to prove it, but as to real value, it couldn't come up to our average American chewing gum wrappers.

██████████

Sophronia Dean, who died at the Infirmary on March 14th, was Junior in home economics. She was so quiet and reserved that the charm of her personality was realized only by those who knew her best. To them she was a sincere, loyal friend. Her cheerful disposition was contagious and the courageous way she fought for life was an inspiration.

██████████

**PART OF KERMIS PROFITS  
TO AID NEEDY STUDENTS**

The Student Kermis Committee voted recently to raise the annual prize for the Kermis Play to \$100, to appropriate, each year, 20% of the net income from the Kermis production to the Ag College loan fund for needy students, and to help finance any movement in behalf of rural dramatics as soon as opportunities arose. The total income from the Kermis this year was \$900 while the net income was about \$700.

**AG BOULEVARD PROGRESSING**

The red house belonging to Professor Gray across East Avenue from Stimson Hall will be torn down soon in order that Tower Road, the new Ag boulevard straight from Sage Chapel to the new Dairy Building, can be completed.

**"NUBBINS"**

"Doc" Maynard, our An Hus "Prof" in charge of research work, has been killing off pigs with cottonseed meal. To date four out of twelve have passed out permanently.

H. T. Kuo, a graduate student in An Hus, is studying the comparative values of fish meal and skim milk as food for pigs.

"Topsy," the Duroc-Jersey sow owned by the college, was recently sold to a farmer in Herkimer County.

The department of vegetable gardening recently appointed a committee to start plans for organizing a club similar to the Round-Up Club.

P. J. Parrot, from the Geneva experiment station, gave a talk to the department of entomology on March 29.

On February 25, Professor W. T. Forbes gave a talk, in the Tremont Temple, Boston, under the auspices of the Cambridge Entomology Club, on "Butterflies," and on March 4, Dr. J. C. Bradley gave a talk on "Wasps" at the same place.

"Prof" Robb has been the mechanical missionary of Jefferson County recently. He has been up there showing the women folks how to handle and repair sewing machines.

**EXTENSION FOLKS HOLD  
NEW REGIONAL CONFERENCES**

**Local Leadership Also Discussed  
March 13**

At the special all-day conference of extension workers and subject matter specialists at the college, which met in the Forestry Building, March 13, the plans for the regional conferences were discussed and it was decided that five two-day conferences would be held in New York City, Albany, Utica, Rochester, and Elmira, March 20-26.

These conferences overlapped, the first day being devoted to administrative matters, the second to conferences with subject matter specialists and county agents, the purpose being to map out the extension work in the counties for the coming season.

Miss Doris Schumaker presented a study of the local leadership method whereby the extension workers from the college would devote part of their time to instructing groups of leaders in the counties rather than attempting to carry some of the work direct to the people.

**AG ATHLETES IN DANGER OF  
LOSING INTERCOLLEGE TROPHY**

Although the Ag College athletes tied for last place in the indoor track meet and for second place in the intercollegiate soccer and basketball leagues they still have a chance to win the intercollegiate athletic trophy by getting a high standing in the baseball, track, and crew events this Spring. Ag won the intercollegiate cross country title last Fall. The main difficulty reported by the Ag athletic director is the usual lack of candidates for teams and of vocal support at the contests. Ag has won the trophy the last two years.

The standing of the colleges is:

M.E.	27	Arts	20
C.E.	23	Vet.	8
Ag.	22	Arch.	5
Chem.	20		

**LITTLE COLLEGE DEGREES**

Dr. Carrick, up in pomology, who was doing research work last term with the Merchants' Refrigerating Co. in New York City, has rigged up a thermo-junction apparatus which is probably the most delicate and accurate piece of machinery of its kind in the country. It records changes in temperature even to 1/1000 of a degree and is used for the determination of freezing points of vegetables and fruits for storage and shipping.

**\$183,000 FOR DAIRY STUFF**

A bill signed by the governor on March 13 appropriated \$15,000 to equip a cold storage plant in the pomology orchards and \$183,000 for equipping the new Dairy Building.

**ONE SMALL CARD**

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie E. Card announce the arrival of Barbara Ann on March 18.

# 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.

CHILSON LEONARD, Editor

Vol. III April, 1922 No. 7

## Vote!—Alumni

Mrs. Anna Botsford Comstock has been nominated for the office of Alumni Trustee of the University. Maybe she has rendered a great and splendid service to our college, to the university, and to agriculture throughout the country. Well and good. These are sufficient reasons for electing her. But there are other reasons. She is keen in her judgment of people, kind and helpful in her relations with all persons both great and small, diligent in her service for others, and sympathetically understanding in all things. These are the reasons for electing her to this position of honor and giving her more power for doing good. Alumni, your opportunities are clear. Vote, and vote wisely.

## Carelessness

Some students recently used their books during a written quizz while the instructor was out of the room. As it happened these students did not turn in papers, but how were the other students in the class to know this? The Ag College Honor Committee reprimanded the offenders and rightly so. It is best to avoid the appearance of cheating.

## It Happened

This is the best story which we have heard about the honor system. A student with a fairly low grade took a complete "crib" into an examination. Afterwards he remarked to his fellow students, "You know, I had a crib there which would have knocked that exam cold!—and then, damn it all, at the beginning of the period the prof left the room,—so, of course, I couldn't use it!"

## The Fear of Publicity

The recent case handled by the student honor committees in which a student was convicted of burglarizing an office and stealing an examination and was then permanently dropped from the university, brings up the question of whether or not the student committees should reserve the right to publish the names of those whom it convicts.

Some offenders do not take suspension for a term or a year as a severe punishment, but everyone fears publicity. If the student committees reserved the privilege of publishing the names, some folks would be a lot more careful. The committee should, of course, have sufficient evidence and the case should be of a nature which warranted making an example of it.

## There Are Still Two Sides

While we are, of course, free to believe as we please about the relations of science and religion, we are unjust to the cause of truth if we fail to study both sides. Picture the sophomoric egoism of the student who says, "What are you reading?—Abraham Lincoln?—Oh yes, he was a believer, wasn't he?—Well, I don't read that stuff,"—and then trots off mightily satisfied and reads his Haeckel, Darwin, Schopenhauer, and Nietzsche.

Picture, likewise, the other intolerant, who is a very sanctuary of suspicion and who abstemiously reads nothing but those religious works which agree with his pet delusions.

The young scientist should read the Bible which he tends to ridicule and the religious fanatic should study his science manuals.

## EDITORIAL AND OTHERWISE

To put it plainly: we would like to see more of the faculty folks at the Ag Get-togethers.

The new "On Common Ground" department which we are starting in the front part of this issue is open to the world. All you have to do is read The Countryman and then write us a comment on anything that occurs to you. Follow the rules carefully and don't be scared by the quality of the stuff in the department this month; we may have to run notes from the almanac next time. Please drop us a line, brief and succulent!

The Countryman is in debt. You can see the effects; we have had to cut the size of the issue considerably and omit several features. We have, of course, the energy, ability, and enthusiasm for running a much better publication, but you can't put out a magazine on good intentions and cold potatoes. Would there be much of a howl if we should raise the subscription price to a dollar and a half?

The time to write editorials about "busting" is not the third week in February, but now! You all know what we would say, however, so we won't bore you. Get busy, that's all!

The garden south of the Countryman Office will be one of the most beautiful spots on the Cornell campus during the next six months. You had better stroll through it now and then.

It hath bin rumored that Cass Whitney's singing occasionally bothered the staff meetings of the An Hus Department—and them folks so used to cows and calves bellowing, too!

## THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

### The Incompatible

Consider the Ag College Stenographer.

She is not plebian.

She garnishes herself with exquisite raiment.

She has a grandiose manner.

(And a chauffeur.)

She bobs her hair.

She sports a new hat.

She moves in celestial circles and ellipses.

Verily, she is incompatible!

### CAN YOU PICTURE THIS?

The Ithaca Journal-News recently ran a story about an exhibition of paintings by the faculty of the College of Agriculture! Imagine "Jimmy" Rice's masterpiece, "Interior,—Hen House,—whitewashed. A study of delicacy in which the exquisite details are bathed in a vibrant, chalky glow. The subtle power of the great artist is expressed in his characteristically vehement and masterly splashing strokes, and the reflections, diffusing wondrous whites over the highlights and hen's nests, finally blend into a satisfying and sanitary atmosphere."

We hear that over in the domecon cafeteria not so long ago "Lou" Hicks had "Al" Lechler on his knees for a change. "Al" had been boasting about getting too much change from the cafeteria cashier so "Lou" hit his handful of cash and they say that "Al" was hunting under tables, feet, mats, and pianos for missing pennies. How are the mighty fallen!

You know Hinman, the meat "Prof", well, when he was giving a lecture at Columbia not long ago, one of the fellows asked him, "Vell, now, speakin' of de fresh pork an' de cured pork, it is cured from what disease, eh?"

## DEATHS

Napoleon—Passed this life last month after a long attack of old age and asthma, Napoleon, the famous Bull-dog of the Cornell Campus from 1911-1915. While here Napoleon was a frequent traveller on the trolley lines and was always treated with utmost respect and discretion. He graduated in 1915 at the request of the city authorities and then retired to a farm in New Jersey.

So long, Napoleon, Campus Dog!

To thee we pen this epilogue,

For once when life was full of fights  
Your banishment observed our rights,  
But now amongst our college curs  
We need a spirit more like yours.

So long, Napoleon!

Donald—Suddenly, as result of being shot by Knight, the butcher, Bright Donald VIII (nee "Old Don") the foundation bull of the University Hereford Herd. "Old Don" had been with us for over five years. He is survived by four sons, four daughters, and one grandchild.

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*Special Spring Lunches*

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Believing that a knowledge of the evolution of the Burrell Milker is necessary to a full understanding of its present merits, we have given you briefly in our new catalog the story of our work to develop an efficient and simple milking machine. To weigh the merits of machine milking as against hand milking, or to weigh the merits of one milking machine as against the merits of another, without first reading the new Burrell Catalog, is simply working in the dark.

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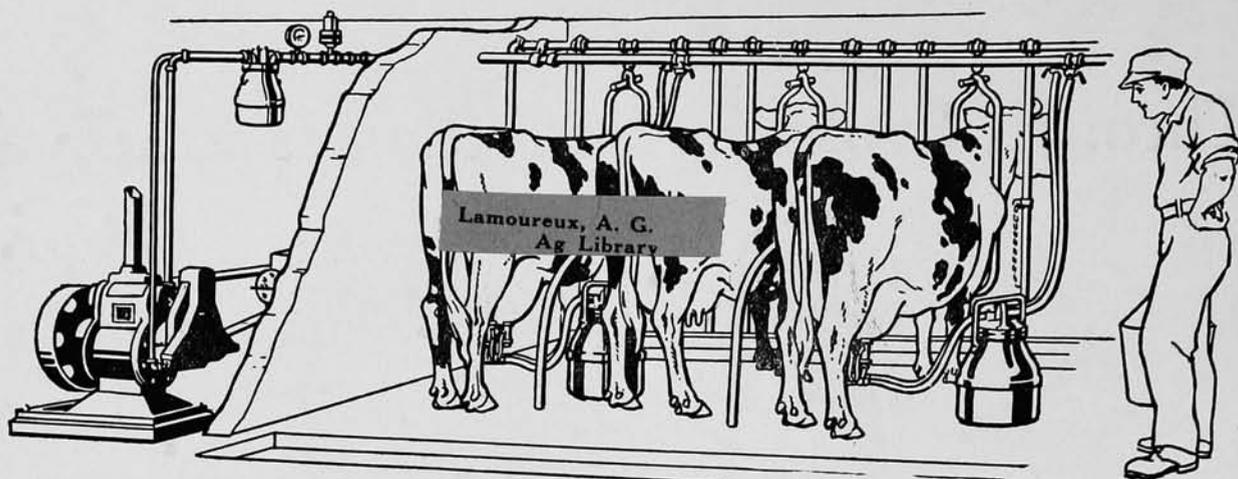
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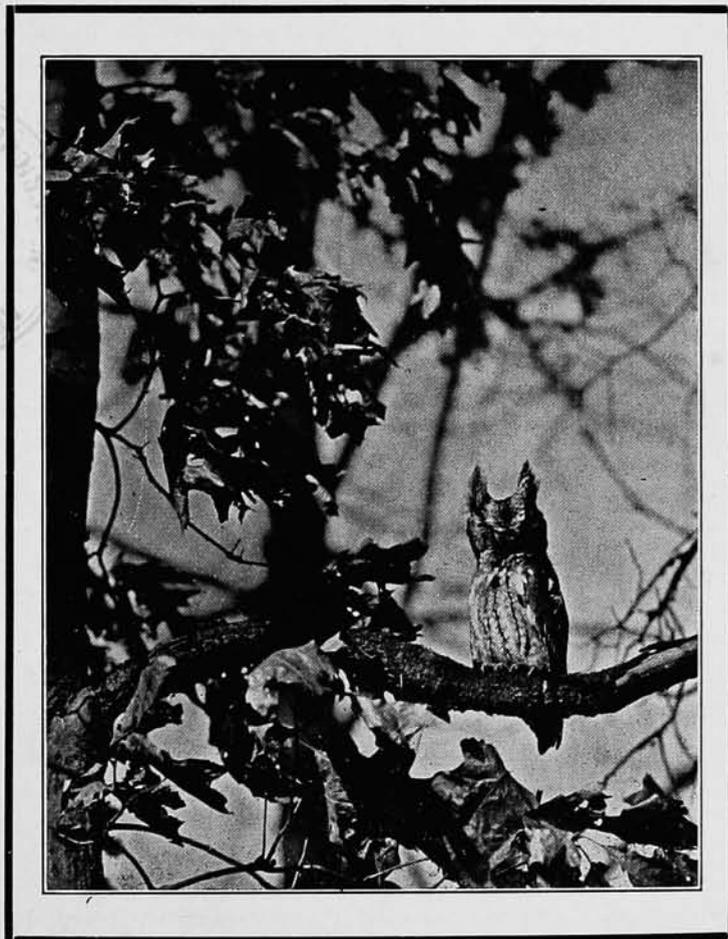
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# The Cornell Countryman

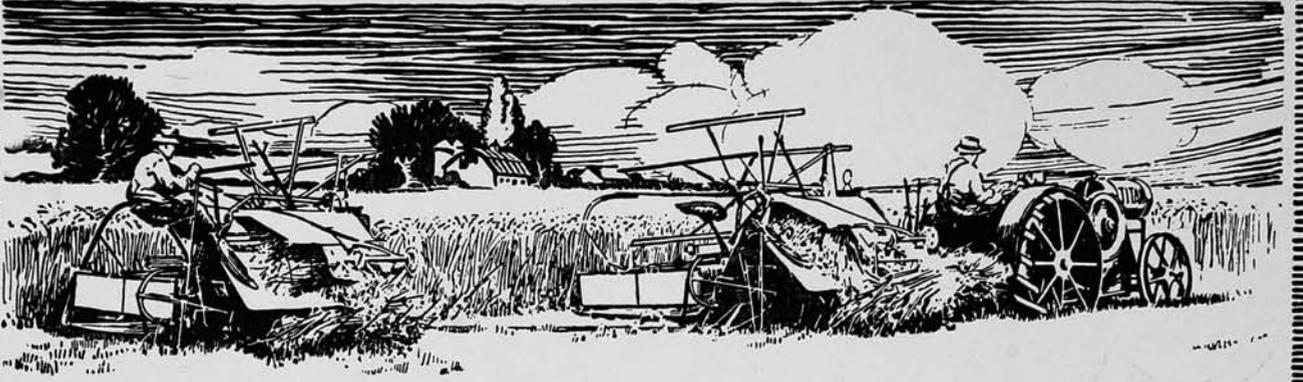


MAY

Volume XIX

1922

Number 8



## *Agriculture – the Basic Business of America*

**H**ARVEST TIME approaches with fair weather signals set. Farm products prices have climbed and general conditions are looking upward. Balmy days are at hand, bringing cheerfulness to the countryside. It is time for the farmer to arm himself with efficient tools and profitable methods.

### **McCORMICK-DEERING Farm Operating Equipment**

awaits inspection at the store of the McCormick-Deering dealer. The old reliable quality can be depended upon, and the prices reflect the sincere efforts that have been made to supply the best equipment at satisfactory prices.

Farmers will soon turn from planting to harvesting and will, as generations have before them, rely on McCormick, Deering and Milwaukee binders and mowers. Likewise they will add to the pleasure and security of harvest by using binder twine of the Harvester brands. McCormick, Deering and International twines sell this year at the lowest prices quoted in over five years. The spread today between Harvester twines and inferior brands is so small that no farmer can afford to take chances.

Emergency economies have been necessary in recent years, but good judgment demands that many old machines be replaced with new machines this year. McCormick-Deering dealers are displaying seasonable machines now.

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SUGARED SCHUMACHER FEED marks a distinct achievement in the interests of Better Feeds and Feeding—an achievement fully justified by the needs and demands of Live Stock Feeders—a realization of our efforts to better serve the Live Stock Feeding Industry through the production of Satisfactory, Result Getting Feeds.

Thousands of Live Stock Feeders the country over are daily demonstrating the value of Sugared Schumacher Feed. They have firmly established Sugared Schumacher Feed as the standard carbohydrate feed—adaptable in almost every ration for the production of milk, growth, or work.

Unquestionably the success of Sugared Schumacher Feed is due to its increased palatability (secured by the sugaring process) which improves digestion and results in a greater utilization of food nutrients.

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Covering all phases of problems that come to farm life. We will be pleased to quote you *special prices* on any books we have in stock if you will write us what subject you are particularly interested in.

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## Baseball and Tennis

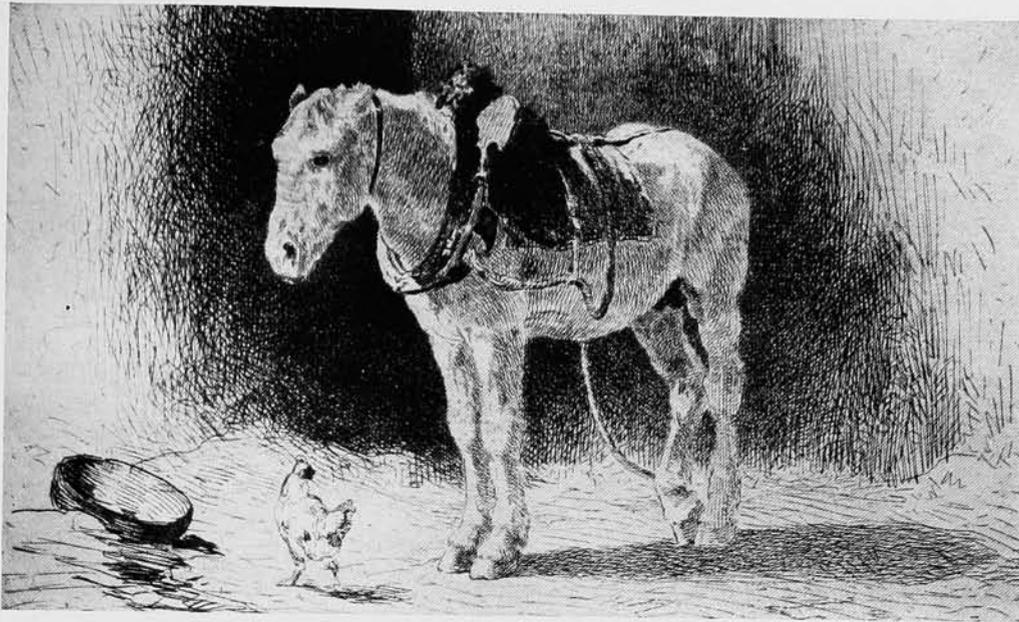
It takes more to play baseball but you probably enjoy it more than tennis. Every American knows about baseball. Tennis on the other hand needs studying. Two can play a game of tennis. Let the Co-op. outfit you.

---

Cornell Co-op. Society

Morrill Hall

Ithaca, N. Y.



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By Mrs. Anna Botsford Comstock '78. Mrs. Comstock needs no introduction to Cornellians.

To folks not Cornellian we will simply say that Mrs. Comstock taught nature study at Cornell so well and for so many years that she won the love and respect not only of Cornellians but of all who came in contact with her and with her work. She is now a candidate for the position of trustee of the university. She deserves to win the election and we hope she will.

### Steps Toward Economic Peace..... 214

By George F. Warren '04. Mr. Warren could tack on B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. if he so desired. He remained at Cornell after his graduation in 1904 and is now head of the Farm Management Department. During last term, the Fall of 1921, he studied the agricultural economic conditions in Europe as a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture.

### A Farm and Home Problem..... 216

By Eugene Merritt. Mr. Merritt graduated from the College of Arts and Science, Cornell University, in 1903, supplementing this with two years' training in the College of Agriculture; the following nine years, was engaged in statistical and investigational work in the Bureau of Crop Estimates and the Interstate Commerce Commission; in 1914, entered the States Relations Service as an assistant in agricultural education, and upon the resignation of the associate editor for rural economics, rural sociology, and farm management of the Experiment Station Record was assigned to take up his duties; when the Smith-Lever Act went into effect was made assistant to the Director of the States Relations Service, especially with reference to the handling of matters under this Act.

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Founded 1903

## The Cornell Countryman

Incorporated 1914

CHILSON H. LEONARD, *Editor*

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Ithaca, New York

May, 1922



## The Country Road

Courtesy Good Housekeeping

It goes down through the woods back of the pasture and then winds along beside the old river. Some folks say it doesn't get you anywhere. I don't know. Other folks say it's really a short cut, but I guess it all depends on just what you're heading for. I always like to ride out that way myself.

# The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XIX

MAY, 1922

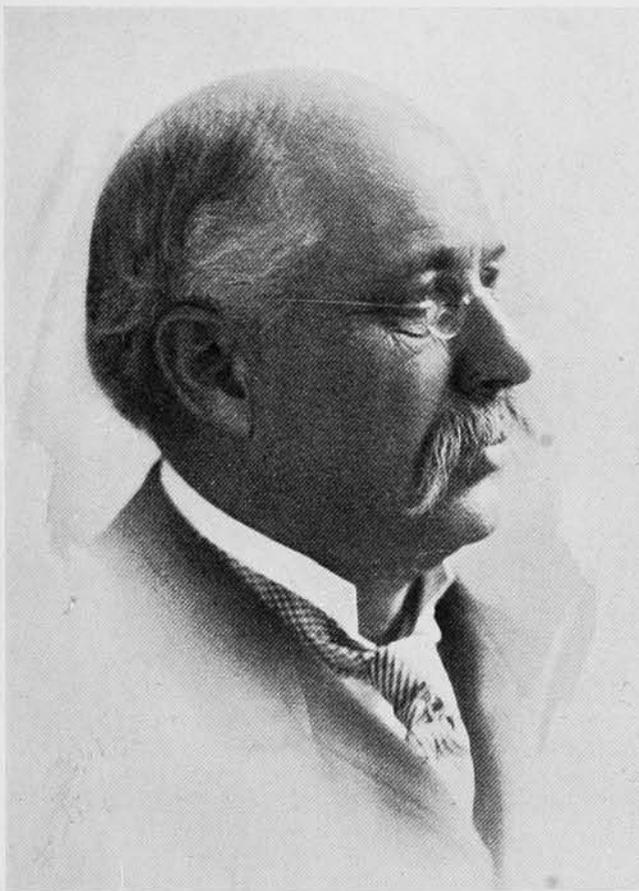
Number 8

## A Chapter of Cornell History

By Anna Botsford Comstock

THERE was widespread agricultural depression during the years 1891-93 and New York State suffered greatly in consequence; the result was a migration of the rural population to the cities. The charity organizations of New York City found it necessary to help these migrants back to their country homes, a task hitherto unheard of in the history of that metropolis. The philanthropists who managed the affairs of "The Association for Improvement of the Condition of the Poor" asked themselves, "What is the matter with the land of New York State that it cannot support its own population?" And then concluded to ask some others the same question. A conference was called to consider the situation to which many up-state people were invited. Mr. George T. Powell, at that time Director of Farmers' Institutes, was invited as an expert and several of the Cornell faculty and the writer were included. The matter seemed so serious that at this conference a Committee for the Promotion of Agriculture in New York State was appointed, with the following personnel: Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman; Robert Fulton Cutting, Treasurer; Wm. H. Tolman, Secretary; the other members were Walter L. Suydam, Wm. E. Dodge, Jacob H. Schiff, George T. Powell, G. Howard Davidson, Howard Townsend, Professor I. P. Roberts, C. McNamee, Mrs. J. R. Lowell, Mrs. J. H. Comstock. Mr. Powell was made Director of the Department of Agricultural Education.

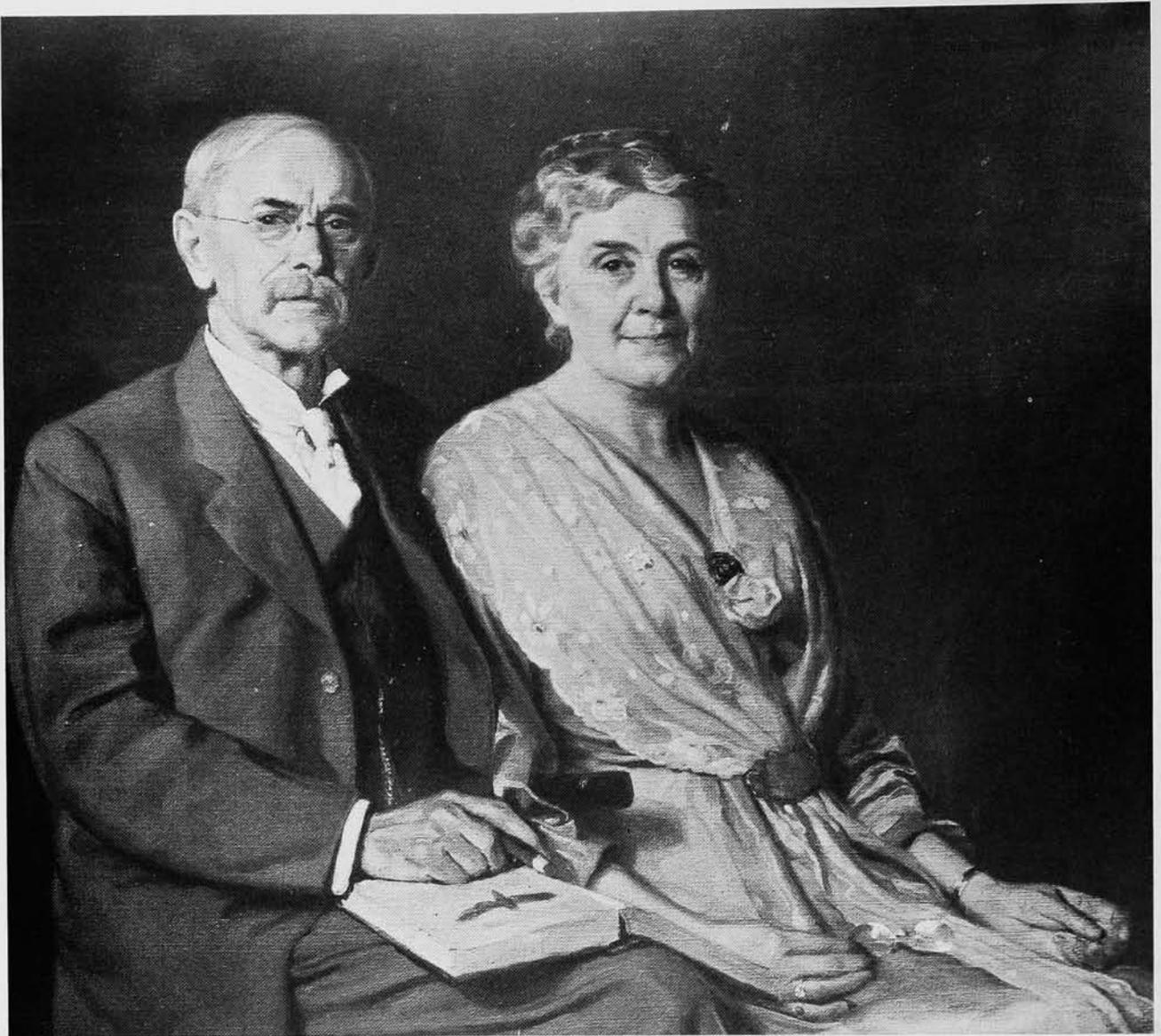
Mr. Powell had no great hopes of changing agricultural conditions immediately; he had had too much experience in his work with Farmers' Institutes to have



JOHN W. SPENCER

"Uncle John" Spencer contributed much to the nature study work at Cornell, especially through his organization of the children in the rural schools of the state into Junior Naturalist and Gardening Clubs.

faith in any sudden revolution of farming methods but he did have great faith in the coming generation, if it could be retained on the farm and educated. It had been his practice to invite the school children of a town to a special session of the Farmers' Institute being conducted there. This was where the writer's connection with the whole affair hinged, for she and Professor Rice were the ones whom Mr. Powell asked most often to conduct these sessions. Many an exciting experience had been ours in trying to interest a seething mob of youngsters in anything else except slapping one another over the heads with their hats or wriggling over or under seats like so many crawfishes let loose. However, we did find that we could interest some of them in birds, animals, and flowers, much to Mr. Powell's satisfaction. Hence, at the first meeting of our Committee, he declared that the first important step in helping agriculture was to interest the children in the farm through nature-study. The Committee asked what nature-study was like and to show what we meant by the term we went into the district schools of Westchester County and demonstrated the meaning where the Committee could judge the value of the work, by personal examination. The Committee was favorably impressed and I remember well the meeting in the home of Mr. Hewitt at which he said, "This should be a movement too large and fundamental for private support and management; it must be a public enterprise, financed by the State." "Who is fitted to administer such a fund?" was asked and he answered hesitatingly and with great certainty, "We have an ex-



PROFESSOR AND MRS. JOHN HENRY COMSTOCK  
From a painting by Professor Olaf Brauner

cellent Agricultural College at Cornell and it must carry on this work."

Thus it came about that Mr. Fred Nixon, then Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly, was invited to be present at the next meeting and no member of the legislature was more truly interested in our agriculture or more devoted to the farming interests of the State than he. I remember well how keen were his inquiries as to the results of this enterprise and he said: "I wish your plan had been to give immediate relief to the farmers but if you all think this will benefit the farmers of the future an appropriation can be made to start the work." I am sure he was more ready to help because the work was to be carried on by Cornell University; it was through him that Cornell had done its first extension work the year before in conducting for two weeks a school for horticulturists in Chautauqua County, which had been most successful. Be that as it may, an appropriation of \$8000 was given to Cornell that winter for extension work, a part of which should be the teaching of nature-study in the state rural schools.

To say that the professors in the College of Agriculture were filled with misgivings when they were bidden

by the legislature to take this money and use it to teach nature-study in the rural schools would be putting it mildly; but they were good sports and since it was their job they went at it earnestly, perhaps a little gingerly at first until sure of their ground, and then forged ahead. Professor Roberts appointed a committee to inspect the schools and find if any nature-study was being taught in them; Professor Stone was one member of this committee and thus began his long and honorable career at Cornell; another member was Mr. John W. Spencer, a fruit grower of Chautauqua County, who had always lived in a rural community and knew its needs. He was the first to declare that the teacher must be aided by simple, helpful leaflets and it was due largely to his efforts that Professor Bailey, Professor Cavanaugh, and I wrote the first of our Teachers' Leaflets. Later Mr. Spencer was added to our staff and did a most remarkable work; he originated the plans of organizing the children in the schools of the State into Junior Naturalists' Clubs; the members of these clubs paid their dues by writing letters about their nature observations to Mr. Spencer, who very soon became their beloved "Uncle John"; a button and a charter were given for continued, earnest work. It was amazing

to us all to witness the success of his efforts; through these clubs, there were for some years 30,000 children brought into direct connection with Cornell University. He soon started a leaflet for the Junior Naturalists and it was to help in this enterprise that Miss Alice McCloskey, afterwards the very successful editor of the Rural School Leaflet, was called into the work. Later, Mr. Spencer organized the children of the public schools into Junior Gardeners; at one time he had 25,000 school pupils working in gardens and reporting to him. He had a genius for interesting children in anything in which he himself was interested, and his letters to Junior Naturalists make up a remarkable literature, that may well be studied by those interested in education. Mr. Spencer was an inspiring colleague, and I have often attributed to his enthusiasm and influence the fact that I was drawn into the work permanently. There is no doubt but that his work in the public schools started the movement which later resulted in such great numbers of students matriculating in the College of Agriculture.

After the first year, Professor Roberts placed the whole nature-study work under the supervision of Professor L. H. Bailey and no wiser step could have been taken. Professor Bailey is a great man from any standpoint, but perhaps his greatness is never more in evidence than in his genius for leadership. He had great vision concerning this nature-study movement and great faith also and I think a stump or a stone would have come to efficient activity had he chosen them as helpers in the work. He organized the work and brought it into co-operation with the New York State Education Department which rendered our efforts far more practical than would have been possible otherwise.

In 1899, Mrs. Mary Rogers Miller, who had been representing Cornell nature-study in the Teachers' Institutes, planned and started, with Professor Bailey's help, the Home Nature Study Course for Teachers which consisted of leaflets published monthly and personal correspondence with the teachers. In 1903, Mrs. Miller was called to other fields of activity and I was asked by Professor Bailey to take this work. I had been helping wherever my efforts were deemed most useful since the beginning; I had taught in the summer schools at Ithaca and elsewhere and had lectured in the Teachers' Institutes; had written leaflets and had been appointed Assistant Professor in Extension for summer school teaching. I now devoted my time to teaching classes in the University and to conducting the Home Nature Study Course. My leaflets published in that course for the seven years while I conducted it make a volume of 880 pages and form the basis of my Handbook of Nature Study, a volume which Professor Bailey greatly desired to have published by the State but for which no appropriation was made;—a fortunate omission on the part of our legislature since its publication later by a business concern has enabled it to reach teachers in every state of the United States and almost every country in the world, instead of being confined to New York.

There has been a rather notable literature produced here in connection with the Nature Study movement,

either as direct aid or through its influence. Our first leaflets were gathered into a volume of 600 pages and published by the State. It contains leaflets by men eminent in their fields, such as Professors R. S. Tarr, S. H. Gage, and H. D. Reed, besides those on our own staff. There has been a demand for this volume from libraries the world over. The Rural School Leaflet is now in its fifteenth volume; it was started and conducted for years under the brilliant editorship of Alice G. McCloskey and after her death was continued by Professor Edward Tuttle, who gave to the publication the quality of chaste and beautiful English that was a matter of pride to us all and is now branching out on a new, interesting, and original career under the authorship of Dr. E. L. Palmer. There has always been a far greater demand for this publication abroad than could be granted as a State leaflet. Professor Bailey wrote two volumes—The Nature Study Idea, which is a classic now, and The Outlook to Nature, which is a volume of inspiring propaganda, and undoubtedly his interest thus aroused had great influence upon his poetry and his later volumes like The Holy Earth. Professor G. F. Atkinson wrote for us his charming little volume, First Studies in Plant Life; Professor F. Roth produced the best of all elementary Forestry books in his First Book of Forestry. The Brook Book, by Mary Rogers Miller, more nearly expresses the brook story than any other ever printed; Among Green Trees, by Julia Ellen Rogers, which later led to the writing of her justly famous Tree Book; Outdoor Studies, by Professor J. G. Needham, a volume as charming as helpful; Insect Life, by J. H. Comstock, and How to Know the Butterflies, by Mr. Comstock and myself; The Ways of the Six-Footed, The Pet Book, and the Handbook of Nature Study, by myself; The Weed Book, by Miss Ada Georgia, which is the standard volume on this important subject, completes the list of those books written through the direct influence of Cornell; but in looking over the popular nature literature written by many not directly connected with Cornell, I am sure that our nature-study propaganda had great influence in its production.

When we began the work, seemingly so simple, of trying to introduce into our schools the interesting of children in their nature environment we did not realize the height and strength of the blank wall that we soon found confronting us in the prevalent educational system based on a curriculum that educated every teacher away from nature. Sometimes in our moments of deep discouragement, "Uncle John" would say cheerfully, "Well, fools rush in where angels fear to tread; Thank God we are fools!" However, gradually the work grew in influence and in practical use, and although the goal is by no means reached, it is glimmering on the horizon and will some time be attained. Meanwhile, it is everywhere conceded that it was the Cornell nature-study pebble dropped into the educational pond that has sent its waves rippling to its farthest shores, for not only in our own country but in every country where schools are taught in the English language Cornell is regarded as the center and stronghold of the nature-study movement.

## CALTHA

By M. E. Hill

Brown pools beset with tufts of sedge  
And marshy meadowland beyond;  
Red osiers at the water's edge  
Where marsh-land merges into pond;

Here where the willow woos the bee  
Who joy-intoxicated sups,  
And redwings call melodiously,  
The golden cowslip sees her cups,

# Steps Toward Economic Peace

By George F. Warren

THE WORLD is out of joint and only time will set it right. Popular belief seemed to be that when the war was over we would go back to normal at once, except that never again would laborers work so hard or receive so little pay, never again would farmers accept low prices, and hereafter manufacturers

tion that the war did not remove all of the hates in the World have left many persons in a dazed condition. Many have come to believe the opposite extreme—that everything is to back to pre-war basis. Both points of view are wrong. If one should attempt to describe the typical position of a pendulum he would not make

action will be normal, and so on ad infinitum. Even the impossible German indemnity was a normal procedure, and its gradual change year by year as reason replaces war excitement is the normal human procedure. The indemnity has at least served the purpose of settling the question as to who won the war.

The first idea of the German indemnity was that it should be large enough to pay all the costs of the war. This was later seen to be utterly ridiculous. Any individual or nation can destroy out of all proportion to the ability to replace. The second idea was that the indemnity should be as large as Germany could pay. This assumed that every effort was to be made to produce and that someone wished to buy the things that were to be exported. Gradually the idea is growing that the indemnity should be based not on the amount destroyed or on what might possibly be collected, but on what the countries receiving it can afford to accept. Attempts to suddenly change the world trade as much as the payment of a large indemnity would require can only result in trade wars, tariff wars, and innumerable other disturbances. No nation can allow such sudden and violent changes in its industrial organization. Great and sudden shifts in production and consumption, and trade cause too much social confusion and strife. Hence England, Canada, and the United States by one means or another are preventing too rapid introduction of German goods. Whatever one believes on the tariff question, all will agree that sudden changes should be avoided. If shifts in production are to be made they should take place gradually. It is not the capitalists, but the workers who are most concerned when any sudden changes in trade occur. The capitalist has his capital at stake, but the worker has his technical skill at stake. The innumerable trade barriers that are being erected to meet the present emergencies, even though they may now be justified, will remain as a plague after the emergency has passed.

Customers are usually looked upon as something that there is never enough of. But too many customers caused the Vienna riot. In Germany many minor disturbances were caused by too rapid selling. The Government restrictions prevented serious



would receive "cost plus." In short, while, of course, the prices of things that we buy would go back to pre-war basis, our wages, our salaries, and the prices of things that we have for sale could, of course, not go down. In spite of the fact that the World is very poor, each of us was to live better than formerly with less work than formerly. The railroads are out of repair, buildings have not been made, the ones we have are out of condition, but why should these things require any sacrifice on the part of an individual?

The age-long dream of "peace on earth" was to be realized. Men would no longer covet their neighbor's lands, or his food supply, or his trade.

The sudden crash in prices, the greatest that has ever occurred in America, the change to unemployment at any wage say nothing of getting a desired wage, the inability to sell at any price to say nothing of obtaining "cost plus," and the realiza-

much progress if he described the vertical position as normal, then becoming discouraged, began to describe the position at the end of the swing. All the positions and the constant movement from one to another are normal. The combination of all but no one alone is the normal condition. Financial inflation is the normal accompaniment of war. It is not likely that the time will soon come when wars will be financed by taxation. We might have financed the war by making gifts to the Government or by accepting taxes equal to perhaps half of what we subscribed in Liberty Bonds. It is doubtful, however, whether the war enthusiasm reached such a height.

Inflation was normal, the panic that followed was normal, the minor revival that is now beginning is normal, the secondary reaction that will come later at about the time when we believe all troubles are over will be normal, the recovery from this re-

riots. Tourists are looked upon as a good thing to have even though they may not be liked, but too many tourists become a pestilence. The plague of tourists is but another form of too rapid buying. When the customers begin to buy so much that the sellers must go without, the buyer ceases to be a prize to be captured by enticing advertising devices and becomes an enemy.

After so great a war, peace is not achieved by the signing of a treaty. It is achieved painfully step by step over a long series of years. The violent readjustments that follow the changes in currency will for years be the sources of constant social disturbances, strikes, riots, and minor wars. As is usual, the real trouble will not be recognized. Profiteers and landlords rather than inflation are attacked; and taxes, bondholders, employers, laborers, freight rates rather than deflation will be blamed. Active producers will be trebly punished. They will be attempting to produce on a constantly declining price level, will have to pay high taxes, and pay debts contracted when money was cheap. Only by reading the history of the innumerable similar cases can one realize how completely every human relationship is disturbed by such a condition.

The debts to America are not at present causing much trouble because we are not trying to collect. At present, Americans are in no mood to discuss even partial cancellation, and Europe is in no position to consider making any payments in the near future. The best thing to do appears to be to let these debts rest for a time. Later we may collect some, cancel some, and may be able to make considerations or trades that will be helpful to the World and to us.

The war upset the economical world and a declaration of peace does not reestablish normal relationships. Long years of painful readjustment are required. Just now the German indemnity is the greatest problem in the economic balance of the world. If, however, this were solved, it would not be the end. Innumerable other problems would remain. Only as these great problems are solved one by one over many years can peace come. As an example, other coun-

tries have increased the wheat production to even up for the former Russian exports. Some day Russia will return as an exporter of wheat. Pressure will be exerted on all other wheat countries, and many farmers will have to change the type of farming, and others on the marginal lands will have to stop farming. Great bitterness will accompany the readjustment.

Statement is commonly made that the industrial depression through which we are passing is world-wide. This is far from the truth. Conditions in the allied and neutral countries are somewhat like ours, but conditions in middle and eastern Europe and in Russia are entirely different. Prices in Germany last summer rose more in three months than our prices rose in three years. The countries in middle and eastern Europe are passing through a period such as we had in 1919, except that the results are multiplied many times. Sooner or later deflation and alling prices must come and the persons who are now prospering will be the losers and those who are now suffering will be the gainers. Such violent readjustments will not be accomplished without serious strikes and riots. Most of the countries of middle and eastern Europe will doubtless repudiate their paper currency by one means or another, but there is no point to repudiation until receipts can be made to equal expenses. So long as there is a daily deficit a new currency would merely go the way of the old.

The next step is to put Germany on a sound basis. The one way that this can be done is to place the indemnity at such an amount that other nations are willing to accept German goods in payment and at such a figure that international bankers are willing to accept German securities. Germany must then decrease her internal expenses and increase taxation to such a point that the sum of all receipts will exceed all expenses including the indemnity. This will give France a small amount of real money instead of a large amount of book credit which cannot be collected. France in turn should then reduce her expenses so that her receipts will exceed expenses.

All the countries of middle and eastern Europe follow the German

condition. These countries are all so closely tied together in industry and commerce that no one of them can go far on the road to economic peace until all of the others follow. Last summer when the German mark dropped so much in price, the currency of all of the countries in middle and eastern Europe fell,—Poland, Austria Hungary, and Roumania, etc. Czecho Slovakia resisted the general fall but no one country could stand alone. Even the United States is quickly affected. When the mark falls in price, Germany stops buying wheat. When it remains stationary for a time or improves, purchases are made.

With the great lot of evil that came during and following the war, some good also resulted. Europe is ruled not by kings, queens, or parliament, but by traditions. Some of the traditions are the result of generations of accumulated wisdom but many of them are handicaps left over from cruder civilizations. Society has not yet been strong enough to discard them. As a result of the war, all tradition is challenged. Where the total lot includes so much that was bad, as in Russia, it is not surprising that the first effort is to discard everything, good, bad, and indifferent. Gradually, much of the best will be recalled along with some that is bad, but the new will be better as a whole.

One of the great effects of the war promises to be the breaking up of the large estates in middle and eastern Europe. This accompanied by public education will be a great step in the transition of the peasant into an independent property-owning class. Some day the peasants will become farmers. The whole world will be better when that day comes. It will not be surprising if some day we should find that the greatest beneficiaries of the war will be the peasants of middle and eastern Europe that have so far suffered most.

Many years of painful effort accompanied by constant friction between individuals, political friction within the nations, and friction between nations are ahead of us. The progress so far has been as rapid as could have been expected but real peace can only come by continued slow and painful efforts not as the result of any one conference.

## DARK AND DAWN

By Norman Gale

God with his million cares  
Went to the left or right,  
Leaving our world; and the day  
Grew night.

Back from a sphere He came  
Over a starry lawn,  
Looked at our world; and the dark  
Grew dawn.

# A Farm and Home Problem

By Eugene Merritt

WE ARE beginning to realize that the child cannot do efficient work in school unless it is well nourished. It is probably equally true that the adult cannot accomplish as much when improperly fed as when his diet is adequate.

In studying the agriculture of a certain State, the difference in accomplishment of the farmers in two counties, as indicated in the accompanying table, was so marked that I attempted to work out the causes. These two counties are within one day's trip by auto from one another.

The acreage of improved land per farm in County A was 79 compared with 54 for County B and the acreage of cultivated land was 57 and 24, respectively. That these differences in acreage represent differences in labor applied is evident when a comparison is made of the value of the crops, which was \$2,400 and \$1,500, respectively.

In County A, the average farm had 5½ cows, with an average production of 456 gallons, and sold over 1,600 gallons of milk; whereas in County B, there was slightly over 1½ dairy cows per farm, with an average yield of 161 gallons, only 4 gallons being sold. The number of swine per farm was 9 and 6, respectively. With these facts as a basis, it is readily seen that the average farmer in County A is accomplishing 50 per cent or more than the average farmer in County B.

A further study of the conditions in these counties revealed a rather interesting situation regarding the home food supply. As already pointed out, the number of dairy cattle in County B was 1½ with an average production of 161 gallons. This means that there is available on the average farm only three quarts of milk per day. The records also show that the larger proportion of

this milk is used for making butter, and therefore the amount of milk the farm family used at home was very limited; whereas in County A, they drink large quantities of whole milk.

The average farmer in County A

the records seem to show a scarcity of those things produced on the farm which give physical development and vigor to the consumer.

Another interesting phase of the condition in these two counties is the

## AVERAGE CONDITIONS IN TWO COUNTIES IN THE SAME STATE

	County A	County B
Average acres of improved land per farm-----	79	54
Total acres of cultivated land per farm-----	57	24
Number of dairy cows per farm-----	5½	1½
Average production per cow (gallons)-----	456	161
Milk sold per farm (gallons)-----	1,600	4
Value crops per farm-----	\$2,400	\$1,500
Number of fruit trees per farm of bearing age---	64	17
Number of fruit trees per farm not of bearing age	28	5
Chickens per farm-----	100	40
Swine per farm-----	9	6
<b>Per cent in school</b>		
7-13 years-----	941	80
14-15 years-----	85	67
16-17 years-----	40	31
18-20 years-----	13	7
Per cent illiterate-----	2.4	7.1

has 100 chickens and in County B only 40. A much larger number of eggs per farm is used at home in the first-named county.

In County A, we find that the average farm has 64 fruit trees of bearing age and that the farmers are making plans to have fruit available on the farms in the future, since they have 27 trees not of bearing age per farm; whereas, in County B, the number of trees of bearing age is only 17 and those not of bearing age only 5.

The average acreage of potatoes per farm in County B is less than 1/5 of an acre. Although the exact number of farms having gardens is not known, it is quite evident that County A has a much larger number than County B.

These low averages for County B mean not only that there is a scarcity of the things mentioned on the farm having them but that a much larger proportion of the farms have none, than in County A. In other words,

school attendance. For all ages the school attendance is higher in County A than in B, the per cent in school between 18 and 20 years being nearly double in A as compared with B. Another striking characteristic is that the per cent of illiteracy is three times as great in B as in A.

In other words, the above facts show that an abundance of milk, fruit, and vegetables is accompanied not only by an increased efficiency of the adult farmer but by an increased attendance at school of his children.

In every county in the United States differing proportions of farms of these two types are found. The relative success of the farming population depends in a large measure upon the proportion of farmers of the type found in County A. If the farming people aim to increase their efficiency and that of their children, they should arrange to provide an abundant supply of dairy products, eggs, fruit, and vegetables.

## AGE

The old man stops by the road—  
And leans on his scythe awhile,  
"First harvest I ever missed," he says  
—And he tries to smile.

He tries to smile, but his eyes  
Are lost in the years to be  
And mirrored plain in their hopeless stare  
Are the things they see:—

An old man sits by the fire  
At the end of another day,  
And women scold as they move about  
—He is in the way.

The fire dies down to dust,  
And light is no longer there,  
Alone at the hearth the old man sits  
In his lonely chair.



## On Common Ground



A goodly number of helpful and interesting letters have found their way to our editorial desk during the past month. We regret that our limited time prevents us from answering every one with a real personal letter in long hand, but we assure the writers that we appreciate their interest in *The Countryman* and that we will consider carefully their comments and suggestions on our work of turning out the best possible *Countryman* for them.

We publish here a few of the extracts from some of these letters.

"—very much disappointed at seeing the Farm Home Page left out. I would very much rather see the price increased and the things you left out this time back again."

Elizabeth Cooper '21.

"Read your editorial commenting on financial condition of *Countryman* and question, 'would there be much of a howl if the subscription price were raised to a dollar and a half?'"

"In my opinion, not, and I venture a like reaction from a majority of the Alumni who are subscribers."

"The pleasure of having refreshed many happy reminiscences and recollections of class mates; the satisfaction of being kept in touch with the more important developments at the college; and the inspiration and stimulation towards the attainment of ideals for which Cornell stands are worth far more than the little additional cost suggested."

"We are getting a better paper and it is worth more than we are being asked to pay."

"The *Countryman* is too good a publication to stand sacrificing desirable features because of inadequate funds."

B. J. Koch.

"The *Countryman* is not individual, not distinctly Cornell. It does not reveal its identity—it is not sufficiently localized, nor does it seem personal enough to satisfy the reader. I think you have already begun the remedy for this in your new 'On Common Ground' department. I hope that the readers are going to see the opportunity that is offered here and avail themselves of it."

"Why don't you have a more definite connection with the Farmers' Week people?"

Lilian Westcott '21.

"I think we former students would enjoy more details about our class mates."

Martin G. Beck.



### The Hippocanarius

The Hippocanarius, a cross between the Hippopotamus and the Canary Bird, with the dominant physical characteristics of both, has no habitat, but is always found in the depths of the poppy forests. It is a carnivorous hybrid, with a voracious appetite for the larvae of the gypsy moth-ball and caterpillars' tongues. It masticates its food with its claws before taking, and its eggs, which come in leather shells, are deposited upside-down in layers, one in a hill, during a total eclipse of the moon and hatched out by the high winds of dog-days. The Hippocanarius walks backward when it runs, owing to the fact that it eats its own feathers, like the pendulum of a fried potato.

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"We poets become contagiously useless when our heels, as well as our heads, wander along ethereal pathways, so I urge you to give us more solid ground. Pictures, poetry, and beauty of make-up are not as fundamental as worth-while reading matter."

"Needham's article was splendid."

"Could you possibly get the issue out on time now and then?"

"I feverishly await the next animal in the pleasing and wholly appropriate 'Gazurtle' series."

Aldrich Road.

"With best wishes, believe me."

Newton Newkirk.

Here is one of the finest thoughts we have found this month:

"The thing that passes for civilization in cities, by and large, isn't fit to offer a man who, after all, can wrest a living from stubborn seasons, and appreciate the reality of them, if not their poetry."

Russell Lord.

The farmer we told you about last December who was "Farming at Ninety-five," died last month on his little place back in the hills near Mehoopany, Pennsylvania. He enjoyed good health until within a few weeks of his death and the sickness which finally claimed him was the first which he had experienced in the past four score years and ten.

"His life was simple and the beauty of nature was always about him. He gained his living from the soil and in the hills he found strength."

"His soul was noble."

The etching on the contents page, "The Horse in the Stable," was made by a French artist, Jules Veyrassat, in 1876. We bought it in a little, paganish book shop in Greenwich Village last New Year's Eve—its purchase not being the only artistic event of that evening, however.

Student editorials are too often like the intelligence of poultry—a little less than nothing at all—but our reason for depriving you of such precious things is that we simply haven't space for 'em. Now maybe next month—Ah!—perfection glimmers ahead!—we'll get sarcastic with our business manager—we'll—yes, and, by the way, this is pretty much of a one-man job and we have other interests and duties in the university.



## Former Student Notes

'05 W.C.—Barbara D. Foord is managing the Linklaen House, a new hotel in Cazenovia, N. Y.

'05 M.S.—Samuel Fraser recently appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission, at Washington, D. C., in regard to the reduction of railroad rates on perishable commodities.

'08 W.C.—A. S. Chapin is in charge of poultry instruction at the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tennessee.

'08 B.S.—A son, Charles H., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Chester J. Hunn on January 30, 1922. Mr. Hunn is with the Bureau of Plant Industry in the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

'10 W.C.—John Michael Cahill was married recently to Mary A. Demcey of Geneseo. Mr. Cahill is in the postal service.

'10 B.S.—F. S. Jacoby is head of the poultry department at Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio.

'10 Ex.—R. V. Mitchell is head of the poultry department at the State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington.

'12 B.S.—David Elder is the county agent leader at the State College of Agriculture, Kingston, R. I.

'12 B.S.—Anna Hunn is managing the Blue Bowl Cafeteria at 158 West 39th St., New York.

'12 W.C.—W. Elliott Lauderdale is with the Geneva Optical Company. His address is 500 Castle St., Geneva.

'12 B.S.—L. A. Polhemus is located across the river from T. E. Elder of Mt. Hermon School, at Northfield, Mass., and is associated with him in charge of the herd at the Northfield Seminary.

'12 B.S.—Kenneth D. Rockwell is traffic manager of the Ritter Dental Manufacturing Company of Rochester.

'13 B.S.—P. R. Guldin is engaged in extension work for the poultry department.

'13 B.S.—Herbert Griswald Honey-

well is testing cows for the State Dairy Association.

'13 W.C.—Mr. and Mrs. Harold Westbury Lowe announce the birth of a son, Richard Saunders, on July 10th, 1921.

'14 B.S.—Grace Chapman, now Mrs. Barrows, is living at Washington. Leslie Chapman Barrows, her son, was named after his uncle, Leslie Chapman '14, who died in action, July, 1918.

'14 B.S.—Mrs. Roger B. Cross (Grace Bristol) is living in Fayetteville, N. Y.

'14 B.S.—John L. Laycock is working in butter oil experiments with Dr. North at Pelham.

'14 B.S.—H. A. D. Leggett is in charge of the poultry department at the Vermont State Agricultural College, Burlington, Vt.

'14 B.S.—Mrs. David Snyder (Frances Kilbourne) is living in Herkimer, N. Y. Mr. Snyder, also a Cornell graduate, is a lawyer and there are two very lively little male Snyders.

'15 B.S.—Francis Luther Banta is professor of poultry husbandry at the Massachusetts State Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass.

'15—'17 B.S.—R. H. Edwards and J. Herrick are with the Becken Seed Store, at Pittsburgh, Pa.

'15 B.S.—S. W. Frost from Penn State has been working on his Doctor's degree this winter in the department of entomology.

'15 B.S.—T. L. Vann is the Farm Bureau Agent of Wyoming County and is located at Warsaw, N. Y.

'15 B.S.—Arthur W. Wilson has specialized in agricultural advertising since his senior year when he was on the staff of The Cornell Countryman. Before entering the army he was advertising representative for seven large agricultural publications. For two years after his discharge from the army, he was employed in the agricultural department of the Hercules Powder Company. In this

position he visited most of the important sections of the country in which marketing investigations and sales campaigns were carried on in co-operation with the county Farm Bureau agents or the State Colleges of Agriculture. He is now with the Thresher Advertising Company of New York, acting as counselor to manufacturers who sell their products to the farm market. He is living at 26 State Street, East Orange, N. J.

'16 B.S.—Elsie V. Botsford is teaching general science and biology in the Englewood High School. She lives at 181 Montross Ave.

'16 B.S.—F. D. Brooks is instructing in the poultry department at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.

'16 B.S.—Ralph A. Gerhart and wife of Sheffield, Mass., spent the week-end of March 27 in Ithaca and attended the Michigan-Cornell track meet. Mr. Gerhart is running his farm at Sheffield.

'16 B.S.—W. A. Huelson is at the University of Illinois engaged in vegetable gardening work in the department of horticulture.

'16 B.S.—Miss Katherine Francis is Home Bureau Agent of Mercer County, New Jersey. Her address is 26 N. Eastfield Ave., Trenton, N. J.

'16 B.S.—B. W. Kinne, who is Eastern States advertising manager for the Dairymen's League, spent several days in Ithaca in April.

'16 B.S.—J. L. Neff, who has been with the Robert Gair Company of Brooklyn, is now engaged in farming near Middletown. He visited friends in Ithaca, March 28.

'16 B.S.—Warren A. Trask and wife of Almond, N. Y., were in Ithaca the week-end of March 25th and attended the Michigan-Cornell track meet. Mr. Trask has a large poultry farm at Almond.

'16 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Paul F. Sanborne of Washington, D. C., announced the arrival, last November, of a son, Paul Moore. From the present indications, his father thinks

that young Paul should make a valuable cheer-leader when he comes to college. Mrs. Sanborne was, before her marriage, Miss Eleanore Moore of Philadelphia. Sanborne is in charge of the Washington office of the Montana Flour Mills Company with headquarters at 202 Munsey Building.

'16 B.S.—Hugh E. Millard recently passed examinations for the consular service and is still in Washington waiting for definite appointment. Millard had been serving as a secretary at the Limitation of Armament Conference, which broke up only a short time ago.

'16 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Spiegelberg, jr., of New York, announced, recently, the arrival of a daughter, Virginia Housman, that being her mother's maiden name. The couple were married on Armistice Day, 1920. Spiegelberg since his return from the service, has been with the Schmoll Fils and Company of New York, and he has just been elected a president of the company. His address is 32 Spruce Street.

'16 B.S.—Donald C. Taggart is manager of the news print department of the Mannie O'Meara Company, 450 Pearl Street, Westfield, N. J. He was married to Miss Edith Maie Gladwin in 1917 and the couple now have two children. They live at 403 Chestnut Street.

'16 B.S.—Albert Schaffle is in charge of vocational work in the Delaware State Agricultural College at Newark, Del.

'17 B.S.—E. E. Conklin is in the inspection service of the bureau of markets, Cleveland, Ohio.

'17 B.S.—'18 B.S.—A daughter, Margaret Rulyson, was born in December to Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Dilts, 26 N. Eastfield Ave., Trenton, N. J.

'17 B.S., 18 M.S.A.—George Haines, formerly an instructor in animal husbandry at Cornell, is now editor for animal husbandry and dairying on the Experiment Station Record. His address is States Relation Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

'17 B.S.—Mrs. Clyde Tooker (Amy Luce) is living at 414 West 118th St., New York City.

'18 B.S.—D. M. Gray is doing extension work for the poultry department.

'18 B.S.—Mrs. George Graves Jr. (Marion Selden) is teaching Home Making in the Rome High School. Her address is 509 W. Liberty St., Rome, N. Y.

'18 B.S.—Miss Esther Grimes has composed the words of a song, "My



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POINTS WON BY

POINTS	WON BY
Non-Gritty	Colgate's
No Drugs	Colgate's
Safe	Colgate's
Cleans Thoroughly	Colgate's
Delicious Flavor	Colgate's
Price	Colgate's

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YOU know the score cards used by the agricultural college people for judging poultry, livestock, or home products.

Were you—or a group of dentists—to make a score card to help select the best tooth paste for the whole family, you probably would make one like the "Dentifrice Score Card" shown here. And when you compare the various tooth pastes you, like most dentists, would give the high score to Colgate's.

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- Shaving Cream.....4c
- Face Powder.....6c
- Baby Talc.....4c

Name.....  
R. D..... Town..... State.....  
Dealer's Name.....  
Address.....

Only True Love and Me," which is being sold by the World Music Publishing Corporation of New York. Miss Grimes's address is 333 Vassar Ave., Swarthmore, Pa.

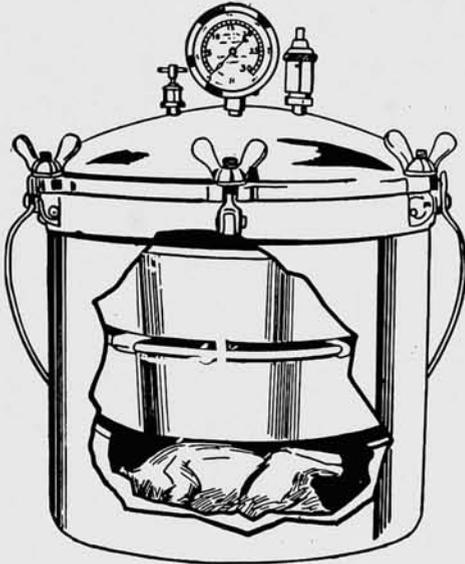
'18 B.S.—Dorothy Grey is planning the city park in Billings, Mont.

'18 B.S.—Frederick Kraus and his

Frederick Kraus Jr., on April 12, wife announce the arrival of a son, The Krauses live at 35 Lincoln St., Jersey City, N. J. "Fred" is at present employed with a large chemical concern in New York City.

'19 B.S.—Miss Helen Bool is Supervisor of Home Making in the Barnes-

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boro Schools. Her address is Box 623 Barnesboro, Cambria Co., Pa.

'19 B.S.—Miss Elizabeth Allis's new address is 639 Elm St., New Haven, Conn.

'19 B.S.—Miss Marion Baldwin was married to Mr. Howard Ring-olm, June 25th, at Oshkosh, Wis.

'19 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Booth (Mabel Lamoureux '19) have moved from Brooklyn to Perth Amboy, N. J.

'19 B.S.—Miss Edna Dean has resigned her position as Home Bureau Agent of Oneida County, N. Y. Miss Dean is to be married in June to Maynard E. Hall, '20 M.E. Mr. Hall is employed in the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y.

'19 B.S.—M. C. Hammond, assistant county agent in Orange County at Middletown, visited friends in Ithaca, March 28.

'19 B.S.—Mrs. Hubert Johnson (Margaret Steer '19) has changed her address to 191 Warrenton Ave., West Hartford, Conn.

'19 B.S.—Effey Riley is teaching Nature Study in the Rochester Normal School.

'19 B.S.—Miss Velma Vigert was married on June 1st to Charles Marshall Cormack. Mr. and Mrs. Cormack are living at 435 Massachusetts Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

'19 B.S.—John Wolfe was married in November to Miss Bertha Merz of Spencerport, N. Y. Mr. Wolfe is teaching agriculture in the high school at Spencerport.

'19 B.S.—Margretta Farley and Thomas Roe were married on January 4 at Middletown.

'20 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert V. Call of Batavia announced the birth of Elizabeth Ann, on March 12.

'20 Ex.—James Bard is with the Bushway Ice Cream Company at Summerville, Mass.

'20 B.S.—Willard R. B. Hine has become a member of the staff of the new Forest Experiment Station established by the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the headquarters of which for the present will be established in New Orleans. The station will conduct experiments in timber regulation from Eastern Texas thru Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and the Carolinas.

'20 B.S.—R. C. Dykeman has resigned his position in Vegetable Gardening to take a position as farm superintendent and instructor at the state school of horticulture for women at Ambler, Pa. A. D. Subtle, a graduate student in agronomy, is taking his place.

'20 B.S.—Edwin M. Prellwitz, who was doing graduate work in Landscape Art last term, left for Europe on February 9. "Preilly" intends to make an extended trip thru Spain, Italy, France, and England and will be accompanied by J. V. Larkin '20, a graduate of the College of Architecture.

'20 B.S.—J. M. Budd has changed his address to 500 South 49th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

'20 B.S.—Gladys M. Hall is teaching Home Economics in the Orleans High School, Orleans, Vt.

'20 B.S.—Miss Evelyn Hendryx is teaching Home Economics in the Newburgh schools. Her address is 276 Liberty St., Newburgh, N. Y.

'20 W.C.—Carlton Rutledge is in charge of vocational work at West Raleigh, N. C.

'20 B.S.—Louise Schuyler has charge of the dining room at the Folts Mission Institute, Herkimer, New York.

'20 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. John Strauss (Ruth Geisenhoff) are living in New York City.

'20 B.S.—Harold Wolfe is teaching agriculture in the high schools at Corry, Pa.

'21 B.S.—Mildred Lois Aldrich is teaching home economics in the Elmira Heights High School.

'21 B.S.—Harriet Allison Smith is teaching home economics in the Alleghany High School, Alleghany.

'21 B.S.—Helen Baker is assistant dietitian in the Central Hospital at Rochester, N. Y.

'21 B.S.—Julius L. Briegel has taken charge of the vegetable department of the Bellefonte farm at Yorktown, Pa.

'22 B. S.—G. L. Carlton is running a general farm of his own of about 200 acres at Cedar City, Mo.

'21 B.S.—Dorothy Elizabeth Cushman is managing the cafeteria of the Murray Hill division of the Bell Telephone Company in New York City.

'21 B.S.—Ella Day is instructing in Foods and Nutrition at Penn State.

'21 B.S.—Miss Agnes Fowler is dietitian with the New York Association for Improving the Conditions of the Poor. She is working in the Italian districts. Her address is 4 New Cross Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

'21 B.S.—Mortimer W. Kane has been with a large ice cream company at West Somerville, Mass., since July 1st.

'21 B.S.—Miss Dorothy Stasch is teacher of the seventh grade and business English in the Northside High School, Corning. She lives at 178 Pine Street.

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'20 W. C.—H. T. Tillotson has left Dr. Warren's farm to work on the college's experimental poultry farm.

'20 Ex.—Cecil Reed is now married and farming in Baldwinsville.

'20 W.C.—Guy L. Holden is in the receiving branch of a creamery near Milton, Vt.

'20 B.S.—Hazel Harman is an instructor of cookery and nutrition at the State Normal School, Framingham, Mass.

'20 B.S.—Jay W. Raplee has partially completed his work for his M.S., and is now in Pittsburgh working for the U. S. Bureau of Markets on terminal inspection of fruits and vegetables.

'20 B.S.—Walter V. Price, who has been instructing in the dairy department, left at the end of the first term to take a position with the Hygeia Ice Cream Company in Elmira.

'20 Grad.—It is believed that it was Thomas O. Sprague, former assistant in the department of pomology, here at Cornell, and more recently assistant horticulturist at the Geneva Agricultural Experiment Station, who disappeared on January 7 from the steamer Pastores, bound from New York to Christopher, Panama Canal Zone, according to a radio message received by the United Fruit Company from the captain of the vessel.

Sprague, who was on his way to San Francisco to visit his father, disappeared from the vessel when it was one day out of Jamaica, leaving no message. He had been in ill health and it is believed that he committed suicide. His parents in San Francisco said they believe that he has stopped over at some port, as he was making a leisurely journey home to San Francisco with an indefinite itinerary.

He received his B.S. degree from the University of California and came to Cornell in the summer of 1919 and was for nearly a year an assistant in the department of pomology. He left in 1920 to accept a position at the Geneva Experiment Station, working under Prof. U. P. Hedrick. He was 26 years of age.

'20 B.S., '21 M.F.—Charles W. Ten Eick was in New York on a vacation recently, and spent the week-end of January 7 in Ithaca. He is still with the Jackson Lumber Company, Lockhart, Ala., as forest engineer.

'20 B.S.—Margaretta Farley was married on January 4 to Thomas Roe of Oxford Depot.

'21 B.S.—Irene Zapf is teaching Home Making in the High School at Corry, Pa.

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'21 B.S.—Colonel L. Brown is Scientific Assistant in Marketing for the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. His address is 206 Wh. Terminal Bldg., Las Angeles, Calif.

'21 B.S.—Miss Margaret G. Campbell is a food expert in the research department of the Childs' Restaurant Company. Her address is 210 East Fifteenth Street, New York.

'21 B.S.—R. C. Dykeman, who has been assistant in the Farm Crops department and working for his master's degree, has gone to a horticultural school near Philadelphia. He will be in charge of Pomology and Horticultural subjects.

'21 Ph.D.—A. J. Dadisman is now head of the farm management department in the State Agricultural College at Morgantown, W. Va.

'21 B.S.—Helen De Pue was married to J. Allen Shade on March 11. They are making their home in Owego.

'21 B.S.—Agnes Fowler has resigned her position at the Mott Street Settlement House in New York. She is now at her home at Hempstead, Long Island.

'21 B.S.—Jeanne Griffiths is dietitian at Memorial Hospital, Syracuse, having just finished a three-months' course in dietetics at the New York Hospital.

'21 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. George R. Huff of Itaca announce the engagement of their daughter, Fleta Wenona, to Richard McConnell Matson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Uriah J. Matson, of Ithaca.

'21 B.S.—Margaret Morrow is in the Research Department of the Childs Restaurants in New York City.

'21 B.S.—Helen T. Marsh has been at her home at Interlaken for the past few months, caring for her mother who has been ill.

'21 B.S.—Miss Mary Morgan has resigned her position as teacher of Home Making in the Bath High School. She expects to teach Home Making in the Newburgh Schools next year.

'21 B.S.—Robert J. Scammell of Lafayette is engaged to Miss Mazzare Johnson of Ithaca.

'21 B.S.—Mercy Walker is dietitian at the Binghamton City Hospital, Binghamton.

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## HEB-SA AND HELIOS MEN PROVE GIFTED ACTORS

### The Senior Societies' Dignity, Lost, Strayed or Stolen at Last Assembly

Heb-sa and Helios, the senior Ag honorary societies, entertained at the Ag assembly on the evening of April 18. The crowd gathered in the neighborhood of eight o'clock at Roberts Assembly, and sat with mouths and ears open, expectantly awaiting what the erudite and dignified Ag seniors had to offer. Nor were they disappointed. Around 8:10, "Doc" Bullard and "Joe" Eastlack sauntered in, looking a million and probably feeling a whole lot worse.

At this juncture, "Norm" Brown appeared with a few reassuring words to the audience in regard to the nature of the coming bill, and introducing as the first number a seance by the Foresters. G. F. Titus and "Ken" Spear were "Professor Howkinney" and "my low-lived assistant," respectively. The "professor," although troubled somewhat by his "troupe," and a bottled liquid of doubtful power and properties, managed to read minds, distinguish between Domecon biscuits and horse-shoes, and otherwise display his general knowledge. He concluded by producing a deck of cards that would have made a poker shark green with envy.

### Heb-Sa Grasps Situation

The boys from the Heb-Sa outfit were next let into the ring. A side-light of one of "Prof" Everett's extension classes was shown, with "Jack" Fleming as "Prof." The first speaker on "Prof's" mislaid program was "Miss" Bul-lard (accent on the "lard"), who by means of a one-sided but exceedingly enlightening telephone conversation, proved conclusively, according to "Prof," that woman's place is in the home. "Miss" Bul-lard announced in closing that bids were open for dates, but so far as has been learned, she was unable to collar a young man.

"Joe" Eastlack spoke next, and held the listeners breathless on the edge of a "bar" pit, while he held the "bar" by its tail. "Prof" registered all kinds of approbation of this appeal to man's primary instincts. As the next speaker, "Rog" Corbett was given sufficient rope to hang himself admirably by reciting in glib fashion from a whopping large book, the "Wonders of Cornell."

Declaring himself willing to make any sacrifice for such a cause, "Perry" Perregeaux appeared next minus the downy covering on the area between his nose and his winning smile. "Perry" spoke at length on the Anti-Moustache Society, its aims and purposes, and, using figures to substantiate his arguments, demonstrated conclusively how the future of America rested on the abolition of the moustache.

"Jack" Fleming concluded the class with an emulation of "Prof" delivering a philosophical treatise on "Ways and Means of Controlling the Mules of America," with the swear-words left out.

### Helios Raises Hamlet

At this, Helios was turned loose, and Ellery Barney, "Dick" Peabody, Harry Buck, "Ted" Buell, and "Freddie" Morris jazzed their way into the hearts of the long-suffering audience. During a momentary lull in the harmony, "Doc" Sibley pre-cluded by a few remarks the presentation of "Hamlet" as re-written by Bill Shakespeare (alias H. K. Snively) during a mental relapse after a light lunch of Welsh rarebit, cucumber pickles and corn likker.

The characters stuck to the plot about as closely as their clothes stuck to them; "Ted" Buell taking the part of Hamlet in a gallant and (in the scene with "Jimmy" Mack) striking fashion. As king, "Ted" Warner lent a distinct atmosphere of dignity to the occasion and was full of solicitude for "Cliff" Buck, who "queened it" over the whole party, and presented a very effective display of borrowed clothing. "Her" death charmed the audience, and impressed them with the grace and ease with which one can "shuffle off this mortal coil," leaving tears in many eyes throughout the room.

"Johnnie" Offenhauser, "Eddie" Moot, Sterling Emerson, and "Dick" Peabody moved the audience to tears of laughter by their intelligent and emotional interpretation of their lines, but for real thrills, the ghost, "Freddie" Bond, kept everyone guessing as to his identity, past history, and what he would do next.

### Scenery Slim and Simple

The scenery for the production was thin and of the temporary variety, particularly adapted for one-night stands. In one scene, the mental capacity of the crowd was catered to by having the different features of the landscape labelled, with the exception of a representation of a half-grown flying hoopendritcher hanging from a tree by his caudal appendage. Distinct approval of the play was shown by the assemblage, and the so-minded among the gathering adjourned to that popular room halfway to the roof of Domecon for a dance. Nearly all were "so-minded," and much joy was in the air till 11:00 P. M.

### ICE CREAM SHOWS GRIT

R. P. Travis is writing his master's thesis on the subject of sand in ice cream, which is really (so he says) nothing but a supersaturation of lactose solution. "R. P." admits he doesn't know anything about it yet, but aims to.

### ANOTHER NEW ONE

Professor C. L. Allen announced the arrival of a baby girl, March 28.

## DAIRY BUILDING NEARLY FINISHED HAS NEW FEATURES

### New Structure Most Completely Equipped of Its Kind

The new Dairy building which is being constructed west of the Animal Husbandry building by the J. D. Taylor Construction Corporation of Syracuse, is now three stories high. It is expected that the building will be completed on schedule time, about August 1. The roof is expected to be on by June 1.

The main building will have three floors, a basement, and an attic floor. The basement will have locker rooms, lavatories, laundry rooms, and stock-rooms. The main features of the first floor are sales rooms, an ice-cream room, a large library, and offices on the south end. The second floor will consist of testing laboratories, special rooms for graduate students, the office of the state chemist, and research rooms. The third floor will be devoted to bacteriological work, and some of its features are an incubation room and a sterilization room. Plans have not been made as to the use of the attic.

All floors of this building will be of tile and all the offices are to have linoleum mats.

### Elevators and Refrigerators

Behind the main building are the rear buildings which will be used entirely for manufacturing the various dairy products. There will be special rooms for each of the more important dairy products, such as butter, cheddar cheese, Swiss cheese, cream cheese, powdered milk, condensed milk, etc.

The market milk laboratories in one of the rear buildings will be fully equipped with pasteurizers, coolers, and separators; and a bottling, filling, and capping department in the building will increase its practical nature. A complete refrigeration system with twenty cork insulated refrigerator rooms, an elevator system, and electric power distributed by fifty-five motors, all contribute to make this one of the most complete and well-equipped dairy buildings in the world.

### FROSH GATHER QUIETLY

The Frosh class convened in Domecon's most famous room Friday evening, April 21, for purposes mainly social. Cass Whitnev, aided and abetted by "Ted" McNair, the class president, as a starter, reduced the gathering's dignity to the vanishing point by means of several songs. Then the girls of the class entertained by giving a stunt, "Foolish Questions." After this the chairs were expedited out of the place, and the usual ceremonies of shoe-scraping engrossed the crowd until the naughty hour of eleven.

## BABCOCK COMES BACK FROM HIS STUDIES IN BERMUDA

Island Has Attractions for Him and Professor Whetzel

Prof. H. E. Babcock returned from Bermuda April 22, and in connection with his trip made a study for the Bermuda Department of Agriculture of the marketing of the colony's agricultural products. He began his investigation in New York City, to which practically all Bermuda products were shipped. He then went to Bermuda where he spent ten days studying the situation at that end.

On the trip over he states that he intended to investigate the chill room facilities of the steamship, but after being out of New York Harbor a few hours, he changed his mind and devoted the rest of his trip to internal research of the most thorough nature.

### Whetzel Busily Bugging

In Bermuda, Professor Babcock spent a good deal of time with Professor H. H. Whetzel, who during his sabbatical year is serving as plant pathologist for the Bermuda Government. Bermuda is infested with plant disease and with his characteristic energy, Professor Whetzel has everybody stirred up over the situation, nor is he confining his efforts to plant diseases. When he arrived on the island, Professor Whetzel discovered that the oleander, the most beautiful shrub on the island, was fast being killed by scale. He interested the government in a spraying campaign, secured a special appropriation, and is very rapidly cleaning up the situation. According to his present plans, Professor Whetzel will return to Ithaca in June.

Professor Babcock says that he thoroughly recommends Bermuda as a wonderful place to conduct an investigation. The beauties of the Islands, combined with the personal liberties permitted, make an ideal combination for the tired professional man to enjoy.

## 1924 SHOWS OLD-TIME PEP AT SNAPPY REVIVAL PARTY

The class of 1924 held a party in Domecon Assembly room, March 30, at which "Al" Strong presided. The advisability of continuing the highly successful class parties of the year before was discussed from the floor. The president appointed a committee of "Elly" Ellison, Lois Douqué, Julia Lounsbury, "Larry" Corbett, and "Shem" Scheminger to provide for the success of the next meeting. "Jack" Ford, "Dink" Wickham, and "Spike" Aber gave a stunt, and "Elly" Ellison sang. The whole company participated in the last stunt, led by "Howdy" Pabst's Orchestra, and "for last year's frosh the dancing was pretty good," as some prominent seniors incognito remarked.

## GOOD NEWS FOR HEIGHTS "AGS"

In answer to a rumor current about the upper campus, the architect for the new Chem Building has announced that the path leading from the Circle down to the Triphammer Bridge will not be removed by grading for the new edifice.

## 15 YEARS AGO

(From The Countryman 1906-7)

One of the new enterprises of the college is the Model Schoolhouse which is now being built and which will be under the direction of the Extension Department of the College of Agriculture. The schoolhouse is being built on Garden Avenue almost under the great shadow of the new Agronomy Building. (This is the present Countryman office.)

The first class in the new buildings of the College of Agriculture was held Oct. 10.

The second assembly of the year was held Nov. 1, the hostesses being Mesdames Craig, Cavanaugh, Troy, Mann, and Ayers.

At a meeting of the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations held at Baton Rouge, La., in the latter part of November, Professor L. H. Bailey was elected President of the Association.

The honor system has gone into effect in the College of Agriculture.

Professor James G. Needham has been appointed Assistant Professor of Limnology in the Department of Entomology.

Mr. Henry Ford, a native of Michigan, has recently invented a farm automobile. The inventor claims his machine will cost only \$400 and will do the work of four horses. Mr. Ford is a practical farmer which gives us reason to believe that his invention may prove useful and practical.

## AG HONOR COMMITTEE

The Ag College honor committee, to which all violations of the honor system should be reported, is as follows: N. P. Brown '22, chairman; H. B. Bosworth '22, Miss E. E. Brewster '22, R. E. Britt '22, Miss R. F. Irish '22, Miss M. A. Cushman '23, A. G. Leet '23, C. H. Leonard '23, C. J. Little '23, L. W. Corbett '24, Miss M. L. Kinne '24.

## SAVAGE CIVILIZES PURITANS

Professor E. S. Savage has been representing the An Hus department in the land of baked beans and learning by lecturing at Farm Bureau meetings in Sheffield and Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Mass., on April 6 and 7. Miss Esther Royce '18, and Frank A. Carroll '19, are Home and Farm Bureau managers, respectively, in Berkshire County.

## OMICRON NU ELECTS

Omicron Nu, senior honor society in home economics, initiated Olive R. Jones '23, and Eva M. Peplinski '23, to membership on March 29.

## DEAN MANN IS HONORED BY GOVERNOR ALLEN OF KANSAS

Makes Trip as Member of Advisory Committee on Schools

Dean Mann left, April 5, for an extended trip through the Middle West, as a member of an advisory commission appointed by Governor Allen of Kansas. Kansas has established institutions on state funds, some of which do substantially similar work, and in order to prevent unwise duplication and competition for funds and support, all have been placed under a single board of four members with the governor as chairman, known as the State Board of Administration of Educational Institutions.

After advising with the institutions, this board has asked a commission of three persons, consisting of a representative of the U. S. Bureau of Education; L. D. Coffman, President of the University of Minnesota; and Dean Mann, to make an administrative survey to advise them with respect to the efficiency of the present system.

The field work on the survey will start at Topeka and take about three weeks after April 10; the Dean starting early in order to make some similar studies in Iowa en route.

## LARGE YIELD CLEARED FROM OUR AG COLLEGE WOOD LOT

The woodlot back of the Ag barns, rented for ten years from the Meade estate, and for the last two years the property of the University, is being cleared for cultivation. It will be used to pasture sheep and hogs until the stumps can be cleared, which may take two years. The lot contains eight acres, and is worth approximately \$200 per acre. The cutting and sawing started the last of November and was finished about April 20. A total of 105,000 board feet will be cut; about 70,000 of pine and 35,000 of hardwood, as elm, maple, and oak, some of which were 260 years old. The lumber will not be disposed of for at least a year.

The lot was formerly used for a field station and general student use, but the University believed it would be of more use if under cultivation.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF TWENTY-ONE DISTRIBUTED

A report of the Committee of Twenty-one on rural educational facilities in this state is now ready, and copies are being sent to local Granges, locals of the Dairymen's League, Farm and Home Bureaus, rural newspapers, rural high schools, and to each superintendent of rural schools. This committee, which was organized in February, 1921, is composed of three members each from the State Grange, the Dairymen's League, the Farm and Home Bureau, the State Department of Education, the State Teachers' Association, and the College of Agriculture. The report deals with the administration, courses, and building of rural schools, and is in reality only preliminary to a more detailed report which will be issued at a later date.

## DUTCHER GIVES LECTURE ON AN ELUSIVE SUBJECT

### Tells of Experiments with All-Important Little Critters

Dr. R. Adams Dutcher, Professor of Chemistry at Penn State, gave a lecture on "Vitamins" on the evening of March 24. He spoke of the comparative newness of research on the subject and the difficulty of drawing definite conclusions because of the lack of standardized methods. Since the vitamin was first known and recognized, in 1910, there have been a variety of theories, many of which have been accepted for a short time and then discarded on further research. Except for the work of one chemist, who crystallized what was thought to be the vitamin, there is no clue as to the composition of the substance which the latest experimenters have called Vitamins A, B, and C. To use an expression which Dr. Dutcher thought appropriate, "vitamins are the jazz-babies of the universe."

Dr. Dutcher has been doing chemical research work for a number of years, but at present the vitamin question is taking up the greater part of his time. He is carrying on many experiments on small animals to determine the presence of the vitamin and the results of a lack or of a sufficiency of them in the diet.

## OMICRON NU ALTERS ITS CONSTITUTION AT CONCLAVE

Mu Chapter of Omicron Nu sent Eva M. Peplinski '23, as delegate to the National Conclave at the University of Illinois, April 13-15. At this conclave the constitution was revised so that Omicron Nu now meets the need for an honor society in home economics. Elections are made on a basis similar to Phi Kappa Phi. Under this provision a more active chapter will be possible at Cornell. National projects for the next two years include co-operation with the American Home Economics Association in standardizing courses of study in home economics and the establishment of a scholarship fund for research.

Recognition was given at this conclave to the Alumnae Chapter of Omicron Nu at Cornell.

## AG CREWS CRUISE

The Ag College has three crews rowing on the inlet at present, all husky defenders of our crew record of last year. Their main difficulty seems to lie in their surplus of strength, as was manifested when "Bill" Norman, raging at the slow progress of the gig, broke his oarlock. Aside from a few minor mishaps, such as that, and a collision with the good ship "Horton," affairs are very seagoing and shipshape.

## DAIRY 6 TRAVELS SOME

Professor H. E. Ross took the Dairy 6 class to Cortland and Homer, April 22, on an inspection trip of milk plants.

It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death, on April 1, of Mrs. Sue Hayward Bentley, wife of Professor John Bentley, Jr., of the department of forestry. Both faculty and students have expressed their very great sympathy. Those who had the privilege of knowing her intimately delight to remember that she possessed to an unusual degree the traits that make for real friendship.

## "NUBBINS"

No issue of The Countryman would be complete without a reference to Dr. Warren's last visit to Washington. He went March 30 to confer with Dr. H. C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Markets, and returned April 2.

Dr. O. B. Kent of the Poultry Department is now editing "Poultry Science," a bimonthly 32-page magazine devoted to the interests of the American Association of Instructors and Investigators in Poultry Husbandry.

Professor M. V. Atwood, at the annual meeting of the Central New York Press Association in Utica, April 8, was elected president of that body. He had been secretary of the organization for a number of years.

The bill for the standardization of the fat content in ice cream which Professor "Huge" Troy has been pushing has passed the legislature, together with a bill prohibiting the sale of foreign fats and oils in milk.

The An Hus department held a regular auction March 25, at which twenty horses were sold at an average price of \$130 each. The bidding was brisk, the entire lot being sold, mainly to local farmers, in about an hour.

## SPRING HAS COME

And with it greetings such as these: Miss K. L. Slingerland '20, and J. L. Buys '19, announced their engagement on March 12.

Margaret A. Cushman '23, and "Jack" Fleming '22, announced their engagement April 2.

Charles C. Congdon '22, told the world of his engagement to Miss Marian Shepard of Norfolk on April 13.

Henry G. F. Hamann '22, made public on April 18 his engagement to Miss Grace E. Fleming of Ticonderoga.

Llewellyn Turner '23, was married on April 5 to Miss Bertha L. Rockwell, librarian at Bailey Hall.

Announcement has just been made of the marriage of Kathryn Blanche Brooks '22, to True McLean '22 (M.E.).

Miss Margaret W. Morrow '21, is engaged to "Jack" Pope '22.

Miss Fanny E. French '24, and D. B. Perrine '22, announced their engagement April 23.

## FOR SALE: 4½ YARDS FIRST CLASS VITAMINS

### "Doc" Maynard Has Large Collection of Vita-Bugs—Hardy Variety

"Doc" Maynard out at An Hus has been boiling, dissecting, frying, grinding, soaking, squeezing, and otherwise maltreating innocent and law-abiding kernels of wheat to pry loose from them their vitamins. His operations have been successful to the extent that he has finally cornered some fifty-eight million of the little brutes in a bottle; enough to keep the Domecon cafeteria going for about three days. The funny part of it is that they are like the fourth dimension in that one cannot put his finger on them. "Doc" says he doesn't know hardly how to measure them; by the foot, the pound, the quart, or the skein. "Doc" shows how much he cares for his vitamins by feeding them to his rats, and to show how much the rats care for the vitamins, several of them have expired totally from disappointment in not getting their share. "Carry on" is "Doc's" motto, however, and he continues to grow rats and vitamins.

## DEAN EGGS ON RUNNERS AT THE HEN MEN'S PARTY

Much excitement prevailed on March 29 at a social meeting of the staff and employees of the Poultry Department. Refreshments were served and the entertainment took the form of a take-off on the Michigan track-meet, with impersonations of officials, runners, etc. Among the guests present were Dean and Mrs. Mann, and in presenting prizes to winners of the various events, Dean Mann congratulated "Mary" Bradley on winning the egg relay race, and said that this was the first time in history an egg had been successfully relayed.

## DAIRYERS DELVE DEEP STUDYING STALE STUFF

Down in the sub-sub-cellar of the Dairy Building, are a number of vats and tanks full of experiments, chemicals, and extremely peculiar smells. Professor McCurdy of rural engineering has been experimenting with sewage disposal from creameries and milk plants, and Dr. A. W. Peters, a Harvard graduate holding a University Fellowship here, has been conducting research concerning utilization of creamery by-products and wastes. This involves a detailed study of decay-causing bacteria, which, judging by the smell, seem to be very powerful organisms.

## JUNIOR KISSED COW'S FOOT

The members of the An Hus 17 class went on a little judging frolic, April 15, to Etna and Freeville. Professor C. L. Allen ran the party with an iron hand, squelching all incipient flirtations with pretty milkmaids en route. The feature of the trip was furnished by an earnest but too curious junior who seriously impeded the progress of a kicking heifer's hind foot with his olfactory organ.

## THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN

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

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

DAVE COOK, Editor

Vol. III      May, 1922      No. 8

### Our Last Editorial Whack

A student editor's prosy conclusions after a year's work on such a unique and diminutive journal as this Cornell Campus Countryman will cause very little comment. In substance they are light; in literary expression, poor. The only thing left is their intent, and to say "he meant well" is no praise.

The finest experience we have been granted in this work has been the frank and friendly contact with the folks in the Ag College. The damnable indifference, rough pioneer heartlessness, and even calculated disdain which exists in some quarters at Cornell needs more of this human, natural understanding. We are glad to be in the Ag College. Cornell, with all its inhuman aspects, possesses the rugged, surging forces which will undoubtedly carry it to ultimate success and we believe that the Ag College will contribute much towards this development, because we already possess that human friendliness which the entire university needs. Cornell has, at present, of course, more students than it can carefully and understandingly educate. Bigness has been confused with greatness and out of it all we have become indifferent to the human problems of the university.

Another conclusion we have reached is not so optimistic. We have sized up "the average students!" To say that they are lazy, uncritical, irreligious, indifferent to art and literature, deluded by false honors, selfish, blase, irresponsible, and lacking initiative—that would be severe. We will simply say that they seem prone to waste some of their opportunities.

Were we to draw up precepts for the guidance of future classes (and with what eagerness they seek and follow them!) we would still follow the standard formula of placing academic work first, emphasizing the necessity for mastering technique and gaining a reputation for doing little jobs well, and would then urge an energetic participation in some student activity which guaranteed good social contacts and general experience.

—and so we close, murmuring regrets at parting from such fascinat-

ing work. Our successor strides in energetically. He introduces himself, and we are glad that it is "Dave."

### Please

To begin with, this job is new to us. Our own inimitable "Chil" Leonard has passed it on, somewhat reluctantly, 'tis true; because he must concern himself with the front part of the issue as well as with his college work. We think that he still keeps an eye on us, though, and that gives us sufficient reassurance to tackle the proposition. For, gentle, kind, patient, and good lookin' reader, it is a proposition.

We know you want the more important news of the Ag College, and don't want to be bothered by the price of eggs in Ecuador or the number of bricks in Roberts Hall (Didja ever stop to think what an awful lot there must be?) or like data. We suspicion that you've got something up your sleeve which you think ought to go in this sheet. Now we know that you are not tongue-tied or afflicted with writer's cramp, so just loosen up and get that choice, succulent, and delectable bit of news into tangible form. Here's a little secret: the Countryman is the proud possessor of a box in the Roberts Hall P. O. Just shove your gems of thought into it, and we will eagerly pounce on the same.

### Get Acquainted

"Prof" Everett's Extension courses provide safety-valves for pent-up opinions among the students, and recent occurrences have proven that the Arts students who have strayed up the hill into our midst also have pent-up opinions. The Ag students have been told how little they knew, how much the rest of the world knew, and made to feel ruffled, digusted, or amused, according to the temperament of the individuals entertaining the suggestions made. Which all shows a healthy tendency on the part of two big colleges on the hill to become better acquainted. It is decidedly unfortunate that these two colleges cannot meet in a social way on common ground. We hear whispers—nay, we even see elbow-nudging going on—that it's being done at the Ag assembly dances. Possibly, but that is not a recognized or planned meeting, and the Arts people are given only a more or less clandestine greeting. The folks from the lower campus are not really more than two-thirds as bulgey-browed a bunch as we think them, and we know full well that we farmers are not more than two-thirds as mentally felt-booted as they think we are. It would be impossible under existing facilities for the Ag College to entertain all the Arts people at once because of reasons both numerous and numerical, but at least let us look each other over, Ags and Arts, with a more charitable eye. Get acquainted.

The bushes and shrubs around the Countryman office have had a spring haircut and their whiskers trimmed. Look us over.

### THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

Twin Jersey bull calves were but are no more. The An Hussars have suffered a severe loss in that two promising youngsters of the genus Jersicus, born April 8, saw all they cared to of this mundane sphere in two short weeks, and bereaved their mother by dying from—well—the student help is suspicioned.

"Hank" Hamann, who made the exhibit of the poultry department which went to Holland last year, is now busy making a relief map of New York State to show the distribution of certification, pedigree and extension work of the department. The map is being made of paper pulp, and will be five by eight feet in dimension.

Of late the budding pomology dubs of Course 1 have been dubbing the budding trees in the profs' orchards hereabout everything from d—n (meaning "darn") to gol d—n. Said orchards in some cases received a pruning to make men weep, but as Dr. Carrick remarked in lecture, "It is surprising what injuries trees will recover from sometimes." Hikes through the mud were the rule, and 'twas no mean thing to come home without leaving a golosh or two stuck in the mud as a testimonial to its viscosity.

"Doc" Bates has a new spring hat with the following specifications: Weight—about five lbs.; size—a shade larger than his old one; material—uncertain; finish—good; capacity—around six qts. This hat came from the Pima Indian reservation in Arizona as part of an invitation to "come and make heap long stay," but "Doc" seems firmly wedded to his Roberts Hall tepee.

"Prof" Riley has been giving out some profound thoughts in R. E. 3 of late, and he has some of the patients in his course wondering if there really is a spark gap in a cornplanter and how many acres there are in a magnetic field.

A temporary shortage of beds was reported in the An Hus hospital, when three old lady swine brought a sum total of twenty-eight little swinelets into the cold, cruel world. All are doing well at present, although "Bob" Hinman says that one of the cafeterias with only nine seats has twelve regular patrons.

The extension department was all wrought up about a letter received about the day after March 31, requesting the services of one P. L. Dunn, to lecture in Gravesville in an Anti-tobacco crusade. He passed the buck, and several other members of the staff were bitten badly before it was discovered that the writer of the letter, "A. P. Rilfool," carried a distinct connotation in his name. Rumor has it that the writer had a college education and should have known better.

### WILD LIFE SCHOOL TAMED BY LACK OF ENOUGH FUNDS

An effort is being made to secure another appropriation for the game farm and school at the next meeting of the State Legislature. At its last session it failed to appropriate sufficient funds for the continuance and enlargement of the farm, which was established in 1917. The Game Protective Association of New York has received many requests for information from men wishing to attend a college where they could learn game farming. Dean Mann has sent a letter to over 130 men who have applied for information with respect to entering the University for instruction in game farming, explaining that the Legislature had failed to make a sufficient appropriation so that the technical work in the game farm department has been discontinued for the present. He also said, however, that regular course 1—The Conservation of Wild Life and Game Farming—and other allied lines of study will be carried on as usual. The fact that appropriations would be asked for at the next meeting of the State Legislature was stated and the men asked to notify the dean if they wished to be informed when the work is resumed.

### CORNELL IN CANADA

Professor Alma Binzel of the School of Home Economics accepted an invitation from the Ontario Agricultural Association to speak at its annual meeting in Toronto, April 18, and 19. Miss Binzel lectured before the section composed of school trustees and kindergarten teachers, and also addressed the kindergarten, primary, home, and school sections of the gathering.

### "HOW DOTHS THE BUSY BEE"

The apiary department managed to obtain three hundred dollars worth of honey out of twenty-five producing colonies last year. The bees have already started on this year's crop.

### OF INTEREST

The regular students here in the college are prone to attach too little significance to the work done in the various departments during the winter course. The following is an extract from a letter received by Professor Troy of the dairy department from a man attending last term's dairy short course:

"It is hard for me to realize that it is two months since I left Cornell, the time passes so quickly; in fact, it only seems a few days ago since I went to Cornell to take the short course. The work was so interesting and we were kept so busy that it was one of the most pleasant as well as one of the shortest three months I think I ever spent. The more I think about it, the more agreeably surprised I am at the amount of material that was given in such a short length of time. And, too, what was an equal surprise to me was the character of the work given which was so much more practical, and, therefore, useful to the man in the commercial field

than I expected to find it. I will never cease to be glad that I took the course, for it is worth to me much more than it cost in both time and money. I will always be a booster for Cornell, not only because of the type of instruction given, but because of the character and efficiency of the instructors who give it."

### CONSTRUCTION BEGINS ON NEW DRYING AND SEED HOUSE

Ground was broken during the week of April 10 out east of the Ag barns for the erection of a new building for drying and storing of seeds. The new building will have two stories, the second story being used mainly for storing and drying the many different kinds of seed. It will contain an electric thresher and seed cleaner, and a steam dryer for making dry determinations of corn silage.

### CORNELL ON LONG ISLAND

At the last session of the legislature an appropriation of \$46,000 was made for the establishment of an experiment station on Long Island. The station will be conducted jointly by the Ag College and the Geneva experiment station. The department of vegetable gardening will have a man there most of the time.

### KUMQUATS GET CANNED

A large crate of kumquats was received by one of the instructors in Domecon on the morning of April 14, as a gift from a home economics student whose home is in Florida.

The Domeconners promptly canned the fruit and set it on the top shelf, where it awaits some state occasion, for nothing less could induce the department to open it.

### UNCLASSIFIED COLUMN

The recent epidemic of rubber-tired spectacles among An Hus circles has caused such concern that Professor "Hy" Wing has issued an order forbidding anyone to wear them into the cow barns for fear of throwing the test cows off their feed.

R. L. Gillette, B.S. '17, who has finished his work for a master's degree, has gone to Washington to take up soil survey work.

On the evening of March 20, the Dairy Club met, for purposes of initiation, eating, and society. Professor "Huge" Troy gave an address, and everybody helped out in the social meeting.

Professor "Hy" Wing took in a little committee meeting at Chicago, April 14, which dealt with the rules and regulations of the Students' National Contest in Judging Dairy Cattle.

R. G. Knapp, B.S. '20, of the department of farm management, has completed his work for his doctor's degree, and is now interested in co-operation between the Federal Bureau of Markets and the college.

### AG COLLEGE SENDS OUT OVER A MILLION PUBLICATIONS

For the year 1921 there was a total of 1,477,723 publications sent out by the College of Agriculture, and this year shows an increase already as there was a total of 173,647 publications for March alone.

Practically all the publications have a wide circulation but the Rural School Leaflet has the largest of all. This leaflet, a quarterly, reaches 125,000 people four times a year. A single edition fills forty packing cases and weighs ten tons. Of the four issues three are for the girls and boys and one, a manual, is for the teachers.

### WHEREIN OUR OWN SAVAGE PUTS HIS FOOT IN IT AGAIN

It has been reported that "Prof" Savage, while crossing Tower Road up by the Poultry Building, misstepped and went into the mud up to his knee, pulling his foot out with a Mack truck on it. The driver of the truck was very grateful to "Prof" and said he had been stuck two days and a half, and had experienced considerable difficulty in holding his breath because it was a strong one. "Prof" immediately inquired where he got it, and if so, how much—which all goes to show that the mud on Tower Road has been very, very deep this spring.

### HINMAN WORRIES COOTIES

"Bob" Hinman has been after the cooties again. No, "Bob" hasn't "got 'em," but some of the college sheep have, and he and some of his able assistants have been subjecting the only members of the college who wear guaranteed all-wool coats to a spring housecleaning. Which housecleaning consists of a trip into a tub of evil-smelling liquid which makes a sheep tick think twice before deciding to continue living.

### "BOBBY" HEAVY AND HAPPY

Bobby Domecon, now eight months old, balances the scales at fourteen pounds. His mothers report that a better-natured lad never lived, and he invariably tries to show the sunny side of his disposition to visitors, along with his newest tricks. Bobbie reported a satisfactory vacation, but was so glad to see his youthful aunts back that he wept with joy for fifteen minutes straight one day.

### BRADLEY WRITING BOOK

Dr. J. C. Bradley, who conducted the Cornell Entomological Society expedition to South America last year, has been in Boston engaged in writing a book on travel and expedition which will cover many experiences in that continent.

### YES HE DOES!

"Hal" Mills, who recently bought a large farm over on West Hill, rolls up to the vegetable gardening offices every morning in his limousine.

### B. A. GOES SOUTH

Bristow Adams went to Lexington, Ky., April 19, to speak before the National University Extension Association on the subject of publicity.

## Pitchin' horseshoes

don't help much to get the crops in, but a little practice at it on a rainy day may mean a lot. You'll be glad you had it when you

## join your county picnic

to Ithaca next month. Ask the county agent about the state-wide horse-shoe pitchin' contest to be staged at this year's

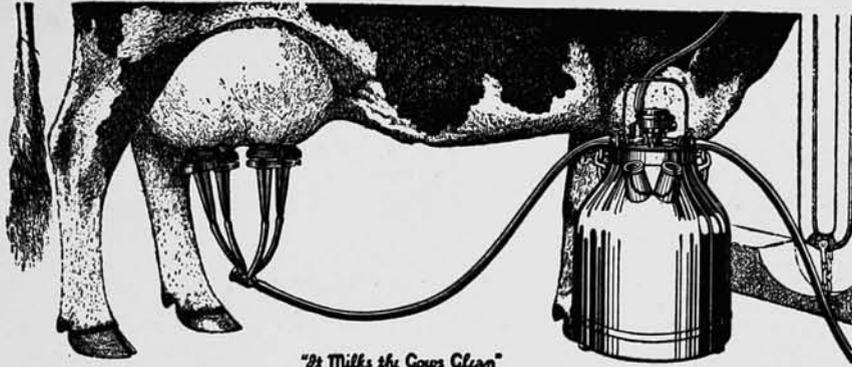
## Farmers' Field Days at Cornell

and think about your chances for the leather medal. Family picnic parties will be headed this way from all over the state and there'll be a good time here for everyone.

## June 22 and 23, 1922

are the dates. Save 'em for your summer picnic and to get acquainted with your agricultural college when you can see things growing. All the profs will be here and some of them may surprise you with the horseshoes! There are rumors of speakers and some music, but more of that next month. Meanwhile, plan to come and bring the family.

**New York State College of Agriculture  
Ithaca, N. Y.**



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The illustration above indicates this *simplicity*. The single tube from the pail to the cow is typical; likewise, the Air-Cushion Teat-

Cups, made of non-corrodible nickel silver, almost as simple as a thimble and free of rubber linings; also the Automatic Controller.

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# He lost enough cream every six months to pay for a De Laval

"I had a cream separator that I had been using and thought was all right. I have five hogs. I had been selling cream and feeding the hogs as fast as separated. A few days ago I sold the hogs and left the skimmed milk in the can. The next day I noticed cream on it. I was so surprised that I skimmed it off by hand, churned it and made one pound and six ounces of butter." Lamoureux, A. G. Ag Library

"It took little figuring to show how much cream I had been feeding my hogs each day. I figured I had paid the price of a No. 15 De Laval every six months."



This letter is typical of many letters we receive.

Perhaps this same thing is happening to you and you don't realize it. If you are using an old or partly worn-out separator, or are skimming by hand, undoubtedly you are wasting enough cream to pay for a De Laval in a short time. The waste of cream occurring every day is criminal—more than enough to pay for the entire output of the De Laval Factory.

Most any kind of cream separator will do fairly good work the first few months,

when it is new. But if it is cheaply made, after the first few months your trouble will begin.

And the worst of your experience with such a machine will not be the fact that it wears out quickly or that it runs hard, or that you are piling up repair expenses, but that you are losing a lot of butter-fat.

Why take chances at all when you can get a De Laval which has won hundreds of prizes, thousands of contests, and is used by millions? Experience has proved that it is the best cream separator that money can buy, and in the long run the cheapest.

Order your De Laval now and let it begin saving cream right away. See the local De Laval Agent, or if you don't know him, write to nearest office

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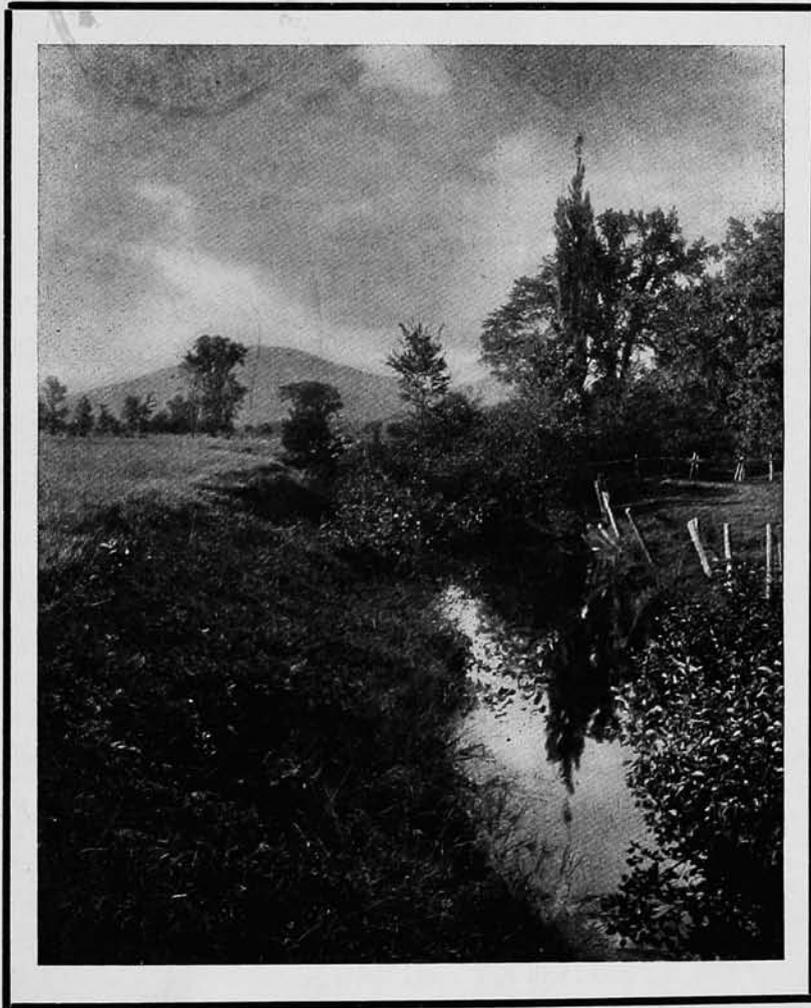
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Sooner or later you will use a  
**De Laval**  
Milker and Cream Separator

# The Cornell Countryman



JUNE

Volume XIX

1922

Number 9



## Some Practical Notions About Buying Farm Machines

**T**HE growing season is well under way. Six million farmers are out in the open, remolding the great fertile world, and confining their attention to the fields out of which their profit must come.

Ahead of them is a summer of activity, and their plans will have much to do with farm machines. This summer they may invest in a number of such items of practical equipment as are listed at the right. They will be deciding what machines will increase production, save the most, and cost the least in the long run. Each purchase will lay a bit of the foundation for coming seasons.

Each machine must be a good, reliable worker and moneymaker during years to come. It has been proved many times that one defective, inefficient machine may in one season tear down the profits built up by good tools and hard work. The choice in each case is no light matter, for there are wide variations in value.

It is not for selfish reasons alone that we ask farmers to consult with McCormick-Deering dealers in filling farm equipment needs. The plainest sort of common sense, a long, unbroken record of accomplishment, the ripe judgment of millions of good farmers — all considerations point to the same advice:

Rely on the good design and quality construction of the equipment in the **McCormick-Deering Line**. Invest in Titan and International tractor power to work smoothly with McCormick-Deering belt and drawbar machines. Count on the full stocks, the ready service, the help and advice of our dealers. **McCormick-Deering Dealers** are in business for the farmer's trade, but they are also working to gain his good will and confidence in the years to come.

These  
**McCormick-Deering**  
Products are in Demand  
in Summer and Fall:

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International 8-16  
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Mowers  
Rakes  
Loaders  
Hay Presses  
Corn Binders  
Corn Pickers  
Ensilage Cutters  
Huskers and Shredders  
Shellers  
Grain Drills  
Plows  
Tillage Implements  
Cane Mills  
Feed Grinders  
Stone Burr Mills  
Threshers  
Potato Diggers  
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Manure Spreaders  
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## THE VERDICT

Live Stock Feeders throughout the country have fully established Sugared Schumacher Feed as the *Distinctive* Carbohydrate Feed. Their testimony given after months of feeding proves conclusively that Sugared Schumacher Feed is Distinctive in Quality, Adaptability, and Economy.

Hundreds of feeders testify that Sugared Schumacher Feed is unsurpassed as the base for practically every ration. Feeders, Investigators, and Teachers offer this summary of features that makes Sugared Schumacher Feed Distinctive.

### QUALITY:

It is easily identified in Sugared Schumacher Feed in its rich color, sweet smell, clean taste, and appearance; the analysis represents a high carbohydrate content; the ingredients meet the requirements of every careful feeder.

### ADAPTABILITY:

Feeders of all classes of live stock testify that because of its great variety and high carbohydrate content Sugared Schumacher Feed is unsurpassed as a base for almost every ration. The Sugaring Process adds exceptional palatability, so essential in every ration.

### ECONOMY:

Due to its great palatability and quality of ingredients, Sugared Schumacher Feed has proven highly digestible. It is readily eaten, relished, completely digested, and made available for production of milk, growth, or work. Sugared Schumacher Feed is giving *better results*; full value assured.

As a General Purpose Feed, adaptable to almost every condition, Live Stock Feeders proclaim Sugared Schumacher Feed "Second to None" and a distinct asset in their operations of Feed, Care, and Management.

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Leave ----- 235

By Ralph S. Hosmer. After graduating from Harvard in 1896 Mr. Hosmer worked in the Bureau of Soils and the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and was then appointed Chief Forester for the Territory of Hawaii, where he served until 1914, when he came to Cornell as head of the Forestry Department. "Prof" Hosmer studied the forestry conditions in Europe last Fall and . . . but let him tell of it himself.

Research in the College of Agriculture----- 237

By William H. Chandler. Mr. Chandler graduated from the University of Missouri in 1905 and came to Cornell in 1913 as research professor in pomology. In 1920 he was appointed vice director of all research at the college.

A Square Deal for the Parent----- 239

By Alma L. Binzel. Miss Binzel is a graduate of the Milwaukee State Normal School in kindergar-

ten education. She took her B.S. and M.S. degrees at Teachers' College and also did graduate work at the University of Minnesota toward her doctor's degree. She began her work as teacher of little children and has continued so that she has had contacts with all ages, including the college age.

The unique development of child training work in New York State is the opportunity for getting out into the state through the home bureau organization. That parents are welcoming a chance to understand the facts of child life and to learn how to manage children wisely is indicated by the large number of demands that are made for Miss Binzel's work. This year she has worked in fifteen counties of the state, although demands have come in from many more.

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Founded 1903

## The Cornell Countryman

Incorporated 1914

CHILSON H. LEONARD, *Editor*

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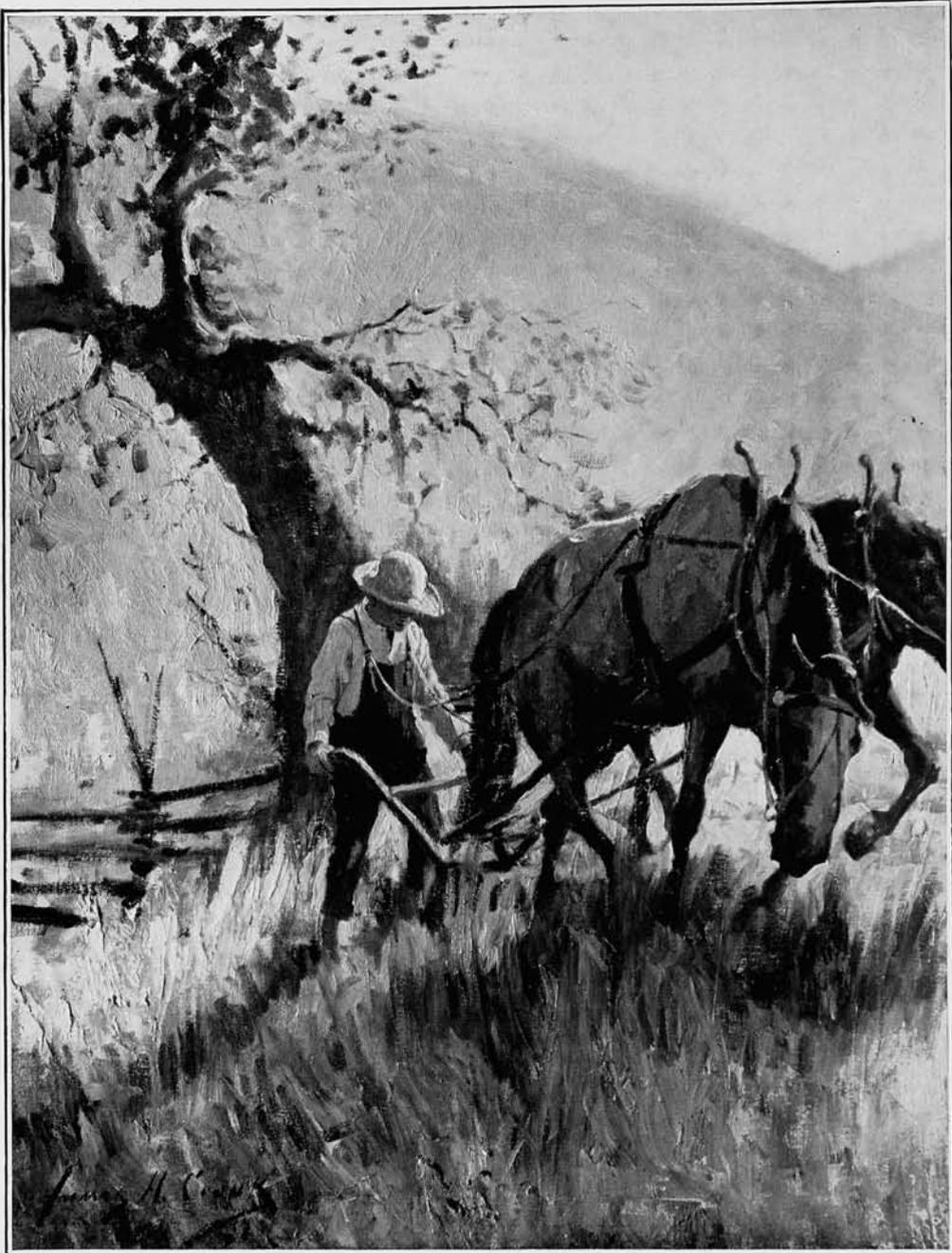
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Ithaca, New York

June, 1922



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## From Sod - To God

By James H. Gilkey

Look not upon the furrow and despise  
The lot that seems to bind thee to the sod,  
But lift in faith thy soul-gaze to the skies,  
And find each furrow is a path to God.

Straight as a sunbeam through the ether flames,  
Make all the courses of thy purpose run;  
And to the best thou knowest—set thy aims;  
Thou shalt not reap regrets when day is done.

# The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XIX

JUNE, 1922

Number 9

## Random Reminiscences of a Period of Sabbatic Leave

By Ralph S. Hosmer



Forest plantation in Wales on the Lake Vyrnwy Reservation, the source of the water supply of the City of Liverpool

do to prevent avalanches from coming down into the valley at Chamonix. Most of us teachers instinctively refer as examples to the localities that we know best. (Second note to colleagues. Arrange your courses so that soon after your return you give one where you can legitimately use as illustrations the things you have just seen.)

Anyone going to Europe on even a semi-official trip should provide himself with abundant credentials. Acting

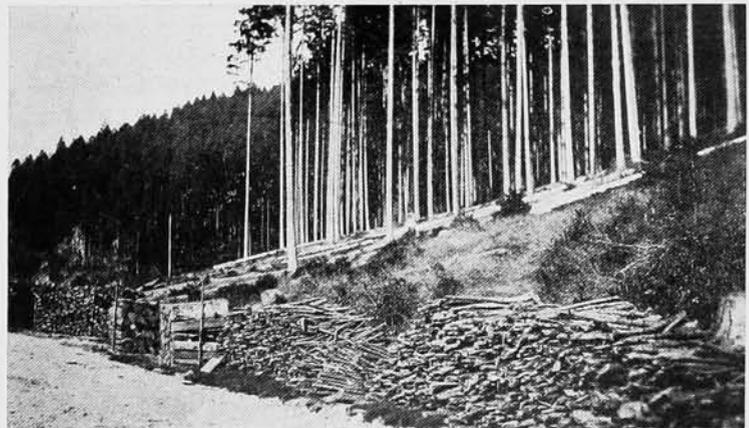
THE college professor has one unique advantage over other men; he can look forward to his sabbatic leave. Such pleasant anticipations do not, it is true, go very far toward buying the desirable blue-backed travellers' checks. But they do help mightily to drive away the little blue devils who delight to perch on top of a pile of still-to-be-corrected blue books. Moreover, one can get a lot of fun out of making and remaking plans as to what he will do with that blessed extra term.

Periods of sabbatic leave, however, bring certain responsibilities. When one gets back he is expected to relate his adventures. And right here let me give a word of friendly suggestion to any of my colleagues who are about to start on similar absences. Somehow arrange your program so that you will encounter dragons, or spooks, or at any rate have something exciting happen to you, for otherwise you will be forced, as I am, to tear odd leaves from your notebook and indulge in Random Reminiscences.

My first seven years of service at Cornell having been completed last June, I spent seven months in visiting a considerable number of places of forest interest in Northern Europe. Those who desire to know what I saw overseas are respectfully referred to the members of my this year's class in Forest History and Forest Policy. They can probably tell why the Swedish foresters are interested in Forest Experimentation Station work, or what the French forest engineers have to

ing President Smith was kind enough to give me a letter gorgeously adorned with the Cornell Shield, in colors, and a very large and impressive gold seal bearing the Head of the Founder. Until he has tried it, one has no idea what the sight of such a seal can do with subordinate officials overseas. It opens doors almost as quickly as the universally accepted tip.

England experienced last summer the worst drought she had seen for over a century. In some localities there was a veritable water famine. But even when the fields are not their normal green, the countryside of England



Forestry operations in the Schifferschaftswald in the Black Forest, Germany



**Ski jumping at Elvernum, Norway. Many world's records have been made on this jump**

makes an irresistible appeal. I can think of no place where I would rather spend a month or so of vacation, exploring the nooks and corners of quaint villages and historic old towns.

The war has brought many changes to Great Britain. To a forester perhaps the most interesting is the sudden awakening of the British Government to the necessity for a home supply of timber.

The bulk of the area that is being planted is non-agricultural land in Wales and Scotland. The trees on which the chief reliance is being placed are Western American species, Douglas fir and Sitka spruce, for under that warm, moist climate these species grow faster and give quicker returns in construction timber than do most of the native trees.

One of the after results of the war in England is the way that taxation is affecting land ownership. Until very recently the basic rate of the income tax has been 6 shillings on the pound (20 shillings). It is now 5 shillings. Added to this are the local taxes, usually 11 or 12 shillings. In not a few cases the combined taxes of estate owners who paid the super tax, have amounted to 22 or 23 shillings on the pound! The result, of course, is that these estates are forced onto the market and that there follow changes in ownership that cannot but have far reaching effects, in ways economic, social, and political.

Whatever one may think of the new proprietors, whether they be the former tenant farmers, or those who have made their money in trade, the passing of the old landed aristocracy is making changes that go to the heart of things in Great Britain. This was brought home by one experience I had in Wales. Our party was dining one evening with the owner of a fair sized estate in Wales, a good part of which had just been leased, under the "feu system," for a period of 999 years to the Forestry Commission, to be planted with forest. The talk at the table turned on a fishing right on a stream on the estate that had come down to the present owner from his ancestors of some 700 years ago. He had been having some trouble with poachers, who when remonstrated with, had politely told him that if would show them the receipt that his ancestor got when he bought the right, they would be only too happy to get off his property. This irritated the old Colonel. So he went up to London and somewhere dug up a paper of the time of Queen Elizabeth that confirmed the claim. Armed with a certified copy of this document he came home and evicted the trespassers. When the roots of a family are struck into the soil as deep as that, it does more than affect individuals if that family has to relinquish its estate.

The greater part of my seven months overseas was

spent in visits to forests in the Scandinavian countries, Germany, Switzerland, and France. It is out of place here to attempt to record the impressions that I received of European forestry, nor is there space to tell of the forests themselves. But it may be said that the Scandinavian forests have much of interest to American foresters, for in them, and particularly in Sweden, are in operation certain laws regulating the way in which the private forest owners shall handle their property, which may have suggestions for us in our efforts in this country to frame a national timberland policy that shall be at once just, satisfactory in meeting our needs for a future timber supply, and workable in practice. In visiting certain of the Swedish forests, I was accompanied by Mr. H. Vettel, Cornell '20, who has this past college year been studying in Sweden, under a fellowship of the American Scandinavian Foundation. Our first interest naturally was in the forest. But had I had more time I should like also to have got in touch in that country with the activities of an important organization known as the "Hushallingselskab," which appeared to be doing work closely related to that carried on by our own farm bureaus.

The foresters of Sweden and Norway, along with others, are much interested in athletic contests, particularly ski running. Elverum, Norway, is one of the places where the ski jumping records are established. I wish it might have fallen to my lot to be there in the winter.



**A silver fir forest in the Vosges Mountains, France**

Turning from the forest to the city, one item of particular interest to Cornellians may be worth noting in connection with my visit to Paris, my meeting with Mr. A. D. Weil '84. Although modestly disclaiming any such distinction, Mr. Weil is unquestionably the leader among the Cornellians in Paris. To him one turns in any matter relating to the University. A banker by profession, one of Mr. Weil's chief interests is the American University Union, that most attractive meeting ground for American students who are working at the French universities.

During the summer of 1921, Mr. Weil had represented Cornell at the dedication of the library at the opening of the reorganized University of Louvain. At that time a commemorative medal had been struck, for distribution to the educational institutions that had sent delegates to that occasion. That for Cornell was given to Mr. Weil. To insure its safe transmission to the University, Mr. Weil wished to hand it to some one who was returning to Ithaca. Appearing at the opportune time, I had the good fortune to be delegated by him as the messenger.

The medal is of bronze, about three inches in diameter. It bears an artistic design, with an appropriate inscription. Immediately upon my return to Ithaca, I delivered it to President Farrand. It now has its place in the archives of Cornell University.



# Research in the College of Agriculture

By William H. Chandler

**S**TUDENTS generally know little concerning the research that is being done here, and many seem to think that it is of little importance to them. Extension activities are more evident and most students probably realize that the teaching in the college is closer to actual conditions on the farm, because of the contact with farm life that the extension service gives. They probably do not realize that the research activities of the college have as profound an influence upon both resident and extension teaching. The research is of importance to the teaching activities because of the new truth supplied, and because of its influence on the teachers.

Perhaps more than most other subjects, agriculture requires, for effective teaching, a constant supply of new truth. The best growers soon bring into practice all that is known in sufficient detail to be applicable, and their neighbors tend to adopt their practices. It is doubtful if the extension service would long receive enough support to justify its existence if it could do nothing more than bring to the attention of the less aggressive farmers the methods of the more successful ones. And it is doubtful if a student reared upon a farm that is using all the best known



Tunnel between tanks with cans for collecting drainage water in soils experiments

methods would find it wise to attend college in order to learn what he has been practicing at home, or even the scientific explanation of those practices. It would be wise, of course, for him to attend college but not necessarily an agricultural college.

In other words research must give vitality to both resident and extension teaching. It is evident that the results of research done under New York conditions upon New York problems will tend to be of the greater value to New York students, though that is not always true and research done anywhere may give information that will assist in the solution of problems in New York. Generally, also, sound research upon problems that arise directly from farm practice may be expected to give results more applicable to farm conditions than research, in sciences related to

agriculture, done without reference to any problem of the farmer. However, if this tends to be true there are numerous exceptions. For some of the greatest contributions to agricultural science have been made by students in pure science. Further, many problems of the farmer are so complicated that their study leads workers into fields that seem remote from agriculture. Thus,

most soil studies have been started as attempts to solve rather specific agricultural problems, yet, with some of the most promising, one must have some understanding of a number of sciences, as bacteriology and organic and physical chemistry, in order to see in them any possible agricultural significance. With much of the research being done at this college the agricultural significance may not be apparent to one not acquainted with the development of the subject. However, I think I can say truthfully that practically all of it represents an honest effort to throw light upon some phase of the farmer's environment. Which studies will prove of greatest value no one can predict. The tendency in agricultural institutions to study problems that to the uninitiated seem remote from agriculture grows out of the work itself. Thus, when an attempt is made to solve some specific agricultural problem, as, let us say, the specific fertilizer requirements of some crop, it is soon found that the results secured can be applicable only to the set of conditions under which the experiment is done, unless much is known about the general responses of the plant involved and about the reactions in the soil as influenced by many conditions. This leads workers into a study of the reactions in the soil and the responses of the plant that might affect the results of the experiment. Experiences like this have made it clear that the development in fundamental sciences like ani-

mal and plant physiology and some spheres of chemistry is far from being complete enough to render to agriculture the service needed in interpreting the results of more immediately practical studies. Workers in these fields may be giving their attention to filling the gaps in the subject without reference to the immediate agricultural significance. Yet they always have in mind the fact that the development of an orderly body of knowledge in these sciences will be of inestimable value to the man who studies immediate agricultural problems. This tendency of practical agricultural problems to be interwoven with the fundamental sciences makes it necessary for the student who wants his training to enable him to use new agricultural truth as it is discovered to have a considerable amount of training in these fundamental sciences.

Some of the research of the college is done by men who devote all of their time to it, but much of it is done by teachers during time when they are not occupied with their classes. More than three hundred problems are being studied; and nearly fifty papers reporting results of research by members of the faculty are being published during a year. About seventy-five members of the faculty and perhaps as many of their graduate students are doing some research that will lead to publication.

The student is benefited by the re-

search in the college not only through the new truth furnished, but also because through close contact with research teachers tend to acquire greater ability to determine, among somewhat conflicting results and opinions, what is the truth. Many students, if not most of them, are inclined to measure a teacher largely by his personality and method of presentation. These are, of course, important. But the most important consideration in teaching is that what is taught be true, or such an approach to the truth that the student may learn the truth for himself when it is finally discovered. It has seemed to me that teachers I have known who were not in such contact with research that they had constantly brought to their attention the difficulties encountered in the solution of agricultural problems were inclined to accept and teach, as well established principles, opinions not having sufficient experimental proof.

To the student who seeks, not a system of rules for farming but such a working contact with the subtle growing body of truth concerning the farmer's environment that he will be able effectively to incorporate into his thinking and practice new truth as it is revealed, research is a most vital feature of the college. Such a student will want to get an intimate knowledge of the research being done in the field where his greatest interest lies.

## Gold

By Bristow Adams

### I

Last Summer, when they run the new State road  
Right thru the corner of the old Yates yard,  
I seen old half-wit Ab a-scrabblin' hard  
Where Betty Yates's posies once had growed  
Afore she died. . . . Scrapers took load on load  
Of dirt from off the Yates's doorway ridge  
To fill that holler down there by the bridge.

### II

I asked old Ab what he was doin' there.  
"Digging for gold," says he, "from Babylon;  
"Gold that Will Shakespeare writ a poem on;  
"Gold that was woven into Laura's hair;  
"Gold with no dross, nor curse, nor any care."  
His pockets bulged with clods, and he slunk back  
Along the new-cut road to his old shack.

### III

Last Fall I seen him diggin' by his door.  
"More gold?" I asks. He ups and answers, "Nope!  
"This here is buried treasure, planted hope;  
"Talents," he says, "that, buried, pay me more  
"Than in a bank." . . . It was six months afore  
I passed Ab's way again. And then, by Jing!  
I seen Ab's gold in daffodils o' Spring!

# A Square Deal for the Parent

By Alma L. Binzel

*"THE time is coming when those who contemplate marriage will be licensed by states to do so only upon evidence of fitness for the proper discharge of the duties involved."*

This was a statement made during the Homemakers' Conference at the New York State College of Agriculture during the Farmers' Week in 1921. Even we, who had been questioning the ease with which any Tom, Dick, or Harry might invite any Susan, Mabel, or Jane to embark upon the sea of matrimony, were startled. We knew it was fair to say that our states concern themselves very little about the native fitness of the voyageurs; we knew it was fair to say that our states concern themselves still less about intelligent preparation for that voyage.

These attitudes of indifference to physical heredity on the one hand and environmental transmission on the other are not new. So far as the former is concerned, most people still think in terms of current half truths. In this day of statistical evidence that the rate of increase in the progeny of the unfit is greater than the rate of increase in the fit group, we ought not to dismiss the matter glibly saying: "That in order to be well-born, the child must choose his grandparents." The child can't do it; the state must devise some way to do it for him. And this way will be in the nature of greatly increased education with reference to physical heredity rather than multiplication of laws restricting marriage.

Thomas Mott Osborne, as you know, spent several years as a voluntary prisoner at Auburn, New York. Later he was made a warden of the prison at Sing Sing. He followed the history of many of the released men for years. In a series of lectures which he gave at Yale University he said: "In short, there have been very unusual opportunities for my studying the facts at close quar-

ters; and I have yet to meet one prisoner whom I regard as anything but a perfectly natural being,—a natural human being often rendered abnormal through inherited weaknesses, more often through evil influences of unhealthy environment, most often through the stupidity of older people to whose care a precious



human being was early entrusted."

The "Blood Will Tell" attitude cannot be counted upon either in "the commonest affairs of daily life," according to Dr. Todd. He writes: "People with a heavy baggage of family pride who assume they are to the manner born are frequently the rudest, most ungracious, and ill-mannered. Good manners are made, not born."

Fortunately Example, Training, and Custom can as readily make blood go right.

For the best development of childhood, power lies then in great measure in what the parents can control: the surroundings and activities of the home and community. If it were otherwise the task would be deplorably and infinitely hopeless. If it were otherwise neither parents nor teachers nor society could scarcely be held responsible for human failures. Nor on the contrary, could they be credited with the successes!

For normal children—and most children are normal—the parents choose in very large measure every day what shall be touched, heard, seen, tasted. By co-operation with neighbors, friends, business associates, there is determined very largely

the quality of the conduct built up, the kind of things about which there will be curiosity, the system of ideas that will be acquired, the nature of the feelings that will be cultivated, the attitudes towards truth, beauty, religion, and law that will be fostered in the children of the locality.

All those elements are primarily in

the control of grown-ups. They can be by a careless easy-goingness make them stumbling blocks for children physically, mentally, or morally—or they can, by intelligent effort, make them stepping stones toward fine personalities. All that biological heredity can do for or against a child is decided long before he is born. All that environmental transmission can do for or against him is being decided day by day. In this

very contrast, lie the great opportunities of the parents if they but seek to understand and use them.

What hinders them from doing so? The simple fact that they all engage in the profession of parenthood by consent of any state in the Union without being required to qualify either before or after the birth of their children for the responsibilities involved.

"Ah," but some critic may say, "How absurd! Haven't we always had homes without these pre- and post-nuptial preparations? Aren't parents doing pretty well?" For answer we find that seven types of nurses co-operating with the medical profession in Minnesota are active in efforts to cure and correct results in children, traceable to uninformed parenthood. Teachers, principals, and superintendents are pointing out that the large percentage of failures in scholastic achievements have their origin in lax discipline and bad example in the home. Juvenile court officials testify that delinquencies are more frequent and more serious at an earlier age in life than ever before.

Truly, if we were inclined to be pessimistic, we would assert that the

quality of the citizens of tomorrow is decidedly unpromising, and that this country, if not the world, is on its way to the bow-wows. But we, and others like us, are sanely optimistic. We realize that many homes are successful. Unfortunately, their successes do not achieve headlines in newspapers. We recognize that these successes are not mere happy accidents; they are the effects of certain causes operating more or less consciously in these homes. Among these causes is the guidance of parental behavior by good example, by sound tradition, and by intelligent seeking and use of the available knowledge of today.

Our only contentions are: First, that these causes must be made to act consciously in more homes; second, that since the basic materials and institutions are available today, emphasis must be placed upon preventive and constructive policies instead of following curative, ameliorative, and reconstructive lines.

Educational men insist that the public must look "to the preliminary preparation of teachers for protection against its dangers." I main-

tain that a nation cannot and should not depend upon the preliminary preparation of teachers for such protection. It cannot if H. G. Wells in his "Salvaging Civilization" is right in his contention that there never will be enough good teachers to go around. It should not because it will relieve the parents of a responsibility which they have voluntarily assumed.

I disagree with the doctor who said, "The home is no place for a child." I believe that homes can be made as good places for children as are our schools. If, after trying to educate parents, homes still fail, old-maids and bachelors can then be assigned to care of children in institutions. Now a nation can, should, and must set in operation the machinery by which the home becomes the conscious preventer of danger and the first intelligent protector of its children. To do so, those now in the home must become as zealous concerning the qualifications of those entering the profession of parenthood, as are doctors, lawyers, ministers, dentists, and teachers concerning the standards to be met in their respective fields. Each has its fundamental

knowledges, techniques, and ideals which must be acquired by those who seek to render necessary service of an important nature to a democracy. General education is a pre-requisite; it may be a help but it is never accepted as a substitute in these callings.

I believe there are units of this work that can be given to all capable of the common school education, by the time they complete the eight grades and continuation school courses; that additional units can be taught in the high school periods. Advanced courses are already being given in higher institutions of learning.

To let parents drift and then to blame them is scarcely a square deal for the parents, to say nothing of its being a poor deal for children and for democracy. Democracy's demand upon parents, today as never before, is not only for more live babies and more well children, but for more worth-while children; for more worth-while young men and young women. The parents' righteous demand upon democracy is for conscious education productive of these results.

## The Plough Boy

By Philip C. Wakeley

Sturdy behind the straining team,  
Intent upon the Here and Now,  
Absorbed in what is near at hand,  
Our future Manhood guides the plow.

Work, play, his home, the crops perhaps,  
These are the things he takes to heart,  
Unconscious of that greater crop  
Of which he is himself a part.

## Amelanchier

By M. E. Hill

When Spring's sweet sap begins to flow  
In limbs that still wear winter's grey,  
And amethystine colors show  
On wooded hillsides far away,

Among the naked seeming-dead  
She stands like spirit newly shriven,  
Or like a maid this morning wed  
That trembles o'er her promise given.

## Buttermilk Falls

By Charles M. Stotz

This stream has loved some sylvan sprite  
It knew in grotto-ed pool above;  
And with a thousand lace-like tears  
Cries tenderly its ancient love.



## On Common Ground

We have just finished another little poetry competition. This one was for two four-line verses to fit the frontispiece picture for this issue and was open to "students, faculty, administrative officers, janitors, stenographers, deans, day laborers, and freshmen." Mr. James H. Gilkey, a clerk in the business office of the College of Agriculture, won the first prize of one dollar (\$1.00) and the judges considered awarding a special second prize of seventy-five cents to G. R. Van Allen, who won the April competition, but finally decided that these second prizes were quite an honor and could not be awarded every time. They gave Mr. Van Allen a very honorable mention, however, and also gave an honorable mention to David S. Kimball, Cornell's crack hurdler, who submitted two worthy verses.

Row after row they turn the field,  
Now up the hill, now down;  
The weeds and grass and brambles  
yield,  
And one more hill is brown.

The horses tug, the harness cracks,  
The plough bobs in his hands;  
As one, they plod with bended backs,  
The conquerors of lands.  
—G. R. Van Allen.

### PLOUGH BOY

Plough boy ploughing golden furrows,  
At the early break of morn;  
Are you shaking mother earth  
In which to lay your seeds of corn?

Must be fine to be a plough boy,  
With a team, and reins in hand,  
Helping start new things agrowing  
On which lives the happy land.  
—D. W. Kimball.

The verses by Philip Wakely on the opposite page were submitted too late for the competition.

El Campo, a monthly magazine with a circulation of 29,000 copies "which are read in all Spanish speaking countries by civilized and wealthy farmers who wish to improve their live stock and modernize their farms by adopting American methods," translated and reprinted in their April issue Mr. Thomas J. Conway's article on the "Possibilities for Poultry in Mexico," which appeared in the March issue of *The Countryman*. Whereupon we feel complimented.

Next Fall we are going to offer some prizes to Ag College folks for some rural sketches to use in *The Countryman*, so take a goodly supply of pencils and paper along with you this Summer.

John Rodemeyer and Walter King Stone, the creators of the menagerie series we are running on this page, have suffered a lot since their scientific notes started to get into print . . . . Walt, especially. And Rodemeyer writes us:

"It was a cinch for me to identify and classify and biographize those hideous creatures, but how in the world a fellow who pretended never to have had the delirium tremens could picture them so true to life is what puzzles me. They add another shivery nightmare to the inflections of our over-distressed world, and move the curdle-blooded beholder to throw up his hands and exclaim, "Ain't nature wonderful!"

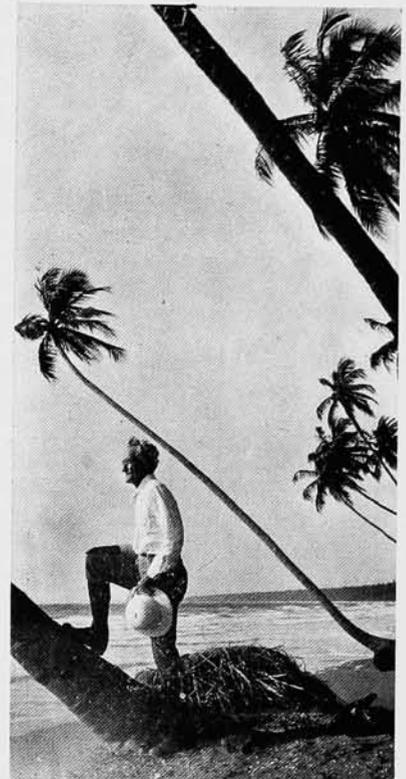
### The Aswaticus

The Aswaticus (so named because it spins just before pickles are ripe), has been classified as a poor relation of the Giasticutus or Ring-Tailed Skeezix of Ballyhoo, its resemblance to which, especially in facial expression, is easily recognized. It lives



partly in the water and partly on land sometimes, and has been known to burrow under the roots of the Anheuser-Busch in search of vulcanized lollypop seed, but it subsists principally on the husks of the dingbat. During the moulting period it sings only at noontime, like the martingale, though its song is more cheery and is often mistaken for the glad cry of the Lobster at play. It is easily domesticated and likes it very much, but will not submit to being tickled under the chin.

(Copyrighted 1922 John Rodemeyer)



"Where one looks outward to the sea"

A picture of Liberty Hyde Bailey, taken in Guayaguayare, Trinidad, British West Indies. Professor Bailey has just returned from a trip to Barbadoes, Trinidad, and elsewhere.

For those of our readers who bind the issues of *The Countryman* each year we have printed an index to articles and authors for 1921-22. It can be had for the asking.

What *The Countryman* needs more than an increased subscription price is a larger circulation. Of course it all works in a rotten circle—this price, ads, circulation problem—but *The Countryman* as it stands today is worthy of a larger circulation, not only at the college, but among alumni. In short, alumni, more of you should be taking this magazine. It is difficult for us here to reach you. Lean over the fence, old timer, and subscribe.



## Former Student Notes

'01 B.S.A.—Delos L. Van Dine, entomologist in charge of the Mound, Louisiana, laboratories of the United States Bureau of Entomology, has accepted a position at Pennsylvania State College.

'05 B.S.—Norman Ratchford, formerly of 174 East Broad St., Nanticoke, Pa., has changed his address to Palmyra, Pa.

'07-'08 W.C.—Stewart A. Cody is running Cody Farm at Penn Yan.

'08 B.S.A.—A. W. McKay has recently returned to work with the Bureau of Markets, after being in the general produce business in Florence, S. C., for some time.

'11 B.S.—Earl W. Benjamin has been engaged by the Pacific Egg Producers to manage their New York Branch. Mr. Benjamin was engaged a year ago by Augenblick & Brother, one of the largest egg houses in the East. He was formerly professor of marketing in the poultry department at Cornell.

'11 B.S.A.—Mr. Claude A. Cole and his wife announced the birth of twins, a son and a daughter, born on November 7, 1921. They have been named David Parsons Cole and Helen Parsons Cole. "Claude" is a chemist with the Solvay Process Company, in charge of technical service. The Coles' address is R. F. D. 4, Syracuse, New York.

'11 W.C.—F. W. Cazmier has become editor of the O. K. Poultry Journal, published at Mounds, Okla. He lives at Bryan, Texas. Mr. Cazmier was formerly extension poultry husbandman at the Texas agricultural experiment station.

'11 Ph.D.—Dr. Harold J. Conn is soil bacteriologist at the New York experiment station at Geneva.

'11 B.S.—Frank H. Clothies has a dairy farm at Angola, N. Y.

'11 B.S.—Adolph Harbitt is Chemical Engineer in Brooklyn and is living at 192 Hooper St.

'11 B.S.—Harold N. Humphrey is Division Representative of the Dairy-

### This Is a Real Former Student Note

"Yours truly married, one child—Isabel—County Agr'l Agent. 3 years here. Beef, Sheep, and Wool—fruit are main agr'l activities. Cornell '12. Home, Andes, N. Y. J. D. King. Couldn't do without my Countryman so am enclosing 2 iron men—Best regards to the whole C. U."

men's League Association, Inc., in the Jamestown office. His address is 99 Barrett Ave.

'11 B.S.A.—Ivan C. Jagger is Plant Pathologist in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

'12 B.S.—B. H. Austin is running Orchard Lawn, a fruit farm at Phelps, N. Y.

'12 B.S.—George H. Bissinger is a real estate agent in Flossmoor, Ill.

'12 B.S.—David Elder is Manager of the Business Opportunity Department of the T. D. Faulkner Company, a real estate agency located in the Hartford-Aetna Bank Building, Hartford, Conn. Dave is living at 18 Asylum St.

'12 B.S.—Randall H. Hampton is teacher of Biology at Sumner High School. His address is 4252 Enright Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

'12 B.S.—Wallace H. Hook is teaching Vocational Agriculture in Texas. His address is Box 79, Hillsboro, Texas.

'12 B.S.—H. L. Van Buren, of Newark, N. J., announces the arrival of a son which has been named John Peter.

'13 B.S.—Clarence A. Bell has moved from Attica and his present address is R. F. D. No. 2, Canandaigua, N. Y.

'13 B.S.—Charles D. Bennett is proprietor of "Blue Bird Cafeteria." His address is 503 First Ave., N., St. Petersburg, Fla.

'13 B.S.—Leslie S. Ace is manager of a 3500-acre plantation in Amelia and Nottaway Counties, Maryland, of which 700 acres are tillable and the

remainder in timber. The farm is operated by the Glenburnie Farms Co., Inc. Leslie's address is R. D. 3, Blackstone, Va.

'13 B.S.—J. S. Clark, who is manager of the Mixer Farms at Hardwick, Mass., has an article in the April issue of the Guernsey Breeders Journal.

'13 B.S.—Chase E. Dimon is running a truck farm at Southampton.

'13 Ph.D.—G. C. Supplee, formerly an instructor in Bacteriology, is employed by a New York milk plant at Adams.

'14 B.S.—Dudley Alleman is Assistant Editor of the National Stockman and Farmer and is living at 5715 Callowhill St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

'14 B.S.—Ernestine B. Becker is acting as assistant in the Department of Chemical Hygiene at the School of Hygiene and Public Health at John Hopkins University. Her address is 4015 Brookline Ave., Baltimore, Md.

'14 B.S.—Lossing J. Buck is Agricultural Missionary and acting Dean at the College of Agriculture and Forestry in the University of Nanking, Nanking, Ku, China.

'14 B.S.—B. B. Boucknight ("Buck") is managing his cotton plantation in the south, at Mulberry Hill Plant, Johnstown, S. C.

'14 B. S.—A. B. Dann, formerly with the Blatchford Milling Co., is now head of the poultry department of the James Manufacturing Co. We expect to see "The James Way" poultry equipment soon taking on the characteristics of the Dann way.

'14 B.S.—Kenneth H. Johnson is raising "spuds" on a potato farm at Englishtown, N. J.

'15 B.S.—T. B. Charles ("T. B.") is an instructor in the Poultry Husbandry Department at the Pennsylvania State College.

'15 B.S.—Claude N. ("Bill") Edgerton and his wife announce the birth of a daughter, Ruth Joy, born March 12. "Bill" has been acting as assistant superintendent of the East

Orange factory of Seabury and Johnson, manufacturers of hospital supplies, since October. The Edgertons live at 128 Chestnut St., East Orange, N. J.

'15 B.S.—E. C. Heinsohn ("Heinie") and his wife announced the arrival of a daughter, Judith, who was born last February. "Heinie" is now with the Amos Bird Co., Shanghai, China, but expects to return to the United States in September.

'15 B.S.—H. McChesney is farming at Hyde Park. His address is R. F. D. No. 58, Hyde Park, N. Y.

'15 B.S.—Sara Townley Jackson is living at 1 Holly St., Brockport, N. Y.

'16 B.S.—Royal Bird is now employed by the Gould Paper Co. of Lyons Falls, N. Y., as forester.

'16 B.S.—W. H. Brittain, Professor of Zoology and Entomology at the Nova Scotia College of Agriculture, Truro, Nova Scotia, visited Cornell University, and took his examination for his Ph.D. degree.

'16 B.S.—M. G. McPherson is teaching poultry husbandry in the Morrisville Agricultural School.

'17 B.S.—Mary S. Albertson is Dietitian at the Asheville Normal, Asheville, N. C.

'17 B.S.—Gertrude E. Bower is the Chemung County Home Demonstration Agent.

'17 B.S.—Paul S. Conine is manager and superintendent of the Clover Heights Farm at Pittsford, N. Y.

'17 B.S.—June C. Deming is head of the Domestic Science Department at the East High School, Rochester; 234 Lake Avenue is the address at which one can find June all the year around.

'17 Ex.—T. J. Ketchum is now living at 39 Waterville St., Waterbury, Connecticut.

'17 B.S.—Charles J. Reichert is instructing disabled soldiers in agriculture at the United States Veterans Bureau Training Center, Port Jefferson, Long Island.

'17 B.S.—Bryon A. Allen moved to Great Barrington, Mass., the first of March. He has accepted a position as treasurer of the Great Barrington Manufacturing Company, and mail will reach him sent in care of that company.

'17 Ph.D.—Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Ellenburger of Burlington, Vt., were in Ithaca the week-end of March 3 on a business and pleasure trip. Dr. Ellenburger, who is head of the Dairy Department of the University of Vermont at Burlington, was conferring with Dean Mann and Professor Burritt.

'17 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Die-

trick, of Olcott, have announced the birth of a daughter, Mary Alice. Mrs. Dietrick was formerly Miss Alice Lucetta Stout. Dietrick recently returned to the University for about two months as an instructor in entomology, collaborating in one of the courses on survey for graduate students. His specialty is the study of the beetle family.

'17 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Neirs of Cream Ridge, N. J., an-

nounced the marriage of their daughter, Mary Holmes, to Laurance G. Wygant '17, last November. The couple are making their home near Cream Ridge where Wygant is engaged in farming.

'17 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert D. Fonda of Emerald Hills Farm, Fonda, announced, on Jan. 28, the birth of Harriet Elizabeth.

'17 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Roy W. Shaver announced, last November,



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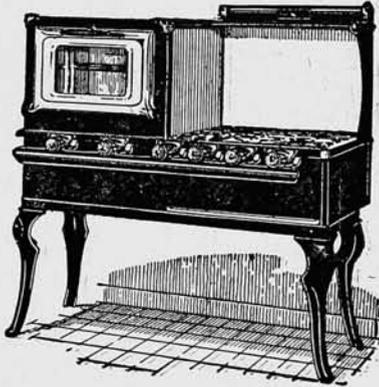
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the birth of a daughter, Jean Anne. Mrs. Shaver was Miss G. Marion Hess and graduated in the class of '17. The couple are living at 601 North James Street, Rome, N. Y.

'17 B.S.—William J. Wedlake and Miss Gwen Howe were married on September 3, and are now at home to their friends at 365 East Third Street, Watsonville, Calif. Miss Howe was a graduate of the University of California in the class of '21. Wedlake has a position as assistant manager of the Crown Fruit and Extract Company of Watsonville.

'18 B.S.—Faber J. McFadden has passed examinations for the United States consular service. He is at present in Washington awaiting definite appointment.

'18 B.S.—Bleeker P. Seaman is president and treasurer of the Georgia-Florida Fertilizer Company, manufacturers of high grade fertilizers, and importers of and dealers in fertilizing materials. The offices of the company are in the American Bank and Trust Company Building, Savannah, Ga. Seaman's post office box number in Savannah is 428.

'18 B.S.—James J. Barr is manager of Barr's Poultry Farm, Narvon, Pa., consisting of two hundred acres of farm land and a hundred acres of apples. Five thousand chicks are raised annually on the farm. "Jim" was married on June 8, 1920, to Miss Sarah Esther Herr, and they have a daughter, Sarah Ann, born on September 30, 1921.

'18 B.S.—Raymond B. Bush and family have migrated to California. He was recently at Nestle's New York Laboratories, and is still in the employ of the Nestles Food Company.

'18 B.S.—Charles R. Inglee is living at Amityville, L. I., N. Y.

'18 B.S.—Miss E. Mae Morris is taking a violin course at the Ithaca Conservatory of Music. She is living at 410 Dryden Road while remaining in Ithaca.

'18 B.S.—Miss Francis E. W. Searles has accepted a position as Home Bureau manager for Genesee County. Her headquarters are in Batavia. The work in Genesee County is similar to the extension work she has been doing in Orleans County since July, 1919, except that in her new position she will organize the work as the first home bureau manager in that county. Her address is the Masonic Temple in Batavia.

'18 B.S.—Harold J. Karr is with J. Aiseneck and Co., Inc., 90 Wall St., New York City.

'18 B.S.—Paulino J. Gonzalez is research chemist for the Mexican Government at Mexico City, Mexico.

'18 B.S.—Sidney S. Warner, who has been located in Denver, Colo., for the past year with the White Company, has lately been transferred to Lincoln, Neb., where he is salesman for the company. His temporary business address is in care of the White Company, Omaha, Neb.

'18 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Hollis V. Warner of Riverhead, Long Island, announced the birth of a son last July. His name is Hollis V. Warner, Jr. Warner has recently purchased a large duck farm at Riverhead, with a capacity of 50,000 annually.

'18 B.S.—Dorothy M. Gray is a landscape architect with her office at 4 Babcock Theatre Building, Billings, Montana.

'18 B.S.—Esther Grimes, who has earned the added degree of Registered Nurse, has changed her address to 333 Vassar Ave., Swarthmore, Pa.

'18 B.S., '16 Ag.—Miss Anna Schumann of Rushville and Robert M. Smith of Attica were married, August 3, 1921. They are making their home on a dairy farm at Attica. Mrs. Smith was supervisor of the Home Making Course of Norwin Union High School at Irwin, Pa.

'19 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Booth (Mabel Lamoreaux) announce the birth of a daughter, Patricia Ann,

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Mich.

on April 19. Mrs. Booth has an article in the May number of *The Delinquent*.

'19 B.S.—Dorothy L. Chapman is teaching Domestic Science in the New Rochelle Grammar Schools. Her address is 97 Walnut St.

'19 B.S.—Anna C. Coad is instructing in Home Economics at Seton Hill College, Greensburg, Pa.

'19 B.S.—Florence E. Coupe is teaching Home Economics in the Kembe Street School and living at 1517 Oneida St., Utica, N. Y.

'19 B.S.—Esther H. Funnell is Social Service Dietitian at Harper Postita, Detroit, Mich., and is living at 39 Woodward Terrace.

'19 B.S.—Alexander Gordon was married to Miss Florence J. Jacobs, on April 6. Miss Jacobs is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Jacobs of New York. Gordon is with Sheener's Ice Cream Company in New York.

'19 B.S.—Harry B. Hoffman and Miss Gertrude L. Hart of Sumner, Wash., were married on March 29, and are now living at 681 West Clinton St., Elmira, N. Y.

'19 B.S.—George D. Spencer ("Pinkey") is with the New York Telephone Company. His address is 287 New York Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

'19 Ex.—M. William Postman is chemist with the Royal Laboratories, 107 Hudson St., New York, engaged in the analyses of foods, oils, milks, water, and chemicals. He lives at 941 Tiffany St., New York.

'20 B.S.—Frances Brock is working in the Trimeal Tea Room, Amsterdam Ave., New York City.

'20 B.S.—Katherine E. Crowley has left Auburn High School and is teaching Domestic Science at Aurora. Her present address is 35 Westlake Avenue.

'20 B.S.—Alberta Dent is instructing in Lunch Room Management at Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa. Her address is 1529 Montgomery Ave.

'20 B.S.—Grace C. Dimelow is clothing instructor at Temple University, which is located at Briard and Berks Sts.

'20 B.S.—"Lou" Smith has again gone south. Last year he came north to work in the Detroit plant of the Blue Valley Creamery Company. He has now been made manager of the plant in Louisville, Ky., in which he was working a year ago. His address is 424 East Chestnut Street, Louisville.

'20 B.S.—T. L. L. Frank ("Lyall") is living in East Lansing, Mich. He

is Graduate Assistant in Research in Entomology at Michigan Agricultural College, where he is working for his M.S. degree.

'20 B.S.—Marion Guiles is in charge of the Department of Domestic Art and Science, at the Fairmount School, Washington, D. C.

'20 B.S.—Gladys M. Hall is teaching Home Economics in the High School at Orleans, Vt.

'20 B.S.—Louise Hamburger is testing out recipes which are used in making up booklets for food manufacturers, magazines, etc. She is in the Home Cooking Department of the "House of Sarah Field Splint." 506 W. 122nd St., New York City, is her present address. She is to be married to Theodore Plass, B.S. '20, sometime in June.

'20 B.S.—B. S. Kast is now located at 204 Franklin St., New York City where he is employed by the U. S. Bureau of Markets as a food products inspector.

'20 Ph.D.—Dr. A. R. Bechtel is at present head of the Department of Botany at Wabash College. This summer he expects to teach Botany at the University of Tennessee.

'20 W.C.—Harland W. Mead is on a large dairy farm at Brooklyn, Pa.

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His address is Kingsley, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania.

'21 B.S.—Helen Baker is assistant dietitian at Rochester General Hospital, Rochester.

'21 B.S.—Florence G. Beck is teaching History and Biology in the Sherwood Select School, Sherwood.

'21 B.S.—R. E. Britt has resigned as instructor in farm mechanics. He has joined his father and brother in the management of the Buell Farm at Holcomb, N. Y., which they have purchased.

'21 B.S.—“Marg” Campbell has changed her address to 41 Washington Square, New York City.

'21 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. William Cushman announce the marriage of their daughter, Dorothy Elizabeth Cushman, to William Littlewood, on Saturday, May 6th, at 3:30 o'clock, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City. At home after June 1st at 143 Berkman St., Plainfield, N. J. Dot was on crew and hockey and was president of the Girls' Athletic Association.

'21 M.F.—R. M. Volkert is with the United States Forest Service at Madison, Wis. His engagement was announced during the Easter holidays.

'21 B.S.—Elsie Yates is engaged in Physical Training work at Hillsdale.

'22 Ex.—G. T. Barker (“Shorty”) is with a large exporting house in New York City. His home address is Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—R. E. Wenger (“Doc”) is at present farming on his father's fruit farm at Waynesboro, Va.

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closes and get one of  
those choice farms  
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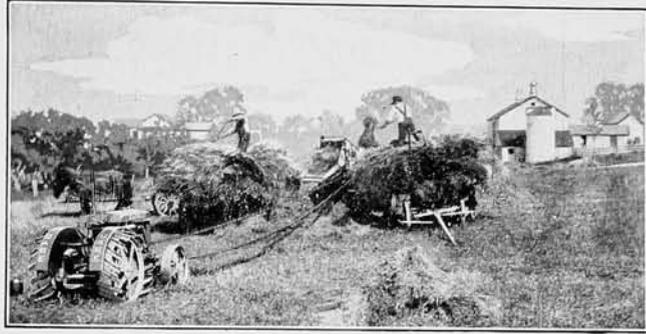
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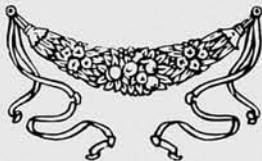
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## AG STUDENTS ALL GET FULL—NO DAMAGE DONE

### Food and Speeches Consumed with Little Apparent Harm

On May 9, the twenty-second annual banquet of the Ag College was held at Prudence Risley. The provender was even more than sufficient, and the three hundred or more people really partook of a meal, instead of absorbing the usual banquet fare of a savory smell and a menu card.

"Lou" Zehner "toastmastered" in a most entertaining way, and introduced as the first speaker Professor W. I. Myers, who spoke on "Essentials for Success," emphasizing the need in Agriculture for college-trained men. "Cass" Whitney then held forth, and "rounded" us into shape with a few songs. "Norm" Brown, the president of the association, pointed out in the next speech the very essential place that courtesy holds in our lives, both as students and as men and women of the world.

### Co-ed Well Balanced

"Gert" Lynahan handled a delicate subject in her speech—balance, and, happy to relate, she did not lose it once. She left with us the happy feeling that when we were in the Ag College, we were in the right place. Dr. Farrand, who was to have been the next speaker, because of the death of a friend was unable to come, and "Lou" read a fine personal letter from him, expressing his regrets. Professor L. H. MacDaniels then took his guitar and, in a way that only he knows how, sang as many songs as the crowd could get him to by repeated encores.

Mr. Jared Van Wagener '91, talked the men in the audience into such a frame of mind that the immediate impulse was to go out and commit matrimony, buy a span of oxen and an axe, and start farming from the ground up. Concluding the evening's program, Dean Mann presented the shingles to the men who had earned them during the year in athletics. He brought out the fact that Ag has been in the habit of taking the intercollege athletic trophy since 1911, and that we should not feel bashful about taking it again.

The banquet drew a representative crowd and then some, for the main dining hall of Risley filled up and overflowed into the adjacent rooms that we don't know what to call. Anyhow, nobody had to eat in the kitchen. Between the courses, there was music, and between the tables there was dancing. It was a real banquet, all right.

## FORESTRY ANNUAL

The "Cornell Forester," the annual publication of the Cornell Forestry Club, has made its appearance. It is a well-edited magazine of interest to all foresters.

## HEB-SA

F. C. Baldwin '23, J. D. Brockway '23, A. J. Collins '23, W. H. Davies '23, R. P. Hamilton '23, S. Jennings '23, C. H. Leonard '23, H. E. Luhrs '23, A. C. Mattison '23, L. B. Pryor '23, F. I. Righter '23, C. H. Shiebler '23, L. H. Stratton '22, P. C. Wakely '23, W. J. Wigsten '23, W. D. Wright '23.

## HELIOS

H. E. Buck '22, C. A. Kezer '22, F. E. Boshart '23, G. L. Burrows '23, L. B. Heidke '23, L. T. Mead Jr. '23, W. G. Meal '23, S. E. Munro '23, W. L. Norman '23, K. E. Paine '23, M. H. Phillips '23, A. J. Powers '23, J. W. Ten Broeck '23, G. A. West '23, D. C. Works '23.

## FOREIGN STUDENTS FORM SOCIETY AMONG SELVES

### First of Its Kind; Believed to Have Great Future in Store

The International Agricultural Society held a banquet at the Cosmopolitan Club on May 19, at which many and varied dishes from the Philippines, China, India, and Brazil were enjoyed by the fifty people present. As the main speaker, Dean Mann chose for his topic, "The Message of the American Farmer." Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey and L. H. Parker of Massachusetts, editor of "World Agriculture," also gave short talks.

### Aims and Activities

The society, the first of its kind, was organized in March by the foreign students in Agriculture. It has grown out of the need by the student from other lands for closer contact with the American farmer and his ideas and practices. The aims of the society are, briefly: fellowship and the sharing of problems among its members, the adoption of the best in American farming methods, the acquaintance of instructors with the needs of foreign students, and the strengthening of belief in the international brotherhood of agriculture.

Meetings have been held at which lectures were given by various faculty members, and much is owed to the co-operation and help of Drs. Bates, Betten, and Sanderson. The society feels that it has been particularly fortunate in securing as honorary members such men as President Farrand, Dr. Bailey, and Dean Mann. Fifteen nationalities are represented in the organization, and its officers are: President, M. B. Needu '22, India; Vice-president, Miss Helen Ziegler '22, Russia; Secretary-treasurer, M. Tiniq '22, Philippine Islands.

## FARMERS' FIELD DAYS ARE SCHEDULED: FUN FOR ALL

### Horseshoe Heavers Hurl Hectically; Babes Will Get College Air

This year's Farmers' Field Days, on Thursday and Friday, June 22 and 23, will be more than ever before an occasion where farm folks from every county in the state will come together for a general good time and picnic, according to present plans. The affair is to be primarily a big family party with folks from many counties coming en masse, convoyed by their county agents and bringing the whole family and basket lunches.

A state-wide horseshoe pitching tournament is promised as one feature of the gathering. County teams will compete against each other for the championship of the state, and rumor has it that the faculty have started practice already out behind the Ag barns to pick a team that will knock the spots off the best the visitors can offer. The program will also include baseball games, foot races, and other athletic events for all the family.

### Tours and Lectures Offered

Automobile tours will give opportunity for visitors to see the entire 1300 acres of campus and farms. These tours will leave Roberts Hall every thirty minutes and each group of cars will be accompanied by a member of the staff who will explain in true "rubberneck" style the work being carried on at the various places.

Those who crave instruction may spend all the time they wish in the orchards, for example, or out in the rose and peony gardens, or up in the vegetable gardens, or anywhere else they want to go to see how the college does its farming. And wherever they go, there will be somebody handy to answer questions and explain and point out what is being done. The small children will be amused and taken care of over at the Home Economics building and a playground nearby, so their mothers will have their time free to enjoy themselves as they wish. The Drill Hall will be a convenient place for picnic lunch and may come handy otherwise in case of rain.

## FARMERS PLAY BALL

The Ag baseball team at this writing is going strong, having won all but its opening game, losing to M.E. The Ag team was handicapped by the fact that its regular players were not all out for the first game, but at the next one, with C.E., they took a brace, and, in a close contest, took the sewer-diggers back to the farm to the tune of 4-3. The game with the horse-doctors was a walkaway, resulting in a score of Ag 8, Vet 1.

## FORESTRY CLUB TAKES A WATERLESS BOATRIDE

"Horton" in Sick-Bay; St. Murphius Looks Favorably on Gathering

On the afternoon of Friday, May 19, the annual Foresters' Club boatripe was held—in automobiles. About forty men helped hold it, and Taughannock Falls was the goal toward which they pointed the radiators of their (t)rusty steeds. The good ship "Horton" and its rollicking crew generally take the club on its yearly spree, but at the crucial moment this year it was laid up with a boil on its boiler, and the government inspectors were giving it a cursory examination. The sacredness of the boatripe as an institution was upheld, however, by the men referring to the cars at all times as "tubs," or "boats," thus avoiding any chance of incurring the wrath of St. Murphius, their patron saint, in honor of whose adjustable birthday this gala occasion transpires every year.

### Men Grow Sportive

Arrived, the gentry disported themselves all over the place in sundry and various fashion, by tree-climbing contests, wood-chopping exhibitions, and such-like. An errorless ball game between faculty and students resulted in a tie score of 49-94. At the camp-fire, after a gorgeous steak dinner, an Oliver Lodgey sort of letter from St. Murphius himself was read. He is at present swinging a gilded axe on the Pearly Gates Tote Road. The golden words of the honest saint were welcomed with eagerness and awe, and his blessing rests on the work of the foresters. A committee was appointed early in the afternoon to keep the place "shot up" in true foresters' style, and the air was full of bullets most of the time. As gun-toters, the foresters rank second to none on the campus with the possible exception of the R. O. T. C. No one was killed, and at about 9 o'clock they became civilized again and returned to the effeminizing and demoralizing influences of the town of Ithaca.

## OUR COLLEGE INDULGES IN POLITICS: ELECT OFFICERS

The following officers have been elected to the Agriculture Association: President, H. E. Luhrs '23; vice-president, Miss M. A. Cushman '23; treasurer, A. C. Mattison '23; secretary, R. P. Mamilton '23; athletic director, W. J. Wigsten '23; student representative on board of directors of The Cornell Countryman, R. W. DeBaun '23. Students elected to the honor committee are as follows: Class of 1923, Miss R. V. Rice, Miss Dorothy Voorhees, C. H. Leonard, and W. L. Norman; class of 1924, Miss M. L. Kinne, Miss L. V. Lacy, C. E. Cassidy, and L. W. Corbett; class of 1925, Miss M. V. Wickes and L. W. Sheldon.

### MANN TURNS UP

After an absence of nearly a month, Dean Mann returned from his western trip on April 27.

## 14 YEARS AGO

(From The Countryman 1907-8)

From now on the students will be called upon to satisfy certain requirements in the way of experience in farm practice before they will be allowed to graduate.

Howard W. Riley, M.E., gives the course in farm mechanics this year. It is now a department by itself.

Buttrick & Frawley advertise suits at \$10 to \$30.

As we go to press we learn the result of the First Agricultural Stage, on February 12. The winner was H. Lubin '08, and a second choice was given to M. P. Jones '08.

A meeting was recently called of all those citizens of Ithaca interested in a horse parade. At this meeting, Professor Harper was made chairman of a committee of arrangements, which decided to hold a parade on Decoration Day.

The Poultry Association Dance, held May 9th, under the matronage of Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Webber, and Mrs. Fetter, was eminently successful.

## GUINEA PIGS KICK THE BUCKET BY CART LOAD

Professor George W. Cavanaugh is running one of the largest vitamin experiments in the country in the new building kindly lent for the purpose by the poultry department, near which it stands. The purpose of the experiment is to determine the seasonal variation in the vitamin content of milk, due to the influence of different feeds, and the anti-scorbutic vitamin C is the one principally concerned in the investigation. Guinea pigs are the principal sufferers at this party, and they are carried out by the wheel-borrow load in bunches of four or five every evening. The population of the building including the help, is about two hundred, and the most that can be said for them is that for a family which is in a perpetual state of mourning, they seem remarkably optimistic.

Details of the experiment are being withheld until such time as they can be fully disclosed to the general public without giving away any state secrets.

### ECONOMICS CLUB MEETS

The Ag Economics Club met in the Farm Management Building, the evening of May 11, and was addressed by E. C. Weatherby '15, on the subject of the organization problems of the G. L. F. He emphasized the fact that the farmers organized during the war not so much for profit or saving, but because of enthusiasm and the fact that everyone else was doing it. Mr.

## RILEY PUTS RADIO THRU TRICKS IN TOMPKINS CO.

Makes Demonstrations to Beat the Band: Many Possibilities

To exhibit the operation and possibilities of wireless telephony, the latest means of civilizing us farmers by bringing us into contact with the outside world, "Prof" Riley of the rural engineering department has been giving a series of demonstrations throughout Tompkins County in connection with County Agent V. B. Blatchley. Two meetings a week were held at first, the number being hampered by the condition of the roads about the county.

### Radiophone Farmers' Friend

Boundless as the limits of the radiophone's use may seem, its practical application must spread gradually. When fully perfected it may come to be the farmers' friend in every sense of the word. The enterprising agriculturist will be able to fasten a receiving set on his riding cultivator and listen to William Jennings Bryan lecturing in Emporia, Kansas, on the marginal utility of grape-juice while said farmer guides his fiery steeds up and down the rows of blooming succotash. However, the reliability of the radiophone depends entirely on fair weather, it being of no use during storms. There is also the possibility that should it come into general use the ether might be so disturbed that the receiving of messages would be rendered impossible, but the great amount of research that is being carried on is expected to more than keep pace with the growing popularity of the radio.

## DOMECON SENIORS HOLD A BEAUTIFUL CEREMONY

On Senior night, May 31, the Seniors of Domecon held their Candle Lighting Ceremony. Since 1914, the Seniors every year light a new candle from the one used the year before in a ceremony which signifies a never dying fire of loyalty to the department and to each other. An especially designed candle-stick stands on an altar, banked with evergreen. The Juniors and Seniors, dressed in white with bright scarfs over their shoulders, bearing beautiful lanterns designed by Bankio Metzuke, the well-known Japanese artist, march in symbolic figures about the altar. "Wood-dusk," the song that they sing, was written by Liberty Hyde Bailey, and was set to music by Mr. Quarles. After the singing came the planting of the ivy vines, one for Miss Rose and one for Miss Van Rensselaer. Senior night closed with a reception for the Seniors at which the Juniors acted as hostesses; the Sophomores prepared and served refreshments and the Freshmen decorated the building.

### OUR OWN CREW

The seating of the Ag boat in the Spring Day crew races was as follows: "Jack" Pone '22, stroke; "Lou" Fitch '22, "Bill" Gaige '25, "Stan" Munro '23, "Bill" Norman '23, "Perry" Perregeaux '22, N. G. Bump '25, "Luke" Passage '22, and "Stubby" Spahn '25, coxswain.

## MILKMEN BEAT UP THE LIGHTNING CALCULATORS

**Farm Mgt. Dept. Gets Milk Punch Between the Eyes in Ballgame**

The faculty has succumbed. Unable to stand any longer the pressure of looking dignified and absent-minded and giving air-tight prelims, the profs of the dairy and farm management departments stacked arms in their respective places of business and relapsed into man's natural state, that of baseball. Comptometers and Babcock test machines alike were sacrificed to the great god Baseball and the following blood-thirsty and fire-breathing proclamations were issued. The first, prepared by a joint committee, went like this:

To the Members of the Departments:  
Whereas: the relative effectiveness of the cream separator and adding machine operators in the baseball world has never been definitely decided, and in view of the fact that the solution of the problem would be of great value to the agriculture of the country, a laboratory experiment to settle this question will take place on Alumni Field, May 11, said experiment to take the form of a ball game between the dairy and farm management departments.

Next this appeared from the farm management headquarters:

It is expected that each member of this department will be present and render able assistance in demonstrating that the secular trend and the periodic cycles of the baseball industry can be definitely determined by the Warren formula and that the cream of the dairy department is past the ripening age and that the strength of the cheese market is on a rapid decline.

Signed) Gabriel and Hart,  
Promoters.

The game came off as per schedule, and the team of Moon and Curran, the dairy promoters, took the "heart" out of Hart, the toot out of Gabriel, and salted down and placed in cold storage the whole farm management team to the tune of 22-11. No reporters were allowed at the game, but it was learned that Professors Jackson and Fisk did heavy work for the winners, and Dr. Warren figured prominently on the other side. Professors King and Rice as umpires and Guthrie and Troy as water-boys, kept things running smoothly, and obviated the necessity of calling in the police to settle altercations. Negotiations are now being made for games with other first-class teams with low batting averages.

### POPULAR DOMECON COURSE

The Home Economics course in Child Training, given by Professor Alma Binzel, is full and running over. Eighty or more students from Ag and Arts are registered in the course. A number of the Home Economics staff and several people from down town attend regularly. This large registration is due to Professor Binzel's popular presentation of this theme concerning which she has such abundant knowledge. The course appeals to the fundamental interest in the training of children.

### SEDOWA

Dorothy E. DeLaney, May M. Mattson, Eva M. Peplinski, Ruth V. Rice, Eleanor E. Riley, Carolyn P. Slater, Kathryn Slater, and Elinor M. Watson.

### VARIATIONS IN TEMPERATURE CAUSE COOP'S MOVE

The Weather Bureau instrument shelter has been moved from the top of Roberts Hall to the little plot of ground next the Countryman office which had previously sheltered a rain gauge. This was done in order to approximate the weather conditions obtaining near the ground where plants, animals, bugs, dandelions, and even humans live, and not because the Weather Bureau people were too lazy to climb to the top of the building to keep tabs on the mercury and prognosticate. It was heard, however, that since one cantakerous day in February when the gentle zephyrs blew off one of Dr. Wilson's coat tails while he was watching the weather whiz past, he has refused to forecast good weather till the instrument coop was moved.

The contents of this enlarged bird house consist of a maximum and minimum thermometer, a wet and dry humidity bulb, and a thermograph. (A thermograph is the flummy-diddle making the wiggly mark on a sheet of cross-section paper telling the rise and fall in temperature.) A rain gauge, evaporation pan, and wind gauge complete the weather-recording paraphernalia. It has been found that the temperature on top of Roberts Hall will average from two to three degrees higher than that on the ground because of the radiation of heat from the building, and this is the main reason for the removal of the forecasting apparatus.

### COURSES TO BE ADDED IN NEW DAIRY BUILDING

Depending on the completion of the new Dairy building next fall, two new courses will be given in the department which it has been impossible previously to include in the curriculum because of lack of space and equipment. Dairy 7a, a course in Mojonnier testing, will be given by Professor "Huge" Troy, and Professor H. C. Jackson will instruct the youth of the land in the proper and scientific way to powder and condense milk in Dairy 20, for which courses 1, 6, and 7 will be prerequisite. Dairy 1 and permission to register allows one to bust into or out of Professor Troy's course. The dairy department wishes to have it announced that neither of these will be pipe courses, as Dairy 1 is the only pipe (ctte) course they care to handle at present.

### BLASE SOPHS RENEW YOUTH

The last year's frosh have done it again. It is said that what was lacking in quantity was made up for otherwise, but anyway, the class of '24 had an informal meeting and dance in the building where the cafeteria is on May 4.

### EXTRA!! JUDGE LOCKS UP TWO PROMINENT AG PROFS

**Burritt and Hopper Frantic; Their Reputations Still Safe**

M. C. Burritt, vice-director of extension, and Prof. H. A. Hopper recently lectured (after a while) at a meeting in Mayville. The meeting was to be held in the court house (that they should have a fair and just hearing), and they arrived a half hour early to find court in session in the room adjoining the one where their own little party was to come off. A naughty man was being tried for killing his wife or something, so the tired and world-weary profs dropped in for a little diversion. Shortly the judge instructed the bailiff to close the doors and allow no one to enter or leave the room. The profs sat tight, expecting that intercourse with the outer world would be resumed in a little while. The judge thought otherwise, though, and when one of them tried to get out, he was informed in a gentle but exceedingly firm tone of voice that he could sit down, and further disturbance would be regarded as contempt of court and liable to fine. An hour elapsed. Some more time came and went. The doors were opened and the two profs went and went suddenly, to find their meeting in a state of goneness. Explanations were made, but it is feared that the Mayvillers will remember for some time the profs whom the judge would not let out to lecture.

### PLAN SUMMER SESSION

Plans are nearing completion for the coming summer session of the Ag College, which will start July 8 and close August 18. Those in charge are planning for a record registration.

Instruction will be given by members of the regular college staff and also by a number of other educators from this and other states. The work to be given will be mainly for teachers and supervisors in the branches of vocational education in agriculture, home economics, and physical training. Courses will be given in nearly every department of instruction in the college. Many lectures, recitals, and out-door excursions are on the social calendar for this year's session.

### ECONOMICS CONFERENCE

The School of Home Economics was hostess to heads of departments, supervisors, and instructors of teacher-training courses in home economics from New York State institutions having vocational home making departments, on April 28 and 29.

Thirty-five delegates attended the conference which was said to be one of the most satisfactory ever held by home economics workers in this state. The program was devoted to methods of teaching and contents of subject matter courses in home economics. A dinner was given on Friday evening, April 28, by members of the staff of the school.

# THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN

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

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

DAVE COOK, Editor

Vol. III June, 1922 No. 9

## Steady

Editorials on the honor system are as common as showers in April or dandelions on the Ag campus, but, like them, they serve their purpose. With the advent of finals, however, we feel that all people with rusty consciences should get them out in the sunlight, furbish them up, use a little Three-in-One if necessary, and see to it generally that they are in good working order. For at the end of the year, with thoughts of vacation ahead, the portable, or demountable, type of conscience is extremely convenient, and it is necessary that we exercise the utmost care that when we meet up with a debatable point in our code of ethics, there shall be no debate whatever, and our conscience shall function neatly and noiselessly. That's all—just want you to know we haven't forgotten one of the most important things in the University.

## Thanks

It's not often that we get hold of a ready-made editorial, but when we do, it's just like money from home. Here's one that dropped out of a clear sky last month:

"It is to be noted that there are still a few students among us who are so absorbed in their studies that they can not see the walks about the Campus. Their failure to locate them is spoiling the appearance of the lawns upon which so much labor and expense have been lavished. Why not keep to the paths? Why not have some pride in the appearance of the University grounds? Don't let your love of geometry kill the grass in every angle and on every short line across the lawns."

## Evolution of Arts College

Did you know that the building which is now the north wing of Goldwin Smith Hall used to be the dairy building? If you are skeptical look at the wall of the northern entrance and you will see a milk test bottle and a Babcock pipette carved in the sandstone building block.

## AGS I HAVE KNOWN



## THE AG POET

By Jerry Co.

I vent my praises on the Pote  
Who lays aside his currycombs  
And hammers forth a wicked note  
About the joys of rural homes;  
Or elevates the lima bean  
To heights of happiness serene.

I want to praise the lofty bard  
Who chants a potent roundelay,  
And sings of ways of boiling lard,  
Of milking cows, of baling hay.  
I envy him who slings a line  
Of glory for the brindle kine.

## HAPPY HAPPENINGS

Quinta Cattell, Sp., announced her engagement to M. Kessel, instructor in English, some weeks ago.

Forgetting their traditional dignity, our Seniors followed the example the Frosh and Sophs have been setting them all year, by throwing a dance of their own, on May 16. They galloped and cavorted around Odd Fellows' Hall to the frolicsome airs of "Tige" Jewett's orchestra till the witching hour of twelve.

Miss Frances L. Griswold '22, was married to Edmund J. Hutchinson '21, on May 8.

The members of Frygga Fylgae gave a dance in our own Ag ballroom the evening of May 23, inviting members of Heb-sa and Helios and their friends. As the number admitted was limited, the usual crowd was not a crowd, but a goodly number. Strawberry sundaes were served by the committee and all attending voted the party a distinct success.

Martha E. Wool '24, announced her engagement several weeks ago to Henry C. Strahn '22.

## THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

We feel quite conscious. Just the other day we caught a sprouting artist sneaking up on our rendezvous on Garden Avenue, with malice aforethought and all the weapons of his trade. The open season for Landscape Artists is on, and you certainly do see a sketch on the campus once in a while.

Of late the Farm Management, Dairy, and An Hus students have been "tripping" around the country in a way that makes the average traveling salesman look like a hermit.

It has been suggested that the members of the fencing team should all be farmers. Wonder why? Wake up, Ags, and get out your fencing tools.

Considerable discussion has ensued since the mud rush as to the reason for its being held up in the vicinity of our own Ag College. Some say that it was to kill out the weeds on the polo field, while some others claim that it was for the benefit of the Ag College stenographers.

Domecon girls often complain about their heavy schedules and their weighty problems. There must be some truth in their statements after all, because visible evidence of the fact is shown by the caved-in steps to the west entrance of the Home Economics building. The sad state of said steps, which necessitated a fencing-in to await repairs, shows a strong tendency toward heavy courses and a devotion to regular attendance by all members of the department. 'Tis rumored, however, that record crowds at Ag Assemblies have much to answer for in connection with the sickening slump taken by these rungs on the ladder of success.

It would be facetious to remark, it seems, that there was any reason for the Dairy 6 sections being taken to Buttermilk Falls one week in May. We suppose that that is the Ag College's counterpart of Sibley's correlation of Triphammer Falls and the foundry.

Sixty acres of corn, 60 acres of oats and peas, and 6 acres of potatoes are growing merrily on the college farm. If you don't believe it, ask some of the farm practisers.

We feel sort of bashful about mentioning it, but The Countryman held its annual banquet the other night—May 24, to be exact.

Professors W. C. Ayres and J. D. Brew are making a name for the faculty in West Danby by traveling out there at an unearthly hour in the morning to grade market milk. This is extension work, and it is thought by the West Danbyites that of course the unextended "profs" here on the hill get up even earlier. So be it. Let 'em think so.

### DOMECON STUDENTS EAT THRU THICK AND THIN

A new system of arithmetical processes is going on under the supervision of Professor Helen Monsch. It sounds like a misfit in Domecon but it is reported that everything is running smoothly. In lieu of the many skeptics, who do not believe that the processes in question can be brought about by "eating to grow thin" or "eating to grow fat," and who might be termed "diet-shy," the members of the Dietetics classes are trying out the little scheme on themselves. Each girl is attempting to attain her average weight by dieting, either to reduce or add weight or merely to "hold her own." The whole scheme is based on diet which, in turn, is based on the calorie theory of food value.

To reduce, the girls must gradually decrease the number of calories in the diet, for the larger the number of calories in a food the greater is its fattening power. The carbohydrates and fats are the most detrimental to the sylph-like figure and it is such chow that the 250-pounders must cut out, making up for their loss by the addition of large amounts of fresh green roughage. (An Hus for fruit and vegetables.) On the other hand, the toothpick type drapes flesh on the frame by merely reversing the order and gradually adding to the diet those foods which the reducer must not touch. Despite the fact that these seem to be very simple

methods, great self-sacrifice is involved, and several girls have been seen to break under the strain when approaching the Wisteria.

### PROSY PARAGRAPHS

Mrs. George W. Sprague, formerly Professor Blanche Hazzard of the School of Home Economics, and Mr. Sprague were the guests of friends from May 11 to 14. Mrs. Sprague, who is well known to students and faculty, established the department of civic and industrial relations of women in 1914 and until this year had charge of these courses. Mr. and Mrs. Sprague were guests at a number of functions planned in their honor.

Professor George A. Works, of the Department of Rural Education, addressing a meeting of the ninth Annual School-men's week, held on April 21, at the University of Pennsylvania, advocated a system of consolidated schools that should make more adequate provisions for high school education for the rural population.

Professor G. F. Heuser, of the poultry department, is spending his vacation on the farm of Professor J. E. Rice at Taughannock.

Mr. J. J. Grimm, formerly instructor in plant physiology, intends to return to Cornell this summer to complete research for his degree of Ph.D.

### POMOLOGY PLANT WORK PROCEEDING RAPIDLY

The foundation and piling of the new pomology storehouse and cold storage plant, which is being erected in the pomology orchards, have already been completed, and work on the superstructure is under way. The building is being constructed by Ley and Co., who are also erecting the new Chemistry building.

The building will be divided into two main parts—a modern packing plant, and a cold storage system having a capacity of 2000 barrels and equipped by a 60-ton refrigeration plant. Experimental work will be carried on in three rooms especially provided for that sort of work, and the packing plant is to be equipped with packers, conveyors, presses, mechanical sizers and graders of every description.

The cost of the whole structure is estimated at about \$30,000, and it is expected that the plant will take care of this year's fruit crop, which promises to be the largest one in the history of the orchards of the pomology department.

### HEIFER CRASHES THRU

Another of "Hy" Wing's Holsteins came into the limelight recently. During a seven days' test, Glista Honor, a junior 2-year-old heifer, produced 23.445 lbs. of butter and 489.4 lbs. of milk. This is the highest record for the class in the college herd.

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# All Set to Go!

Folks here at the College are all ready to put on the best Farmers' Field Days we've ever had.

Blacksmith shops all around the State report a shortage of horseshoes recently, we understand. That looks as though some good teams will come to Ithaca to pitch for the state championship.

But just watch the pros when they get started! We've been practicing, too, and that loving cup that's going to be awarded to the champions won't leave Ithaca without a struggle.

The championship horseshoe tournament, a baseball game or two, good speeches, tours of the College farms, and special doings for the boys and girls will keep everybody happy. Two full days of fun for all the family and a lot to be learned for the asking.

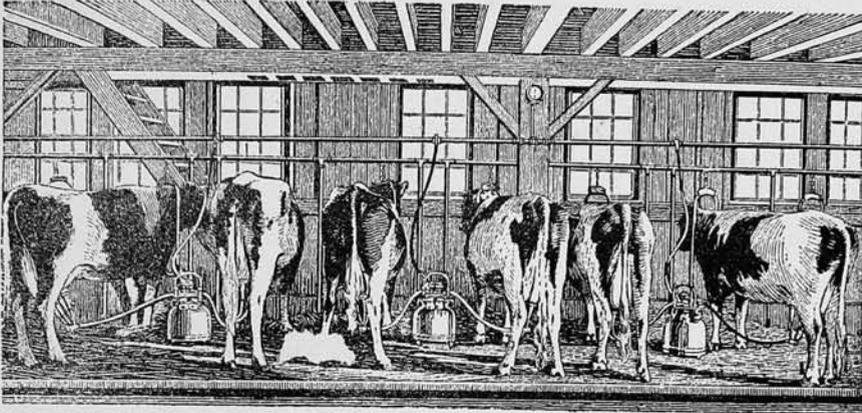
If you haven't a program yet, write for one now. Ask for a junior program too, and plan to bring the youngsters along and stay both days. We'll take care of everyone and keep them entertained. Ask your county agent where to join the folks from your county on the way to Ithaca.

## Farmers' Field Days at Cornell

Thursday and Friday, June 22  
and 23, 1922

New York State College of Agriculture  
Ithaca, N. Y.

**"Bring Mother and the Family"**



"It Milks the Cows Clean"

You Answer This—

# HOW MANY COWS

## Make Machine Milking Profitable?

**I**N DETERMINING *how many cows make machine milking profitable*, you should take into consideration much more than the direct cost of milking a certain number of cows by hand as against the cost of milking the same cows by machine; *comfort*, for example.

In herds of ten or more cows there is usually *both* a *direct* and *indirect* saving in the cost of milking when done by a Burrell machine, and this saving increases as the number of cows increases. In smaller herds, where the cost of milking by hand and by machine is practically the same, there are *indirect* advantages in doing your milking with a Burrell Milker, not the least of which is the *pleasure* you, or your help, get in doing a job that at the best is not pleasant *when done by hand*.

Unquestionably, a Burrell Milker has a decided influence toward keeping farm boys and farm help contented.

And as for the cows, they much prefer the regular pulsations and automatically adjusted suction of a Burrell Milker to the uncertain temperament of a man.

Another *indirect* gain by milking with a Burrell is the ease with which you can produce *clean milk*. The process of Burrell machine milking is conducive to low bacteria count. As a matter of fact, the Burrell Milker represents much more than a machine—it represents a simple *system* by which the production of clean milk is made economical and easy, whether you milk 6 or 60 cows.

Don't close your eyes to the advantages of doing your milking with a Burrell Milker simply because you think you haven't enough cows—it isn't so much a question of *how many cows* as it is of *how many advantages!* The Burrell Milker catalog will help you find the right answer—send for a copy today. Address Department 15

*The Burrell has been continuously on the American market longer than any other power milking machine*

**D. H. BURRELL & CO. INC.**

Little Falls

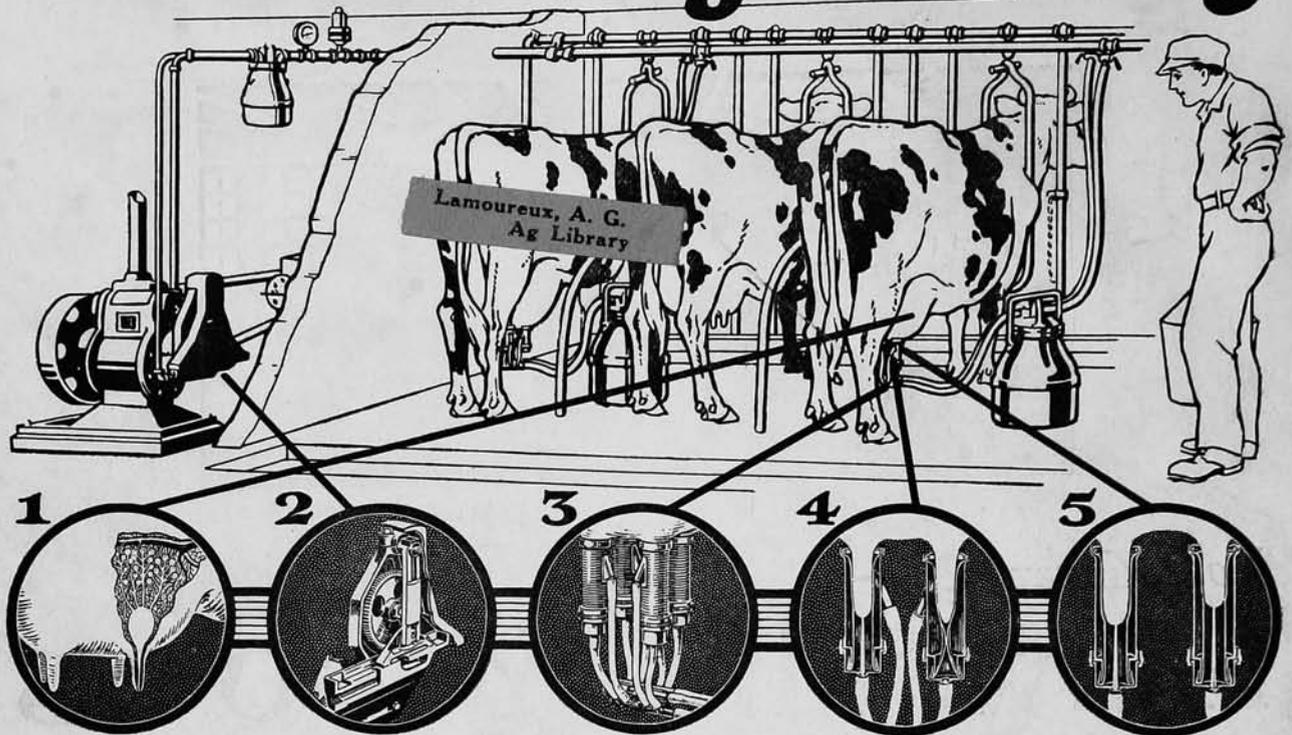
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# BURRELL

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# The Better Way of Milking



## (1) It Works in Harmony With the Cows

A cow's udder is extremely delicate and sensitive, and responds best to certain methods of milking—and it is due to the fact that the De Laval Milker works in harmony with the cow, in observance of the principles of milk secretion, that better results are obtained with it than with any other way of milking.

## (2) Uniform Pulsation Action

Cows like and respond best to uniformity of pulsations or squeezes. Pulsation speed of the De Laval Milker is governed by a master control which is geared to the pump, and is as regular and uniform in its action as the pendulum of a clock. Every milker unit runs at exactly the same speed as the master control and cannot be changed at the whim of the operator. The De Laval is the only milker which has this feature.

## (3) Alternating Action

The alternating action of the De Laval causes milk to be drawn from two teats, while the other two teats are given a massage and brief rest period. In this manner an even and continuous flow of milk is drawn from the udder—another reason why the De Laval is so successful and milks faster and better than any other way.

There are thousands of satisfied De Laval Users, many of whom state that they would get rid of their cows if they couldn't have a De Laval. Others say they would not be without it for twice the price it cost, while practically all agree it produces more and cleaner milk, saves time and makes dairying more pleasant and profitable. Write for full information.

### The De Laval Separator Co.

New York Chicago San Francisco  
165 Broadway 29 E. Madison St. 61 Beale St

## (4) Pulsator Close to Udder

Vigorous and stimulating action, which cows like so well, is secured with the De Laval because the pulsator is located close to the udder. Pulsations reach the teat-cups in the shortest possible time and produce vigorous action and abrupt periods of release and massage so stimulating and soothing to the cows. The pulsator has only one moving part, is non-adjustable, requires no oiling, and will run for years without attention. No other milker has these features.

## (5) Self-Adjusting Teat-Cups

De Laval Teat-cups fit all sizes of teats. No metal touches the teat, and the rubber liner fits snugly about the teat, permitting the vacuum to be applied only to the sides. This, together with other exclusive advantages, accounts for the pleasing and gentle action of the De Laval Milker, and is one of the many reasons why the cows like it so well.

Sooner or later you will use a  
**De Laval**  
 Milker and Cream Separator







