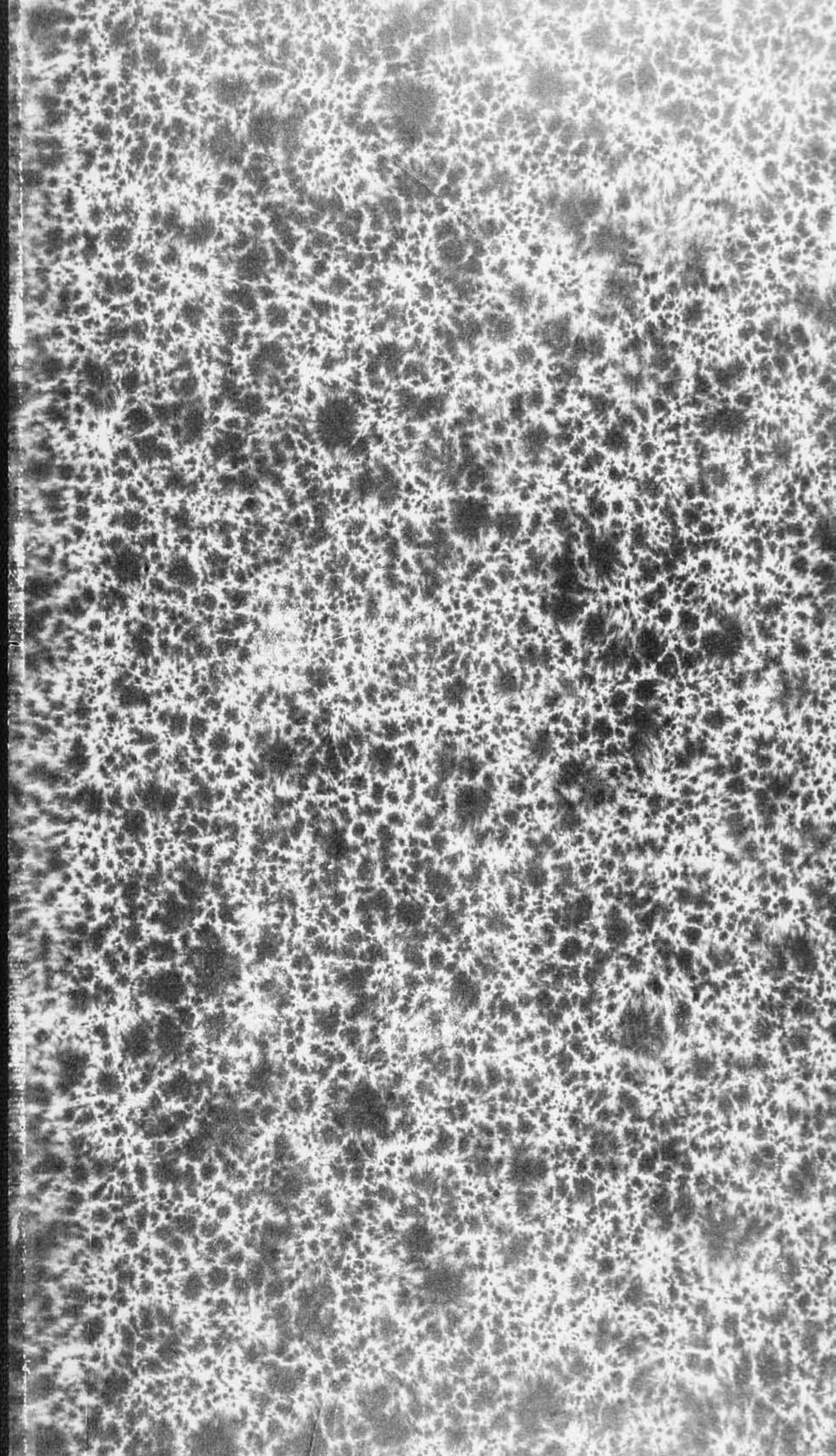
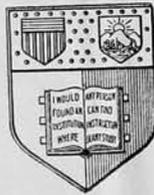


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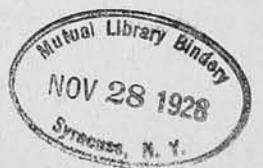
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# THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN



Volume XXV  
October, 1927 to June, 1928

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

# THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

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# The Cornell Countryman



Volume XXV

OCTOBER

Number 1

1927



## The Last Long Turn

**T**HERE is always the separator, the woodpile, or the pump to add another hard job at the day's end—before electricity comes to the farm.



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# GENERAL ELECTRIC

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# Power Farming Holds the Key to Farm Profit



ACCORDING to the U. S. Department of Agriculture there is more primary power consumed in farming than in any other industry except transportation. Manufacturing uses only one-half as much. It is an impressive total, yet the more astounding fact is that by far the greater part of this total is still provided by *human muscle, animal muscle, the pressure of the wind, and the weight of falling water*, the ancient methods that prevailed in the days of the Pharaohs.

It is not so in any of the other industries. All have *mechanized* themselves and have grown vastly more *efficient*. Agriculture alone lags behind. Today, notwithstanding the general acceptance of the mechanical power farming idea, the antiquated methods persist in many sections through pure weight of habit and inertia.

Even in the banner state of Iowa there are today but 30,000 tractors—that is, mechanical power for but 14 per cent of the farms. Contrast with that the well-known fact that all of Iowa's farm population might ride simultaneously in its own automobiles. Pleasure cars are owned on 193,000 Iowa farms, or 91 per cent of the total. Such has been the urge of human desire. Such on the other hand is the reluctance always displayed toward investment in necessary equipment—even the *highly productive, profit-creating necessity* which will enable the purchase of more of the trimmings of life.

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# The Co-op

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# The Cornell Countryman

Founded 1903

Incorporated 1914

Member of the Agricultural College Magazines, Associated

Published monthly from October to June by students in the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics in co-operation with the Ag-Domecon Council. The subscription rate to others is one dollar a year or three years for two dollars.

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## To students of animal husbandry at the New York State College of Agriculture

UNION GRAINS is a mixed dairy feed that conforms in every particular to the principles of animal nutrition that the agricultural college man has had drilled into him in the classroom. The formula from which this Union Grains is manufactured takes due cognizance of the value of proteins from different sources and of the various amino acids, in order that it may be perfect in its balance in relation of protein to carbohydrate and fat—as well as low in fiber.

This means that Union Grains does not contain an over-supply of protein from one source merely because it happens to be cheap. And it also means that with a perfect balance of protein from different sources, combined with just enough molasses to make the feed very palatable, the various functions of animal economy are kept in tune. In consequence, no time or production is lost by the cow failing to get in calf and freshening regularly.

Union Grains has stood the test of time and is commended by a college man to college men.

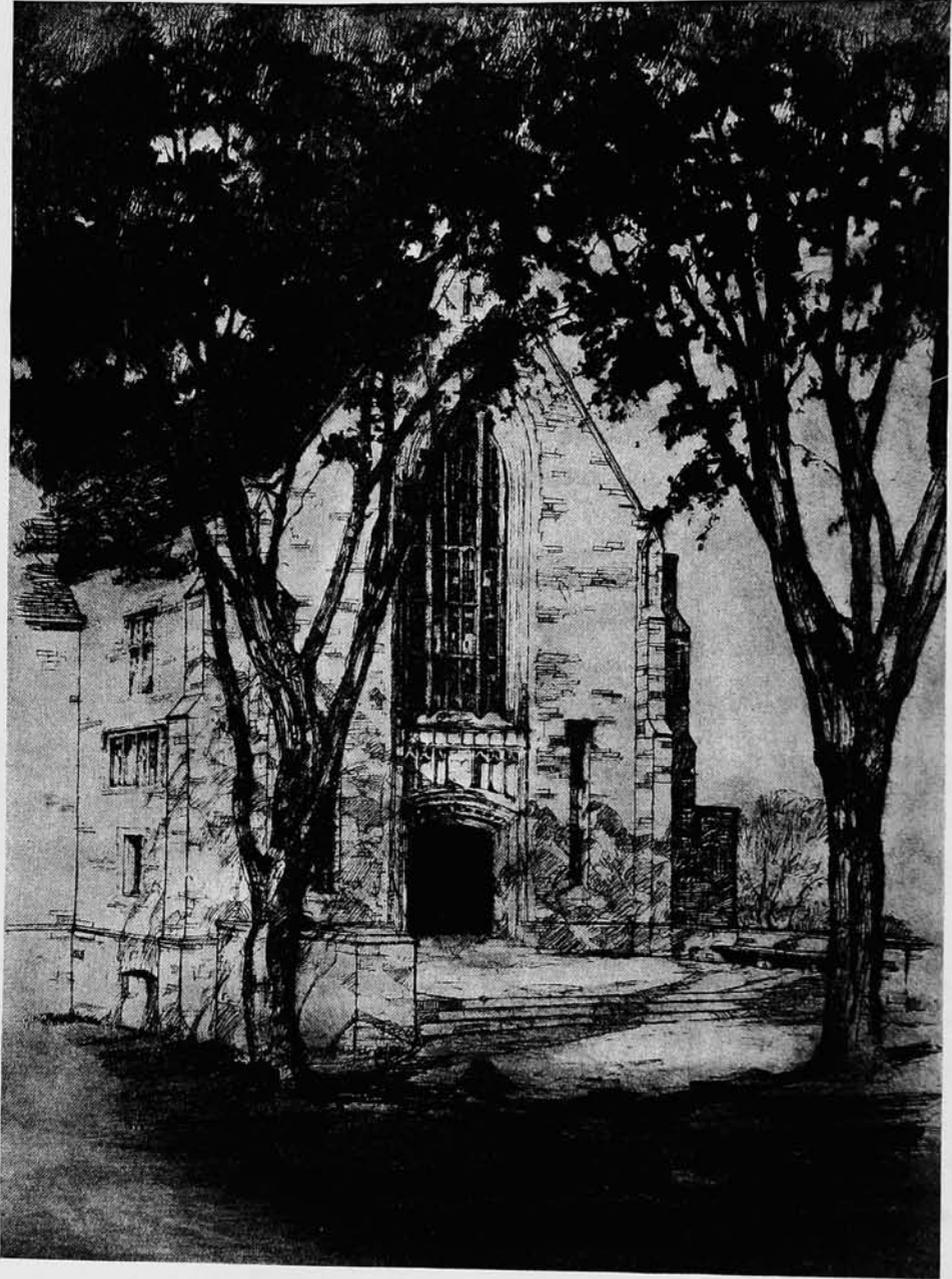
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## UNION GRAINS

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WILLARD STRAIGHT HALL

# The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life - Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXV

October, 1927

Number 1

## The Approach to the Rural Problem

By Liberty Hyde Bailey

RURAL problems are now recognized by the intelligent public. This was not true when the older ones of us were trying to teach; we were obliged to demand attention to them time and again, year in and year out. The institutions now maintain experts and specialists in any number of the aspects of rural welfare, the workers are carefully trained and they devote themselves to their tasks with contagious enthusiasm. A great body of special literature is now available. The student has any number of ready references, whether in economics, sociologies, politics, religion, or in the older field of production. I have seen practically all this literature develop; I am proud of it as the contribution of the time in which it has been my privilege to live.

Yet I do not forget the past, and my mind goes back into it with insistent earnestness. This is not because I desire the past, for I know that the present is the better and the fuller time in which to live. My thought goes back down the years because conditions and affairs were simpler then and it may be easier to discern the fundamentals. We cannot solve the problems with knowledge of the present day alone. Prophecy is conditioned on experience; and the longer the experience and the keener the appreciation of it, the truer will be our judgments. In all the bewildering opinion and achievement, we must not forget.

Farming is the basis and condition of rural life, and farming is "as old as the hills." Through untold centuries people have spread over the earth and have settled themselves on the land and have become adapted to their surroundings

much as have the animals and plants. Their backgrounds and their opinions have centuries in them. These conditions and experiences cannot be understood alone by means of any science that may be developed and named in the present hour. This world-wide settlement on



*L. H. Bailey*

land through the long centuries now meets the impact of industrial and commercial conditions, and inharmonies result; but the study of these industrial and commercial affairs does not disclose the native adaptations and the ageless heredities. I do not look for the settlement of all our rural difficulties in the present generation. Perhaps some of these difficulties are tinged with resistancies we do not yet understand.

Civilization is a biological phenomenon. Peculiarly is farming a biological fact. We need every close and honest study in economics and sociology and in what are called the natural sciences, and all the true

and clear figures we can assemble, in order that eventually, in some way, we may interpret them in terms of men and women.

There are reasons that do not appear on the ledger, convictions that the state of trade does not alter, habits that do not yield to analysis, destinies that lie somehow beyond our grasp. These many circumstances may find their explanation, or at least their reason, long in the past. We must still know the separate men and women on the farms, understand their farms, endeavoring with the folks to meet the changing situations, with love and sympathy; and we must not patronize.

We must encourage every farmer to produce the most and best of which he is capable to the end that he may have the fullest self-expression; farming rests still on hopeful production. If there is permanently so much production that the returns are not sufficient to maintain a satisfactory standard of living, then there are too many farmers, not too much production to the man or the acre; or diversification is needed, or a lower cost of production; or marketing and distributing systems are at fault; or there are other disablements outside the occupation; but we are to understand that good farming is necessary to the making of a good farmer.

It is our duty to relieve all present distresses as far as they are remediable but in doing so we should be careful to maintain the farmer's courage and pride of occupation; dissatisfactions are hard to cure when they reach the heart. A dissatisfied husbandry would constitute a national calamity, for the fertility and goodness of the land are involved.

Just now we hear much about the farmer's attitude toward the great affairs confronting us. There is considerable criticism. All the criticisms I have heard are projected from the point of view of class organization or industrial organization, or essentially urban bias. Yet the farmer must be judged by the place he occupies. Let me give a formula:

The farmer is part of his environment, matching himself into his background, perhaps unconsciously, much as a bird is matched, or a tree, or a quadruped. His

plan of operation, his farm management, is an expression of his situation in nature; he has worked it out because it fits. He can not shift it radically to meet the advice of any other person. As he himself develops in ability, he will modify his plan of operation so far as he can, but the plan must always fit his place in the environment; no great change is possible unless his natural conditions change; he does not make his conditions. The farmer exemplifies in the human range, what the naturalist knows as "adaptation." His

situation does not admit of compromise, and therefore it may not be understood by teachers, publicists, officials, and others.

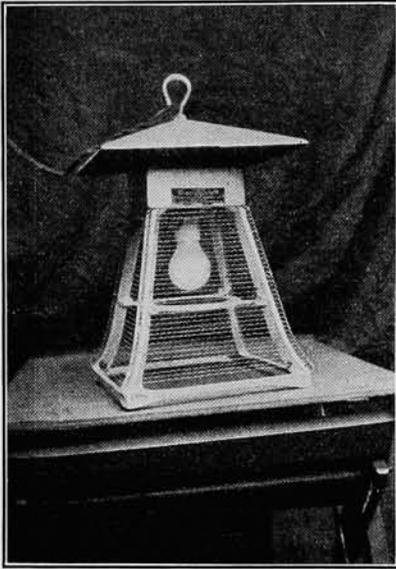
The consequences of this formula, if it is sound, are tremendous. All the advice given to the farmer that does not recognize his necessary adaptation to his environment is useless; and useless advice is harmful. It is of no advantage to rail against the farmer any more than against the wind or the rain.

—From the book "What is Democracy?" by Liberty Hyde Bailey.

# An Eye-full for Insect Pests

By Maurice W. Nixon

**S**PRAYING and dusting have long been resorted to in an effort to combat the hordes of insect pests which devour our crops. For certain species of insects these means are expensive and give only partial control. Therefore some other means which will either



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provide better control, or reduce the cost of an equal partial control, or both, is worth serious consideration.

It has long been known that lights have an attraction for certain insects. An attempt to learn something of this light attraction and develop a trap to capture the pests led illuminating engineers and entomologists to co-operate and study the potential possibilities in this field.

There are several cases on record of experiments of this type carried on in Europe, and some in this country; but at best the reports thereon are vague and incomplete.

In New York State intensive laboratory experiments are being made to determine the insect's reaction to lights of various colors and intensities. Field experiments are intended to determine the kinds of insects which can be caught and the best means of trapping them. This necessitates a very careful study of the insects to determine sex and whether or not eggs have been laid before capture, and the conditions which influence the flight and render lights attractive to them. It also requires a study of different traps, and height and position in which to place them. Size and type of bulb to be used is still another factor.

A simple, though effective, light trap was devised, adapted both to permanent

out-door work and to temporary use by attaching an extension cord. This consists of an ash-can cover, handle removed, inverted, and a double bail attached and fastened at the top with a hook. One or two sockets to hold bulbs and the extension cord and plug complete the device. A bright bottom reflects a great deal of light, enhanced by water and white oil in the pan, resulting in a very enticing landing field for the insect. Once in the water and oil, the possibility of escape is negligible.

An ingenious manufacturer has developed an insect electrocutor, a screen door, and window screen having insulated wires carrying a high tension current capable of killing instantly flies, moths, beetles, and other insects which happen to cross the circuit. Although harmless to humans and larger animals and birds, these devices are exceptionally effective in disposing of certain harmful species of insect pests.

Considerable work was done on the codling moth in apple packing rooms and storages. Overwintering in some secluded spot in this shelter, the pest emerges during the warm days of early summer to go out and lay eggs in the adjacent apple orchards. By having a lighted trap in the storage rooms at the time of emergence, moths are attracted to the contrivance and are destroyed in large numbers.

**I**NSECTS are sensitive to changes in temperature, humidity, and light, some species tending to fly in the darkness and choosing, in particular, warm, sultry nights. If the temperature does not fall below 60° F., some of these remain in flight until bright daylight, though the maximum flight is on from nine until eleven o'clock.

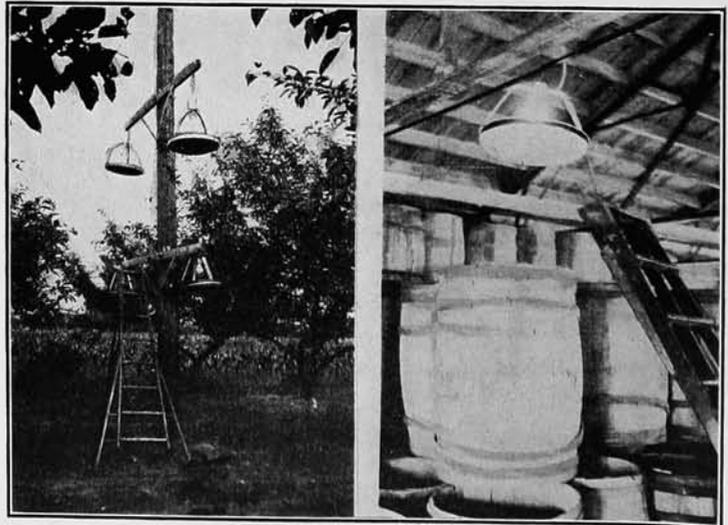
It has been shown that temperature is an especially important factor in determining the period of emergence and flight of the adult. This was conclusively proved in the case of codling moth in apple storages. Early in the season there was much doubt as to its presence in the storages, but as the temperature reached about 65° F., they appeared, and in great numbers as the temperature rose to 72° and above.

The catching of beneficial insects is receiving due attention and an attempt will be made to determine the species and relative numbers attracted to lights.

**A** WORD must be said about the spectrum. As we all know, light is a series of wave impulses coming to us at the phenomenal speed of about three billion meters (186,000 miles) a second, each wave being only about .000,000,5 of a meter in length. The human eye is a delicate mechanism so designed as to intercept these waves, and we perceive them as light and color. This includes, however, only the visible spectrum. The rainbow is a good example of colors present in the visible spectrum. The same color phenomenon may be observed by passing white light through a glass prism to a white screen.

Beyond the violet are shorter waves called ultra-violet, invisible to us. At the opposite end of the spectrum are longer waves known as infra-red, and they are also invisible. Their existence is known by their power to make certain materials fluoresce in their presence, by temperature changes, by their chemical actions, and by other characteristics. These invisible rays

*(Continued on page 21)*



**LIGHT TRAPS IN ORCHARD AND FRUIT STORAGE**

The Orchard Trap Consists of Ash-can Cover, a Double Bail, and One or Two Light Sockets. The Lighted Storage Trap Destroys the Moths at the Time of Emergence.

# The College Feed Conference Board

By E. S. Savage

IT IS a fundamental principle in the purchase of feeds that the place to buy feed for animals is where you can get the most for a dollar. One can judge best where he can get the most for one dollar if he knows the makeup of the feed that he is buying as to its ingredients, the number of pounds of digestible protein in the mixture, and the pounds of total digestible nutrients. The total digestible nutrients in a feed are computed by first multiplying the digestible fat by the factor  $2\frac{1}{4}$ . A pound of digestible fat has the same feed value from an energy standpoint as  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of digestible carbohydrates or  $2\frac{1}{4}$  pounds of digestible protein. Then to the equivalent feed value of the digestible fat is added the number of pounds of digestible carbohydrates and digestible protein. When the total digestible nutrients in a ton of a given feed have been computed in this way we have a value for that feed which can be compared to the similar value for all other feeds of a like nature. From this we see that the feed to buy is that feed, suitable in all other respects for the purpose intended, which will give us the most total digestible nutrients for one dollar.

In commercial mixed feeds the manufacturer is compelled by law to state the ingredients that he uses to make the mixture. Most manufacturers do not tell us the number of pounds of each ingredient that is used to make up the ton of finished feed. The manufacturer is compelled by law to guarantee a certain minimum amount of total protein, a maximum of total fiber, and a minimum of total fat in each brand that he sells.

This is all helpful, but this information and guarantee do not give the farmer any basis from which to compute the digestible protein in the manufactured feed that he buys nor can he figure the total digestible nutrients in the ton of feed when he buys it. I think manufacturers should go further and voluntarily state on the tag which accompanies each bag of feed the exact formula which was used in manufacturing the feed, the digestible protein in the mixture, and the total digestible nutrients in one ton. We cannot compel manufacturers to put these data on the tag by legislation in the different states because we cannot at present devise any means to enforce such a law. No known method of analysis can determine the exact number of pounds of the different ingredients that have been used to make up a given mixture. However, I think that the voluntary statements of reliable manufacturers would be accepted and that manufacturers would gain much in the long run by stating just how the feeds are mixed. To further the work of a better understanding of manufactured feeds

and to help those manufacturers who desire the help of the colleges of agriculture, the College Feed Conference Board has been formed. The personnel of the board is: president, A. R. Merrill, Storrs, Connecticut, and secretary, E. S. Savage, Ithaca, New York.

The executive committee of the board is made up of the chairmen of the districts. The member states, districts, and college representatives are:

## Member States, Districts, and College Representatives

### DISTRICT I.

New Hampshire, J. M. Fuller, Durham, New Hampshire.  
Vermont, E. H. Loveland, College of Agriculture, Burlington, Vermont.  
Massachusetts, C. J. Fawcett, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Massachusetts.  
Connecticut, A. R. Merrill, Storrs, Connecticut.  
Rhode Island, J. E. Ladd, Rhode Island College of Agriculture, Kingston, Rhode Island.  
*District Chairman*, A. R. Merrill, Storrs, Connecticut.

### DISTRICT II.

New York, E. S. Savage, Ithaca, New York.  
Pennsylvania, A. A. Borland, State College, Pennsylvania.  
New Jersey, J. W. Bartlett, New Brunswick, New Jersey.  
*District Chairman*, E. S. Savage, Ithaca, New York.

### DISTRICT III.

Delaware, T. A. Baker, Newark, Delaware.  
Maryland, Devoe Meade, College Park, Maryland.  
Virginia, C. W. Holdaway, Blacksburg, Virginia.  
West Virginia, H. O. Henderson, Morgantown, West Virginia.  
No. Carolina, R. H. Ruffner, State College Station, Raleigh, North Carolina.  
*District Chairman*, C. W. Holdaway, Blacksburg, Virginia.

### DISTRICT IV.

Ohio, C. L. Blackman, College of Agriculture Columbus, Ohio.  
Wisconsin, F. B. Morrison, Madison, Wisconsin.  
*District Chairman*, C. L. Blackman, College of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.

### DISTRICT V.

Nebraska, H. P. Davis, College of Agriculture, Lincoln, Nebraska.  
Missouri, A. C. Ragsdale, College of Agriculture, Columbia, Missouri.  
Kansas, J. B. Fitch, College of Agriculture, Manhattan, Kansas.  
Oklahoma, R. B. Becker, College of Agriculture, Stillwater, Oklahoma.  
*District Chairman*, J. B. Fitch, College of Agriculture, Manhattan, Kansas.

If a manufacturing company wishes to avail itself of the help of the College Feed Conference Board, it will submit the formula that it wishes approved to the chairman of the district in which the feed is to be sold; or if the feed is to be distributed nationally the formula is submitted to

Professor A. R. Merrill, Storrs, Connecticut, for approval. The chairman of the district committee, when the feed is to be sold only in one district, sends the formula to his associates in his district for approval or criticism with suggested changes. If changes are suggested, the chairman of the district committee sends them to the company and then the formula is reconsidered. Finally the formula is approved and then the company is allowed to say that the formula of that particular feed is approved by the College Feed Conference Board. In the case of the formula for a feed that is to be sold nationally, the same procedure is followed except that the formula is considered and approved by the executive committee with Professor Merrill as chairman, instead of a district committee.

Any company co-operating with the College Feed Conference Board must sign the following agreement:

## College Feed Conference Board Memorandum of Agreement

We, the..... Company, in availing ourselves of the service of the College Feed Conference Board, agree to abide by the following general rules, and to file a written agreement to that effect with each of the colleges in the member states of the College Feed Conference Board in which we offer our feeds for sale.

1. That where the name of the College Feed Conference Board is used in print, as for example on the feed tag, in circulars, or in advertising of any kind whatsoever, the following statement shall appear:

"Approved by the College Feed Conference Board for the following districts and member states: district 1, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island; district 2, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey; district 3, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina; district 4, Ohio, Wisconsin; district 5, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma.

"The College Feed Conference Board approves formulas for feed manufacturers, but accepts no responsibility in supervising the mixing or sale of such feeds, nor does it guarantee the composition of feeds so manufactured."

2. It is understood that, in recommending formulas for home mixing or for feed manufacturers, no claim is made that such formulas are superior to those of other high grade home mixed or ready mixed feeds. The College Feed Conference Board intends each such mixture to be fed with special classes of groups of roughages, and in every case recommends that the farmer base his selection of a ration on the nature and variety of the ingredients, the content and cost of feed nutrients, and the results obtained.

3. That no attempt will be made on the part of co-operating manufacturers to advertise or claim a personal endorsement by any member college or individual connected with the College Feed Conference Board.

For the guidance of all companies that may wish to avail themselves of the service

of the College Feed Conference Board the board at its last annual meeting adopted the following specifications to which approved formulas must conform:

**College Feed Conference Board Specifications to Which Approved Formulas Must Conform**

1. All seed formulas must be public and be printed on the bag or on a tag, accompanying each bag. In case of bulk shipments formula shall accompany shipment.

2. The following list of ingredients is approved for use in College Feed Conference Board formulas:

1. Corn meal
2. Corn feed meal
3. Hominy (white or yellow)
4. Corn bran
5. Corn gluten feed
6. Corn gluten meal
7. Corn germ meal
8. Corn distillers dried grains
9. Ground oats
10. Ground barley
11. Ground malt
12. Malt sprouts
13. Brewers dried grains
14. Malt grains
15. Ground wheat
16. Pure wheat bran
17. Pure wheat middlings
18. Standard wheat bran (with mill run of screenings)
19. Standard wheat middlings (with mill run of screenings)
20. Flour middlings
21. Red dog flour
22. Wheat mixed feed
23. Ground buckwheat
24. Buckwheat middlings
25. Cottonseed meal with protein percentage stated
26. Linseed meal, o. p. with protein percentage stated
27. Soybean oil meal
28. Peanut oil meal
29. Coconut oil meal
30. Dried beet pulp
31. Alfalfa meal

32. Molasses (cane)
33. Molasses (beet)
34. Skimmed milk powder
35. Dried buttermilk
36. Blood flour
37. Tankage
38. Fish meal
39. Steam bone meal
40. Raw bone meal
41. Bone black
42. Ground limestone
43. Salt

3. The range of dairy feeds with respect to total protein content shall be 12%, 16%, 20%, 24%, 32%.

4. The minimum number of plant sources for concentrates represented in formulas for dairy feeds shall be four.

5. The maximum amount of cottonseed meal in formulas for dairy feed shall be 25%, except in the 32% mixture where it may be 40%.

6. The maximum amount of gluten feed shall be 40%. The maximum amount of gluten meal shall be 25%, except in the 32% mixture where it shall be 40%. The maximum amount of both gluten meal and gluten feed combined shall be 40%.

7. The maximum amount of ingredients from a single plant source shall be 75%.

8. Any ingredient shall not be considered as a plant source to conform to specification 4 unless it is present in 5% or more.

9. The minimum pounds of total digestible nutrients in one ton of 12% dairy feeds shall be 1375; in 16%, 1400; in 20%, 1440; in 24%, 1440; in 32%, 1450.

10. It is recommended that the weight per bushel of dairy feeds be about 32 pounds except the 32% mixture.

11. The College Feed Conference Board recommends that the minerals in dairy feeds, except the 32% mixture, be 1% steam bone meal or 1% raw bone meal, 1% ground limestone, and 1% salt. The steam bone meal or the raw bone

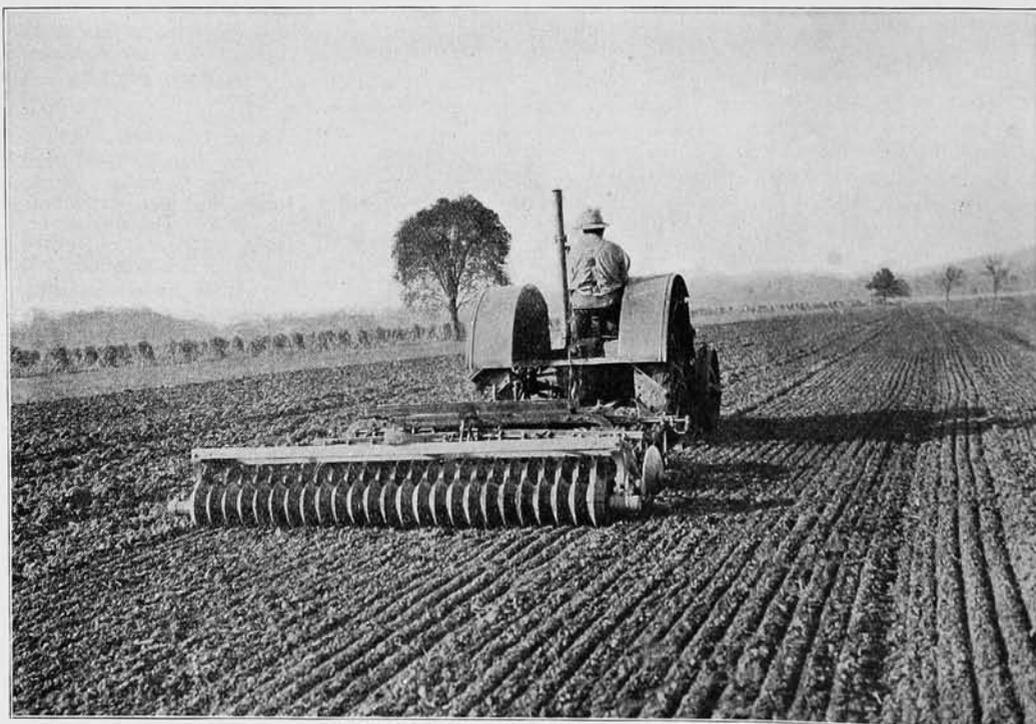
meal must be specially prepared for feeding purposes. Spent bone black of high grade may be accepted at the discretion of the approving committee.

12. The College Feed Conference Board recommends that the mineral content of the 32% feed be 1% steam bone meal and 2% ground limestone. The tags on 32% feeds shall carry the recommendation that cattle be supplied with salt.

IT WILL be seen from the foregoing discussion that a feed mixed according to a formula approved by the College Feed Conference Board is mixed from ingredients and according to the specifications that have been adopted by the men who know about feeds from 19 different colleges of agriculture. No formula is approved until it has been studied and carefully checked by the representatives of several colleges. Every company availing itself of the service of the College Feed Conference Board must sign an agreement that it will live up to the spirit of the work of the board.

The work of the board is entirely voluntary. The spirit of the work is to further good feeding practice and to help all companies who ask for such help to make their feeds the best possible. When a feed manufacturing company avails itself of this service and lives up to the spirit of the service, the farmer who buys the feed knows exactly how he is feeding his animals and can study out all the problems connected with the purchase of the feed and the feeding of his animals because he can figure exactly the cost of total digestible nutrients in the finished feed and compare the cost of the digestible part of the feed with cost of total digestible

(Continued on page 20)



PUTTING ON THE FINISHING TOUCHES

# The College Offers New Winter Courses

by Carl E. Ladd

**T**HE College of Agriculture has reorganized the short course work and has added to the regular list of short courses two new courses offered for the first time this winter. The two new courses will be one in power machinery and farm mechanics and one in the marketing and producing of farm commodities. The marketing course will be divided into three sessions of two weeks each, one on potatoes and cabbage, one on apples, and one on dairy products. These courses will start January 2. The course in farm mechanics will start on November 9 and continue for twelve weeks.

Perhaps the two greatest problems that have confronted farmers during the past few years have been the newer machinery problems and the new marketing problems. Agriculture has changed so fast and developments in these two fields have come so rapidly that it is difficult to keep abreast of them; at the same time the subjects are so new that farmers have not had much practical experience with them. The father can not help his son with experience in these two fields as he can in almost every other field of agriculture.

The College of Agriculture recognizes this condition and offers these two new courses to help prepare young men for their farm machinery and farm marketing problems.

The course in power machinery and farm mechanics will deal largely with the care, repair, and adjustment of tractors, trucks, and gasoline engines. It will consist of practice work in the laboratory actually cleaning and adjusting used tractors and trucks. Students will be urged to bring their own tractors and trucks with them if possible. For those

students who come from far distant parts of the state and can not bring theirs, machines will be provided.

A thorough training will also be given in the principles of operation of these ma-



**CARL E. LADD**

Dr. Ladd is Director of the Extension Service. He has been Appointed Director of All Short Farm Courses Given at the College

chines and the reasons underlying all the practices taught. In addition to the work with power machinery considerable work will be given on the adjustment of binders, grain drills, care of spray-rigs, harness re-

pairing, saw filing, and farm carpentry and blacksmithing.

The work in marketing will not start until the last half of the regular winter course period, or January 2. It will consist of three unit courses of two weeks each. Any one of these may be taken alone or all three may be taken in succession if desired. The first will consist of a study of marketing and production of potatoes and cabbage. The second course during the second two weeks' period will take up the marketing and production problems of apples and the third period will be devoted to study of the problems of dairy farming and marketing.

In addition to these new courses the regular work in general agriculture, poultry, fruit, vegetable growing, and dairy manufacturing will be given as in former years. These courses will include the newest scientific material available in their field and will be thoroughly practical in every way.

The winter courses have always been a strong part of the work of the College of Agriculture. Hundreds of winter course graduates are now on New York State farms making good in their own business and in their own community life. The short twelve-weeks' period gives an opportunity for a considerable acquaintance with college life and a close companionship with one's fellow students. The short course debates, speaking contests, student clubs, and many other activities give an opportunity for wider acquaintanceships and associations with others.

It is hoped that the two new courses and the many old time-tried courses will bring to the students of today and of the future the training most needed to help them perform their life work efficiently.

## The Offer of the College

To be at home in all lands and ages; to count nature a familiar acquaintance and art an intimate friend; to gain a standard for the appreciation of the other man's work and the criticism of your own; to carry the keys of the world's library in your pocket, and feel its resources behind you in whatever you undertake; to make hosts of friends among the men of your age who are to be in all walks of life; to lose yourself in generous enthusiasms and cooperate with others for common ends; to learn manners from students who are gentlemen and form character under professors who are Christians; . . . this is the offer of the college for the best four years of your life.

WILLIAM DEWITT HYDE,  
Former President of Bowdoin College.

## The Demands of the College

College life and work is now more than ever before under severe scrutiny from within and without. The day is passed when a vague or haphazard career through four college years can be called an adequate training for any field of usefulness. A university is to be regarded as a complex organization for accomplishing diverse but quite definite things for us. It is for the faculty and the administration to clarify the objectives pertaining to their fields and to strengthen the various means of preparation, as it is for students to study their own aptitudes and purposes and to put themselves in the way of appropriate training. Herein lies our challenge for this and every year of college work.

CORNELIUS BETTEN,  
New York State College of Agriculture.



# Though Our Wide Windows

## The New Council

FELLOW STUDENTS, we congratulate you on the establishment of the Ag-Domecon Council. In the years since the old Ag Association was first formed, Cornell has grown, and with it the Ag College. The number of departments, faculty, and students has increased greatly. With this growth have come a division of interests and specialization in study, so that we now have two colleges, Agriculture and Home Economics. In each there is an increasing proportion of students who take the greater part of their work in one department such as forestry, animal husbandry, and hotel management.

The inevitable result of all this is that the comradeship and community of interests that was so integral a part of the early Ag College and Ag Association have been lost. Now there are too many for all to be well acquainted. Now interests are too varied for all to come together easily and often. It has become painfully obvious in the last few years that the Ag Association is no longer the unifying agency which it once was.

The students realized that if all were still to work together and play together, an organization was necessary which would be truly representative of each group, yet small enough to act quickly and efficiently. This the students established last spring in the Ag-Domecon Council, which is composed of a representative from each club, organization, and activity on the upper campus.

It is a new thing and new things become part of one's life slowly. It has its enemies and they will be heard. It will meet difficulties but they will be overcome by patience and industry. Whether or not the council will be launched easily and effectively depends in large measure on the spirit with which the students greet it and co-operate with it, setting the example for each other and for the freshmen.

## Do We Have Honor?

IF WE on "top of the hill" don't mind being spied on, treated as potential crooks are, during examinations, we can stand back and let things take their course. If we are convinced that we are still irresponsible children, without a sense of honor, let us tell the faculty so when they meet in October to decide on whether ag and domecon shall continue under an honor system or return to faculty proctors. We can then go forth into the world, proudly, for all who know Cornell will know that we are judged as cheats and are not trustworthy.

But if we have a sense of honor and value it, we would do well to make it known, in our conversation, in letters to the faculty and to THE COUNTRYMAN, most of all in our conduct during examinations.

## In Which We Show Our Hand

YOUTH, declare the sages, is the stage of independence. We are doubly young at this first shouldering of journalistic responsibility. We are glad to be young, for we can be independent with propriety. True, there are certain obligations which the editors of an agricultural student publication must fulfill. But beyond these we reserve the freedom to cater to no one's fancies and prejudices.

Our predecessors sent a questionnaire to a number of COUNTRYMAN readers to secure their opinions regarding certain features of the magazine. It was thought that the answers would help us to formulate a policy for THE COUNTRYMAN which would make it of greater interest and usefulness to a majority of its readers.

Accordingly our Former Student Notes section will be expanded, giving greater prominence to the older grads. Technical feature articles will predominate over the popular seasonal articles offered by the farm press. The colloquial tone of THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN will be encouraged. We will continue to bring the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics to the attention of our 4-H club members.

Further we will not commit ourselves. The number and variety of opposite suggestions and requests that accompanied the answered questionnaires convince us of the futility of attempting to please everyone. We thank our readers heartily for their help and urge that they continue to offer it. But, obviously, we cannot take advantage of most of it. Such of it as appeals to us as significant in improving the quality of THE COUNTRYMAN in its peculiar field we will use willingly. The remainder we will deposit regretfully, but none the less firmly, in our copious wastebasket. In following this policy we believe that we are fulfilling our trust to THE COUNTRYMAN and its readers in the highest degree.

## The Volume Index is Ready

THE TITLE PAGE and index to volumes XXIII 1925-26 and XXIV 1926-27 of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN is in readiness and will be mailed on request to any subscriber.

## Our Staff Increases

THE COUNTRYMAN is pleased to announce the election of Helen Griffis '30 of Roslyn Heights and George W. Hedden '29 of Orange, New Jersey, to its editorial staff as associate editors and Beatrice E. Foster '30 of Owego, Willis D. Hull '29 of Portland, Merle J. Kelly '29 of Lysander, and Frances Leonard '30 of New York City to its business staff as associate managers.

# A Guide to Extra-scholastic Activities in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics

A Review Compiled Especially for the Entering Class, That It May Have an Early Acquaintance with the Organizations and Activities on "Top of the Hill"

## College Activities

AG ATHLETICS comprise one section of Cornell's system of intra-mural sports, designed to provide athletic competition for those primarily who are not picked for varsity squads. Ag has teams in baseball, basketball, crew, cross country, soccer, tennis, and track. For the winning team in each sport the University awards a suitable trophy to be kept by the college. It also awards medals to individuals on winning teams. The College awards a shingle to each student who makes a position on one of its teams.

THE HONOR SYSTEM is at present awaiting action of some sort by the College Faculty. Last spring the Central Honor Committee was dissolved by the University Faculty and decision on a method of conducting examinations left with each college faculty. At the present time, therefore, the plan of conducting examinations in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics rests with the discretion of each department.

The Honor System has long been in use at Cornell, and in the Ag College for many years before its general adoption by the University. Whether or not it will continue in ag and domecon depends in large measure on the attitude and actions of the students during the next few weeks. THE COUNTRYMAN opens its columns to correspondence on this subject with the thought that the faculty will appreciate an expression of student opinion.

KERMIS is a group of plays given by students in ag and domecon during Farmers' Week. Insofar as possible the productions are student written, the prize plays in a contest which closes November 10. Freshmen, especially, are urged to submit manuscripts and to try out for parts in the cast. One sophomore competition is held to choose the assistant manager and the assistant stage manager. The purpose of Kermis is to give training in rural dramatics and to help entertain our Farmers' Week visitors.

THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION is the central student organization on the ag campus. It aims to draw together the whole student body and the faculty of the College. The association has charge of ag athletics, dances, assemblies, and the banquet. It is the oldest association with continuous existence at Cornell.

THE FORESTRY CLUB is an organization for students in the forestry department. It holds frequent meetings for discussion of

THE AG-DOMECON COUNCIL consists of a representative from each of the organizations and activities described below. It acts primarily in all-college functions such as general assemblies, dances, banquets, barbecues, and the like. The council represents every student in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. It was organized last spring to fill the need for a compact, efficient body having the active support of all the students in both colleges. N. M. Davis '28 is the council's president.

activities and professional matters and for addresses by prominent foresters. Eats are a big feature of these gatherings. There is also an occasional dance and steak-roast.

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN is the official undergraduate publication of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. It appears monthly from October to June. Positions on the staff are determined by competitions for freshmen and sophomores. Both business and editorial competitions are held each term.

THE HOME ECONOMICS CLUB is the central student organization for women in the College of Home Economics. Among its annual activities are the candle-lighting ceremony and the \$100 award to the sophomore, junior, or senior in domecon who most needs and deserves the money. Membership is open to all women taking the regular course in home economics.

THE HOTEL ASSOCIATION is composed of all students enrolled in the hotel management department. Its purpose is to foster friendship and co-operation among the students, to represent the department in intercollege affairs, particularly athletics, to operate "The Ezra Cornell" (the opening of a hotel-for-a-day), and to enact measures necessary for the welfare of the students in the department.

THE WOMEN'S AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION is an organization designed to bring together the women interested in the fields open to them as graduates of the College of Agriculture, to stimulate understanding of the breadth of those fields, and to further social acquaintance. All women registered in the College of Agriculture are eligible for membership, which is determined merely by an expression of interest.

## Department Clubs

THE AGASSIZ CLUB is an informal group of undergraduates and graduates which welcomes anyone interested in any aspect of Nature. The group takes bi-weekly hikes for the pleasure of being out-of-doors, looking at "Nature instead of books," and hiking in the country about Ithaca. During the week preceding the hike the club is addressed on a subject fitting the season and the following hike.

THE FLORICULTURE CLUB is composed of students interested in floriculture who meet occasionally to promote a more intimate association between students and faculty, to discuss professional matters, and to keep in touch with persons outside the College who are specialists in practical or scientific floriculture. Many prominent speakers address the club during the year.

THE ROUND-UP CLUB is composed of students interested in animal husbandry. It meets in the Animal Husbandry Building every second Monday evening during the school year to listen to speakers who are specialists in animal husbandry. These meetings enable closer acquaintance between students and the faculty and are marked by good times and good eats. Every Farmers' Week the club maintains an information desk and cafeteria. All men interested in animal husbandry are welcome.

THE VEGETABLE GARDENING CLUB meets on occasion to afford opportunity for undergraduates, graduates, and staff to become acquainted with one another and to hear and discuss matters that are outside the range of course work. Visiting representatives of the commercial vegetable industry, of the seed trade, of other institutions and lands, and returning travelers of our own group have provided most of the program material. The club welcomes those who specialize in other departments than vegetable gardening but who are interested in its crops and problems.

## Honorary Societies

HEB-SA is a senior honorary society in the College of Agriculture. It aims to further the best interests of the College and to co-operate in solving problems which may confront the College. Members are elected by the society as juniors in the spring term and as seniors in the fall term. Eligibility is on the basis of extra-curricular accomplishments and scholastic standing. (Continued on page 21)

Head



Hands

Heart



Health

# Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club

## State and National Club Events They Present Many Opportunities to New York 4-H Club Members

**P**ROBABLY the greatest benefits which 4-H club members receive from participation in club work are the satisfactions which result from accomplishments in their homes and in their communities.

But all young people like to look out beyond the horizon. They like to know what others are doing. They like to measure their accomplishments against those from other communities and other states. And so there has gradually grown up a system of exhibits, demonstrations, and judging contests, which, starting in the local clubs, go on up through county, state, interstate, national, and international organizations, to one or more of which every diligent club member can look forward with some hope of participation.

### The National 4-H Camp

One of the most sought-for honors in club work is the privilege of attending the National 4-H Club Camp held in Washington, D. C. Here four delegates from each state (two young women and two young men) meet together in conference and through mutual association gain a knowledge of nation-wide conditions which it would be almost impossible to get in any other way. Qualities of leadership are given prominence in the selection of these delegates as well as accomplishments in the material side of club activities.

### National Club Congress

The largest gathering of 4-H club members having a national character is the National 4-H Club Congress held each year at Chicago in connection with the International Live Stock Show. Here sometimes as many as 1500 club members from ten to twenty states gather to participate in a score of different activities including sight seeing trips through the stock yards, the packing houses, and other places of interest. Because of the distance and other conflicting interests, New York club people have participated but little in the National Club Congress.

### Camp Vail and the Eastern States Exposition

Camp Vail, the club encampment at the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Massachusetts, provides an opportunity for twelve outstanding club members from each of the thirteen northeastern states to take part in the club encampment, exchange ideas, and study the exhibits and attractions which the exposition affords. New York delegates to

Camp Vail are chosen for their ability as leaders and demonstrators as exemplified at the New York State Fair.

### National Contests for Special Interests

The above national contests are open to outstanding club members, both boys

and team and an exhibit of a car load of club cattle, usually accompanied by their owners.

The Madison Square Poultry Show conducts a judging contest for poultry club members in connection with its annual show in New York City. New York club members have been represented at this contest by a judging team for the past five years.

The National Vegetable Growers' Association for the past two years has had a club department consisting of competitive exhibits by garden club members together with vegetable judging and demonstration contests.

### State Contests

The outstanding state contests for New York club members are held in connection with the State Fair, some three or four thousand dollars being budgeted by the fair each year for the boys' and girls' department. Here four delegates from each county having a club organization, spend the entire week at the state camp and give daily demonstrations. In addition 150 or more livestock club members show their animals and take part in the camp life. Here also are selected the delegates to Camp Vail and the National Dairy Show. This year a parade of 1500 club members was staged on Farm and Home Bureau Day at the fair.

Statewide activities for club members are held in connection with the State Vegetable Growers' Association for vegetable and potato club members.

### Junior Field Days

The really big statewide gathering of 4-H club members is at Junior Field Days held each year at Cornell during the latter part of June between commencement and the beginning of summer school. This year more than two thousand club members were in attendance at the three-day meeting. They stay at the University dormitories, eat at the cafeterias, play, attend lectures and demonstrations, and absorb enthusiasm.

These, then, are some of the things that club members may look forward to as a means of rounding out their experience. Beside these, there are county and town fairs and achievement days in every county and other activities to challenge the interest of every wide-awake club member. They are a means of inspiration but in themselves are well worth while.

*Editor's note:* This is the first of a series of articles prepared for THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN by W. J. Wright, extension professor at the College of Agriculture and state club leader. Each will deal with some one aspect of 4-H club work or activities. The complete series will present a comprehensive picture of club work of interest to the general reader and particularly to the person who may consider taking up club work as a side line or as a means of earning a living.

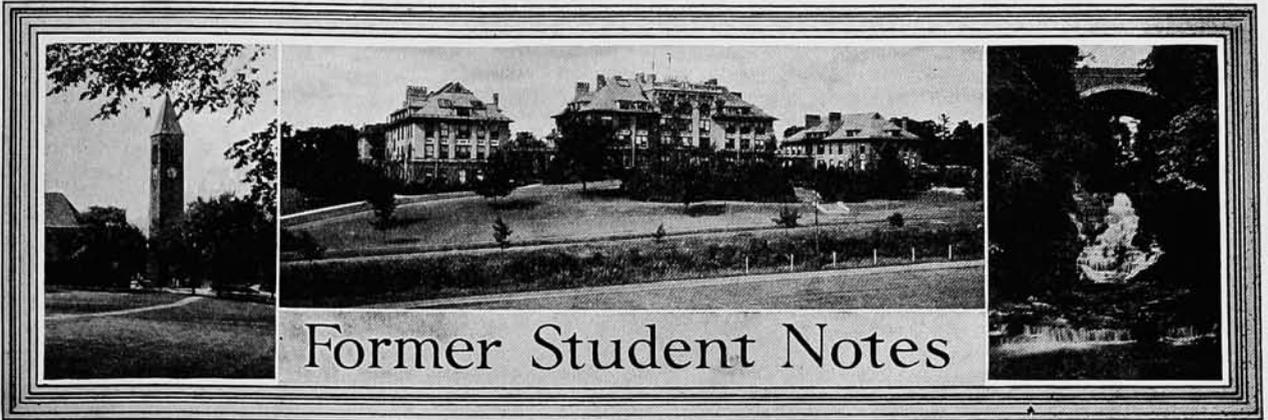


NEW YORKERS AT WASHINGTON

Left to right G. O. Hall, camp director; Mary Robinson, Otsego County; Franklin Reddout, Onondago County; Eleanor Cleveland, Ontario County; Charles Goodwin, Chenango County; Mildred Stevens, assistant state club leader; and Professor W. J. Wright, state club leader.

and girls, no matter in what type of club work they are engaged. There are several others of a national character which are limited to those engaged in some special line of work. Among these are the National Dairy Exposition, the Madison Square Poultry Show, and the National Vegetable Growers' Association. All have club departments.

The National Dairy Exposition pays the expenses of a dairy club demonstration team and has a liberal premium list for exhibits of club cattle. There is also a judging contest. New York has been represented during the past several years by both a judging and a demonstration



## Former Student Notes

### Some Former Student Notes from the Cortland Valley

**D**URING the past spring vacation the writer and his classmates in farm management 203 had the opportunity of taking labor income records from a number of Cornell men that were farming in the Cortland Valley. The students in the course made the survey of the Tully and Homer farms under the direction of Professor E. G. Misner '13. This is one of the best dairy regions in the state due to its combination of grade A milk with cash crops. The first grade A milk station in the United States was established at Homer in 1911. The fertile soil and abundant rainfall of 19.1 inches during the five months growing season makes the Cortland Valley well adapted to cash crops, especially to cabbage. The survey just made will form the basis for the fourteenth bulletin that Professor Misner has published on the different dairy regions of the state. Bulletin 433 reports a study made in the same region for the crop of 1921.

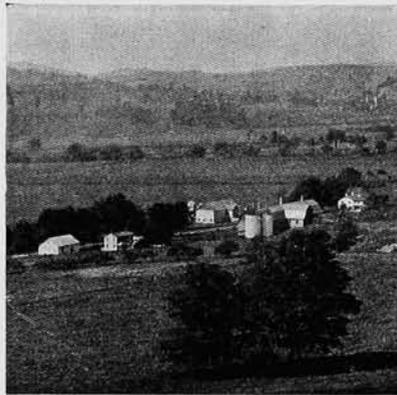
The following notes are taken from the farms of some former students visited in that region.

Professor Misner '13 besides doing his research work in farm management also manages his 142 acre farm two miles north of Homer. At present he is keeping 32 cows, 20 head of young stock, and 750 hens, and last year he raised four acres of cabbage, two acres of peas, and two acres of potatoes on his 70 acres of crop land.

L. E. "Chubby" Rofe '18 now owns the 180 acre farm one half mile north of Preble which he rented for four years. He also share-rents an additional 45 acres. This gives him 100 acres of crop land on which he raised 11 acres of cabbage that yielded 16 tons to the acre, and 12 acres of canning factory peas that yielded over a ton to the acre. He is keeping 31 cows and 175 hens. The enumerator said "That man Rofe has a good farm and he is a good farmer." "Chubby" was on the wrestling team for three years and placed third in the intercollegiate in his senior year.

Wilbur J. Forbes '22 recently purchased the 200 acre farm that he has rented from

Homer Jones for the past three years. The farm is located four miles northwest of Homer on the Scott Road. It has 76 acres of good valley crop land on which Wilbur raised four acres of potatoes last year besides his feed crops. He is keeping a large dairy of 47 grade cows and 10 purebreds, and is producing grade A milk.



THE BRILL FARMSTEAD

Owned and Operated by Thomas Brill '94 W. C.  
Near Cortland

Homer H. Jones '99 W.C. now operates three farms; he did manage four until he sold the one to Wilbur Forbes '21. On these three farms he is keeping about 200 cows. The farm where he resides is now stocked with 100 cows and produces grade A milk for the Sheffield plant. Mr. Jones also owns land in the west and is actively engaged in banking and in the feed business. He is the representative for route 16 of the Sheffield Farms Company Producers and served on the price committee for May. He was one of the first producers of grade A milk.

"Ben" Frary '13 owns a farm two miles north of Homer on the Preble trolley line. Mr. Frary was incapacitated with rheumatism last year and cash-rented his farm. This year he is running it himself with 20 cows and with some cabbage as a cash crop.

H. L. Creal '21 runs the David Harum Stock Farm at Homer and handles the G. L. F. service store at that place.

Thomas Brill '94 W.C. manages his 480 acre farm 2 miles east of Cortland. He keeps about 100 cows on the average through the year. Mr. Brill was superintendent of the University Farm for a year after graduation. Then he went to Dutchess County, and owned three farms there until he purchased his present farm in 1924. He also has quite a large business of buying and selling cows. His son, John, graduated from the ag college last June and his daughter, Achsah, is a senior in home economics this year.

W. W. Burtis '09 W.C. has been managing his 170 acre farm three miles northwest of Cortland since 1921. Prior to that time he worked in a creamery for seventeen years. He has 68 acres of some very fine valley crop land, which is mostly devoted to raising feed for his 60 cows and 26 heifers. During January, his month of highest milk production, he shipped almost a ton of milk a day.

M. E. Clark, W.C., has been running his 43 acre farm just off the Cortland Valley for the past eleven years. He is keeping nine cows and is a very good dairyman. He is master of the Little York Grange and secretary and treasurer of the Cortland County Farm Bureau. Before buying this farm he was in the creamery business for sixteen years.

Harry Underwood '23 W.C. is share-renting a good 114 acre valley crop farm at Little York. His principal cash crops are cabbage and peas. He is keeping 32 cows and is raising 12 heifers.

Besides these regular and winter course ag students we found a graduate of the Veterinary College managing his farm and doing T. B. testing work at the same time. This man, W. H. Potter '18, bought his 251 acre farm near Truxton seven years ago. He has 40 cows and ten heifers and devotes most of his crop land to raising feed for them.

This article was written by T. E. LaMont '27, last year's Former Student Notes editor. Next month there will be some former student notes gathered from Chenango County.

# Louis Agassiz Fuertes Dies in Grade Crossing Accident

**L**OUIS AGASSIZ FUERTES, Cornell's best beloved alumnus, suffered a fractured skull in a grade crossing accident at Potter's Crossing near Unadilla, New York, on Monday morning, August 22. Mrs. Fuertes, who was in the car with him, was thrown out at the same time. She was severely but apparently not seriously injured and was taken home from the Oneonta hospital two days later. Fuertes lost consciousness with the impact and died almost immediately.

The funeral on Thursday was for the family only. A memorial service is being arranged to be held in the Sage Chapel after the opening of the University.

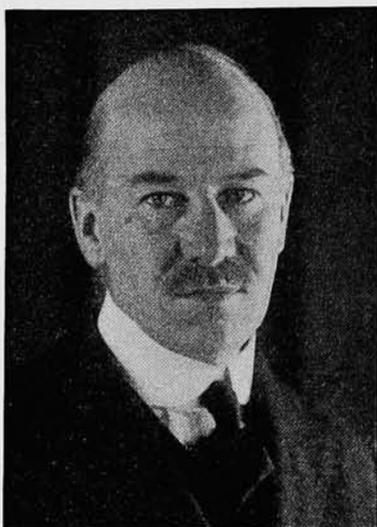
Fuertes was a recognized scientific authority as an ornithologist, but it was as a painter of birds and small animals that he was universally conceded to have no equal. These abilities, his attractive and lovable personality, his ready wit and quick appreciation, all combined to make his studio at Wyckoff and Thurston Avenues the Mecca of scientists, artists, humorists, alumni, students, professors, boy scouts, persons with every sort of interest that found in him a kindred spirit and dropped in for a chat or for serious talk while he worked at his world-renowned paintings of bird life.

Louis Agassiz Fuertes was the son of Estevan Antonio and Mary Stone Perry Fuertes. He was born February 7, 1874, in Ithaca. His father, The Mogue, was dean of Civil Engineering. It was largely through the efforts of Liberty Hyde Bailey that Louis was permitted to study ornithology and to paint birds instead of becoming an engineer.

He graduated from Cornell with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1897. His only other official connection with the University was begun in 1922 when he was made lecturer in ornithology. He was married in 1904 to Margaret F. Sumner of Ithaca. There are two children, Louis Sumner '27 and Mary. He is survived by his immediate family; his mother, who lives in Ithaca; two sisters, Miss Katherine

Fuertes of Aurora, New York, and Mrs. Sarah Fuertes Hitchcock of New York; and two brothers, Estevan A., and James Hillhouse Fuertes '83, both of New York.

Fuertes was a member of Alpha Delta Phi, Sphinx Head, and Sigma Xi. He was a charter member of the Savage Club of Ithaca and of the Ithaca Rotary Club. He was very active in boy scout work, being



LOUIS AGASSIZ FUERTES '98  
1874-1927

for five years chairman of the camp committee of the Ithaca Council, a member of their board of examiners and their executive board. He was elected Honorary Scout by the National Boy Scout Council, an honor he shared with but sixteen others, persons whose achievements in outdoor activity, exploration, and the like have stimulated the enthusiasm of boys toward the objects of scouting. His passing will leave a heart-ache throughout scoutdom.

He had gone on several exploring expeditions, including one up the Amazon. He had just returned this June from Abyssinia, where he had been ornithologist for the joint expedition of the Field Museum and the *Chicago Daily News*.

Mr. Fuertes was engaged in writing a book concerning this expedition, the first book in which he was to be both author and illustrator. It was to go over the unfinished manuscript and the drawings with Frank M. Chapman, the ornithologist, that he made the ill-fated trip to Tannersville. The material for the book was unharmed.

Mr. Fuertes's principal productions other than illustrations for books include: his habitat bird groups in the American Museum of Natural History which are characterized in the New International Encyclopedia as "one of the most attractive features of the institution;" decorative panels for F. F. Brewster of New Haven, Connecticut; murals in the Flamingo Hotel at Miami; paintings for the New York Zoological Society; and decorative panels of the birds of New York in the State Museum at Albany.

Among the long list of books that he has illustrated are included the following: "Birding on a Broncho," 1896; "Citizen Bird," 1897; "Song Birds and Water Fowl," 1897; "Birdcraft," 1897; "The Woodpeckers," 1901; "Second Book of Birds," 1901; "Birds of the Rockies," 1902; "Handbook of Birds of Western United States," 1902; "Coues' Key to North American Birds," 1903; "Handbook of Birds of Eastern United States;" plates for the report of New York State Game, Forest and Fish Commission, 1903; "Upland Game Birds," 1902, and companion volume, "Waterfowl," 1903; "Birds of New York," 1910; series in the National Geographic Magazine, 1914-19; Burgess' "Bird Book for Children," 1919; Burgess' "Animal Book for Children," 1920.

Louis Fuertes numbered among his friends a great many persons of prominence all over the world. As word of his death goes out to the corners of civilization messages of condolence come pouring into Ithaca in a manner that leaves no room for doubt as to the standing of the man as a naturalist, artist, explorer, entertainer. —(Reprinted from *Cornell Alumni News*)

'05

Jay C. Hungerford is telling the high school lads at Moravia, New York, just how things should be done on the "old home farm".

'09

Edward L. Seymour is one of our literary bugs. Starting with the Double-day-Page Company in an editorial capacity, he became engaged in publicity work for the government during the war. He is now with the De La Mar Publishing Company at 448 West 37th Street, New York City. Besides publishing a horticultural journal, this company prints a large number of seed and nursery catalogues. Ed was editor of THE COUNTRYMAN 1907-'08 and 1908-'09.

'12

Paul R. Guldin is president of the Pennsylvania Baby Chick Association.

Hawley B. Rogers announces the coming of another prospect for the College of Home Economics. Barbara Ann arrived April 27, 1927. Hawley is agricultural agent for the Erie railroad. They have a pleasant home at 166 Sturges Street, Jamestown, New York. There are also two other daughters, Frances and Jean.

'13

John S. Clark is general manager of the Marshall Field Estate on Long Island. Guernseys and thoroughbred horses are his pet stock. Johnny reports that his

family now has a membership of two girls and one boy.

Fred Cockell is owner and manager of a large chicken hatchery at Milwaukie, Oregon. He has recently been appointed a member of the Oregon Livestock Sanitary Board, representing the poultry industry.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlton T. Cole of 70 Prospect Street, Little Falls, New York, announce the birth of a son, Kenneth Carlton, on May 3, 1927. "Carl" is a salesman of farm machinery for the Truman Colen Farmer's Supply Store in Little Falls, New York.

F. C. Smith is now with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. He is living at Ridgefield Park, New Jersey.

## From Now On *Farming Gets Better*

### The Question is:

Are you going to get your share of this betterment?

In these days, the man who learns most earns most.

In agriculture, the newer knowledge of the business of farming—such as costs of production and how to cut those costs, the growing of better stuff and selling it at a good price—enters into the question of whether your own position is going to get better along with the general improvement in agricultural conditions.

### *Education Holds the Answer*

To meet new needs your College of Agriculture at Ithaca has just started something in the revised

### *Winter Courses at Cornell*

For the first time the College offers shorter courses in growing and selling specific crops

**Potatoes and Cabbage**

**Apples**

**Milk**

Added to these are others, also offered for the first time, on

**Power Machinery and Farm Mechanics**

Because the New York Farmer has to get along with less help than formerly, he has a large investment in labor-saving machinery. To save money on this he should be able to make most of his repairs. The course teaches him how to make them.

### Regular Courses, Too

The new courses, set forth above, are in addition to the old stand-bys, which include:

**General Agriculture**

**Fruit**

**Dairy Industry**

**Poultry**

**Vegetables**

**Flowers**

Persons who have had a Cornell Winter Course—they have been going for 35 years—say that they have made more money as a result. Perhaps this chance to study will do as much for you.

### Tuition is Free to Residents of New York

For complete announcements and application blanks, send a postcard right now to the Secretary,

O. W. SMITH,

Roberts Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

**The Courses Start on November 9. End February 17.**

Fred E. White is residing at 4955 Naragansett Avenue, Ocean Beach, California. He is just recovering from a long illness.

G. L. Wallace left Avon, New York to teach agriculture at Chazy, New York.

'14

J. Lossing Buck was in Nanking, China during the rioting there last spring. He managed to escape with his family. They are now at Unzen, Japan.

'15

S. C. Bishop is the New York State Zoologist. His headquarters are located at Albany, New York.

H. K. Rulison was assistant at the University of Illinois Experiment Station for some time after graduation. Then he ran the street car system of Rochester and is now with the New York and Harlem Railroad in New York.

'16

F. A. Jessen was married a few months ago. He is now engaged in the real estate business at 136 Leslie Street, Bloomfield, New Jersey. "Fritz" says that when in future any Cornellian wants to settle in New Jersey that he can fix them up. By the way, "Fritz," who was the lucky girl? Please drop us a card with some details.



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Good fences quickly pay for themselves in increased farm earnings and saving of labor.

American Steel & Wire Company Fences are made of the right steel for the purpose—and protected with a heavy uniform zinc insulation against rust.

#### GUARANTEE

With every roll of our fence your dealer will give our written guarantee that it will outlast or equal in service any other fence now made, of equal size wire and used under the same conditions.

'18

W. R. Hemingway is a dairy farmer at Dryden, New York. He keeps Holsteins, makes Grade A milk, and raises potatoes and cabbages.

John A. Reynolds has resigned as head of the department of animal husbandry and dairying at the New York State School of Agriculture at St. Lawrence University to accept the position of assistant state club leader with his office at the College of Agriculture. His new address is 318 East Seneca Street, Ithaca.

G. B. Springer is principal and teacher of agriculture at Sinclairville, New York. Last year he had a similar position at Interlaken.

'19

Dana George Card married Helen Laura Jones on August 5 at Troy, Pennsylvania.

Leon H. Mead is erecting his second greenhouse, an indication of his success as a wholesale flower grower. He is located at Hudson Falls, New York.

C. Jay Settle is running his own farm at St. Johnsville, New York. He has a herd of 35 Holsteins and a flock of 300 White Wyandottes.

Carl C. Young is raising poultry and doing general farming on Long Island. His address is 57 Sound Avenue, Riverhead.

'20

C. T. Bridges, last year's teacher of agriculture at Moravia, now has a position in the new agricultural department at Macedon, New York.

Russell Lord has helped to compile a book called *Making Your Own Market*. "Rus" is a former COUNTRYMAN editor and now associate editor of *Farm and Fireside*.

'21

Y. I. Fanaberia is manager of the Canadian Jewish School Farm at Georgetown, Ontario, Canada. The farm consists of 400 acres of land, most of which is used for growing general crops to feed the 60 people, six horses, 50 cows, and 300 hens on the farm. Fanaberia extends a general invitation to all aggies who come across the border to stop and pay him a visit.

C. Chandler has recently taken over an eastern agency for the King Ventilating Company, manufacturers of ventilating systems for all types of farm and dairy buildings, and an agency for the Olsen Manufacturing Company, makers of farm equipment and hay tools. He is located at 16th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

'22

A. M. Knauss is rose-grower on the private estate of Frank Vanderbilt at Hyde Park, New York.

Esther G. Walrath spent last winter as designer for a florist in southern Pennsylvania. She recently returned to Posey Jane's Gardens at Crown Point, New York.

Fred Morris now has served as farm bureau agent of Oswego County for three to four years. He lives at Oswego, New York. Fred is married and has one child.

E. A. Perregaux left Cornell April 1 and is now extension specialist in agricultural economics at the State Agricultural College at Storrs, Connecticut. "Perry" won second prize on the Eastman Stage in his junior year. Since graduation he has been doing advanced work in farm management here; he received his Ph.D. degree in June 1926. He went to Europe last summer and visited relatives in Switzerland, returning in the fall to Cornell as instructor in farm management.

Louis Zehner, former COUNTRYMAN editor, left (on June 1) the position of assistant county agent of Onondago County at Syracuse to become field agent for the Federal Land Bank at Syracuse. He lives on Ostrom Avenue in Syracuse. His place in the farm bureau is filled by Wendell Field '27, who had charge of several prize winning herds at the State Fair this fall. From what we hear from farmers in the county Wendell is making "a hit" with them. Good for you, Wendell.

'23

George Adams tells us that on March 28 he made a substantial start toward a family of future Cornellians. The boy's name is Paul. Mrs. Adams was formerly Elizabeth Harder. George is now con-

nected with the New York Life Insurance Company and says that he is sending Paul to Cornell Ag College to get the necessary training for a good agent.

Florence Becker is the home bureau agent of Chautauqua County. She may be reached by addressing the Home Bureau Office, Jamestown, New York.

Pearl Weaver, after teaching four years in Findley Lake High School, is now dietitian of Willard Straight Hall at Cornell University.

'24

Charles N. Abbey is county agent in Cattaraugus County. His office is at 393

Broad Street, Salamanca, New York. He is married and has one child, Harriet Jean, who was two years old September 3.

P. T. Dix Arnold is managing his own stock farm near Ocala, Florida. His address is Box 301, Ocala. He and his wife have a son, Frederick Burt, born last August. He writes that he hopes any Cornellians in the neighborhood will pay him a visit.

Homer P. Kerr has abandoned the rustic life; he is now works engineer at the Buffalo plant of the Du Pont Rayon Co. His address is 268 Shepard Avenue, Kenmore, New York.

Send for "Better Buildings"

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And Apollo-Keystone Copper Steel  
RUST-RESISTING Galvanized  
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Full Weight,  
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AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, General Offices; Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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

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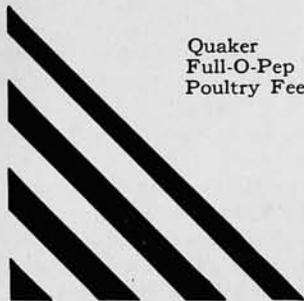
Quaker Full-O-Pep Poultry Feeds

Quaker Dairy Rations 16% 20% 24%

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Quaker Sugared Schumacher

Quaker Green Cross Horse Feed



George Brewer has returned from California and is now with the Manhattan Branch of New York Life Insurance Company at 150 Broadway, New York City.

Rushton Hawthorn and Ruth W. Reynolds '26 were married May 21. They will live at 43 Hoffman Avenue, Geneva, New York.

John C. Huttar and Mildred A. Biggs were married September 1. They are living at 828 North Aurora Street, Ithaca, New York.

A. A. "Mac" McKenzie, when cornered

in the 4-H building at the State Fair this fall, blushing admitted he had "made the grade" and was engaged to marry Miss Margaret E. Fisher of Warsaw, New York. "Mac" is junior extension agent in Wyoming County at Warsaw. Congratulations "Mac".

Carl Wilson, who is an assistant professor of botany at Dartmouth, taught and did research at Cornell, in the summer school.

George R. Kreisel is farming in Ly-sander, New York.

C. J. Peckham, as a part of his duties as agency organizer of the Manhattan branch of the New York Life Insurance Company, Suite 608, 150 Broadway, New York City, is making a circuit of the eastern colleges and universities this spring for the purpose of interviewing seniors who are contemplating a career in the life insurance business. "Peck" says there are now six other Cornellians with the New York Life Insurance Co., as follows: "Bill" Norman '23, George Adams '23, "Chuck" Rodwell '24, "Bob" Breed '25, "Chuck" Hewitt '25, and George Brewer '25.

Forest E. Mather recently moved to Moravia, New York from Hollis, New Hampshire, where he has been managing a large fruit and poultry farm for the past year and a half.

The engagement has been announced of Dana S. Weaver to Miss Gladys L. Peters, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony I. Peters of Brooklyn. They were married in September.

'25

W. Storrs Cole, who has been doing research in Mexico, has returned to Cornell to write a paper about Mexico. "Coley" is married and will live about town.

Dorothy Compton is supervisor of nature study at Princeton. She was an instructor in nature study here at Cornell summer school during the past two months. Her address is 243 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey.

Dorothy Daly married William T. Johnson at Salisbury, Connecticut, on August 1.

Samuel B. Dorrance and Frances C. Ladd were married June 15, 1927. They will live at Canandaigua, New York.

Dorothy Genung is in training at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City. She may be reached by addressing her in care of that hospital.

Olive M. Hoeffle is teaching in the public school at Passaic, New Jersey. Her address is 5 Maple Avenue.

Charles Hoeffle is farming near Johnson City, New York. His specialty is Guernseys. We expect Charlie's business is booming since he secured "the better half" necessary to make a farm a success.

E. R. McNeil is still with the department of agricultural markets, but he has temporarily changed his place of abode. "Shorty" is now living at 30 Ashland Avenue, Buffalo, New York, and making a survey of market conditions in that city.

Raymond Mauken is assistant treasurer of the Goshen Savings Bank at Goshen, New York. He says he will take care of our shelds for us.

Ysabel A. Muller married George A. Raub M. E. '24 on June 6, 1927.

Adelaide Wood married Paul T. Erickson '27 on June 4. They are living at 258 Clinton Avenue, Albany, New York.

## Get This New Government Film: Dynamite- Concentrated Power

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture has put the use of dynamite on the farm into moving pictures. This film shows how to blast stumps, break up boulders, dig drainage ditches, and otherwise bring waste lands under cultivation.

It is free. You can borrow it by merely paying transportation charges. In an entertaining manner it provides useful instruction for agricultural meetings—farmers' institutes, Granges, and the like. The film is suitable for every part of the country. A complete list of the Department of Agriculture's films, with information about getting the use of them, is in Miscellaneous Circular 86. Write the department, at Washington, for a copy.

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(INCORPORATED)

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Fred E. Uetz is an inspector in the milk division of the Board of Health of the City of New York. He lives at 3478 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, New Jersey. He writes that George W. Sullivan has left the Borden Farm Products Company, and is also in the milk division of the Board of Health.

'26

Elizabeth F. Beattie married F. K. Lovejoy on September 3. They will live at Jackson Heights, Long Island.

Johanna Buecking is director of arts and dramatics at the Harlem Y. W. C. A., New York City. Mail sent to the Harlem Y. W. C. A. will be delivered to her.

M. B. Galbreath who taught agriculture at South Dayton last year now is teaching at Webster, New York.

Jeannette A. Gardiner married W. K. Powell on September 3, 1927. They are living at 209 Delaware Avenue, Ithaca. Mr. Powell is an instructor in farm management.

R. M. Goodelle is working for the Sauquoit Valley Dairy Farms. Ralph has charge of a herd of purebred Duroc Jersey hogs. His address is R. D. 1, Whitesboro, New York.

Edward F. Hinners, Jr. is the owner of a poultry farm, with a retail route in northern New Jersey. His address is Box 232, Englishtown, New Jersey.

Norman E. Hunt is with his father on a farm at Branchport, New York. "Norm" was married April 14, 1927, to whom we have as yet been unable to learn but hope that someone soon will enlighten us.

Mrs. Elizabeth Frances Leslie of New York has announced the marriage of her daughter, Jeanne Carmen, to George W. Sullivan, Jr. '26. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan will live in Astoria, Long Island.

F. L. Miner is assistant manager for C. Krum who manages the Essex and Sussex at Springlake, New Jersey from May to November and the Flamingo, at Miami, Florida the remainder of the year. "Fritz" returned to attend the second opening of the Hotel Ezra Cornell.

A son, Buckley Charles, was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Pierstorff in May at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Mr. Pierstorff was a graduate student here and instructor in the plant pathology department. He is now extension specialist in fruit growing at the Agricultural Experiment station at New Brunswick.

Raymond M. Stearns is a food cost accountant, at present stationed at the Hotel Utica, Utica, N. Y. His permanent address is 308 Wentworth Drive, Greensboro, North Carolina. He writes that Donald Wilson '25 and Reginald Stratton are with the Public Service Commission in Utica.

M. E. Thompson is assistant county agent of Cattaraugus County with headquarters at Salamanca, New York. Milo says April showers bring Mayflowers and May girls too; Betty Laura arrived May 3.

'27

Anna Aurell is wielding "the hickory stick" at Corning, New York.

Ruth Boies has started out in the field of extension. She is home bureau agent of Yates County and is located at Penn Yan, New York.

Marion N. Bronson is teaching science at Deposit, New York.

Ida Hungerford wandered far from her Alma Mater and home. She is teaching in the junior high school at Roslyn, Long Island.

Thelma Burnap is teaching home economics this year in the Orange High School, Orange, New Jersey.

Mary L. Chapin and Gerald F. "Gid" Britt were married on September 3, at East Bloomfield, New York. After the wedding, a reception was held at the Park Hotel for nearly fifty of the friends and relatives. There were about twenty Cornell alumni and undergraduates in the party, and to add to the spirit of the occasion Merrills Dake '26 led several Cornell songs. After the meal the bride and

## The New Prosperity

FARMING methods that only a few years ago seemed as permanent as the everlasting hills, are passing out of the modern picture with bewildering speed.

They are being replaced by methods that make use of more efficient equipment. The modern farmer is rapidly becoming a director of power and machinery.

It is significant that the most prosperous farmers today are those who accommodate their methods and their equipment to the new conditions. This new prosperity is based on the increased earning capacity of the man; determined, very largely, by the use he makes of power and machinery.

Case tractors, threshers, combines and other power farming machinery have long been known, everywhere, as profitable equipment for farmers to own and use. Under these new conditions their high efficiency, great economy and extreme durability give them special value to farmers who wish to increase their earning capacity to the utmost.



Established 1842

- Farm Tractors  
3 sizes
- Skid Engines
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5 sizes
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groom made a snappy get-away on a start for a ten days tour of the Adirondacks. After spending five months with the Portland Cement Association in Chicago, "Gid" returned to New York State in June to become farm bureau manager in Genesee County with headquarters at Batavia.

G. R. Conklin is farm manager and director of instruction in agriculture at Oakwood Seminary, Poughkeepsie, New York.

Clarissa Cookingham is the teacher of domecon at the junior high school at Batavia, New York.

R. B. Crane is tilling the soil of a market garden farm at Pine Brook, New Jersey.

Felicia Ferguson is at Machias, New York this year teaching home economics.

Edward A. Devlin is now at Canandaigua, New York. Ed is the teacher of agriculture.

Charles M. "Chuck" Emslie is helping his father run Emslie and Company at Barre, Vermont. They have a large floriculture establishment. "Chuck" has announced his engagement to Verna E. C. Pye '27.

Golde Ferguson is teaching home economics in Cassadaga High School, Cassadaga, New York.

Marjorie Grant has a position in Roslyn, Long Island, grade schools teaching home economics, this year.

Jane Lay has been teaching since February at Mamaroneck, New York. She is giving courses in clothing and foods for the children in the grades.

K. H. Martin is now teacher of agriculture at South Dayton, New York.

Elizabeth Marvin is teaching clothing in Newburg, New York. She has been there since February first.

Dorothy Miner is teaching in the high school homemaking department at Cooperstown, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Moore announce the arrival of Charles William on August 26th. Harry is now extension specialist in Blacksburg, Virginia.

Cornelia Parsons is teaching home making at Perry, New York.

Beatrice Pringle is a teacher of home economics at Newark, New York.

Oliver Kilpatrick is holding forth at Lowville, New York, as instructor in home economics.

Alice Shoemaker has a position as teacher of home economics in Edmeston High School, Edmeston, New York.

L. O. Taylor started his first post-college job July 1. "Larry" is teaching ag at Perry this year.

Francis J. Townsend is assistant manager on the Homestead Poultry Farm at Honesdale, Pennsylvania. Livingston Blauvelt '20 is manager.

What their many friends, especially those on the COUNTRYMAN board, had long expected, took place when Norma H. Wright and George B. Webber '25 were married on June 16. Norma was women's editor of THE COUNTRYMAN for 1926-27. George was managing editor for 1924-25.

Robert L. Zentgraf won a graduate fellowship in agricultural economics. He is now with the department of agricultural economics, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

'28

Evelyn Avery and Harry S. Travis were married September 3. They will reside in Albany at the Dudley Apartments.

Helen T. Wilcox and Hugh E. Dewart were married August 20 at Bergen, New York.

### College Feed Conference Board

(Continued from page 8)

nutrients in the hand mixed grain mixture from ingredients purchased singly. In short he has all the knowledge available with which to work intelligently in the purchase of feed and the feeding of his animals.

As the concluding statement of this article I wish to make it clear that so far as I understand it the College Feed Conference Board, which is made up of representatives in the colleges, exists to render purely voluntary service in an organized way to those companies that desire that help. The work of the board does not in any way take the place of the personal work of individuals in the colleges.

# Theory and Practise

Starting in this month on a long or short course in animal husbandry—or picking up where you left off last June—the subject of feeding is going to be foremost on your program.

During your course of training you will consider Corn Gluten Feed and Corn Gluten Meal and learn why these concentrates are superior for milk production.

During your career as a dairyman you will probably feed

## Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed and Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

as thousands of other dairymen do. Then you will see the theories of good feeding, which you are studying now, worked out in practical results at the milk pail.

Corn Products Refining Company  
New York Chicago



23% Protein

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



40% Protein

## An Eye-Full for Insect Pests

(continued from page 6)

are either absorbed in passing through certain media or have no effect on the retina to render them visible.

Although both extremes of the spectrum are invisible to the eye, they have marked influences on animal tissue. It is planned to make a thorough study of these influences and reactions in connection with insect life. It is entirely possible that insects do not have the same relative visibility as humans, the degree of which is known; in fact, it has been reported that bees are blind to red light, but can see farther into the violet than the human eye. Therefore, it is possible for the beekeeper to handle his bees in a cellar by using a red light. Although the bees are in total darkness, the keeper can see what he is doing.

The possibilities that have been uncovered by the little work which has been done in this field seem boundless, and results so far secured are of sufficient importance and satisfaction to warrant a continuation of investigation in this field.

## Honorary Societies

(continued from page 11)

HELIOS is a senior honorary society in the College of Agriculture. It aims to further the interests of the College by cooperating with fellow students and members of the faculty to solve problems arising on the ag campus and to promote more intimate acquaintance between students and members of the faculty. Members are elected by the society primarily on the basis of scholarship.

OMICRON NU is a national honorary society in home economics. Its purpose is to promote scholarship, leadership, and research in home economics. Members are chosen in their junior or senior years. Eligibility is based on scholarship and leadership.

SEDOWA is a senior honorary society for women in the Colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture. Its purpose is to develop high standards of scholarship, leadership, and dignity in the women of these colleges. Members are elected in the second term of their junior year by the faculty, the junior and senior classes, and the active members of Sedowa. Eligibility is on the basis of scholarship, enthusiasm, and dignity.

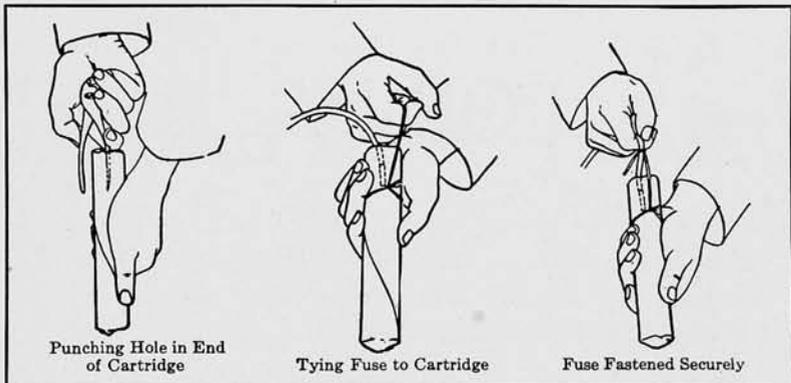
Y°Hosts is a senior honorary society for hotel management students. It recognizes and encourages participation in extra-curricular activities, intramural athletics, and "The Ezra Cornell." The society entertains visiting hotel men and is building up a group of outstanding alumni throughout the country to ex-

change business patronage and ideas. Members are elected by the society in their junior or senior years.

PI ALPHA XI is a national honorary floriculture fraternity organized at Cornell in 1923. The purpose of the fraternity is to promote high scholarship, to foster good fellowship among its members, to increase the efficiency of the profession, and to establish cordial relations among students, educators, and professional florists.

LAMBDA GAMMA DELTA is a national honorary judging fraternity. It promotes advancement in the fields of judging agricultural products, honors persons who create a higher standard of such judging and persons obtaining a high standard in such lines of activity, and creates perpetual loan funds for the education of worthy students. Members of a college students' judging contest team are eligible.

# PRIMING



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## RURAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT INSTITUTES NEW WINTER COURSES

### Machine Power on Farms Means That Farmers Must Have Mechanical Training

THE rural engineering department is instituting several new ideas in their winter courses. They are giving a course in farm mechanics. This course will cover and give to the men attending instruction in many mechanical skills.

The conditions on the farm, in the last few years, have changed greatly due to the advent of the gas engine, tractor, and truck. With the coming of these the problems of mechanics on the farm have greatly increased.

The labor problem has had a great deal to do with the perfection of labor saving devices of all kinds. Recently there has been a gradual migration to the cities of those formerly working on the farm. This is due in a large measure to the fact that wages have been increasing for factory help and decreasing for farm laborers. This labor shortage has led to the rapid perfection of labor saving devices of all types.

### Will Instruct in Blacksmithing

The town blacksmiths and mechanics have been lured to the towns by higher wages and consequently the farmer is left as his own mechanic and blacksmith. It is for these men that the course in farm mechanics has been instituted.

Realizing that the ordinary farmer cannot leave his job for any length of time, the job analysis method is used to teach the men. The course is broken up into several small parts such as, blacksmithing, harness making, wood working, plumbing, etc. making in all fourteen distinct topics.

The course lasts for 13 weeks though a man may enter at any time and leave at any time. The courses of instruction start November 9 and last until Farmers' Week in February. The department prefers, however, that the men come at the beginning and stay as long as possible.

While here the men will do actual work along the lines which they prefer. After they have finished what they think is necessary for a practical knowledge of this work, they are given a quiz. Then they may either continue along the same line or take up some other phase of farm mechanics.

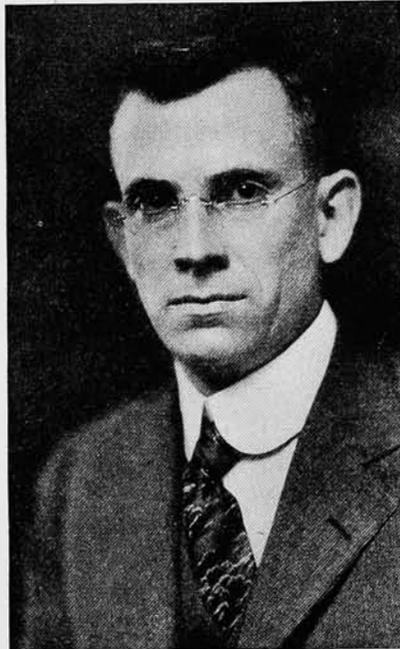
### MORRISON REPLACES THATCHER AS EXPERIMENT STATION HEAD

PROFESSOR Frank B. Morrison of the University of Wisconsin has been appointed director of experiment stations in New York State to succeed Dr. R. W. Thatcher who recently resigned to become president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Professor Morrison will be director of the New York State station at Geneva, the Cornell University experiment station at Ithaca, and local field stations for the study of agricultural problems in various parts of the State.

Professor Morrison was raised on a dairy farm in southern Wisconsin. He entered

the University of Wisconsin where he completed the four-year course in three and one-half years, ranking highest in the graduating class of 1911. After graduation he became assistant to Dean Russell, and in 1914 he took charge of experiments with cattle, horses, sheep, and swine. He has been in charge of these experiments since that time. During the past thirteen years he has greatly helped to solve practical problems of Wisconsin's live-stock farmers, particularly of farmers who had dairy cattle.

In addition to writing many pamphlets and articles, Professor Morrison, in conjunction with Dean A. W. Henry, wrote a text on the feeding of live-stock, much



FRANK BARRON MORRISON

used in the United States and Canada. Since 1911, administrative tasks at the Wisconsin State College of Agriculture and the Wisconsin Experiment Station have occupied about two-thirds of Professor Morrison's time. In 1915 he succeeded Dr. Stephen W. Babcock as assistant director of the Wisconsin station. During most of 1918, and again during the period from 1924-26, he was acting dean of the college and acting director of the station during Dean Russell's absence.

### Has Wide Experience

Dean A. R. Mann of the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics says, "Professor Morrison combines in rare degree a practical knowledge of current needs of farmers with a scientific mind aware of the value of careful experiment. While he has had special interest in dairy feeding, he has had intimate contact with various agricultural problems, including horticulture."

Professor Morrison's appointment is effective October 1 and he will reside at Geneva, spending such time at Ithaca as the administrative duties confronting him there may demand.

## EIGHT DEPARTMENTS IN COLLEGE EXHIBIT AT STATE FAIR GROUNDS

### Entomology and Rural Engineering Emphasize Means of Combating Corn Borer

EIGHT departments of the Ag College had exhibits at the annual State Fair at Syracuse, August 29 to September 3. Two of these departments, entomology and rural engineering, co-operated with the United States Department of Agriculture in showing the life history of the corn borer and the methods used in combating the pest. A portion of a corn field was transplanted at the Fair so as to allow the implements used in exterminating the pest to be properly demonstrated.

The pomology department transplanted six growing apple trees which had been top worked and bridge grafted. The purpose of this was to show the desirability of reworking undesirable varieties and how to save trees that have been girdled by rodents or injured in other ways.

The plant breeding department had a large wheel of fortune using the motto "Why gamble with poor seed." They used a series of charts and samples of grain to show the advantages of using thoroughly tested and recommended varieties of grains.

### Dairy Exhibits Brine Cooler

Models and plans for farm milk houses were shown by the dairy department. In this exhibit they had a small model brine cooler in operation for the purpose of comparing this method with the ordinary farm methods of cooling milk. The dairymen also had another exhibit on pastures. A number of different pasture grasses were collected and methods for improving old pastures explained.

The results of experiments made in the poultry department were exhibited as part of the poultry exhibit. The use of sunlight, ultraviolet light, and cod liver oil to increase egg production were forcefully demonstrated. A sixteen pound sledge hammer was used to show the great pressure a strong shelled egg can stand. It proved interesting and amusing to everyone as well as showing how strong shelled eggs reduce transportation breakages.

### Forestry Stresses Woodlot Improvement

A section of farm woodlot was constructed by the forestry department as part of their exhibit. The exhibit showed how the typical farm woodlot could be improved upon and weed trees eliminated. The department also ran a contest in naming the different species which were exhibited. The difference between the good trees and the weed trees was clearly brought out.

The College exhibits this year were well attended by a large group of interested persons both farmers and those interested in agricultural practices. Those in charge feel well pleased with the interest shown in the exhibits. They believe that now, with the advent of new methods and machinery into farming, more than ever before, the State Fair is a great factor in helping the farmer.

### SENIOR SOCIETIES TO MEET FRESHMEN AT ORIENTATION

Reception to First Year Men Planned for Evening of October 11, Tuesday

FRESHMEN will have a chance to become personally acquainted with members of Heb-Sa, Helios, and Ye Hosts, men's senior honorary societies in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, at the orientation hour on Tuesday, October 6. Two of the seniors will give short talks at that time on extracurricular activities and an honor system in the Colleges on "top of the hill."

After the talks the freshmen in agriculture and hotel management will separate into groups, each with one member of this student orientation committee. The senior will strive to get personally acquainted with the men in his group and to be of every assistance he can by answering questions and giving advice.

It is hoped that, by this contact with fellow students who know the problems of the first year men and can thus help them most, the freshmen may get started on the way toward getting the greatest possible out of their four years at college.

#### Aggies Plan Reception

A reception to all ag freshmen is planned for the evening of Tuesday, October 11, by the College Faculty, Heb-Sa, and Helios as an added feature of the work of the orientation committee. There will be stunts, speeches, cider and doughnuts.

THE COUNTRYMAN is co-operating with the committee in the publication of a guide to extra-scholastic activities in the two Colleges, which has been compiled and published on page 11 of this number.

### CONTRACTS FOR NEW BUILDING ARE FINALLY LET ON AUGUST 11

A new era of building has been started on the upper campus during the summer. On August 11 the bids for the new Plant Industry Building were opened and the contract given to the Tuller Construction Company, Redbank, New Jersey. The contract included the clearing of the land and the laying of the foundation. Mr. J. B. Tuller, head of the firm, is a Cornell Civil Engineer who graduated in 1909. Work was started on the clearing and building on September 12.

During the summer the University started construction on the proposed reservoirs on the Mitchell Farm just east of Caldwell field. The water will come from Fall Creek and will be piped down the Tower Road. It is expected that this system will provide water for all University buildings making the use of city water unnecessary.

Lord and Burnham Company were awarded the contract for the new greenhouses which will be an extension of the old range of houses near Roberts Hall. Work has begun on these September 19.

The new road to Forest Home will be opened this fall and it is expected that within two years the County will put in a hard surfaced road.

### POULTRY SHOW SET FOR NOV. 15

The sixth annual Poultry Production Show will be held this year on November 15, 16, and 17. This is about three weeks ahead of the usual time of the show but poultrymen at the College think that the change will make it easier for poultrymen to attend and at the same time the weather should be better for shipping the birds.

### FOOTBALL SCHEDULE—1927

Sept. 24	Clarkson Tech	at Ithaca
Oct. 1	Niagara	at Ithaca
Oct. 8	Richmond	at Ithaca
Oct. 22	Princeton	at Ithaca
Oct. 29	Columbia	at Ithaca
Nov. 5	St. Bonaventure	at Ithaca
Nov. 12	Dartmouth	at Hanover
Nov. 24	Pennsylvania	at Philadelphia

### DR. OTTO RAHN JOINS FACULTY AS BACTERIOLOGY PROFESSOR

DR. Otto Rahn, one of the world's foremost authorities on bacteriology and dairy physics, has recently joined the faculty of the College of Agriculture as professor of bacteriology.

Professor Rahn is a man of wide and varied experience in bacteriology. From 1912 to 1914 he was with the department of bacteriology in the College of Science



OTTO RAHN

at Illinois University. He returned to Germany from there and in 1919 he was made a professor in the Berlin Agricultural College. Later he was made the head of the dairy physics department in the Dairy Research Institute at Keil, Germany. This institute is one of the largest of its kind in the world and the largest in Europe.

In 1925 Professor Rahn toured the United States, lecturing at several of the larger universities. His tour was conducted by the International Education Board in cooperation with the American universities.

During the past year Professor Rahn and Professor P. F. Sharp, of the department of dairy chemistry, wrote a textbook on dairy physics. This book is now in print in German and will soon be published in English. He is also a contributor to several other scientific works and is particularly well known for his chapter on physics in Marshall's *Microbiology*.

Dr. H. H. Boysen is with Professor Rahn as his assistant. Dr. Boysen took his doctor's degree under Professor Rahn at Keil where he made an important study in the moisture content of butter. They hope to continue their research work here.

In the year June 1, 1926 to June 1, 1927 there were 22 special meetings and brief courses given at the Ag and Domecon Colleges. Over 9,800 persons attended these various meetings and courses. Farmer's Week with 5,175 and the Junior Field Days with 1,925 had the largest attendance.

### PROFESSORS LEAVE TO ACCEPT NEW POSTS AT OTHER SCHOOLS

Professor G. A. Works Goes to University of Chicago as Dean of New Dept.

PROFESSOR George A. Works, chairman of the university division of education, professor of rural education in the College of Agriculture and director of the summer school in agriculture and home economics resigned from the faculty. Professor Works graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1904. He came to Cornell in 1914. He has been director of ruralschoolsurveys in New York and Texas.

Professor Works has accepted an appointment as dean of a new division of graduate research in library problems at the University of Chicago.

Professor Paul J. Kruse was appointed head of the department of rural education. Professor R. M. Stewart was appointed director of the agricultural summer school.

#### Prof. Behrends Goes to Hope Farm

Professor Frederick G. Behrends, of the extension department of rural engineering has resigned. He will be director of Hope Farm, a community and school for children at Verbank, Dutchess County, New York.

Professor Behrends graduated from Cornell in 1916. He has been connected with the College for the past seven years. He received the Master of Arts degree from Columbia. Mr. Behrends is a co-author of *Farm Engineering*, and has written a number of Cornell bulletins. He is engineering editor of the *American Agriculturalist*, and has edited a series of trade books.

### PROF. HARDENBURG RETURNS FROM LEAVE IN WASHINGTON

Professor E. V. Hardenburg has returned from his year's sabbatic leave and will resume instruction in his courses in vegetable gardening. Most of his time last year was spent at the office of horticultural investigations of the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington, D. C. While there he devoted his time to an investigation of the relation of the acidity of the soil solution on muck lands to yield and quality of leafy vegetables.

Later he made an extensive trip through the southern states, especially the truck crop production centers in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. He made a special study of tomato production in Florida, Mississippi, and Tennessee and of the pimento canning industry in Georgia. His investigations also covered the windbreak problem on muck land and included a week on the Minnesota peat lands in the vicinity of Hollandale and Saint Paul.

### FOREIGN PROFS VISIT CORNELL

Cornell has been honored by visits from several foreign guests during the summer. Among them were Professor Peckow, of the University of Prague, Professor Groenewold, of the University of Wageningen, Holland, and Professor Meister, of the Agriculture Experiment Station at Saratov, Russia. These men spent some time studying the work of the plant breeding department and their methods. They are touring the United States to get new ideas for their work in their home countries.

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# Domecon Doings



## FACULTY MEMBERS LEAVE: PROFESSOR PERKINS RESIGNS

**P**ROFESSOR Nellie L. Perkins, who was in charge of work in child training, resigned from the faculty. Miss Perkins has been head of the course since it was founded. Professor Ethel B. Waring was appointed to succeed her. Mrs. Waring graduated from the University of Illinois in 1908, and took a master's degree at Stanford in 1917 and a doctor's degree at Columbia in 1925. Mrs. Waring has worked in her field in the public schools of Long Beach, California, the State Normal School at San Francisco, and on the staff of the Southern Branch of the University of California. Last year she was a professor in the University of Iowa. She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. Mrs. Waring will supervise the graduate work and give the courses in child training for seniors and graduate students.

Professor Marie Fowler was appointed head of the nursery school. Miss Fowler graduated from Columbia University in 1918. She received a degree with special qualifications as supervisor of kindergarten. She received her M.A. from Columbia in 1922. She has held positions in the Omaha city schools, at the University of Missouri, and at Kalamazoo, Michigan. At Kalamazoo, she has been engaged for the past five years as supervisor of early education.

Miss Margaret Wylie and Mrs. Erma Underwood both resigned. They were both extension assistant professors of home economics.

Mrs. Irene Nehrling, manager of the cafeteria, also resigned. Miss Katherine Harris will take her place. Miss Gertrude Betten, from Mechanics Institute, will be assistant manager.

## Miss Weld Leaves Lodge

Miss Emma Weld, who was acting professor of home economics and chaperoned the Lodge, has resigned. Miss Sannie Callan, who has been doing extension work in nutrition, will take her place at the Lodge. Miss Callan will also teach a section of foods 1. Miss Marjorie Taylor will take Miss Callan's place in extension. Miss Taylor has studied in England and also at Teacher's College at Albany.

Professor Frances Hunter is on sabbatic leave this year. She is doing selling and executive work at Filene's in Boston. Miss Marion Hillhouse will be an instructor in clothing. Miss Helen Kay will be an extension assistant professor of clothing.

Miss Katherine Reeves and Miss Miriam Bartlett will be instructors at the nursery school. Miss Helen Koehler will be the nursery school secretary.

Miss Jean Simpson will be an instructor in foods. Miss Rachel Sanders will be an assistant in foods. Miss Vivian Drenckhahn will be an assistant and help Miss Spohn.

**M**ANY students are wondering just what the relation is of the Domecon Club to the Ag-Domecon Council. Every girl in home economics pays \$1.50 to the council. Fifty cents goes to the Domecon Club and seventy-five cents for a year's subscription to THE COUNTRYMAN. The rest the council uses for ag-domecon activities. In this way the Domecon Club will get more money than it did before because every girl will pay. The Domecon Club will not be shoved out of existence. It will do just what it has done before except that the dues will not have to be collected by the club.

## DOMECONERS GET MARRIED

**S**EVERAL members of the faculty succumbed to the summer attacks of matrimony. Miss Elva T. Cambell, instructor in foods, married Andrew J. Fuller C.E. '27 on June 11.

Miss Gertrude Mathewson '23 married Albert R. Nolin '21 on August 20. They are living in Detroit, Michigan, where Mr. Nolin has a position with the Worthington Pump and Engine Company.

Miss Nancy E. Kritzer married Arthur J. Masterman '20 in July 1927. They are living at 202 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca. Mrs. Masterman will be an extension instructor in home economics this year.

## HOTEL INSTRUCTOR SELECTED

The hotel management course is growing. There are more students taking the course in ag accounting now than ever before. Consequently John Courtney will teach one division of the course in general and hotel accounting. He is a member of the class of 1925, the first class to graduate in hotel management.

## NEW COURSES ANNOUNCED: TRIAL COURSES CONTINUE

**T**WO new clothing courses are included in the announcement, although they will not be given until 1928-29. Clothing 175 is called clothing costs. This course deals with the study of clothing costs for different family and occupational groups. Studies are made of comparative costs of ready-made garments and garments produced by other means. Clothing 190, merchandise selection, emphasizes the underlying principles of color and design with reference to the selection of textile merchandise.

Foods 224, human calorimetry, will be given the second term by Professor Spohn. Energy metabolism determinations will be made in the laboratory periods.

The two experimental courses, foods 2 and household management 140, will be continued. Foods 2 combines chemistry and foods. Household management 140 is a course in household economics.

## AGENTS HOLD SCHOOL

**A** TRAINING school for home demonstration agents was held at Cornell September 5 to 17. The school consisted of three courses, clothing, foods, and household management. The leaders were given the subject matter and methods of organization and presentation. The agents and county leaders will either teach the groups directly or train local leaders to give the work. Between 25 and 30 leaders and agents attended the school.

The clothing work was given the first five days. Miss Kay, Mrs. Day, and Miss Carney gave the lessons. Household management was given Saturday of the first week. Miss Brewer gave the lessons in food preparation. Miss Sonnenday taught nutrition. The foods work was largely for agents only. It took the last week.



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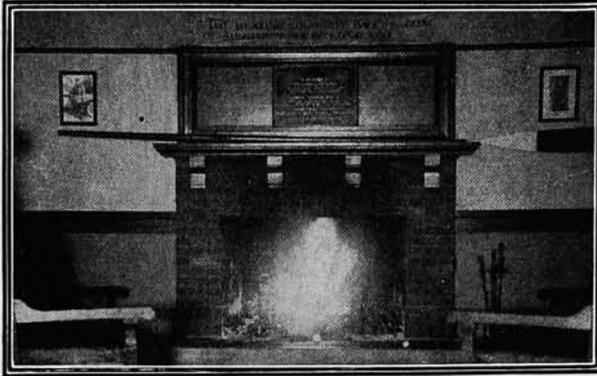
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## Foresters



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#### LARGEST CAMP EVER HELD CALLED BEST BY SENIORS

THE 1927 Forestry Camp started with a bang on the evening of August 23, when nearly all of the 28 students gathered at the Altamont Hotel, where they spent the first night. The next morning all hands reported on the camp ground back of the plant of the Oval Wood Dish Company, where tents were set up and plans discussed under the direction of Professors "Reck" Recknagel and "Sammy" Spring.

During the week, that the foresters stayed at Tupper Lake, they made trips to the old Forestry Camp, the tower on Mount Morris, and to the logging operations of the Oval Wood Dish Company, where they enjoyed a ride on a logging train. The seniors, especially, enjoyed the hospitality of the Oval Wood Dish Company, whose club and cafeteria more than made up for the dreary surroundings of alders and mud about the temporary camp. At last the day for moving to the new camp arrived.

#### Flivvers Move to New Camp

Camp was moved by the department truck, under the able guidance of "Cy" Pringle '26 and with the students following in a motley array of flivvers and puddle jumpers, "Matty" Mattison got the record having to change 11 tires in 4 hours. The first day in the new camp was spent in becoming accustomed to the new quarters, putting up tents and beds, setting up a 37 foot flagpole (the special pride of Professor Recknagel), and taking a dip in the brook in the rear of camp.

#### Camp Laid Out in Rectangle

The new camp is ideal in location and utility. There is a new frame building which was built and given by Finch, Pruyn and Company of Glens Falls, for which the foresters are duly grateful. There is a good supply of clear, pure water piped to the kitchen and to the wash stand in the rear. The building is set in a little clearing, some distance from the state road, with a beautiful background of spruce and balsam. The tents are grouped on two sides of a rectangle with the club house, as it is called, on the third side and with the fourth side opening on the road. The building also contains a large mess hall which is also used for gatherings and work. The room contains a large stone fire-place with a hewn yellow birch mantel, which adds greatly to its coziness. A well equipped kitchen and cook's quarters take up the rest of the building.

The camp was split into two working parties with one group working on forest mensuration and the other on silviculture. The first group cruised, mapped, and estimated timber on the 440 acre tract belonging to Finch, Pruyn and Com-

pany while the second observed types on Goddenow Mountain and laid out sample plots at Tahawus. Later the groups changed places in the work.

The latter part of camp was spent in improvement cutting on the sample plots at Tahawus, a trip to look over the virgin timber at Boreas River, and sundry side trips. The last week end at camp was spent in a trip to Mount Marcy which took in all points of interest on the way.

The last night of camp was celebrated with a glorious banquet, at which there were several guests including Professors "Chief" Hosmer and L. P. Wehrle, Mr. H. C. Churchill, forester for Finch, Pruyn and Company, Mr. Thomas Crawshaw, the company's assistant forester, Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Foulds of Glens Falls, and Steve Lamos and Pat Donohue, caretakers of the company's lands.



#### HOWDY FROSH

Well, Frosh here you are. Never thought you'd get here did you? We suppose you have collected a lot of advice on the way. If you haven't you are different than most Frosh. Prof Guise is there to advise you on your studies and he lends a willing hand, too.

However, there is one thing we want to say to the Foresters of '31. In the first place there is the Forestry Club. It is run for your benefit and to help you. It is a gathering place for fellows with the same interests. It is a good outfit, in fact we think it is the best on the campus. You'd all be wise to join up as soon as possible. Lets turn out '31 and help to keep the club successful.

#### GUISE MANAGES NEW FOREST

Professor Guise has been made forest manager of the new Arnot Forest which was given to the University last spring. There has been but little work done on the Forest as yet but improvement work such as repairing roads, making trails, and the building of a few buildings is contemplated.

Professor Bentley started in July, on sabbatic leave, for the Orient where he will study forest conditions.

#### GROTON SPRUCE PLANTATION BEGUN IN '78 AS WIND-BREAK

THERE is a farm near Groton which is little known to the Cornell Foresters. The farm is owned by Storris Barrows and has an excellent plantation of Norway Spruce. The plantation was started in 1878 as a wind-break.

When Mr. Barrows started his plantation, he found difficulty in locating trees. In those days there were no State nurseries to supply the growing stock. He finally got hold of some and in 1878 he planted a few hundred Norway spruce. These few hundred thrived so well that he kept adding more until at the end of ten years he had 2000 set out.

At that time Mr. Barrows was thought foolish by his neighbors for using his land for such purposes but now he reaps the benefit of his plantation.

Mr. Barrows is glad to have visitors see his plantation provided, of course, that they use care in smoking and depositing refuse. Here's a trip for the Cornell Foresters.

#### NEW MAN IN EXTENSION WORK

The appointment of Jim Davis as County Forester in Chautauqua County, has left a vacancy in the forestry extension staff. Jim's place will be filled this year by Austin Wilkins, a graduate forester of the University of Maine, who is doing grad work while here. Wilkins has just returned from an extended tour of the European Forests.

#### CLUB QUIPS

"Al" Quick, our honorable president, spent the early part of the summer at Plattsburg training to be a general or something. As trainers and also as his bodyguard he had "Sim" Simmons and "Pil" Bullock. From all reports he needed them to protect him from the wiles of those upstate women.

"Froggy" Pond spent the early part of the summer in a Boy Scout Camp near Albany. He looks healthy so it seems as though that camp and the forestry agreed with him.

"Ivy" Olsen and Ed Guck are turning travelers. The pair started west sometime after C. E. camp and ended up way down west somewhere and broke too we'll bet.

"Walt" Fleischer and "Marv" Smith must be hiding from the police or someone 'cause they weren't heard from all summer and haven't been seen much since.

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## CORNELL POULTRY DEPARTMENT ACTIVE AT WORLD'S CONGRESS

### Fifty-Two Nations Represented at Largest Meeting of Poultrymen Ever Held

THE third World's Poultry Congress was held in Ottawa July 27-August 4, 1927. Professor G. F. Heuser was secretary of the Congress. Professor J. E. Rice, Professor Heuser, Assistant Professors L. C. Norris and C. K. Powell all gave talks. The official languages of the Congress were French and English. After the talks, interpreters would give a review of the talk for the people who did not understand these languages.

This congress was the largest gathering of poultrymen that has ever been held and one of the largest meetings ever held in Ottawa. Fifty-two countries were represented. Every continent was represented.

#### American Exhibit Prepared by U.S.D.A.

In the morning, a regular outline program was followed. In the afternoon, the delegates looked at the exhibits. The American exhibit was prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture. The poultry departments and other organizations of the country contributed to it. The exhibit showed some of the more recent work of the United States poultrymen. Part of the contribution from Cornell showed the work Dean Marble has done on wing moult.

All the papers which were read at the meeting will be published in the proceedings of the congress. This volume will be ready in two or three months.

Sixteen out of seventeen people listed on the letterhead of the poultry department attended the Congress.

## FLORICULTURE FACULTY HAS SEVERAL NOTABLE ADDITIONS

There are several new men on the floriculture faculty. Charles J. Hudson Jr., a graduate of the Iowa State College of Agriculture at Ames with the class of 1925, has been appointed to give the courses in culture of greenhouse and conservatory crops. Mr. Hudson has been with a large commercial flower establishment near Chicago since his graduation.

Richard Farnham '23 will be an instructor giving some courses in wholesaling and retailing flowers. Last year he was manager of the Patrick Flower Store at Auburn.

Professor E. I. Wilde, who is head of the department of floriculture at Pennsylvania State College, is completing his work for a Ph.D. He will give some courses in greenhouse construction.

## VEG GARDENING HAS NEW COURSE

The department of vegetable gardening is offering a new course this fall on the grading and packing of vegetables. The course is designed to supplement the corresponding course given in the department of ag economics, the new course stressing production factors affecting market ability. Among these will be considered types, varieties, methods of growing, time and method of harvesting as affecting quality, and methods of grading, packing, and storing. All the common and important vegetables will be discussed.

Shipping point and terminal market inspection will also be treated briefly, as will the market news service. Professors H. C. Thompson and H. W. Schneck will give the course.

## 20 YEARS AGO

(Taken from THE COUNTRYMAN,  
October 1907)

Work has begun on the new greenhouses for the departments of Professors Lyon and Webber. They are being placed east of the College and are to be used for work in plant evolution and experimentation. These two houses, measuring 60 x 28 feet, are but the beginning of the covered area that will be required as the departments develop.

## PROFS' PRANKS

Professor "Chief" Hosmer seems to like the life of a Cape Cod fisherman. He spent the early part of the summer there with his family going from there to the Forestry Camp at Newcombe where he helped Professors Recknagel, Spring, and Guise pound a little knowledge into the seniors' heads.

Professor Spring returned from his sabbatic leave on July 1. He spent the summer, before going to camp, at New Haven with the Connecticut Agriculture Experiment Station studying forest soils.

Professor Recknagel did some work studying the spruce budworm while in camp. His work was done in co-operation with the State Conservation Department and with Dr. H. B. Pierson, an entomologist from Maine.

Professor B. D. Wilson, of agronomy, has been spending his sabbatic leave in Europe. He studied physical chemistry at Oxford, England, and also in Germany, France, and Switzerland. He will return the latter part of September to resume his work here.

Professor R. G. Wiggins of the plant breeding department, who left last year to continue the work of the plant breeding department in the University of Nanking, has returned to this country. Because of the recent trouble in that part of China there are no Americans in the University now, though Professor Risler is directing the work from Shanghai.

Professor L. M. Roehl of rural engineering is spending his sabbatic leave in England at the school which Leonard K. Elmhirst is running at Totnes. Herbert Brokaw '27 is taking Professor Roehl's place in the shop.

Professor C. R. Crosby spent part of his vacation traveling in the west near Seattle, the Olympic Peninsula, Mount Rainier, and the Yellowstone. He collected about three hundred specimens of spiders and other insects. He also collected salamanders and frogs for the State Museum at Albany.

Professor L. G. Heimpel of MacDonald College, Montreal, Canada, spent some time at Cornell this summer, making dynamometer tests on tractors in co-operation with the folks in r. e.

Dr. R. W. Nafe has come to the rural social organization department to do research in rural life. Dr. Nafe is from the University of Colorado and from Clark University. He will have a few classes for advanced students during the second term of this year.

## DEAN MANN APPOINTS LADD TO DIRECT WINTER COURSES

### Three Annual Shorthorn Scholarships Awarded in Chenango County

DIRECTOR C. E. Ladd has been appointed by Dean A. R. Mann to direct the constantly growing number of short courses given at the College in which are included the winter short courses which begin, this year, November 9 and last until Farmers' Week in February. These courses are of an immediate practical character and serve the direct needs of the farmer as do the other types of extension work, with which Director Ladd is charged.

Director Ladd announces that several intensive courses of about two weeks each will be given along with the regular 12 weeks courses. There will be special courses on dairy, fruit, and cabbage and potatoes. Each of these will cover production, handling, and marketing problems.

The interest which farmers have shown in these winter courses is shown by the fact that in several places scholarships have been provided. One of these scholarships is known as the Beatty Agricultural Scholarship and is maintained by a gift from the late Harrison L. Beatty of Bainbridge, New York. This annual scholarship pays most of the living expenses for three residents of Chenango County while attending the short courses.

## FARM LIFE CHALLENGE CONTEST TO OPEN FOR BUDDING AUTHORS

A new contest for budding authors and orators has been announced. It is called the Farm Life Challenge contest. It is a written and oral discussion of topics relating to the challenge of farm life. The contest is open to undergraduates in good standing in the College of Agriculture. The oral contest will be held Farmers' Week. The manuscripts, not to exceed 5000 words, are to be handed in at the secretary's office on or before November 11. The topic for 1928 is "Farm Relief Legislation." A first prize of \$100 and second prize of \$50 will be given by an anonymous donor.

## VEGETABLE GROWERS HOLD TWENTIETH CONVENTION

The Vegetable Growers' Association held their twentieth annual convention in Syracuse from August 22 to 26. The program of the convention was broadcast from station WGY and Professors H. C. Thompson, R. M. Adams, and Paul Work were included on this program.

One feature of the convention was the 4-H work which has recently been done in vegetable growing. Several counties had 4-H exhibits consisting of eight plates of vegetables. Professor R. M. Adams conducted a judging contest for the convention juniors which proved itself to be one of the most interesting events on the program.

## SEDOWA ELECTS OFFICERS

The Sedowa officers this year are as follows: president, Emma Gosman; vice-president, Laura Griswold; secretary, Jeanette Seeley; and treasurer, Evelyn Calkins.

Daniel Clark, research assistant in botany, and Miss Frederica Ahrens were married at Canandaigua on September 10. There were several Cornellians present at the ceremony.

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Whitman's Chocolates

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**CAMPUS CHATS**


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The unexpected death of Louis Agassiz Fuertes during the summer in an automobile accident came as a keen loss to his many friends and admirers in Ithaca. Throughout the world men and women are mourning the loss of a painter who saw nature with the keen, understanding eye of a scientist and portrayed it with all the reality and all the beauty of an artist. Here in Ithaca he is mourned more as a friend, for he was loved by all who knew him, young as well as old. We bear the sorrow and sympathy of all to his family. We console them with the thought that here was a man who lived up to the name which was given him as few men have had the opportunity and the ability to do before him.

We note with interest that the senior societies, Heb-Sa, Helios, and Ye Hosts, are taking an active and helpful interest in the freshmen this year. This is a real step forward in helping the frosh to become familiar with campus affairs. We cannot look back on our frosh days without wishing that we had had some coaching along the lines which these societies are planning. We wish them every success in this new and constructive experiment.

We are sorry to see so many professors leaving us this year. We cannot help but feel the loss. However, there can't be any loss without some gain and we wish those who have come to take their places every pleasure and satisfaction to be derived from living and working at Cornell and the fruition of all their hopes in coming here.

Last year the College of Agriculture gave degrees to 162 students. At the same time the farm management department, by means of thorough investigations, discovered that Cornell men who were practicing agriculture were earning more than double the amount of non-Cornell men.

Assuming that this is true throughout the country, it seems as though in the very near future most of the successful farmers will be college men. All of us, of course, will not be farmers but many of us will and there are ample opportunities to make good. The nation's prosperity depends on the prosperity of the farmers and we are beginning to see that this depends, in a large measure, on the education of the farmer. It's not so bad being a Cornellian, is it?

**Dedicated to the dear and innocent frosh.**

If your college work doesn't keep you busy, here are some things to do.

Walk on sidewalks and cinder paths only.

Show proper respect for the people who don't wear frosh caps.

Read your frosh bible carefully.

Be seen and not heard.

Keep away from the co-eds at Sage.

Collect a bunch of A's and B's.

Smoke off the campus, don't burn it off.

Use plenty of moth balls in your golf knickers.

George Bernard Shaw says "I am of the opinion that my life belongs to the whole community, and as long as I live it is my privilege to do for it whatsoever I can."

This may also be said of the student and the University. Remember this, Frosh, when you have the opportunity to help.

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**THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR**


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**A RUDE RURAL HEAVEN**

We used to hear from gospel sharps  
That up in heaven we'd play on harps,  
But some of us, we do not know  
A B-flat from a tremolo  
To give a harp to every cuss  
Were tough on heaven and tough on us.  
Now as for me I want a shack  
A little out and somewhat back,  
Way off on some suburban line  
Beyond the golden city's shine.  
The country 'round I think is fair,  
I read of pleasant pastures there,  
Beside still waters of a brook  
Where I may sprawl and read a book.  
I want a home 'mid rural scenes  
Where I can plant sweet corn and beans,  
Yet sometimes rest awhile from labors  
To gossip with celestial neighbors.  
I'd like to lean upon my hoe  
And swap new lies with Bill and Joe,  
Where all lost friends for whom I sigh  
Would live on little farms nearby.  
I'd find in city life enslavement  
E'en though it sported golden pavement.  
Since I was born to country ways  
And hated cities all my days,  
I think that He who knows my need  
Will give me that for which I plead.  
I'll serve my fellows and my Lord  
Not doubtful of a sure reward.  
Such is the heaven I hope to gain,  
So let me work both hands and brain,  
And from all cussedness refrain.

—Bob Adams

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### FORMER AGGIE DOES FARM MISSIONARY WORK AT FAIR

WHERE can a fellow find something good to look at," said a city dressed lad, who had been wandering aimlessly up and down the aisles of the cattle barn at the Syracuse State Fair last August 29 to September 3. "You wait a second till I finish stripping this cow and I'll take you over to a building and open your eyes," I told him.

"Why look at that tree stump, will ya, it's 260 years old. I thought they never grew older than people do," exclaimed my friend. "And here is a map of the United States showing that the shingles that pop is using on our new house in the city came from Northern California. That's funny, bringing them so far east." His interest was aroused. The exhibits had stirred his imagination.

"See that big bug labeled 'corn borer'?" The wall map of the country says that it threatens a two billion dollar corn crop. I hope they kill them first. It shows here that spring cleaning up, deep plowing, and fine cutting for the silo destroys them. I should think that every farmer would be sport enough to do his share, if it's as important as all that," remarked my friend, partly to himself.

We moved along past the "Good Seed Means More Money" exhibit and the "Cooling Milk by Means of a Brine Barrel" demonstration and finally stopped at a pen in which there was a wire muzzled calf. "Do they bite like dogs?" asked my friend. "No, no, if you read this booklet you'll see they're demonstrating a method of feeding calves to prevent white scours, a bane to the success of many cattlemen," I told him. "Golly, my uncle at Delhi ought to be here. I heard him say some-

thing about scouring calves when I visited him last month. I thought he was talking about using Dutch Cleanser on them."

I spent two hours with this fellow. He must have asked those in charge a thousand questions, many senseless ones, too.

"Say do ya suppose your boss would let me milk one those cows?" "Sure," I said, "go ahead and milk that big one on the end." All he got, besides a lot of experience, in the next half hour was sore muscles. The old cow was dry.

The thing which amazed me was the never-failing spirit of willingness to help and advise in which every question was answered by the men in charge of the exhibits. The city lad believed them all to be, what they were, experts.

As we walked back to the barns my agricultural protege remarked, "If I can come from the city and find these college exhibits so meaningful and interesting, I envy the farmers who see them, with their background of many years on the soil. It's a pity that every farmer in the State doesn't come every year."

R. E. Zautner '27.

If you have a good suggestion,  
Send it in;  
Or a joke, without a question  
Send it in;  
A story that is true,  
An incident that's new,  
We want to hear from YOU,  
Send it in;  
If you have a tale of woe,  
Send it in;  
Do not try to look too wise,  
Or stand, by and criticise,  
Just what do you advise?  
Send it in.

—Selected.

### FOREST FARMERS VISIT NORTH COUNTRY NURSERIES

PROFESSOR Cope, in co-operation with the Conservation Department, took a forestry tour through the Adirondacks. This was the fourth Adirondack Forestry Tour and proved to be well attended with men interested in forestry throughout the State.

The purpose of this tour was to interest people of the State in forestry. The group spent four days visiting the nurseries at Saratoga, the largest forest tree nursery in the world, Chestertown, Saranac Lake and other places having a forestry value and which are of historical and scenic interest.

### CLASSES TAKE LABOR INCOMES

During 1920-26 the classes in farm management 103 took 77 labor income records on farms run by men who had graduated from Cornell. The average was \$4,220 labor income with a capital of \$33,189. They also took 106 labor incomes from farms run by men who had not attended Cornell and probably few had any agricultural training. Their labor income averaged \$1,886 with a capital of \$25,813. With a capital of only one-third more the Cornell men made more than double the labor incomes of the non-Cornell men.

Professor J. G. Needham is traveling in China with his family.

Mary Hescetch, erstwhile stenographer in the rural engineering office, was recently married to Paul Newton. The couple is now at home in Newfield, New York.

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Most farmers already know about the genuine John Deere bottoms on the No. 5-A—bottoms that scour, pulverize the soil and cover trash with minimum draft. They will like the sturdy construction of the No. 5-A—its beams that are guaranteed not to bend or break, and the braces that are lapped extra long on the beams and heavily bolted.

They will like the easy way the new heavy-duty power lift works; they will like its

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They will appreciate the attachments that can be furnished with the No. 5-A—

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—The lever gauge wheel for use in breaking wild prairie sod.

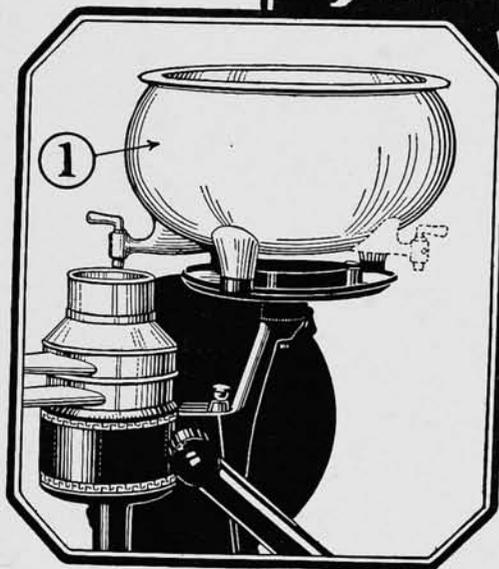
—The subsoil attachment for use in dry regions or in regions where a plow pan exists.

—The landing lever for use in sidehill plowing.

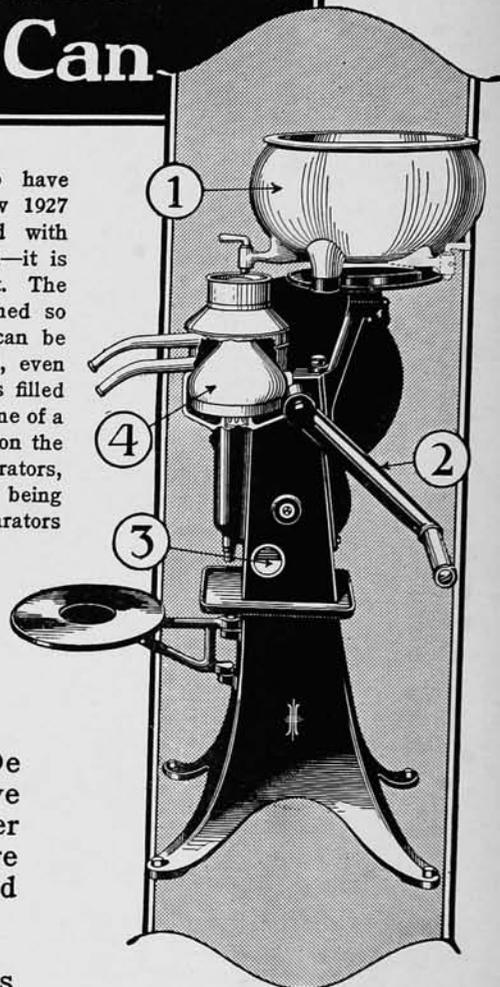
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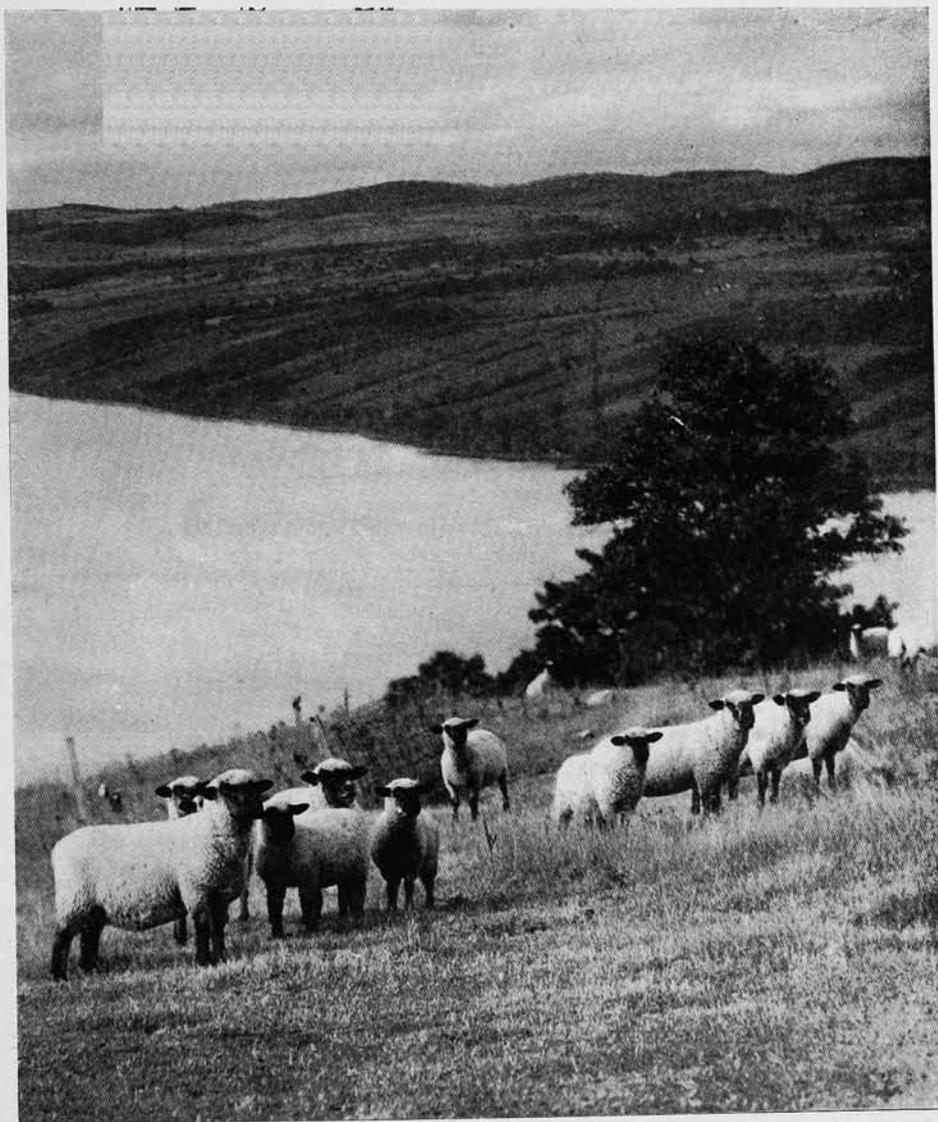
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# The Cornell Countryman



Volume XXV

NOVEMBER

Number 2

1927



## Keeping ahead of the wood-box

“WHEN is it most convenient to cut wood?” *Never*, you may say. But you are thinking of the days of the old bucksaw, when the wood-box always seemed empty. On the electrified farm a motor belted to a saw cuts the winter's supply of wood in a few hours.



On motors—large and small—Wiring System, vacuum cleaners, MAZDA lamps, and refrigerators, the G-E monogram means endurance and service to the millions of people who are living better with the help of electricity. Look for it when you buy anything electrical for the farm.

The same motor can be used for grinding feed and hoisting hay. Other motors run the milking machines, the cooler, and the water pump, and yet the cost is but a few dollars a month.

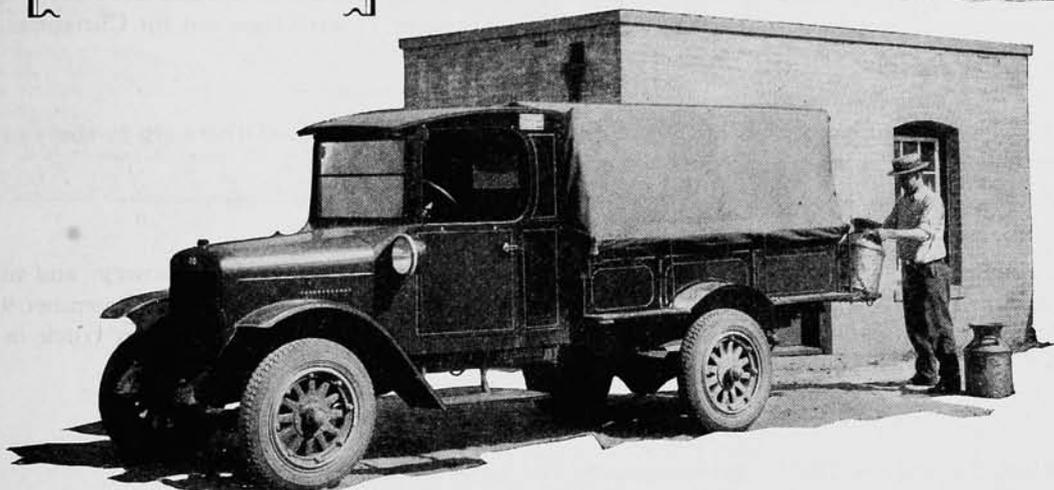
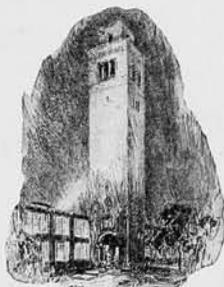
With electric lights and running water, and power for washing, cooking, and cleaning all from the same economical source, small wonder that “back-work” disappears when electric power comes to the farm.

If you are on an electric line or hope to be soon, ask your electric power company for a copy of the G-E Farm Book which explains many uses for electricity on the farm.

# GENERAL ELECTRIC

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce reports that farmers already own more motor trucks than any other single industry in the world!

The INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER factory flanking this tower is devoted exclusively to the manufacture of heavy-duty trucks.



## The GOOD TRUCK joins the Auto and the Tractor

WHEN the time comes for you to buy the motor truck that will put your farm hauling on a fast modern basis, remember that INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER is equipped to help the farmer as no other organization can!

International Trucks range from the 3/4-ton Special Delivery up to the big 5-ton Heavy-Duty unit. They include the most complete line of Speed Trucks on the market, both 4 and 6-cylinder, for 1 1/4, 1 1/2, and 2-ton loads. If the truck you want is a handy, economical, long-lasting truck for loads of moderate size, one of the Speed Trucks will suit you to a "T."

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TRUCKS  
COMPANY**

# Some Short Courses are Still Shorter

## IT'S YOUR MOVE

The usual short course of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University is twelve weeks long;—this year from November 9 to February 17 with time out for Christmas.

## SUIT YOURSELF

But this year, for the first time, some courses are for only two weeks. Others are as short or as long as it takes the student to do the work.

## BRING YOUR TRACTOR

In learning how to handle and repair gas engines and other kinds of farm machinery, and in learning how to work with farm tools, you can attend almost any time between November 9 and February 17. If you want to know now to make all the wheels go 'round on truck or tractor, bring it with you.

## BEFORE YOU START

But before starting for Ithaca, get catalogues and announcements from

O. W. SMITH, *Secretary*  
Secretary, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.

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Ask for a copy of the Agricultural book list. This book list includes books recommended but not required. It is published under the supervision of members of the faculty.

# Cornell Co-op. Society

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# The Cornell Countryman

Founded 1903

Incorporated 1914

Member of the Agricultural College Magazines, Associated

Published monthly from October to June by students in the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics in co-operation with the Ag-Domecon Council. The subscription rate to others is one dollar a year or three years for two dollars.

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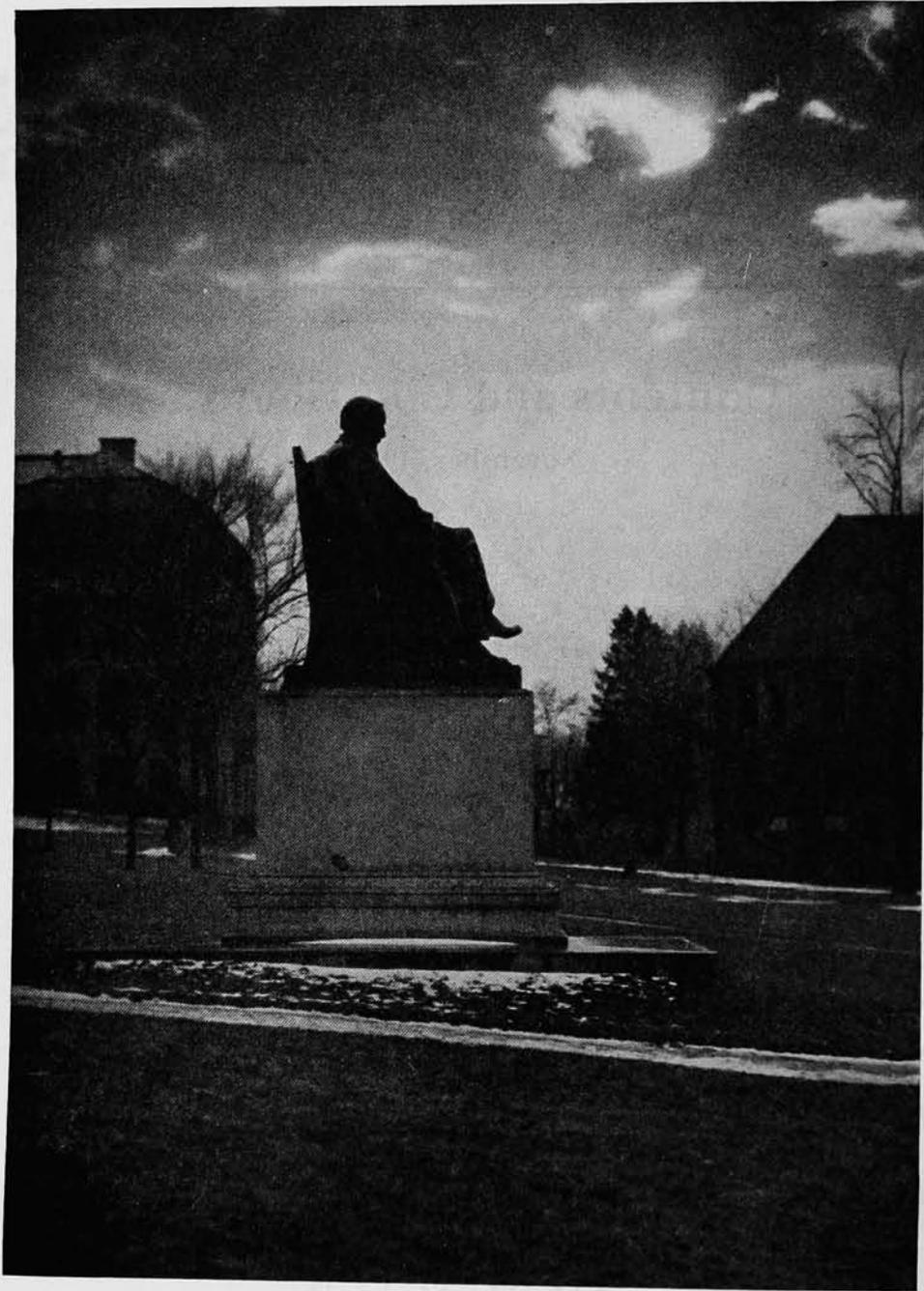
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## HEREAFTER

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**Cornell Countryman, Ithaca, N. Y.**



THE FIRST FLURRY

# The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXV

November, 1927

Number 2

## The New York Poultry Improvement Plan

By James E. Rice

THE New York State poultry improvement program is the result of a steady expansion of several extension projects during the past 24 years. It has grown out of our constantly increasing knowledge of how to judge poultry by physical examination, which was first applied by culling demonstrations followed by the paid culling project, and certification of choice breeding birds. Then came the development of the New York State Advanced Registry Station at Cornell and later the establishment of the Egg Laying Contest by The State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island, and finally the development of the New York State Home Record of Performance.

During this time the Cornell Poultry Judging School was inaugurated for the purpose of training students and teachers in the judging of birds by physical examination. Six years ago the New York State Production Poultry Show was started to give the poultry breeders of the State, who were co-operating in many of the other breed improvement projects, opportunity to compete and thus measure the progress which they were making in the breeding of poultry for egg production by comparison in show-room competition.

For many years the judging of poultry for production at town and county fairs and at the New York State Fair has been encouraged and supported as a direct result of reorganizing the premium lists to include production classes.

All of these projects have worked together toward establishing in New York State a type of bird that is conspicuously superior in size, vigor, prolificacy, and quality of the eggs. The evidence of this marked improvement is apparent to all who have had the opportunity of observing the advancement which has been made in quality of birds on farms and at the shows.

The five distinct stages in the New York State poultry improvement program are:

- (1) To cull out unproductive and other unprofitable birds by physical examination.
- (2) To separate the birds that remain after rigid culling into two breeding grades.
  - a. Officially banded as New York "Supervised" (less rigidly selected New York females).

- b. Officially banded as New York "Certified" (rigidly selected pure bred males and females).

- (3) Official New York Home Record of Performance inspection of trap nest records of pure bred pullets.

- (4) Egg Laying Contest inspection of trap nest records of pullets (at Farmingdale).



THE OFFICIAL STAMP.

This is the Seal of the New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Association

- (5) Official trap nesting, pedigree mating, pedigree hatching, and official banding of baby chicks at the New York State Advanced Registry Station at the State College from especially selected certified males and certified or home record of performance females.

Projects 2, 3, and 5 are administered by the College for the New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Association, which is a non-profit organization, cooperating under the New York State Co-operation Law 13 A. The organization consists of over 235 poultrymen of the State.

IT IS now nine years since the New York State plan for official poultry certification was undertaken. During this time more than 279,000 fowls, male and female, have been carefully selected for breeding purposes and shank banded with official sealed certification bands by Cornell extension specialists.

By June, 1927, these certified males mated with certified females produced over four million chicks, while the certified males mated with uncertified females brought the total number of chicks from one or more certified parents to more than eight million.

The chief value of the New York State plan for certification of poultry is the

improvement made in the money earning value of the certified birds and their offspring based on the number of dollars' worth of eggs and poultry produced for market and for home hatching purposes. This value alone, without regard to the eggs for hatching baby chicks and breeding stock sold, fully justifies the time and expense involved. Coupled with the larger sale of eggs for eating purposes is the sale value of New York State certified stock, eggs, and chicks for breeding purposes due to the greater assurance which the purchasers have when buying certified stock, that the eggs and chicks which they secure will possess superior laying qualities and a more uniform purity of breeding and freedom from breed defects. It is inevitable that the continuous rigid selection year after year of only the choicest, large, late laying hens, cocks, and cockerels for breeding purposes must result in marked improvement.

Many members of the N. Y. S. C. P. C. A. have for several years supplemented official certification on the basis of physical examination by trap nesting, pedigree hatching, and progeny testing. Each of the two methods of discovering the best hens (1) by physical examination in October and November for official certification and (2) by progeny testing New York State certified birds in March, April, and May have special value and each supplements the other.

Trap nesting certified hens during the breeding season alone for pedigree hatching and progeny testing and for full year trapping of a few of the best line bred birds, as a means of measuring progress and comparing the individual breeding quality of birds, is a natural and desirable adjunct to certification by physical examination. Its extensive adoption in recent years by members of the N. Y. S. C. P. C. A. is a logical step in the line of breed improvement.

The time has arrived when the purchasers of eggs, chicks, and stock cannot afford to buy unknown quality. The comparatively small difference in the price paid for New York State production bred eggs and chicks from certified stock as compared to buying just eggs or chicks makes a large difference in the net profit

received. High quality stock is the first essential factor of efficient production.

The use of the trap nest as a supplement to New York State certification by physical examination is justified where the poultryman is prepared to handle the extra work in order to furnish exact information of the egg production of the best foundation breeding birds as a basis for pedigree hatching and progeny testing which are essential to the most modern system of scientific breeding.

To understand how this project fits into the comprehensive plan for poultry improvement in New York State, the illustration which accompanies this statement shows the four stages in the development of the New York State plan for poultry standardization and accreditation.

The plan has two objects in view as shown by the foundation part of the poultry improvement chart here shown, namely: breed improvement and disease eradication. In each of these two main objects for poultry improvement strong constitutional vigor, careful sanitation, and the keeping of pure bred poultry are at the basis of all permanent progress.

The disease free phase of the program is not yet required of the members of the N. Y. S. C. P. C. A. However, a limited amount of service for the elimination of white diarrhea from flocks of members is furnished by the association at cost, in cooperation with the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine. When all birds on a farm have been officially tested and all reactors removed or twice tested and found free, the fact is recognized and published by the association, but no official plan for required official accreditation has been adopted in New York State to date.

The plan here illustrated and described is based upon and in most respects is identical with the plan agreed upon by all of the Northeastern and many other states in an attempt to develop a national uniform plan for poultry standardization and accreditation. This is a development of the Manhattan Plan, approved by the Poultry Science Association, an international organization of poultry instructors and investigators of the United States and Canada. The Manhattan Plan, which has been adopted by a number of Midwestern and some other states, uses the word "accredited" to represent the lowest production grade where no attempts have been made to eliminate bacillary white diarrhea or tuberculosis. On the other hand in the Northeastern and many other states the word "supervised" is used to indicate the lowest production grade and the word "accredited" is used exclusively to represent disease free conditions. The latter plan is less confusing and more authoritative because it conforms to long established usage by veterinary authorities to officially represent disease free conditions in other kinds of live stock, such for example as T. B. accredited.

**T**HE New York State Advanced Registry Breeding Station has been operated by the College as a demonstration in pedigree breeding and pedigree hatching as an extension project. The co-operators pay the principal cost of the maintenance. The College contributes the plant and general management. About 650 fowls owned by 43 persons are entered in the 1926-27 advanced registry project.

All of these co-operators are members of the N. Y. S. C. P. C. A., since the only birds which qualify for examination are those which have proven their superiority in the preliminary projects. Each co-operator averages about 20 pedigree chicks from each hen each year.

The New York State Advanced Registry Station performs a pedigree breeding and hatching service for the residents of New York State, who are active co-operators with the College in the prerequisite projects, on a cost sharing basis. It is administered by the College for the New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Association as an official agency representing the most progressive poultry breeders in the State. This organization is responsible for all advertising.

The project enables the co-operating poultrymen to secure official pedigree records of breeding birds, which, because of the large amount of skill and expensive labor of management for record keeping, could not be performed as efficiently or as economically, if at all, by themselves.

The importance of this sub-project and the apparent demand for it justifies the movement by the association to secure an appropriation of \$50,000 from the State legislature for the expansion of the Advanced Registry Plant, which at the present

time occupies many small units in the College poultry farm, which were not designed for this purpose and are needed for other purposes.

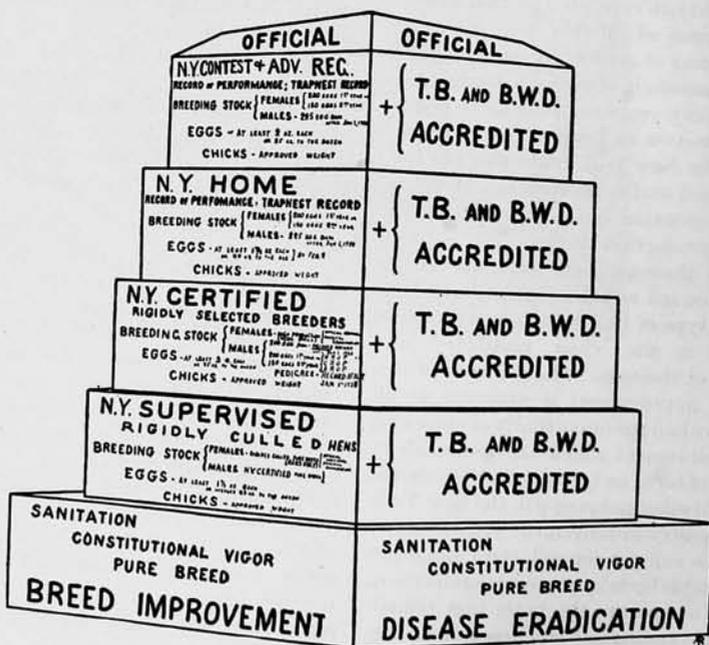
The three proposed buildings for the Advanced Registry Station would be located south of the woodlot on the poultry farm. This site has been reserved for many years for this particular purpose, awaiting the time when the breed improvement projects of the College and the Advanced Registry Station should awaken sufficient interest on the part of the poultrymen of the State that they would be willing to assume a large part and eventually all of the normal expense for the maintenance and operation of the Advanced Registry plant.

This is the psychological time for the expanding of the Advanced Registry Poultry Breeding Station. First, because the poultrymen are now alive to the necessity of basing their poultry breeding on officially pedigreed breed stock in order to produce eggs and poultry more efficiently for commercial purposes. Second, in order to sell officially recorded pure bred poultry as foundation stock for breeding purposes.

Many thousands of dollars would thus be brought into the state of New York, as a result of this skillful breeding by the poultrymen co-operating with the College, which would otherwise be sent out of the State for the purchase of officially pedigreed hatching stock produced in other states.

It is more than likely that other states will adopt the Advanced Registry Poultry Breeding Station plan as a next step in advance of the Egg Laying Contest which officially supervises the trap nesting of

(Continued on page 54)



THE NEW POULTRY PLAN  
 This Chart Shows the New York State Plan of Poultry Standardization and Accreditation of Breeding Stock, Hatching Eggs, and Chicks.

# What Becomes of Home Economics Graduates

By Martha Van Rensselaer

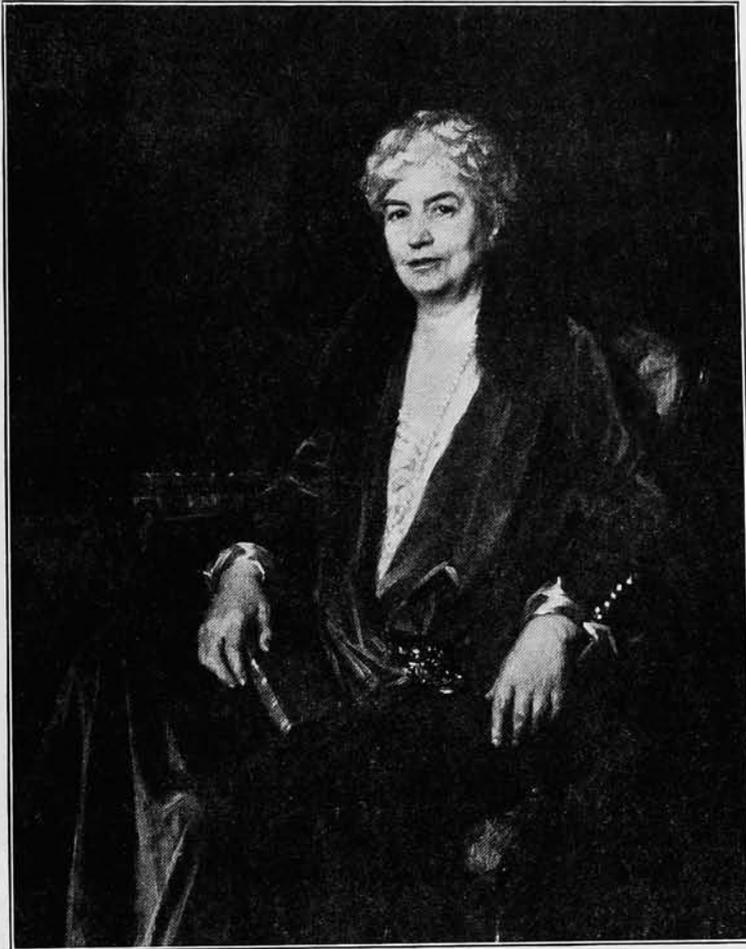
**W**E ARE asked where our home economics students come from, where they go after graduation, and how they use their home economics training. Six hundred fifty-four Cornell students have graduated with specialization in home economics since the first class in 1911 which numbered only three. The class of 1927 numbered 65. The first class was made up of students who registered in agriculture and transferred to the department of home economics which was then in the College of Agriculture.

New fields are constantly developing to make demands upon our appointment bureau while the older fields for which we have for several years furnished graduates have continued and increased their demands.

Large business firms are employing women who have a professional knowledge of the best selection of clothing, of foods, of house furnishings, and equipment. For women having an interest in business such positions are very alluring and the salaries good. Frequently our students have been able to secure positions as buyers, as consultants, and as directors of shops.

Another new field is in journalism. Homemaking magazines and newspapers which accept syndicated material or conduct home makers' columns have found it necessary to secure women well trained in home economics to write articles upon questions relating to foods, clothing, and housing which are scientifically accurate and which will claim the interest of the reading public because of their practical value to the homemaker. Home economics trained women with a publicity sense and ability to write are more and more in demand.

A study of the enrollment of 1926-27 shows 339 students registered in the College of Home Economics and 112 in hotel management. Records obtained from 99.7 per cent of the number show the source of the student body to be as follows: From farms and villages with population of



MARTHA VAN RENSSELAER

This Portrait of the Director of the College of Home Economics was Painted by Lydia Field Emmet and Presented to Cornell University by Alumnae, Staff, and Friends of the College during Farmers' Week last year.

2,500 and under, 133 in home economics, 20 in hotel management. From towns with population of 2,500 to 5,000, 35 in home economics, 6 in hotel management. From towns with population of 5,000 to 20,000, 88 in home economics, 40 in hotel management. From cities with population of 20,000 to 50,000, 41 in home economics, 9 in hotel management. From cities with population of 50,000 and over, 42 in home economics, 37 in hotel management. The total in both home economics and hotel management was 451.

Since the department of hotel management has been a part of the College of Home Economics, there has been a registration of men students whose after-graduation careers have been somewhat different from those of the home economics women graduates but whose preparation has been similar. The hotel management graduates, now numbering 42, are occupying important managerial positions in the United States, a credit to themselves and to the program instituted by the Ameri-

can Hotel Men's Association to place scientific training and sound practice back of a large and important business activity.

Hotel management graduates are now in the following positions: Hotel managers and assistant managers 16, auditors 6, room clerks 5, stewards and assistant stewards 4, publicity for hotels 2, institutional work 2, bell captain 1, hotel supervisor 1, army 1, positions unknown 5, accounting for the total number of graduates through June, 1927 of 42.

A survey made to include all home economics women graduates up to the class of 1927 shows that 260, or 46.6 per cent, have married and that a good number of them have married Cornell men. Of those who have been out of college five years or more, 58 per cent are married.

No other course offers to college students a preparation for the work most of them will have anyway and, at the same time, a profession

with opportunity for earning a living outside the home. It has been conceded generally that young people can marry earlier with assurance of a safe financial career if the woman is a home economics graduate than if she has graduated from some other college in which the demands for homemaking are not considered. The home economics graduate does not go blindly into the problem of budgeting the income and spending it to advantage, the selection and preparation of food and clothing for the family, the management of her house, and the rearing of children. To do these tasks successfully requires training and interest which come from intelligent activity.

The home economics graduate has as a financial asset all that professional training can give her in the marriage and homemaking venture. She has the satisfaction also of knowing that, if all does not go well and she has to earn her living outside the home, she has a profession strengthened by practical experience to rely upon.

(Continued on page 54)

# Covering the Colleges

By Bristow Adams

**A**FTER a dozen years of the agricultural news service of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, it is well to take a backward glance over the steps of the accomplished pilgrimage to see what the results have been.

When the news service was started, almost coincident with the first day of the year 1915, the College had no effective method of reaching the public through the one medium which the public habitually reads,—the newspaper. True, it had had a monthly four-page publication known as *The Announcer*, which was sent to newspapers and to a list of about 70,000 addresses. The papers reprinted but little of the material which appeared in *The Announcer*. From time to time printed sheets, known as news circulars or news bulletins, had been sent to the press. These, too, were seldom printed, largely because the editor saw in them

the elements of publicity or "press-agenting" for the institution. Also, since they were sent in printed form to an editor, used to dealing with type, these looked old and cold. Going back over some of them, it appears that the editors of the newspapers, in whose columns their publication was sought, were quite right in looking at them with lack-lustre eye. The press bulletins were rather formal; their language and their manner of presentation were those of the scientist, and not those of the journalist. Their point of view was that of the College and experiment station, not that of the newspaper public.

When the writer of this article came to Cornell to edit the bulletins of College and experiment stations, and to make known the achievements of the institution through print, particularly through the daily and weekly press, his work was looked at askance, not only by the scientists at Cornell, but also by the newspapers themselves. The scientists were, with reason, afraid that their discoveries would be popularized out of all semblance of fact. They had had experiences with newspaper men who, in order to make a story interesting, modified or "jazzed-up" the material which had been given them in good faith. The newspapers, flooded with

publicity or press-agent material from individuals, commercial enterprises, governmental agencies, and public institutions, would not welcome the addition of another space-grafter intent on its own laudation and self-aggrandizement at their expense.

It took a long time to convince both of these skeptics.

The objection of the scientist has been effectually disposed of by the practice of making sure that the scientist, who

growth has been consistent and the circulation of news items printed each month as shown by clippings received at the College, is about equal to the circulation of the entire twelve months at the beginning of this experiment in straight newswriting. During recent months, for example,—and the summer months are the dull ones—the circulation of news items in May was 32,475,671, in June 12,339,175, in July 39,986,677, in August 16,542,257. The total circulation for the year 1926

was 214,805,056; for 1925 it was 204,089,868; if the monthly figures to date for 1927 indicate that the circulation will exceed the total for 1926.

Most of the departments of the College and experiment station are now so convinced of the value of this method of getting facts to the public that there is no difficulty in getting a steady flow of news items for the papers. A few of the departments have yet to be convinced of the ef-

ficacy of this channel of extension service. Some of them have not yet realized that the newspapers are interested in news rather than in information. The newspapers on their part are not only taking all of the material sent from the College, but are even asking for more. Many of them have made special requests for more news from the College of Home Economics because, as they say, only a part of their readers live on farms, yet all of them live in homes. From Long Island, for example, the plea for more home economics material is quite insistent. On the western end of the Island the population is largely suburban and they have more use for household than for farm news. On the eastern end of the Island, fishing vies with agriculture, yet housewives minister to the needs of fishermen and farmers alike. While newspapers may debate the old question of whether clam digging is an agricultural or a marine pursuit, they can use recipes for cooking clams on their home pages without any debate whatsoever.

**A** GOOD many of the weekly papers have started regular departments devoted to agricultural news and these are made up largely of the material sent from the College. Some of the daily papers,



THE MIMEOGRAPH AND ADDRESSING MACHINES

They Turn Out Thousands of News Items in a Year and Start Them on Their Way to the Public

furnished the information upon which the news item was based, should always have an opportunity to read, subject to his approval or disapproval, the news item in the form in which it was to be submitted to the press. The only changes made were those which conform to the prescribed news method of giving the salient facts at the beginning of the article.

The newspapers found that the press service from the State Colleges carried nothing but facts and made no attempt to draw conclusions favorable to the institutions. The items were written from a newspaper point of view; that is, in their composition the attitude of the newswriter was that of a correspondent for the papers resident at the institution, rather than that of a proponent of the institution trying to tell the public how good the institution is.

**S**OME idea of the growth of confidence on both sides is indicated by the figures of circulation which the items have attained. During the first year, the aggregate circulation of all items which the College sent out, as shown by clippings, was 39,984,885. This fell off in 1916, but advanced again in 1917 and 1918 to more than 40 million each year. Since then the

such as the *Geneva Daily Times*, the *Saratogian*, the *Lockport Union-Sun and Journal*, the *Rochester Times-Union*, the *Jamestown Journal*, and the *Utica Observer-Dispatch*, have developed regular farm pages, and here again, the material sent to the dailies, which always differs from the material sent to the weeklies, forms the mainstay of these pages.

As an outgrowth of the interrelated interests of the weekly papers and agriculture, the College has developed a service to the country papers and publishers for their benefit a monthly *Service Sheet* to carry helpful hints in various phases of their own endeavors. In other words, these rural papers are looked upon as agents of community betterment, just as are the rural church, the school, the farm bureau, home bureau, grange, and the like. The *Service Sheet* helps to keep them in touch not only with what is going on at the College, but with items of benefit in conducting the papers themselves.

This Cornell idea of news, and only news,—in contradistinction to publicity and propaganda,—has been taken up by a number of other colleges, partly through the example of Cornell, and particularly through the training of Cornell students in agricultural journalism. These students going to other institutions have carried the program to them. Russell Lord and John R. Fleming, both former editors of *THE COUNTRYMAN*, who took all the training the College afforded in agricultural journalism, have followed the plan of the Cornell news service at Ohio State University. John Bennett helped do the same thing for Kansas State College. Roger de Baun is now putting the plan into practice at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture. Not only did they take the ideas, but the methods. One of the methods has been to send the material to the newspapers in the form of manu-

script, or news "copy," instead of printed clip sheets, because the mimeograph looks like fresh typewritten material rather than stale printed matter.

**I**N CONNECTION with the efforts on behalf of the country weekly, which type of paper seemed on the down grade a decade ago, the New York State College of Agriculture established an annual newspaper institute, with a series of prize contests to give the newspapers an opportunity for an educational meeting on their own problems, where they could compare points of excellence to the advantage of all. These newspaper institutes have since been adopted or adapted by a number of other states. The Cornell editors have been called upon to conduct and to judge such contests in states as far distant as Minnesota, Florida, Ohio, South Dakota, Kansas, Connecticut, New Jersey, and New Hampshire. During the past summer New Hampshire started its first institute with the aid of the Cornell editor as judge of the newspaper exhibit, and the event promises to be a yearly fixture.

Throughout the work at Cornell, the one dominant idea has been to overturn the old program of publicity agents "working" the newspapers, to one of news correspondents in Ithaca working for the newspapers. The results have eminently proved the soundness of the idea. Yet much remains to be done; each year new channels for the distribution of news are developed, such as the Associated Press, the United Press, the Newspaper Enterprise Association, various syndicates which furnish so-called "boiler plate" and "patent insides" have been added to the service.

One of the incidental results has been a decided change in the amount of agricultural and home news printed in both daily and weekly papers. Another result has

been the far greater demand for bulletins from the colleges and experiment station. A number of years ago bulletins were sent to persons on lists of names classified according to occupations or types of farming. This distribution has been called a shotgun method, the bulletins having been sent more or less indiscriminately with the idea that some, at least, would take effect. At the present time, there is no such list distribution of bulletins. Instead of that, the public is apprised, through the newspapers, of the publications available, and the bulletins are now sent out only in response to definite requests. Each one of these bulletins, therefore, hits the mark. The result is that a vastly larger number of bulletins reach, and are read by, persons who are interested. During the past few years this has meant that an average of 600 more bulletins are sent out every day than were sent out under the former haphazard method.

The Office of Publication, which has charge of the news service and the editing and distribution of bulletins for both the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, and in general with all contacts of the Colleges and the public through print, also conducts an extension service for country weeklies, conducts newswriting schools for farm organizations and for correspondents of country papers in various counties throughout the State, publishes two periodicals and teaches five courses, with an aggregate of fourteen credit hours, in agricultural journalism. It is charged, also, with the executive duties which are connected with the rapidly-growing correspondence courses in farm subjects.

Besides the assistant editors for bulletins, and the various helpers in the offices and mailing rooms, the personnel of the office consists of the editor, who has general administrative direction, and two highly trained executive assistants.

## Autumn

High overhead in the wide wide valley  
The laboring flocking of crows begin:  
The clouds are white and the sun is shining,  
But elms are yellow and harvest is in.

Even the celery tops are fading,  
Corn is cut, pumpkins complete,  
Even the plough is brown with rusting,  
Work is done with the winter wheat.

Bean poles huddle behind the corn crib,  
Cattle in pasture gaze to the barns,  
The farmer is mending broken windows,  
And Mary sits by the stove and darns.

A cheery blue bird, a lingering robin  
May flash to the sun at the rise of day,  
But high overhead in the wide valley  
The lumbering crows are flocking away.

G. R. Van Allen

## The Schodack Road

The road that runs through Schodack  
Is wide and very gray,  
And with a line of weathered poles  
It runs for miles that way

Across an open country  
Of pastureland and swale,  
As if a crow had laid it out  
Or someone with the mail.

Now here and there beside it  
A farmhouse with a pine  
Stands with an old repression  
And a mail box on the line.

So runs the road through Schodack,  
Courier, stage, and car;  
A road without much history  
As many highways are.

G. R. Van Allen



## Through Our Wide Windows

### Helping With the Good Work

IS 4-H CLUB WORK worth while? Is THE COUNTRYMAN justified in stimulating the interest of its readers in this phase of the educational extension program? Letters like one from an anonymous alumnus, part of which we quote below, convince us that the answer is "yes" and give encouragement to carry on.

"Since club work should aim at stimulation of the young so that they will seek more than the one room school has to offer and since THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN is endeavoring to bring Cornell before the eyes of the young, I have decided to add a bit to the good work the magazine is attempting to do. Enclosed you will find a bank draft (for \$25). It shall, as far as possible, pay for a year's subscription to be given to the boy or girl in each county who has shown the greatest interest and improvement in his or her project during the past year."

### "Getting" the Corn Borer

THE INTERNATIONAL CORN BORER COMMITTEE reports that the ten million dollar campaign to eradicate the European corn borer, which was launched last Spring, has succeeded in reducing the rate of increase of the pest from 400 to 50 per cent. Whether or not that reduction is worth ten million dollars of the people's money is a question we don't attempt to answer. At any rate this must be regarded as a mere beginning if the borer is really to be wiped out.

### The Freshman Camp

EIGHTY MEN were enrolled, and more were on the waiting list for the second annual freshman camp, held at Lisle, New York, on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday before registration. Under the direction of the Cornell University Christian Association the frosh were given instruction in some of the mysteries of the University, such as registration, extra-curricular activities, and fraternity selection. They were also helped in trying to find out why they were about to go to college. Besides the C. U. C. A. staff, some of the "big men on the hill" and a number of professors, including Dean Mann, spoke at the camp. There is not a frosh who did not enjoy himself and greatly profit by what he learned there. Tell your future-Cornellian friends that the C. U. C. A. freshman camp fills up quickly and that they ought to get their applications in early.

### Our Twenty-fifth Birthday

THE DECEMBER NUMBER marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN. We promise you a real treat in the next issue. L. H. Bailey is writing the story of the early College of Agriculture, a story that has never been told and one that only he can tell. Members of the original board of editors, including G. F. Warren, R. W.

Curtis, and possibly C. S. Wilson, are telling of how and why THE COUNTRYMAN was started and of the faculty of that day. There will be several old pictures of the early campus and of some of the men of days past. The Former Student Notes will deal largely with grads of 25 and more years ago.

If you know any of the old Cornellians who are too bashful to write, will you drop us a line and tell us what they are doing and where? Thanks. Be sure to tell your Cornell friends about this issue, because it will be one that none of them will want to miss. Tell them to send in requests for copies now, before we go to press, as we don't want anyone disappointed.

### New Books by Cornellians

ONCE AGAIN Cornell offers evidence of its leadership in agricultural research and teaching. Within two months professors at the College of Agriculture have given to the public three new books, each written by a recognized authority in his field, each combining frank technical material with practical recommendations. It is in just this way that agricultural teaching grows more sound. When the investigator and teacher meet practical needs with scientific facts, practice is bound to become more effective.

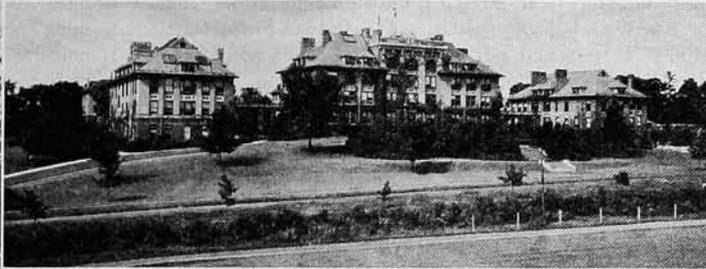
Hardenburg, E. V. *Bean Culture*. (Rural Science Series.) The MacMillan Company, New York. \$2.75. The practical phases of growing and handling beans are treated from many angles. Breeding and the control of insect pests and diseases are fully discussed. Throughout the book experimental results and the practices of successful growers are utilized. The author is professor of vegetable gardening.

White, E. A. *American Orchid Culture*. A. T. De La Mare Company, Incorporated, New York. \$4.50. The head of the department of floriculture and ornamental horticulture offers a treatise for commercial growers and amateurs dealing with cultural problems, commercial production, and taxonomy of the orchids.

Worthen, E. L. *Farm Soils*. (Wiley Farm Series.) John Wiley & Sons, Incorporated, New York. \$2.75. Soil management is treated from every standpoint. The book is essentially a text for schools and colleges and contains much of value to extension workers, farmers, and amateur gardeners. The author is extension professor of agronomy.

### Paternalism? We Hope Not

THE UNIVERSITY Faculty passed the following measure on May 17, 1927: "Resolved, that the establishment of any new undergraduate periodical publication shall require the approval of the University Faculty's Committee on Student Affairs." Although this action was doubtless taken as conducive to the best interests of the University, it is surely a decided step backward from that tradition of progressive liberality which has long been so distinctively Cornell's.



## Former Student Notes

# A Visit to Some of the Cornellians in Chenango County

**L**AST summer while working in Chenango County the writer met many former students. If you will come for a time down an imagined trail, we will take a trip around the county and relocate some of the Cornellians. The county is divided into three main valleys running north and south. Let us drive into the north end of the western valley.

The first Cornellian found is Mat O. Brown '08 W.C., who is located on a farm at South Otselic. By the way, did you know that Director of Extension C. E. Ladd used to teach high school at South Otselic? Going on down the valley of the Geneganslet, we come to the home of Agnes Marian Abbuhl '16-'17. She is vice-chairman of the State Federation of Home Bureaus. A little farther along we find Gage Flanagan '19 W.C. He owns a farm at Smithville Flats. Gage is a strong worker for the Dairymen's League and at present is the leader of the Dairymen's local in his community. In the same township Mark Symond '11 W.C. is running a general poultry farm. Mark's address is Green, New York. Going south to Green we find Alvin Smith Hill '15 W.C. and Lyman Hill '15 W.C. They have a fine herd of purebred Holsteins. Now it is nearly noon, so we shall stop at the Hotel Sherwood in Green for lunch. Well, well, see who is in charge, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart B. Kellogg, both of the class of '24. They have built up an A-1 reputation here, and as we drive away we also pronounce them an excellent host and hostess.

We must now turn from the western valley and drive east to Oxford at the lower end of the Chenango River valley. Our first stop is to see Frank McEneny '23. He is tester for the Oxford Dairy Improvement Association. His address is Oxford, New York. Not far from "Mac's" place we find Lewis H. Stratton '22 and Mrs. Stratton (Anna Jackson '24). They are farming in Oxford and can be reached at that address. We make a trip out of the main valley up to McDonough. Floyd Harrington '05 W.C. is our first visit. He has a good farm and dairy, and sells

Grade A milk. Floyd is "scratching gravel" to support five kids.

Returning to the main road, we drive on toward Norwich, passing Arthur J. Pratt's '26 old location which he left a year ago for a grain and fruit farm eight



**BEVERLY JANE SISSON**

This Young Lady, Aged 16 Months, was the Hundred Per Cent Baby in Class Two of a Contest Conducted by the *Dairymen's League News* last April. She is the daughter of Howard Sisson '18

miles from Rochester. His address is Pittsford, New York. At Norwich we visit the Chenango Ice Cream Company to get refreshments and to see Harold B. Fuller '19 and Francis J. Oates '20. Above Norwich at Plymouth, Paul M. Aldrich '25 W.C. has a dairy farm. At present he has a herd of 50 to 60 Holstein-Friesians with a pasture and crop acreage to match.

At Sherburne we find a veritable Cornellian's paradise. In Sherburne itself we find W. F. Stoughton '21, who is the vocational ag teacher. "Stought" is making a very creditable record. Around the corner behind the railroad station, we stop at the G. L. F. Service Store to give a glad hand to the manager, C. W. Sadd '26. "Happy" has been there about a year; business has more than doubled and is still booming. We also are given to

understand by disinterested observers that "Happy" is quite popular with the girls about town.

Outside the village we find E. P. Smith '12, the first Chenango County farm bureau manager. He has a fine combination of cash crops and market milk. He raises cabbage and picking peas, and keeps purebred Holsteins. He is also dealing in Holstein-Friesian cattle. The other Smith farm bureau manager, C. E. Smith '19, is now principal of the Cassadaga High School in Chautauqua County. Alonzo L. Roe '00 and Mrs. Roe (Grace Sanyon '01) are on a farm near Sherburne. Charles Merrill '07 Sp. also is in the region. He has a general farm, which leans to poultry. Charles is married, you know, and this year his wife is chairman of the Chenango County Home Bureau. Harold N. Kutschbach '10 is running one of the best farms in the county. He has a "rarin-tarin" combination of purebred Holsteins, Certified Leghorns, hay, cabbage, and spuds. Arthur J. Bingham '07 W.C. is farming on an extensive scale. Poultry is one of his best enterprises.

Howard Sisson '18 is on a small farm just outside Sherburne. The farm is small in acreage, but not in business, for it is a poultry farm with several thousand fine Leghorns. Howard is married and has one daughter, Beverly Jane, 16 months old. Just take a look at her picture. She is a prize winner. Howard was editor of *THE COUNTRYMAN* 1916-17. Another very good farm in this valley is run by Earl Clark '11 Sp. He raises about 1500 bushels of certified potatoes, keeps 50 to 60 Holsteins, and grows picking peas.

North of Sherburne we find Lyle A. Sisson '25 on a dairy farm at Earlville. Near Smyrna, Stokes Shepardson '11 W.C. has a general farm of 150 acres. This keeps Stokes busy most of the time. Mrs. Agnes Shepardson is kept busy taking care of five live-wire children.

Crossing over to the eastern side of the county in the township of Columbus we visit the farm of Jay Shoales '11 Sp. Jay is secretary of the Chenango County

Dairymen's League Association. His address is South Edmeston. Just south of Jay's farm is Floyd Shoales' '08 W.C. place. His address is New Berlin, R. D. 1. At New Berlin we call on Walter G. Page '08 W.C. who has a poultry farm. Earl J. Mathews '12 W.C. lives just outside the village on a poultry and dairy farm. Earl is secretary of the New Berlin Dairymen's League local.

Going south down the Unadilla Valley to Guilford we drop in to see Charles Goodwin '26 W.C. He is in partnership

with his father and brother, Ward Goodwin '26 W.C., on the home farm. Charlie's specialties are Brown Swiss Cattle and 4-H club work. Charlie went to the national camp at Washington, D. C. in June, and now he is probably recovering from the trip to the National Dairy Show. Across the valley we call on Harold F. Winsor '25 W.C. who is specializing in Holstein-Friesian cattle. He had a bunch in the county herd at the State Fair. About a year ago Harold married Ida Weir, a graduate of Oneonta Normal.

Leaving Guilford we go south to Bainbridge. Ward F. Searles '16 W.C. is farming near that village. Moritz S. Roehlk '14 W.C. has a general dairy and crop farm a few miles away. John E. Neidlinger '19 W.C. is another Cornellian at Bainbridge. He has a general and dairy farm. Going south again we visit the farm of Donald D. Whitson, whose address is Afton, R. D. 2, New York. From here on we are out of the county and our trip is finished, after visiting over forty Cornellians. These are about one fourth of the total number in the county. Unfortunately, one trip could not reach them all, but we hope that a second trip some day will take in the remaining ones.

'12

G. E. Bentley is principal of the Jamestown High School, Jamestown, New York.

Carl Wooster is doing farming on the chain store scale. He lives at Lakeside, and owns other farms at Red Creek, Rose-land, Fruitland, Lincoln, and Rushville. He has a manager on each farm and keeps himself occupied with a different one every day in the week. He has about five hundred acres of good orchards and a fine herd of cows.

'13

M. D. Leonard has returned to Cornell to help combat the corn borer. He was formerly with the Florida Agricultural Supply Company.

John and Gross Schoonmaker '25 both have prosperous farms at Accord, New York. John is managing a farm with some 50 cows, 5,000 hens and about 40 acres of vegetables. Gross owns a 50 acre vegetable farm. During the summer months Gross wholesales through the resort region of the Catskill Mountains. Besides his vegetable gardens Gross has two large greenhouses for flowers and seedlings.

W. O. Wilkie is making a success of farming near Amsterdam by raising fine apples and keeping a herd of pure bred Holsteins.

'14

Dudley Alleman is publicity agent for the Maine Central Railroad, Portland, Maine. He is in charge of the advertising, publicity, and employee's magazine. He has three children, Irene S., aged 6; Dudley, Jr., aged 4; Frances D., aged 2.

Ray Huey is living at Voorheesville, New York, and he is assistant statistician in the bureau of agriculture economics in the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. He is working in co-operation with the U. S. D. A.

S. C. Leete is market milk specialist in the bureau of dairy industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

'15

I. F. Hall, who has been handling the Genesee farm account project, returned to the College on October 1. E. H. Mereness '26, an instructor in farm management, will have charge of the field work in the project this year.



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Mr. and Mrs. C. Mavro Warren have announced the birth of a son, Leslie Leonard, on July 26. They live in Glendora, California.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Weatherby of 306 Elm Street, Ithaca, have announced the birth of a son. This makes five.

'16

F. L. Faulkner is now farming near Afton, New York.

Duane Hatch has returned to complete the work for his doctor's degree. As a student he won the Rochester, Eastman, and Woodward prize speaking contests. Upon graduating he entered the British Y. M. C. A. service in the Far East. He was awarded the British War Office General Medal for service in Mesopotamia. After the war he studied a year at Yale. For the past six years he has been in India in the "Y" service working to better the economic condition of the poverty stricken people. His studies show that one third of the people of India, more than the entire population of the United States, are in want of food. His is a type of extension work to teach better methods of agriculture and to introduce better live stock. He tries to establish cottage subsidiary industries. By this system the farmer is encouraged to have more than one means of support, such as weaving or poultry keeping. India has great natural resources but needs better methods to develop them. His studies here are to aid in working out the problems of the people he is helping.

W. S. Oles recently made a visit to Ithaca. "Si" is postmaster of Delhi, and he continues to sell insurance.

Albert E. Schäffle has resigned from his position with the Wilmington, Delaware, public schools to become assistant to the dean of the School of Education at Rutgers. He is living at 39 Huntington Street, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

'17

F. G. Brink is a captain in the infantry of the United States Army at Honolulu, Hawaii. Brink was university boxing champion as a student, and was instructor in boxing for two years after graduation.

Cyrus G. Davison and Helen L. Carter were married in Philadelphia on April 21. They are living at 112 Carlton Avenue, Port Washington, New York.

Roy L. Gillett is at the bureau of agriculture economics in Albany, New York. He holds the position of agricultural statistician in charge of the bureau of statistics of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

S. D. Shoulkin has resigned as assistant state veterinarian of South Carolina and has opened a small animal hospital in Yonkers, New York. His address is 434 South Broadway.

Dunbar M. Hinrichs is assistant secretary of the General Exchange Insurance Corporation, with offices in the General

Motors Building, Fifty-seventh Street, New York. He is manager of the underwriting department. He is building a fifty-foot schooner in which he hopes eventually to sail to Europe and the Mediterranean, by way of Bermuda and the Azores.

'19

M. P. Rasmussen has made a study of honey marketing for the division of cooperative marketing of the U. S. D. A. He visited the most important honey markets in the United States as far west

as Denver. He is now studying honey marketing in New York State. P. H. Stevens '15 spent September in New York City studying the consumer demand for honey.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Russel have announced the birth of a daughter, Emma Louise Crapser, on September 18, 1927.

'20

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond W. Bell (Carol Curtis '21) have a son, William Warren Bell, born at Rochester on September 16.

## A Better Place To Live

ONE of the outstanding gains in farming during the past few years is the general movement towards higher standards of living. Hundreds of thousands of farmers now enjoy advantages and conveniences that even the most fortunate did not even dream of before this movement began.

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The baby, already known as the future Cornell halfback, is a grandson of Charles W. Curtis '88 and Mrs. Curtis (Stephanie Marx '88). The Bells live at 4409 Greenwich Parkway, Washington, D. C.

Myron Bloy and Mrs. Bloy visited Cornell in August. "Mike" has two retail florist stores in Detroit, Michigan.

C. E. Cormany was married August 1. He is assistant professor of farm crops at Michigan State.

Edward Davenport is at Accord, New York, where he is managing his father's farm. He married last spring, but we have as yet been unable to learn the name of the lucky girl. Drop us a line Ed, and let us know how matters stand at present.

Ed. Freese can be reached at Box 76, on Southampton, Long Island. Drop us a line Ed.

Donald Hoagland announces the arrival of Virginia Beij on June 1, 1927. His address is 410 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Frederick L. Schweinler is in the printing business, with the Schweinler Press at 405 Hudson Street, New York. He is married and has three daughters. He writes that he will be glad to see any of his old friends either at his home at 40 Glenwood Road, Upper Montclair, New Jersey, or at his summer residence on Ocean Ave-

nue, Monmouth Beach, New Jersey. He writes that Carl L. Schweinler '17, whose address is St. Cloud, West Orange, New Jersey, is raising sheep at his home in the Orange Mountains, and that George D. Stanton Jr., '19 is in the real estate business in Montclair.

Jesse T. VanDoren is living on a small farm in the corporation of Chaumont Village, in the Thousand Islands overlooking the fourteen-mile yacht-racing course on Chaumont Bay. He and his wife are taking care of his eighty-eight-year-old-great-uncle. He writes enthusiastically of their location, from which they can see Lake Ontario and the other beauties of the Islands.

'21

Mr. and Mrs. James McGahan announce the arrival of a daughter, Phyllis Katherine, on September 2. James has a job in Jacksonville, Florida.

Miles H. Cubbon was married on June 21 to Miss Nina M. Patten of Titusville, Pennsylvania. Cubbon is assistant professor of agronomy at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. He lives at 14 Nutting Avenue, Amherst.

A daughter, Ruth Elaine, was born to Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Kirkpatrick of Clarendon, Virginia, on September 23. Dr. Kirkpatrick was formerly assistant pro-

fessor of vegetable gardening and is now associate agricultural economist in the Department of Agriculture at Washington. During the summer he gave a series of lectures before a conference of rural pastors, held at Madison, Wisconsin and at Estes Park.

Howard Laib reports that he is keeping busy on the Highlawn Fruit Farms at Red Hook, New York.

Richard B. Mihalko and Violet L. Tripp were married at Glens Falls, New York, on June 30. They are living at Spring Valley, where Mihalko is doing extension work in agriculture.

F. Allen Wickes is living at Ticonderoga, New York, where he works in his father's law office. After graduating from the Ag College, Al returned to Cornell to take a law degree. He married Marian Rogers '27 on October 11, 1927.

Howard Wolfe has resigned his position in Crittenden, New York, where he has been employed in a store. He is now running a 400 acre farm at Gainesville, New York.

'22

T. K. Bullard dropped in to say "Howdy" one night last month while on his way home to Schuylerville. If you've ever been in that part of the country, you've probably heard of the Bullard orchards, the neatest 55 acres of McIntoshes anyone would want to see. "Ken" was with the General Sales Agency, fruits and produce brokers of Minneapolis, for a year and a half after graduation. Then he came back East, and we don't blame him for being satisfied now. When asked if he were married yet, he replied, "Nope, and never will be." Whether he meant it regretfully or defiantly we weren't sure. Time will probably tell.

H. E. Luhrs is managing the firm of Schlobohm and Company Incorporated, in Brooklyn, importers and wholesale distributors of food products. His address is 3119 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

Donald E. Marshall, after two years with the Anglo-American Company, and Jackson, Marshall Company, on the Island of Crete, Greece, has returned to the United States to become manager of the equipment department of W. E. Marshall and Company, Incorporated, seedmen and plantmen at 150 West Twenty-third Street, New York. His work concerns tools, machinery, and seed for farms, estates, and country clubs.

Cornelia S. Walker is home demonstration agent in Riverside County, California, having resigned as the agent in Madison County, New York. Her address is 1059 Lemon Street, Riverside. She writes that she hopes any Cornellians in the vicinity will get in touch with her.

'23

Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Blewer announce the arrival of Henry Truman, Jr. on July 8, 1927. He had a seven and



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half pound start on life. Henry Sr. is farming at Newark Valley, New York.

Edward Cross has returned from Florida and is in landscape work again with Bassett and Anspach. "Eddie" may be reached at 132 North Macomb Street, Monroe, Michigan.

John E. Gilmore is recovering from an attack of poliomyelitis, and has moved from Florida to Holcomb, New York.

Alfred P. Jahn and Elinor M. Fish were married in New York City June 24, 1927. Mr. Jahn is employed as forest engineer by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. They will live at 1240 Woodycrest Avenue, Bronx.

Harriet G. Lincoln spent the summer at Syracuse University, and is entering Cornell this fall for graduate work.

A. S. Müller, assistant professor in the University of Porto Rico, spent the summer at Cornell. He is teaching pathology and says he likes the job. When he first arrived in Porto Rico he was taken for a native. The natives were surprised that he did not speak Spanish fluently.

A. E. Ray is married, and is living at 101 Giles Street, Ithaca. "Ace" is working in the advertising department of the *American Agriculturalist*.

Ralph M. Seeley is assistant state entomologist of Georgia. His headquarters are at Atlanta.

'24

Florence Hess Clum is secretary to the dean of the Graduate School of Syracuse University.

Harold H. Clum is assistant professor of botany at Syracuse University.

Harry Gillis is managing a large fruit farm at Ransomville, New York.

John C. Hurlburt has settled in Oakland, California, where he is managing the Kraft Brothers Cheese Company. John took on the bonds of matrimony when he was married to Ida M. Treas of Millageville, Illinois, on September 10. We wish you all the luck in the world, John.

Ferdinand Jones has returned from spending the winter in Florida. He is in the landscape business in North Tonawanda, New York.

W. E. Loomis is associate professor of botany in the Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa.

Howard J. Pfeifer has recovered from a two months illness and is back on the Schoelkopf Estate as florist gardener. "Fife" may be reached at Lake Shore Road, Lake View, New York. "Fife", we want to thank you for the twelve former student notes you sent us. Send us some more if you find them.

Herbert Smith is farming at Gasport, New York. As yet that has been all we have been able to find out about him.

Raymond L. Taylor has been instructing in botany at Harvard and Radcliffe.

He is still engaged in research work in entomology at the Bussey Institution at Harvard, and will receive his M.S. degree this June. Mrs. Taylor (Francena R. Meyer '25) has been a technician during the year to Dr. William M. Wheeler, the world authority on the formicidae.

Dana S. Weaver was married to Miss Gladys L. Peters on September 17 in Brooklyn.

'25

Dorothy H. Brown is a chemist with the Prudential Insurance Company at the home office in Newark, New Jersey. She lives at 24 West Twelfth Street, New York.

Gardiner Bump is assistant in zoölogy under Professor Reed. His address is 510 University Avenue, Ithaca, New York.

C. A. "Bud" Jennings is married and has a position in the Hotel Eutaw at Orangeburgh, South Carolina.

W. M. "Bill" Gaige is working in a "cage" on Wall Street. His address is 68 Chestnut Street, Flushing, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Strong announce the birth of George Andrew on August 31, 1927. He weighed eight pounds. Mrs. Strong was Alice V. Kangas Arts '27. Their address is Water Mill, Long Island, New York.

Helen E. Watkins is nutritionist for the Orange County Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health. Her address is 49 Erie Street, Goshen, New York.

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George Weber is working in the Public Service office at Paterson, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Weber's mail address is Pearl River, New York. Mrs. Weber was Norma H. Wright '27.

'26

Laura Eaton writes that she is teaching foods in the Monessen High School this year, and is enjoying the work very much. Her address is 436 McKee Avenue, Monessen, Pennsylvania.

Alan W. Crosby is with the Bureau of Agriculture Economics at 122 State

Street, Albany, N. Y. He is assisting in the work of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Hubert F. Abrams was married on July 12 to Miss Marcia Collins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James P. Collins of Garden City. Professor Arno H. Nehrling was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Abrams are living on Maple Street, Blue Point, Long Island.

J. E. Knott is teaching vegetable gardening in the department of horticulture at the State College in Pennsylvania.

Eugene W. Gerbereux and Dorothy Ann Stilwell were married on June 11, and are now living at 4181 Frame Place, Flushing, N. Y. Gerbereux is with Arnold W. Brunner's Associates, architects, at 101 Park Avenue, New York. Sidney F. Ross '01 is president of the company.

Milo Thompson is the Farm Bureau Manager of Allegany County at Belmont, New York. He was assistant in Cattaraugus County until he resigned for his new position on August 1.

Sidney E. Vaughn is with the New York Telephone Company, and is now living at 1350 East 15th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

R. J. "Red Mike" Walsh has left his old job as butter and egg man in the New York markets and has taken a new position as Assistant Manager of Childs Fifth Avenue Restaurant. Mike claims he learned a lot in the markets which will stand him in good stead in his new position. He may be addressed at the restaurant.

Leonard E. Allen is studying for concert and oratoria singing. His address is 11 Vanderneuter Avenue, Port Washington, New York.

Frances Bicket and Elmer O. Mattocks were married on September 19 in Ithaca. They are living at 512 Oneida Street, Syracuse. Mattocks is an engineer in the gas department of the Syracuse Lighting Company.

'27

Norman E. Bissell now has the position of room clerk at the Clifton Hotel, Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada.

Arthur E. Buddenhagen is auditor of the Fort Sumpter Hotel, Charleston, South Carolina.

Richard M. Chase is planning to spend an apprenticeship with the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company, Sault Sainte Marie, Ontario, Canada. Then he will be with the George H. Mead Paper Company, Dayton, Ohio.

Jane E. Colson is working for a master's degree in social service at the Smith College School for Social Work, Northampton, Massachusetts. Her home address is 836 Park Avenue, Albany, New York.

T. M. Currence has drifted to the far West and is now with the horticulture department of Oklahoma A. and M. college, where he is assistant horticulturist and assistant professor of horticulture.

Horace K. Drake is now married and living in Pennsylvania where he is assistant manager of the Fort Stanwix Hotel at Johnston.

Raymond W. Fischer has the responsible position of steward at the Savarin Restaurants in the New York City terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He is living at 145 Summit Avenue, Summit, New Jersey.

George S. Jameson is located at 209 Dartmouth Street, Rochester, New York.

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College.....

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

Margaret D. Kimberly is teaching home economics in Ariel, Pennsylvania. "Peg" says they are keeping her quite busy.

William H. Lodge is employed in the dining service of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Room 201, 380 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Ruth E. Matz is teaching home economics at Shillington, Pennsylvania.

Henry C. Metzger is bell captain at the Star Lake Inn, Star Lake, New York. Edward N. Miller is clerk at the same house.

Ellen Mills is home making teacher at King's Ferry High School, King's Ferry.

Emma A. Mosso is dietitian at City Hospital, Welfare Island, in the city of New York.

Elizabeth R. Moyer was recently married to David W. Trainer, Jr. They are living in Ithaca at 218 Wait Avenue.

Ethel I. Olsen and Mabel T. Ray are doing home economics extension work as home demonstration agents. Ethel is in Tioga County and can be reached at the home bureau office, Owego, New York. Mabel is in Oswego County with headquarters at the home bureau office, Oswego, New York.

Dorothy H. Peck is teaching domecon in the grade school at Oaklyn, New Jersey.

Verna E. C. Pye is helping in her father's floral establishment in Nyack, New York.

Adolph H. Schimmelpfennig is manager of Villipigues Inn at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.

Elizabeth P. Stow holds the exalted post of teacher of home economics at the Junior High School, Rochester, New York.

I. H. Taylor has a position with the state of Connecticut doing forestry research. Mail sent to 37 Stone Avenue, Ossining, New York, will be forwarded to him.

Ruel Tyo is working with Jack Crandall '26 at the Penn Beaver Hotel in Rochester, Pennsylvania.

Anna M. Van Deman is teaching departmental sixth, seventh, and eighth grade work in Westwood, New Jersey. Her address is 132 Second Avenue.

Dorothy G. Wadsworth is student dietitian at the Jefferson Hospital in Philadelphia. Her address is 1012 Spruce Street in that city.

Willoughby H. Walling is way out in the big open spaces where men are men. He is chief forest ranger on the Klamath Indian Reservation in Oregon.

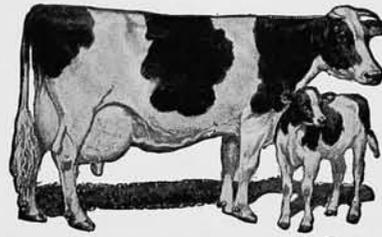
Grace L. Ware is at the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Sylvia M. Wells is teacher of home economics at New Haven, Connecticut.

Harold Wentworth is taking graduate work in English at Cornell. His address is 27 East Avenue, Ithaca.

Roy S. Whitehead is farming at Chateaugay, New York.

Eleanor E. Wright is hostess at the Alice Foote MacDougal Coffee Shoppe.



**G**REATER milk production means more money for the farmer. Holsteins lead in both milk and butter-fat production. Authorities agree that the more milk—the greater the profit.

The ability to produce large healthy calves each year is an established Holstein characteristic. Holstein calves are easily raised and surpluses may be profitably vealed at early ages.

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The nature of dairy products—delicate, susceptible to taints and off-flavors, easily spoiled—suggests the need for handling and processing equipment which is not only sanitary and efficient, but above all, dependable.

That Creamery Package apparatus meets the exacting requirements of the industry is evident. Fourteen factories and seventeen branch offices with warehouses, located strategically throughout the country and manned by representatives thoroughly familiar with the needs of their respective territories, are required to supply the ever increasing demand for CP Products.

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Dairy Products Plant Equipment

She can be reached in care of Miss Lillian Kennedy Firenze, 6 West 46th Street, New York City.

R. E. "Bob" Zautner, former editor of THE COUNTRYMAN, was assistant state soil surveyor in Suffolk County this past summer. He has recently been transferred to the bureau of chemistry and soils of the U. S. D. A. at Washington. He will remain on Long Island to aid in completing the map of Suffolk County and then commence a survey of Nassau County.

## The New York Poultry Plan

(Continued from page 42)

pullets. The Advanced Registry Station performs the final operation of completing a most economical and efficient breed improvement plan. The College is justified in furnishing the service and the State the necessary funds as a means of educating the people to the importance of scientific breeding.

In all of the services rendered in these projects the poultryman receiving the

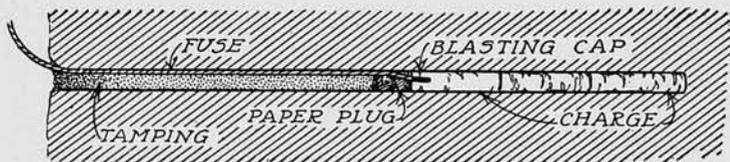
service pays all of the cost in some projects and nearly all in others.

Birds which lay 180 eggs in their second or later laying year are officially recorded by the National Record of Performance Council which is administered by the Poultry Science Association.

The equivalent of six Cornell poultry extension specialists engaged for approximately six months in four poultry improvement projects individually handled 329,912 birds, of which 29,773 were New York certified and banded choice breeders, 71,081 were discarded as culls, the latter resulting in an estimated saving on feed alone for three months of \$28,432.

Copies of each of the projects together with the catalog, constitution, by-laws, and application for membership of the New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Association may be had upon request to the secretary-treasurer, M. M. Griffiths, New Hartford, New York.

# LOADING AND FIRING



Lesson No. 2 in the

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**A** TECHNICAL description of the operations of loading and firing a charge looks fairly simple. When you come to actually do the job, a practical blaster will show you a score of precautions, time-saving, accident-preventing kinks. In tamping the hole, for instance, the experienced man always places about two inches of paper or leaves on top of the primed cartridge so that the tamping material can be removed in case of a misfire, without disturbing the primer.

The chapter on making the bore hole, loading, tamping, and firing in "The Farmers' Handbook of Explosives" describes and fully illustrates with photographs and diagrams the practices of experienced blasters.

This invaluable handbook is so thoroughly practical, so right down to earth that it has become a standard text in many agricultural colleges and universities. You ought to have a copy for reference work in agricultural chemistry, engineering and economics, in farm crops, management, mechanics and hygiene, and in irrigation and forestry engineering.

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Without cost or obligation on my part, please send me a copy of "The Farmers' Handbook of Explosives."

Name.....  
Dormitory Room No..... Street.....  
City..... State.....

## What Becomes of Home Economics Graduates

(Continued from page 43)

One of our graduates, recently widowed and left with two small children of school age, maintains a home for them and has become the hostess and manager of a large club, where caring for large numbers must be done on a strictly business basis, with high standards of excellence in service and management of employees.

A large number of married home economics graduates are supplementing the family income by making use of their home economics training in teaching, writing, institution management, and allied opportunities.

Most gratifying to the College staff are the graduates who visit on the reunion day with families, the children designated as home economics babies because fed and cared for by home economics graduates. Incomplete records show that in the families of 260 married graduates there are 288 children, or an average of slightly more than 1.1 per family.

Of 654 home economics graduates 144 have become teachers, the largest proportion of them engaged in home economics departments of New York State public schools. However, a growing number are in home economics college departments with specialization in teacher training or in some phase of home economics.

It is not unusual, because of the science accompaniment required in the home economics course, that graduates are called upon to teach biology, chemistry, or bacteriology with special application to the household demand, since a knowledge of home economics processes suggests opportunity for applied science. Several of our graduates have become laboratory technicians and have later gone into medicine. The medical adviser of women at Cornell is a successful example in this field.

About thirty graduates have chosen the extension field as administrators or teachers. This makes an appeal especially to those who are adapted to adult education and some are engaged in junior extension. No other home economics activity makes the varied qualification requirements that extension does. The adult out of school may accept teaching or not as she pleases. The subject presented must be made interesting and useful to her. The extension worker must be an office manager, a speaker, a writer, a teacher, be able to drive a car on all kinds of roads and in any weather, and withal be always tactful and interested in human beings.

Since the passage of the Smith Lever Act in 1914 there has been an increasing demand for home economics graduates in every state of the union. The organization, set up under the appropriations established by this act and authorized also by state enactments to release funds for the same purpose, has established college graduates with specialization in home economics in 1005 counties of the United States as well as establishing, in the college extension service, specialists for adult education in the extension field. Seventeen Cornell graduates are in charge of counties in New York State.

Institution managers number 47 of our graduates. They are in charge of tea rooms, cafeterias, dormitories, dietitians in hospitals, and managers of hotels and lunch rooms. For the display of business ability, scientific management, and untiring energy they are among the best. Their salaries or, if they own their business their incomes are generally in advance of those of teachers and other home economics professional women.

Home economics training offers a growing number of opportunities for specialized work. Our graduates are now returning and going to other institutions for graduate work to meet the demand for highly specialized fields of opportunity. The story of possibilities can not yet be told.

It is our custom to send to each graduate a letter of inquiry each year to determine what she is doing and how she is doing it. The results of the last letter to all graduates through 1926—for the 1927 story is hardly begun—reveals statistics as follows: homemaking 297, teaching 144, cafeteria, restaurant, club, tea room, or institutional work 47, extension work 29, hospital dietitians 18, studying 12, dead 12, clerical and office work 10, social work 11, business 7, at home—unmarried 7, research in home economics 7, journalism 5, bacteriology 2, commercial home economics positions not listed elsewhere 2, nursing 2, chemist 2, doctor 2, librarian 1, serologist 1, statistician 1, and occupations unknown 63. Deducting 35 duplicates, including homemakers who are working outside their homes, from the total of 682, we arrive at 647, the number of graduates through June 1926.

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



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the surest way to realize good milk production at low cost lies in using Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed or Diamond Corn Gluten Meal or both combined as the protein basis of your ration



# ALL AG HOP

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**WES. THOMAS**  
 10 PIECE ORCHESTRA

OLD ARMORY

**FRI. NITE**

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 (From Ag. Asso. Officers)

**NOV. 18th**

STAG TICKETS \$1.75  
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*For the young man who  
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**REED CLOTHES**

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WITH TWO TROUSERS

Styled as approved by the best informed men—hand fashioned by skillful workmen—Fabrics of surpassing beauty that wear. Never before have you been able to purchase so much quality at so low a cost.



## MEN HURT IN ACCIDENT WHILE WORKING NEAR EAST ROBERTS

Old Dairy Wing Is Being Demolished to Clear Site for New Building

THREE men, who were working on the destruction of the old dairy wing of East Roberts, were hurt as the wall on which they were working collapsed. Fortunately, the wall fell away from the side on which they were standing or the injuries might have been more than cuts and bruises received from the debris into which they fell. An ambulance took the men to the City Hospital where they were treated.

The destruction of this part of East Roberts is to make way for the new Plant Industry Building which will occupy part of this space. Work was begun on September 12 by the Fuller Construction Company of Redbank, New Jersey. This company has the contract for clearing the land and laying the foundation for the new building. The work is progressing rapidly and there remains but a small part of the old building.

## Hotel Managers Put Out Fire

On Wednesday, October 12, flames were seen ascending from one corner of the ruins of the old wing and it seemed for a time as though the debris piled around would start East Roberts burning. However, a group of hotel managers were soon on the job with fire extinguishers and put the fire under control in short order. Whether this was merely a practical demonstration for their benefit or whether it was a real fire no one seems to know. At any rate they proved themselves expert fire fighters.

## Additions to Greenhouses Being Built

The ag campus is also getting several new greenhouses which are being added to the south side of the present row of houses between Roberts Hall and Fernow Hall. Work was begun on these some time ago by the Lord and Burnham Company, greenhouse engineers.

Cement sidewalks are being laid toward the Dairy Building and will eventually connect this with Roberts Hall. These walks will be a great improvement over the old cinder paths and may help get to classes in the Dairy Building on time.

## JUDGING TEAM GOES SOUTH

The Cornell dairy cattle judging team went to Memphis, Tennessee to compete against similar teams from other agricultural colleges at the National Dairy Show on October 15 to 22. This team, trained and selected by Professor C. L. Allen of the an hus department, is composed of James "Jim" Lacey, Ernest "Ernie" Nohle, and Henry "Hank" Quinn all seniors.

The Round-Up Club held a meeting in honor of the departing judging team which was addressed by Professors H. H. Wing, M. W. Harper, and E. S. Savage.

The American Iris Scholarship has been established at Cornell to increase the knowledge of how to combat the insect enemies of the iris.

## REGISTRATION OF STUDENTS

	1926-27	1927-28
<b>Agriculture</b>		
New students	189	195
Old students	500	469
	689	664
<b>Home Economics</b>		
New students	139	104
Old students	223	228
	362	332
<b>Hotel Management</b>		
New students	40	34
Old students	72	83
	112	117
Total number of students	1163	1113

## FLORICULTURE CLASS HAS

### SEVERAL TRIPS PLANNED

Professor R. W. Curtis took the class in floriculture 51 on a field trip to Philadelphia and Washington for four days leaving Ithaca on October 13. The purpose of the trip was to study the golf courses, particularly the greens, of these two towns.

The class fell a little behind the schedule planned because of engine trouble on the road to Philadelphia. They visited three of the largest golf courses in that city and later went to Washington where they saw the municipal links. They also visited the Arlington Experiment Station where they were told about the control of worms and grubs and about the best types of grasses to use.

Before the class returned, they made a tour of Washington visiting all points of interest. They stayed at Gettysburg Saturday night and arrived in Ithaca late on Sunday.

There are several other floriculture trips planned for the near future. Floriculture 2 will go to Newark on November 19, 123 to Rochester on the same day, and 122 to Utica on November 21.

## AG ASSOCIATION TO HOLD INFORMAL DANCE NOV. 18

Wes Thomas Will Furnish Music for the First Fall Hop at Old Armory

THE Ag Association will start off the new year with a big informal hop at the Old Armory on November 18. The association has secured Wes Thomas with his melody and harmony to furnish the music for this dance. Refreshments will be served and there will be stunts to liven up the party and to break the ice for all new comers. There will be but a limited number of stags admitted, and a good checking service available.

The informal fall dance of the Ag Association has always been quite popular in the past and has become an almost annual affair. From indications already in existence this dance will be a record breaker. The chaperons for the dance will be Dean and Mrs. Mann, Doctor and Mrs. Betten, and Secretary and Mrs. Smith.

## Officers Plan Several Events

This dance is only one of several events planned by the Ag Association officers for this year. The association is planning for the ag banquet this year and is endeavoring to secure a speaker of national prominence. The date and plans for this banquet will be announced at an early date.

The officers of the Ag Association for this year are C. G. "Cam" Garman, president; Helen Sue Bruckner, vice-president; W. S. "Sals" Salisbury, secretary; H. L. "Hank" Page, treasurer; E. F. "Ernie" Nohle, athletic director; and H. F. "Hal" Dorn, assistant athletic director.

## POULTRY SHOW SCHEDULED

The sixth New York State Production Poultry Show will be larger and better in all ways; more specials, more judges, hotter competition. The progressive poultryman knows the value of a win at the New York State Production Show at Ithaca, Nov. 15, 16, 17. For the premium list address R. C. Ogle, secretary, at the New York State College of Agriculture.



THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH

Site of the Excavations for the Plant Industry Building, Which Will Stand Just East of East Roberts Hall. The Ruins are All That Remains of the Old Dairy Wing, and They Will be Gone in a Few Days.

### AG-DOMECON COUNCIL MEETS TO DISCUSS PLANS FOR TERM

General Student Get-Together Is Planned  
for Early Part of November

THE new Ag-Domecon Council held their first meeting on October 11 in the Countryman Building. At this meeting plans were discussed for several events of interest to students on the upper campus. The council is negotiating to secure some prominent personage to speak to the student body in Bailey Hall. The old students will remember the interesting talk of Commander Byrd last year when he spoke there.

The Ag-Domecon Council may act as an intermediary between the faculty and students in the negotiations involving the Honor System. There has been no definite decision made as yet but it is expected that this will attract much attention in the future.

#### Council to Encourage Intra-Mural Sports

The council intends to use its share of the dues, collected during registration, to promote such activities as dances, banquets, entertainments, and the like which it believes will appeal to the undergraduate body as a whole. Present plans call for a general get-together early in November for all of the students on the upper campus. Entertainment and refreshments will be provided and a good time is promised for all who attend.

The plans of the council include the establishment of an intra-mural athletic fund for the promotion and support of upper campus teams in intra-mural activities. In this respect the upper campus colleges are somewhat behind the rest of the University and it is hoped that this added stimulation will put us on a par with them.

### FLORICULTURE CLUB HOLDS FIRST MEETING OF YEAR

THE most important piece of business accomplished by the Floriculture Club at its first meeting this year, held on October 5, was the provision made for the organization of a Flower Judging Team. Similar teams, according to Messrs. Hudson and Farnham, now hold intercollegiate meets in the Mid-west. The teams are made up of from three to seven undergraduates, according to the agreement between the colleges, who judge the exhibits at the important flower shows immediately after the regular judges have gone over them before the results are published.

Messrs. Hudson and Farnham volunteered to coach those who wished to try out for such a team at the new greenhouses on Wednesdays at 4:45. It was voted to correspond with other Eastern colleges to arrange for organizing similar teams on their campuses for competition at the National Flower Show to be held at New York City in March.

Because of inclement weather, the Floriculture corn roast of October 12 turned out to be a steamed corn feed; other seasonable dainties were also served. After overeating, the members held a phonograph dance on the second floor of the old floriculture headhouse.

Olive J. Robison, of England, is studying dairy farm management here this year. She has a fellowship from the Ministry of Agriculture for Great Britain. Miss Robison spent one year as a post graduate at the National Dairy Institute at Redding, England.

#### HEB-SA

A. V. Des Forges  
G. B. Hart  
R. H. Kramer  
E. C. Masten  
August Schumacher

#### HELIOS

W. G. Been  
G. R. Ewart 3rd  
Frederic Fish  
P. D. Harwood  
K. A. Howlett  
A. B. Quencer  
H. W. Quinn  
R. M. Taylor  
K. R. Wood

#### PROFS' PRANKS

Professor L. H. McDaniels, of the pomology department, has returned from a year's sabbatic leave to the South Seas. He spent four months on the Hawaiian, ten days on the Fiji, and nine weeks on the Tahiti groups of islands; visited New Zealand, the Samoa Islands, and the Tonga Islands. He was an associate in research for the Museum of Honolulu. He collected anatomical material for research on the phloem tissues, fruits for illustrative purposes, and land shells for the Museum of Honolulu. He studied the banana in relation to the migration of the Polynesian race.

He met Doctor J. D. Tothill and his wife living at Suva in the Fiji Islands. Doctor Tothill studied in the University from 1913-1915 towards his doctor's degree. He is superintendent of agriculture under the New Zealand government. His chief problem is to control insects injurious to the cocoanut palm by the introduction of parasites.

Professors F. L. Fairbanks, B. A. Jennings, J. C. McCurdy, H. W. Riley, and B. B. Robb, Farm Superintendent Barrett and Instructor S. H. Prinle attended the North Atlantic sectional convention of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at Pittsburgh on October 19, 20, and 21 where they were the guests of the Westinghouse Electrical Corporation. The North Atlantic Section is composed of the eastern United States and Canada.

Professor E. A. White spoke before the annual convention of the National Selected Morticians at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago on October 5. His topic was "Art in the Arrangement of Funeral Flowers."

Professor B. D. Wilson of the agronomy department has returned from abroad where he was combining study and traveling.

Professor O. F. Curtis has returned to the University from England where he was an exchange at Leeds University.

### PROF. SCOVILLE TAKES CLASS ON FARM INSPECTION TRIP

Classes Start on Annual Fall Field Trips to  
Nearby Localities

THE class in farm management 103, under Professor G. P. Scoville, took a two day field trip starting Friday morning October 7. The 19 students, who went on the trip, traveled by auto the convoy consisting of one Buick, two Chryslers, one Chevrolet, and one Ford. The Ford had engine trouble but in spite of this arrived home first.

The class left Ithaca 5:30 Friday morning and made its first stop at Hammondsport for breakfast. During the day they visited truck farms and cash crop farms along the way and stopped Friday night at the Hotel Commodore in Peary.

Saturday morning the class visited several farms before breakfast returning to the hotel before they started towards Batavia. Several cash crop farms near Batavia were seen before lunch. The new farm bureau manager of Genesee County, G. F. "Gid" Britt '27, was a guest of the class at luncheon.

The group returned to Ithaca by way of Avon, Canandaigua, and Geneva arriving in Ithaca about 10:30 Saturday night.

The class expects to make several other trips of a similar nature during the early part of this term before real winter sets in.

### FARM MECHANICS COURSES TO BE GIVEN SHORTHORNS

The farm mechanics department's winter course from November 9 to February 17 is very unusual. The course is designed to train one to be skillful and be able to work out ones own salvation. The student may come, or go home any time he chooses; make, or do anything he desires; may study a different phase at any time. After he has learned all he cares to about a subject he has a conference with the professor in charge in which the main points of the work are emphasized. After the conference the student may continue with the subject if he believes that he has not mastered it, or he may take up a new phase. Always he may secure advice for the asking. The student may have any object he makes by paying for it. For repair work the student must bring his own objects, as old harness. If he studies gas engines he must bring his own.

#### AG SOCCER TEAM SCORES

The booting farmers started the ball rolling on the October 12th and winning from the architects to the tune of 1-0. On October 14 the ag booters downed the foresters after an extra period of play. The score was 1-0. Those who played for Ag are: "Bugs" Fish, manager; "Don" Aymer, captain; "Dave" Hall, "Gerry" Stiles, Lasher, "Hank" Page, "Al" Hostek, "Russ" Dudley, "Gerry" Rhodes, "Jack" Thorne, "Art" Ringrose, "Jim" Pettengill, and "Don" Bates.

#### KERMIS PLAYS DUE NOVEMBER 10

Kermis Play manuscripts must be in the Secretary's office by November 10. The first prize is \$75, and the second is \$25. The plays are to be one or three acts in length. All students in the Colleges of Agriculture or Home Economics are eligible to enter the contest. Further information may be found on the editorial page.

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# Domecon Doings



## FACULTY MEMBER HONORED; RECEIVES FRENCH DIPLOMA

**LUCILE BREWER**, professor in the College of Home Economics, received this summer probably the most unusual diploma of any owned by the faculty. This diploma was given by the Cordon Bleu, a famous cooking school in Paris, where Miss Brewer went to study the intricacies of French cooking under French chefs.

The diploma itself is inscribed in French and decorated across the top by a frieze of pen sketches representing all sorts of fancy French foodstuffs. The central object of the frieze is an elaborately ornamented roast fowl on a platter. The rest of the design is made up of vegetables, fish, game birds, preserves, cakes and quantities of French pastries.

### Miss Brewer Lauds French Cooking

"There is no cooking anywhere on earth like French cooking and at the Cordon Bleu there are no failures," declared Miss Brewer in telling of her studies. Many of the students at the school are men, studying to be chefs in big hotels. A few are teachers from America or the Continent. The usual course lasts two months during which the mornings are given up to demonstrations by the chefs in charge and the afternoons to practice by the students. One half the work is in hotel cookery, the other half in what is called bourgeois or home cooking.

In spite of the fact that Miss Brewer understood no French—the only language spoken in the school—and that all measurements were made by the metric system instead of by the American teaspoon-tablespoon method, Miss Brewer's previous knowledge of cookery helped her to progress rapidly. The director of the school complimented her highly and granted her a diploma in a shorter time than the usual period of study.

## NEW HEAD AT NURSERY SCHOOL

**THIS** year Miss Marie Fowler, professor of home economics, has charge of the nursery school which takes care of children two to five years old and which is run in connection with the College of Home Economics. The purpose of the school is to increase the child's growth and control of himself and his environment. To do this Professor Fowler is making the school as little like an institution and as much like a home as possible, so that the habits formed at school can be carried to the home. The nursery school is interested in the mental, social, and emotional as well as the physical development of the children, while a day nursery is interested only in their physical well-being. The specialists in charge of the school find projects for the clothing, the nutrition, the psychology and the education departments, so the laboratory is the center of much activity.

Professor Marie Fowler, the head of the school, comes here from Kalamazoo, Michigan where she has been engaged for the past five years as supervisor of early

education. Dr. Edith Waring is the specialist in child training. Miss Katherine Reeves and Miss M. J. Bartlett are the nursery school teachers. Miss Muscat is the psychometrist in the school and Dr. Helen Bull is the doctor. There is also a nurse and social worker and a nutritionist.

At present there are twenty children in the school ranging from two to four and a half years of age. Their parents bring them at 9 o'clock in the morning and call for them at 3 in the afternoon, so dinner is the only meal they have at the school.

Children from families in all walks of life—the poor, the working mother, the highly educated and the wealthy—all attend the school, so its personnel can be said to represent a cross-section of democratic society.

## EDITORIAL

We wonder how many of the students in home economics can locate all of the instructors' and professors' offices in the home economics building? Yet visitors are continually asking to be directed to someone's office, only to be met with the answer, "Why, I think it is somewhere on the second or third floor." It is our opinion that a directory in the main lower hall would remedy this, saving time for the students and annoyance for our visitors.

The honor system in domecon is to be continued! Once again it has been voted that the students are honest enough to take examinations without proctors standing over them. And, why shouldn't they be? When they go from college out into the world there will be no proctors watching their every move. There is no reason for either the faculty or students to be dubious as to the prudence of continuing the honor system, for it's continuance can not help but encourage and perpetuate the highest ideals of honor in the students.

## HONOR SYSTEM TO BE CONTINUED

**THE** home economics club met in room 245 of the College building at 4:30 on September 29. Corinne Messing '28, president of the club, welcomed the entering girls and explained to them about the club. She urged them all to pay the \$1.50 fee to the council which includes the dues of fifty cents to the home economics club. Following this, Laura Griswold '28 outlined the program of meetings for the ensuing year; two more business meetings, two social meetings and three educational meetings, at which speakers will tell of home economics study in Mexico, in China and in European countries.

The question of continuing the honor was discussed. However there was no debate for all who expressed opinions favored it. So it was decided to continue the honor system in the College of Home Economics.

Professor Martha Van Rensselaer addressed the students and particularly welcomed the freshmen.

## NEW JERSEY HOTEL MEN ARE GUESTS AT CORNELL

**SIXTY** members of the New Jersey Hotel Association were entertained by the faculty and the students of the Cornell hotel management school on October 10. The reception committee met the guests at 7:20 in the morning and accompanied them to the Ithaca Hotel for breakfast. Later in the morning the visitors were taken in student cars to Taughannock Falls and Enfield Park.

The hotel students had a chance to display their "cooking and hashing" ability when the visitors arrived Monday noon at the home economics building for luncheon. The luncheon, cooked entirely by the students, was served by them in buffet style. Identification tags worn by both the hosts and the guests enabled the students to circulate among the guests and become acquainted with some of the most prominent men in New Jersey.

### Prize is to be Awarded

At the luncheon talks were given by various members of the association, and the president of the association announced that the Jersey hotel men would give a prize for the senior in Hotel Management attaining the highest scholarship. The details of this competition will be announced later. Among the visitors was Max Grossman '12, prominent New Jersey hotel man, recently conspicuous for his aid in driving vice from Atlantic City, New Jersey.

In the afternoon every available student was mustered to show the visitors the home economics building, the accounting laboratory, the engineering laboratory, the meats building, greenhouses, the armory, and other points of general interest about the campus. At 4:00 o'clock the students and hotel men again gathered in front of the home economics building and were taken to the station where they left on the Black Diamond for Buffalo and Canada. In Canada they will be guests of the Canadian Hotel Association.

Especial credit is due Professor H. B. Meek and the students of the hotel course for the commendable way in which they entertained the hotel men, and it is the opinion of all that the New Jersey men continued their trip well satisfied with the Cornell Hotel School.

## MISS ROSE IS ENTERTAINED

Miss Flora Rose was guest of honor at a birthday party given by the home economics staff on October 12 at Sheldrake. A picnic supper was served before a roaring fire topped off with a huge birthday cake. Despite the fact that Dr. Betten was the only gentleman there, dancing was enjoyed by many. The out of town guests included Miss Ward from Washington, D. C. who was here during the week of October 10 giving agricultural conferences.

# The Wisteria Garden

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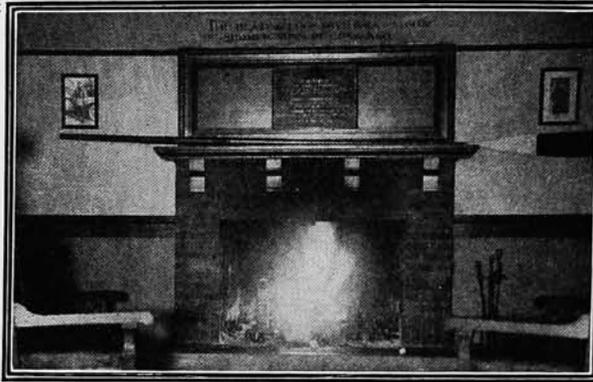
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## Cornell



### For the Disciples



## Foresters



### Of Saint Murphius

#### SECOND ANNUAL FRONTIER BALL TO BE HELD DEC. 9

TO THOSE who were present last year it will be sufficient to say that the Cornell Foresters are holding the Second Annual Frontier Ball on December 9, at 8 o'clock at the Old Armory. For the freshmen we say, "Come to the Old Armory and have the time of your young and verdant life." The building will be decorated with the emblems of the woods and forests, the lights will be dimmed and of various colors, there will be an inviting expanse of nicely waxed floor, and an orchestra with an enviable reputation will be playing entrancing strains of the latest dance numbers.

As the name signifies, any costume in keeping with the frontier days will be appropriate. Last year there were present backwoodsmen, Daniel Boone, Indian Chiefs, cowboys, vaqueros, village storekeepers, housewives in gingham and calico, and many more in motley array. This year prizes will be given for the most original and best costumes.

#### FORESTERS MAKE MERRY AT FIRST MEETING OF YEAR

ON OCTOBER 12, for the first time in four months, the Cornell Foresters gathered in their famous club room and made merry, while the smoke of various "stogies" and too-well-known pipes ascended to the ceiling. "Chief" Hosmer, head of the forestry department, gave a welcome to the incoming frosh and returning sophs and upperclassmen. He stressed the point that forestry, as a life work, is not a money making profession, but is a wide-open opportunity for a life of public-service.

Then "Al" Quick, our illustrious president announced that the meeting was adjourned and in the same breath said the eats were ready. As usual when the foresters are concerned, "a good time was had by all."

#### STEAK ROAST HELD AT FALL CREEK WAS GREAT SUCCESS

On October 26 the Annual Forester's Steak Roast was held along the banks of Fall Creek, on the traditional steak roast site. Chief cook Manross and his able staff of frosh "cookies" provided a sumptuous repast of tender steak, fresh nicely browned rolls, crisp juicy apples, and fragrant-smelling "Java." The ruddy glow of the leaping flames of the fire encouraged the telling of a brand new set of wise-cracks and the singing of many of the cherished songs of the forestry profession.

A wise man knows the value of silence when a child begins to cross examine him.



#### FORESTRY ATHLETICS

The foresters have officially joined the Intercollegiate Athletic League. The success of this movement, begun after three very successful crews had been turned out, depends upon the degree of participation of the foresters themselves. With a soccer team already formed and playing, there has been a general show of enthusiasm. We want to show the other teams that we can play ball as well as row. The soccer team seems to be hampered by the lack of knowledge of the fundamental rules of the game by the players. Some are in doubt whether to carry the ball or to kick. This lack of technique is a small handicap, which, however, is made up for by the vim, vigor, and vitality of the participants. With such doughty players, we cannot fail to come out near the top.

If the foresters can continue this enthusiasm, they will have no trouble in producing teams in basketball, cross country, track, and baseball. This means a furtherance of the program endorsed by the college authorities of athletics for all, and all for athletics. At present the addition of the forestry teams has meant at least twenty more men getting exercise than there were before the projected team was produced. Thanks to the push and care of "Al" Quick, president of the club, the foresters are beginning to show what they really can do.

#### WHAT IS MAHOGANY?

A committee has been appointed by the Federal Trade Commission to advise wood and furniture makers in trade practices regarding names of woods used. Professor A. B. Recknagel of the forestry department is a member of this committee whose other members are Professor Record of Yale as chairman, Professor Fritz of California, and Professor Harry Brown of Syracuse. The committee is now dealing with the mooted question as to what constitutes "true mahogany," and why certain woods imported from the Phillipines should not be termed "Phillipine mahogany."

Professor Petry—(In wood technology) "Who can tell me what cells are found next to the tracheids in this specimen?"

Charley—(seriously) "The adjacent ones are, I think, Professor."

#### SENIORS GET PRACTICE ON ARNOT FOREST SURVEY

THE Arnot Forest, the recent addition of woodland to the forestry, is being surveyed in two ways. A licensed surveyor, under the direction of Professor C. H. Guise '14. Besides, each Tuesday the senior class in forestry spends the entire day in various kinds of measuring the forest growth as to size and type. At present a ten percent timber estimate is being made. This is to be used as a basis for forest management plans which will be worked out by the seniors. Problems and practical work in silviculture will be undertaken by the seniors under the guidance of Professor S. N. Spring. The area of the forest is nearly 1800 acres which will give opportunities for many other classes after the present seniors have finished. The all day trip into the woods is a welcome change from the routine of wordy lectures in stuffy class rooms. These field trips will be continued until the first of December.

#### CLUB QUIPS

"Chuck" Graydon '30 was elected secretary to replace "Will" Sargent '30 who has transferred to entomology.

Francis I. Reighter '23 is taking some more forest management to supplement the work which he has been doing in the Hawaiian Islands. "Pete" is still single in spite of the wiles of the "hula-hula" girls.

"Bud" Fisher '28 and "Chuck" Abell '28 were two foresters selected by the honorary senior societies. These two husky woodsmen are sure proofs that foresters are as much at home on the water as they are in the woods.

"Matty" Mattison '28 is getting to be a better door than a window. As "goalie" on the soccer team he keeps the opposing teams from scoring many a goal.

"Van" Desforges in cross country, "Mon petit" Pesez in track, "Ivy" Olsen, "Ed" Guck, and "Pil" Bullock in soccer, "Hi" Godfrey, "Al" Quick, "Chuck" Abell, "Joe" Moody and "Petey" Gillett in crew are showing the way for the foresters in athletics, besides "Marv" Smith in fencing, and "Jack" Caldwell in basketball.

"Fran" Quillinan and "Shanty" Hoffman have returned after "voluntarily" staying out a year for practical experience. "Fran" was surveying on the Hudson near Albany, while "Shanty" was logging in the Adirondacks.

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**CAMPUS CHATS**


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**THE COUNCIL**

The Ag-Domecon Council has started work on their new program of co-ordinating the departmental organizations on the upper campus. The effort is a noble one and worthy of the support of every student. Why then should the efficiency of the council be impaired by petty bickerings and quarrels when its success is merely dependent upon the co-operation of every student on our campus?

**FLOWER JUDGING**

The Cornell Floriculturists are evolving a new idea, that of having a flower judging team. Teams of this nature are to be encouraged as they are more or less a supplement to the departmental work. The judging team of the an hus department has been functioning as such for a number of years. Those who have had anything to do with this team will say that it has helped them in many ways and also stimulated interest in their department. At the same time it goes into a type of work that cannot be adequately taken up in the classroom. Because of this we wish to welcome this new activity.

**CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN Editor:**

The annual Kermis Plays have been written by students of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, since 1917, with the exception of last year. At that time you will remember the plays submitted were considered unworthy of production, and it was necessary to obtain them from other sources. This year despite

last year's outcome, a first prize of \$75 and a second prize of \$25 are offered to would-be authors. These plays may be either one or three acts in length, Kermis preferring to produce three good one act plays rather than one poor three act play. The play writing contest closes November 10 when all manuscripts are due in the office of the Secretary of the College of Agriculture.

Kermis, in carrying on this work, is giving students in Agriculture and Home Economics an opportunity to gain experience in the writing and presentation of dramatics suitable for home talent production. To make the most of this opportunity students should write their plays early, and then obtain criticisms and suggestions for their improvement from their friends.

Kermis depends upon the support of the student body, from Ag and Domecon, at the cast tryouts in December. A large number must try out at that time if we are to select the best possible cast. This year we have secured Mr. R. A. Tallcott, Dean of the Williams School of Expression and Dramatic Art, to take charge of the selection of the cast and to coach the plays. It only remains for the student body to respond with their best to make Kermis worth while.

If you can present this matter to the Students in an early issue, I am sure that they will henceforth respond with plenty of original plays and that adequate cast material will be on hand in December.

Very truly yours,  
E. F. NOBLE  
Manager of Kermis

Since the new concrete side walks have been built to the Dairy Building, roller skating should be made a prerequisite for all dairy courses.

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**THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR**


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**MISTAKES**

We all make mistakes. If we didn't the man who showed us how to carry erasers on the end of our lead pencils would not have made a fortune at it. But when you do make a mistake correct it as soon as possible. Do not let it go by. People who shrink from letting mistakes be known for fear it will react on them only make matters worse by so doing.

The Cornell Daily Sun says that the dry chief, with headquarters in Elmira, will raid the college bootlegger and close nearby roadhouses. Perhaps, in this case, charity should begin at home.

Instructor Plice—(In agronomy recitation) "There is a particular type of soil found along coasts: Can anyone tell me what they sit in when they go to Atlantic City?"

George—It must be chairs I guess.

John—"Hang it all, I wish there was no such thing as money."

Babe—"Don't let that worry you. We've got no proof that there is."

Cy Simple, from out Varna way, and his wife were in to see the last show at the Lyceum when Cy's wife noticed the word "Asbestos" printed on the curtain.

"What does that word mean on the curtain, Cy?"

"Shush Mag, don't show your ignorance. That is the Latin word for 'Welcome'."

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# Boys' and Girls' 4-H Clubs

## 4-H Club Work for All

There are about 150,000 young people over ten years of age living on farms. About one half of these will eventually become farmers and farmers' wives. Probably less than one fourth will complete a high school education. Comparatively few are obtaining any training in agriculture or homemaking except that which they receive from their fathers and mothers. In many ways this home-experience-training is the best possible training, but most of us need some additional instruction and help if we are to do our best work.

It is for these young people that 4-H club work exists. It not only provides technical training, but it provides inspiration and opportunity for development for those who enjoy rural life. Unfortunately, club work is now available to only a few of the 150,000 young people who would profit from it. Only 20 of the 55 agricultural counties have club agents. Little work is being done in the other 35 counties.

We believe that every farm boy and girl is entitled to the benefits and opportunities which club work affords. If the counties cannot provide it, cannot some other way be found?

As a matter of fact, no county in the State is so poor or the taxes so high that the comparatively small amount of local funds needed to supplement the funds now available from State and Federal source cannot be raised.

Meanwhile, about 18,000 young people, mostly living in the 20 counties having club agents, are enjoying the benefits of club work while perhaps twice as many more, who would be anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity if it were possible, are being denied the privilege.

## Dairy Club Members Attend National Dairy Show

New York dairy club work was represented at the National Dairy Show at Memphis, Tennessee, this year by a carload of club animals which will be shown for the most part by their club member owners. Animals belonging to the following club members were shown: Leslie Thomas, Cortland, New York; Eugene Huff, Hemlock, Ontario County; Charles Bump, Cambridge, Washington County; Marvin Ives, Bainbridge, Chenango

County; Ward Winsor, Guilford, Chenango County; William Lamb, West Stockholm, St. Lawrence County; Millard L. Blakeslee, Baldwinsville, Onondago County; Edgar Jennings, East Durham, Greene County; Barton Armstrong, Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County; Peter Luchsinger, Syracuse, Onondago County; Dorothy Onderdonk, Hall, Ontario County; Albert Huff, Genoa, Cayuga County; Ford Harrison, Milford, Otsego County; Chester Weaver, Silver Springs, Wyoming County; Roland Kelly, Baldwinsville, Onondago County; Wendell Wicks, Oxbow, Jefferson County; George Clark, Potsdam, St. Lawrence County; Clifford Hoppenstedt, Pine Bush, Orange County; John Crowley, Watertown, Jefferson County; Charlie Goodwin, Guilford, Chenango County.

In addition to the livestock exhibit, New York club work will be represented by a livestock judging team composed of Carlon Cook, Baldwinsville, Onondago County; Wright Johnson, Caledonia, Livingston County; Richard Goodwin, Guilford, Chenango County; (alternate) Paul Hartquist, Cortland, Cortland County. It will also be represented by a dairy demonstration team composed of Murray Haynes and Richard Goodwin, both of Guilford, Chenango County.

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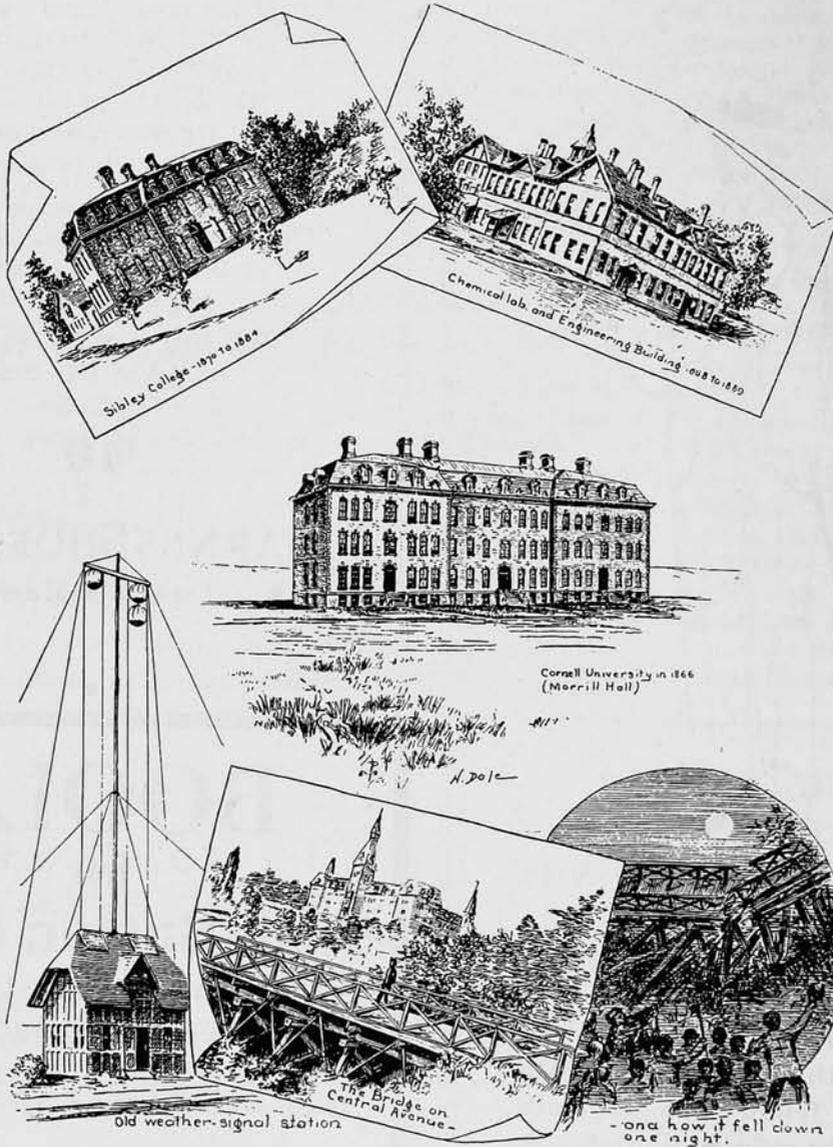
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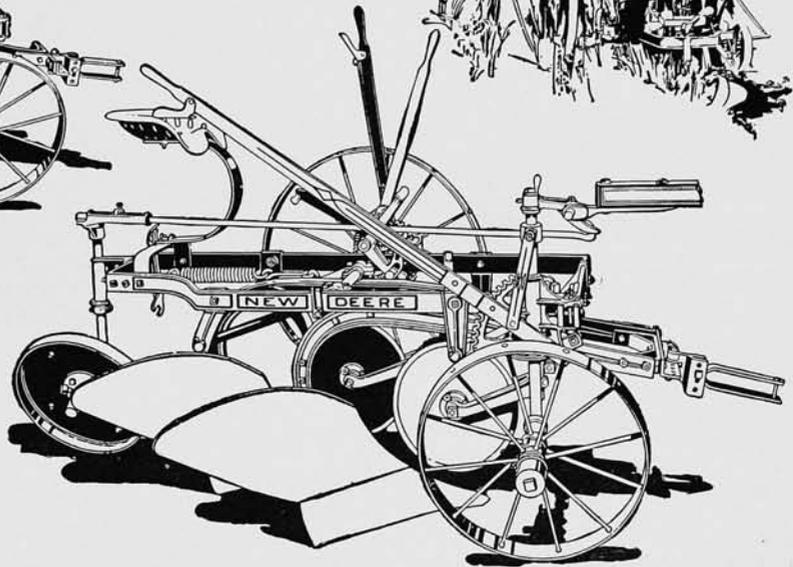
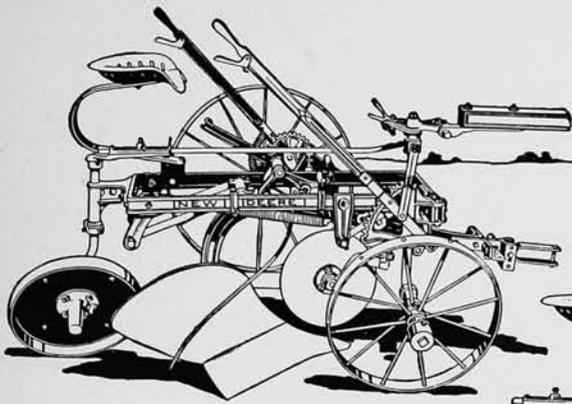


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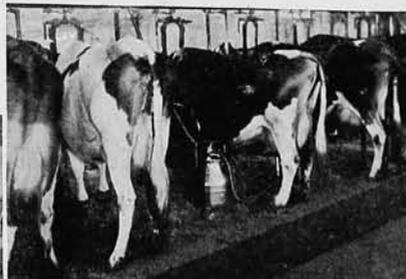
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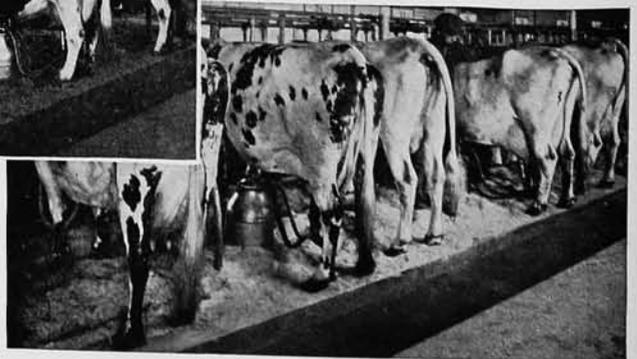
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*Below:* The splendid purebred Jersey herd at Meadowbrook Farm, West Hartford, Conn., where a De Laval Milker has been in use for more than ten years with great success.



*Left:* High-producing purebred Guernseys, owned by Mr. Edward Haas, New Holstein, Wis. They are De Laval milked.

*Below:* The Locust Farm herd of purebred Ayrshires, Warwick, R. I., many of which have made excellent records. They are milked with a De Laval.



# The Cornell Countryman



TWENTY-FIFTH  
ANNIVERSARY

Volume XXV

DECEMBER

1927

Number 3



## Friendly Light

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# The Cornell Countryman

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Incorporated 1914

Member of the Agricultural College Magazines, Associated

Published monthly from October to June by students in the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics in co-operation with the Ag-Domecon Council. The subscription rate to others is one dollar a year or three years for two dollars.

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This was the cover illustration used in the first issue of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN in December, 1903.		By R. W. Curtis '01, who helped launch THE COUNTRYMAN and was its first alumni editor. Professor Curtis is now professor of ornamental horticulture and is noted as a taxonomist of ornamental shrubs.	
The First Faculty of Agriculture.....	Frontispiece	But When You Start to Apply Your Learning—.....	80
Memories of the College of Agriculture.....	73	By Charles S. Wilson '04, who helped launch THE COUNTRYMAN and was on the first editorial board. He is now tilling the soil on Locust Hill Farm at Hall's Corners, New York. Before his return to farming, "Charlie" was professor of pomology here at the College for several years and then commissioner of agriculture for the State of New York.	
By Liberty Hyde Bailey, who was director of the College of Agriculture at the time that THE COUNTRYMAN began publication. The picture of Dr. Bailey is a recent one, kindly loaned by the <i>Breeders' Gazette</i> .		Boys' and Girls' 4-H Clubs, being The Story of Junior Extension.....	81
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By G. F. Warren '03, who helped launch THE COUNTRYMAN and was its first editor-in-chief. He is now head of the department of agricultural economics and farm management and is recognized the world over as one of the leading authorities on agricultural problems.		Former Student Notes, including Dr. L. O. Howard '77 Resigns as Entomology Chief, by Glenn W. Herrick '96; and Some Notes on Students at the College 25 Years Ago.....	83
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By A. W. Gibson '17, who is in charge of former student relations, vocational guidance, and placement in the College of Agriculture. "Gibby" is also alumni editor of THE COUNTRYMAN.			



THE FIRST FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

# The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXV

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Number 3

## Memories of the College of Agriculture

By Liberty Hyde Bailey

MY EXPERIENCE does not go back far enough to qualify me to write a history of the College of Agriculture, but I am glad to meet the request of the editor of THE COUNTRYMAN for a brief retrospect, the more so as the name of the journal was my own. My first relationship with Cornell University was in the giving of a few lectures in the winter of 1887-8. At that time there was one teacher in the strictly agricultural subjects, Professor Roberts; Dr. James Law was teaching veterinary science; Dr. G. C. Caldwell taught agricultural chemistry; Professor A. N. Prentiss had the botany and its applications; J. H. Comstock was professor of entomology and invertebrate zoology. I became one of the staff of the University in the latter part of 1888, taking up my active work at the beginning of 1889; my designation was professor of general and experimental horticulture, the first professorship in the country, I think, that had only horticulture in the title. In July, 1888, H. H. Wing became deputy director and secretary of the new experiment station, having been brought from the University of Nebraska; he had graduated from Cornell in 1881, and in the years 1882-1884 had been assistant director of the New York Experiment Station at Geneva; in 1891 he was made assistant professor of animal industry and dairy husbandry; in 1903 he became professor of animal husbandry, the chair he now holds; in length of service Professor Wing is senior member of the active staff.

These seven persons comprised the staff closely associated with agriculture forty years ago, three of whom are not now living. Professor J. L. Stone, who graduated from Cornell in 1874 and who is now emeritus professor of farm practice, became connected with the institution in 1897. Within a twelve-month I have visited Professor Roberts in California, where, in his 95th year, he still works on the land. But there were more than seven; for although not then officially connected, Anna Botsford Comstock was a pervading spirit and she has blessed every good work until the present hour.

In the period 1888-9 there were five assistants, made possible by the new experiment station funds. These were James M. Drew in agriculture, Wm. P. Cutter in

chemistry, W. W. Rowlee in botany, John M. Stedman in entomology, W. M. Munson in horticulture.

An event in the history of agriculture at Cornell was the coming of I. P. Roberts from the Iowa State College in 1874. He was born near Cayuga Lake, and he knew eastern conditions. He served 30 years, until I reluctantly took over the adminis-



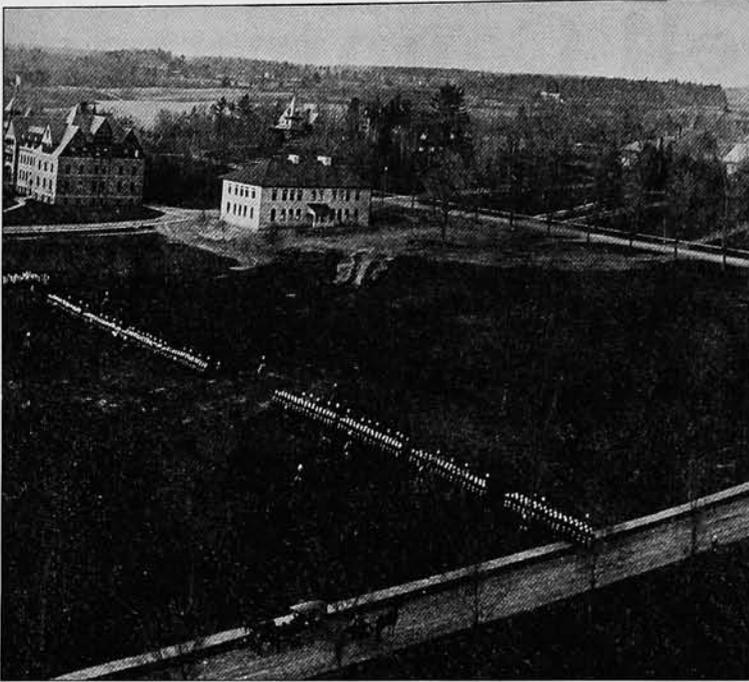
*L. H. Bailey*

trative work in 1903 for a period of ten years. I have always accounted it a privilege to succeed a man of such outstanding character; and now I am doubly happy in my successor.

In 1896, under the presidency of Jacob Gould Schurman, the University was organized into the Graduate Department, the Academic Department, and the six colleges of Law, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Architecture, Agriculture, and Veterinary; the Academic Department was subsequently distinguished as the College of Arts and Sciences. In 1888, however, the College of Agriculture of Cornell University, with I. P. Roberts as dean, had been formed by the co-ordination of the departments of agriculture, agricultural chemistry, veterinary science, entomology, botany, and horticulture. It was not then a state college, nor did it receive funds from the State of New York. In his inaugural address in 1892 President Schurman had called attention to the need of State aid for the

University. The first money appropriated by the State for college education in agriculture was \$50,000 in 1893 for the Dairy Building at Cornell University. This attractive stone building is now the north-eastern unit of Goldwin Smith Hall, and one may still see the pipette and flask cut in the stone at the northern entrance. In 1894 the State Veterinary College at Cornell University was founded. It was ten years later that the State College of Agriculture was established, as the result of widespread discussion, and in the founding of it a major contribution was made to the development of agricultural education in this country although the history of the effort is not written. Before the College of Agriculture was established on a State basis, appropriations had been made by the legislature for extension work, probably the first extension enterprise in any state under a special law and program for the purpose. The first appropriation, in 1894, was \$16,000, one-half to be expended by Cornell and one-half by the State Station at Geneva, on vouchers approved by the Commissioner of Agriculture. In 1895 and 1896 the amount remained the same; in 1897, \$25,000; in each of the next six years, \$35,000; in 1904, \$40,000; in 1905, \$50,000, and this brings us to the regular organization of the College on a state basis, for in 1906 the first maintenance money was appropriated, the sum of \$100,000 for both extension work and regular maintenance, following the founding of the College two years before.

The definite history of the new or present College of Agriculture begins, therefore, with 1904; the building went up the following year, and the date may be seen on the cornerstone of Roberts Hall. Before that time, however, activities in agriculture had become pronounced. The founding of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN 25 years ago, for example, attests the pride of students in the enlarging enterprises. By the turn of the century and before, the College had begun to grow and students were full of many enthusiasms. The Agricultural Association was active; the Lazy Club, Experimenters' League, and other groups were in full swing. The students felt that they were taking their rightful place in the democracy of the University. I well remember the pride of the agricultural stu-



#### THE AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION BEGINS

The View to the Northeast from the Libe Tower Became Rather Imposing When the first Dairy Building Appeared South of Lincoln Hall. The Building is now the North Wing of Goldwin-Smith. In the Foreground are some of the Cornell Cadets in the Gay Uniforms of the Last Century.

dents and the staff when A. C. King (now professor of farm practice) was no. 4 in the varsity crew of 1897, when the sweeping victories were won on the Hudson.

AS EARLY as 1893 new prospects had begun to take shape in the endeavor to realize some of the visions of the early days. In January of that year Dr. Law had made a strong statement before the State Agricultural Society in Albany on the importance of a higher veterinary education, and I had been asked to give a lecture on the needs in education for agriculture. The short or winter courses were also started in 1893. My address was given in the chemistry or physics lecture-room before the Agricultural Association of Cornell University, on "Agricultural Education, and its Place in the University Curriculum." The prospects associated with this theme had been the subject of many informal conversations and discussions within the staff and elsewhere. This lecture was published in pamphlet form and given wide circulation for that time, and I think it attracted considerable notice. I remember the letter I had from Andrew Dickson White from St. Petersburg, where he was then living as Minister to Russia, and his hope that the anticipations of Ezra Cornell and himself might be realized. It was said, with satisfaction, that in the four departments of the College (agriculture, horticulture, dairy husbandry, veterinary science) there were 106 students, of whom 22 were in the regular or four-year course, 13 post-graduates, 23 two-year specials, and 48 short-course. In agriculture two courses were then given (1893), in horticulture six, in dairy hus-

bandry five, veterinary science one, agricultural chemistry three. This lecture was delivered before the Dairy Building was secured or the State had made any appropriation for agricultural education, and before the State Department of Agriculture was established. It was stated that "we are simply feeling our way as pioneers."

Those days seem farther away than one-third of a century, so great have been the

growth and changes of the subsequent years. Aside from general agriculture, enlarged departments were asked for dairy husbandry, horticulture, veterinary science and forestry, with floriculture ("which is probably expanding more rapidly as a business than any other agricultural occupation,") and "a very prominent subdivision" devoted to roads,—the subject of "good roads" was then taking shape in the public mind and there were no tourists to push it; I recall a "good roads convention" that we held in Barnes Hall. In those days it was expected that the special sciences or applications of them were to be handled under the names of the regular departments, for plant-breeding, soil studies, and other specialties were even then begun; poultry was part of the animal husbandry, and horticulture covered whatever was taught of pomology, floriculture, vegetable-gardening, plant-breeding, landscape gardening, and some plant pathology; rural engineering was covered in the chair of agriculture. Instruction was also urged in the address on "farms and in gardens in various parts of the State," an effort now known as extension work.

With the establishment of the College of Agriculture on a State basis, and with the first regular maintenance appropriation in 1906, the institution began to grow rapidly. Students came in disconcerting numbers. Great departments were added, as agronomy, home economics, soils, poultry husbandry, plant pathology, plant-breeding, plant physiology, farm management, forestry, farm mechanics, rural education, dairy industry as a separate unit, and horticulture was divided; the word "agriculture" went out of the curriculum.



#### "WHERE DAVY RAISES CAIN"

A Group of Faculty and Students in front of Morrill Hall in the Days when That Building Housed the Colleges of Agriculture and Forestry. Dr. Bailey's Office is now Occupied by Mr. Hoy, the Registrar.

"Schools of agriculture" were held in various parts of the State, test and demonstration plats and local advisers were established in many places, the experiment station enlarged its scope and facilities, nature-study and similar work was taken into the public schools under the consent and co-operation of the State Education Department, the "junior naturalists," "junior gardeners," and other groups began to be numbered in the thousands, an *Announcer* was printed every month to keep the staff and students in touch with the news and many kinds of work, the library grew, farm and home reading-courses were established, and the publications of the institution became numerous. And now, since my day, the betterments and extensions have been so many that I can hardly keep in sight of them.

A GREAT problem before the College in those days was a sufficient land area. The original or Ezra Cornell farm has now been taken for campus purposes. For some years after I came to Cornell the main part of the tilled farm was what is now the Alumni Field, and great crops were raised on the area by Professor Roberts. The main barns were on the site of the present Home Economics Building, and to the eastward to about the point of the Filtration Plant were experiment and test plats. Still eastward, on rolling and sloping land where the Forestry and Poultry Buildings now are and extending to the highway or crossroad was a permanent grazing area that had been kept in prime condition through many years and which was known as the Roberts Pasture. Students who had been taken over this pasture and the other lands by Professor Roberts in memorable field trips were loath to see the areas appropriated for other purposes, even for new and large buildings. A little wooden dairy building stood westward from the big barns. A stock-judging pavilion had been erected near it at an expense of about \$750; this building is now the fire-house in the bank back of the Auditorium. The main activities of the horticultural department were in a range of glass houses and in gardens and orchards and a cavernous barn, in the areas now covered by Schoellkopf Field, Drill Hall, and Veterinary College; the northern limit

of the domain was lines of poplar trees I planted just north of the present James Law Hall, some of which still stand. If in future time some person with more inquisitiveness than discretion begins to excavate in Schoellkopf Field and its environs he may come on the remains of ancient splendor and mystify himself with laborious speculations; one of those buildings, that housed great activities in its day, cost some \$600.

Through my time as teacher the lecture-room of the College of Agriculture was on the second floor at the north end of Morrill

tillage purposes, and even then three outside farms had been purchased. The President and Trustees were alive to the situation, and acquisition of agricultural land became a vigorous policy. With the horizontal expansion of the institution and the difficulty of making classes in the main campus between hours, it was proposed that a plan of intra-mural transportation be devised. This problem was attacked at various times but the plan was thought to be infeasible, although it seemed to be as legitimate as perpendicular transportation by means of elevators, to which institutions have now resorted.

As early as 1903-4, as recorded in my first report, the number of regular or four-year students had increased to 77, and the graduates were 16. The two-year specials were 65, the winter course 134, and the total therefore 292. Attention was called to the establishing of "a new kind of special course" for those desiring to fit themselves for teachers of nature-study, particularly in its bearing on country life. The subject-matter was secured in the regular University classes, and the practice in the

public schools of Ithaca. I also reported that "for several years Cornell University has stood for high-grade graduate work in agricultural subjects, and it was the first of the universities to give the degree of Ph. D." in these subjects; "it is the expectation that such opportunities will be increased, for there are special reasons why this university should be signalized for this work." At this time the College was housed here and there in buildings on and off the campus and the "assemblies" were held twice a month in Barnes Hall; but there was the enthusiasm of newness, and the work piled up, even ahead of facilities.

The registration in the autumn of 1911 showed that Agriculture had passed Arts and Sibley in the number of students; the registrants on October 11 were 1,170. I never rejoiced in having the largest registration, for I had always wanted Arts to constitute the largest group in the University. In my report to the President for 1908-9 I said that the time had come when "we must at once consider the question of limiting" the number of students, and had recommended, because of inadequate



TELLING THE PRESIDENT A THING OR TWO  
Dr. Bailey Seems to be Highly Amused by the Efforts of President White to Break Ground for the First Building of the State College of Agriculture.

Hall, a space subsequently variously divided and recently occupied by Dean Crane as an office and by the Graduate School. Dean Roberts' and Professor Wing's offices were across the way, where the alumni representative's quarters now are. My office was in the northwest corner on the first floor, now occupied by Registrar Hoy. Extension and other activities, and at one time the reading room, were contained in the space on the first floor now occupied by the superintendent of grounds. When I first came to Cornell, the chemistry and veterinary science were housed in a great wooden structure standing about on the site of Goldwin Smith Hall; between it and Sibley was an apple-orchard. When the wooden building was taken down, Dr. Law went to the south basement of McGraw Hall. Naturally, many reminiscences cluster around all those associations, but this is not the place or occasion to relate them.

IN MY first report to the President as director, for the year 1903-4, I called attention to the fact that less than 100 acres of land was easily available for

facilities, that the number of students in the College of Agriculture be restricted to 800. That year the students were 839. In my last report, 1912-13, the regular students had reached the great number of 1,105 and the total registration was 2,310. The number of courses in the College of Agriculture to be given in 1913-4 was 236. The students continued to increase. I always felt that the great registrations represented an epoch, an expression of the public temper of the time and were not permanent, and often said that the number of students would in due time recede to a normal level; but the staff would increase because of the greater demands to be made on it for more intensive teaching, wider-placed and more productive activities in the state, and for larger and more exacting investigation.

IT IS interesting to contrast these offerings with the instruction available in agriculture when the University began in 1868-9. In that year there were 30 regular students in agriculture. A full four-year course of twelve trimesters was offered.

(The three-term system was the order when I came to Cornell.) The agricultural work began in the fall trimester of the third year; for that year it was agricultural and economic botany, agricultural chemistry, veterinary anatomy and physiology, veterinary medicine and surgery, arboriculture, landscape gardening. In the fourth year the work was agricultural chemistry, agricultural geology, practical agriculture, agricultural architecture, agricultural technology, agricultural mechanics, meteorology, together, in both years, with what we now call arts studies. There was also a course of nine trimesters or three years, of which the second year was the same as the third year of the full course and the third the same as the fourth of the regular course. A course of six trimesters, or two years, was also offered. The textbooks in agriculture of those days were Caldwell's *Agricultural Chemical Analysis*, Johnson's *How Crops Grow*, Gray's *School and Field Book of Botany*, Darlington's *Weeds and Useful Plants*, Thomas's *American Fruit Culturist*, Kemp's *Land-*

*scape Gardening*, Gamgee and Law's *Anatomy of the Domestic Animals*, Gamgee's *Domestic Animals in Health and Disease*.

Professor Roberts came to Cornell, as I have said, in 1874, one man to teach agriculture. At the close of the second directorate forty years later, July 31, 1913, the total appointive staff was 305 persons, of whom active or full professors were 44, assistant professors 24, instructors 44, assistants 70.

On the founding of the State College of Agriculture the institution naturally took on a new character. The prospects were more definitely outward to the service of the people, at the same time that the academic work was enlarged and intensified. The State of New York became its campus. It has been a joy to see the College grow and solidify. The great need in agriculture and country life is more knowledge; this implies extensive research in all the fundamentals; and all this will express itself in ever better teaching, quickened welfare, and nobler prospects.

## The First Countryman

By G. F. Warren

IN the decade ending with about 1897, agriculture passed through dark days much as it is now passing through. After that a revival occurred. The Colleges of Agriculture began to feel this revival before it was realized by other agencies. Work in science was stimulated and all manner of activities began. Probably there was no place more ready for this situation than Cornell with Bailey, Roberts, Caldwell, Comstock, and Wing, and a group of students, few in numbers, but like those at present representing many states and countries.

In the winter of 1902-3 the Agricultural Association was fertile with ideas and ideals. As I recall it, there were usually about one or two dozen students at the meetings, but we felt very important because only a few years before there had been only half as many.

At a meeting on March 3, 1903, it was decided that the former students ought to conduct experiments on their own farms and meet once a year to discuss the results. A committee was appointed to present the plan to the faculty. This was done at an evening meeting of the faculty. Approval was at once granted and the Experimenters' League was formed. By the next fall there were 60 active and 26 associate members. The first annual meeting was held in January, 1904. A photograph of this meeting in *THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN* for February, 1904, shows 39 persons present, about half of whom were former students who were farming. These meetings continued in

subsequent years and later developed into Farmers' Week.

Another proposal in the same winter of 1902-3 was that there should be some



"WHEN WE WERE VERY YOUNG"  
We Wonder if Dr. Warren Remembers that he Looked Like This in the Days When he Edited THE COUNTRYMAN.

means of keeping in touch with each other after leaving Cornell. The association voted that a publication should be started for this purpose. The first idea was to mimeograph it, but this was too modest for some of the members and the idea shifted to a publication. In the spring a board of editors was elected to start the publication. This board included A. R. Mann as editor and the

writer as business manager; but Mann left the University to work on the *Cyclopedia of Agriculture* and the board was changed to G. F. Warren, editor; Christian Bues, as business manager; with R. W. Curtis, G. N. Lauman, Mary C. Shepper-son, C. S. Wilson, and W. R. Dunlop as assistant editors; and W. I. Thompson, L. F. Ayer, and P. E. Clapp as assistant managers.

We did not yet know that it was to be *THE COUNTRYMAN* for no name had been decided upon. Suggestions were made by many students and professors. The "Cornell Farmer," "Cornell Agriculturist," etc. were favorably thought of, but the name, "The Cornell Countryman," a suggestion by Bailey, was finally adopted.

It was now named but not yet endowed. Bues and I subscribed \$20 and succeeded in getting pledges for \$55 from the faculty and students. We found that we could print an issue for \$90. On the strength of this \$75, a circulation of 2,000 copies was guaranteed and Bues set out after ads and Curtis for subscriptions from former students.

A great deal of credit is due to Bues for the success of this effort. He had to work to earn all his living expenses so that the taking on of this extra work was no small task, but he seemed to thrive on it and grow more optimistic as succeeding generations of business managers have done.

The purpose of *THE COUNTRYMAN* was stated in the first editorial to be "to keep the former students in touch with each

(Continued on page 90)

# Makers of The Cornell Countryman

By A. W. Gibson

**W**HY does THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN hold its place at the top of the list of undergraduate publications in agricultural colleges? As you read the following list of former editors-in-chief and business managers and notice the types of work in which they are engaged and the responsible positions they are holding, you will see one of the reasons for its success.

I have been asked to make a brief statement, from the records on file at the College, regarding the present locations and occupations of these men who have successively had charge of publishing THE COUNTRYMAN. An interesting article of several pages might be written about any one of a number of these individuals, but space and consistency demand that only the very briefest notes be made on each one. The following notes include the editor-in-chief and business manager for each year, the name of the editor appearing first in each case.

'03-'04. G. F. WARREN is head of the department of agricultural economics and farm management, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York. CHRISTIAN BUES was last heard from at Lima, Peru, and is probably engaged in some branch of mining.

'04-'05. C. S. WILSON is a fruit-grower at Hall, New York. P. E. CLAPP is a farmer, River Road, Rush, New York.

'05-'06. J. ELIOT COIT is head of the Coit Agricultural Service, 1880 Linda Vista, Pasadena, California. ORA LEE, JR. is a farmer at Albion, New York.

'06-'07. B. H. CROCHERON is director of agricultural extension at the University of California, Berkeley, California. M. P. JONES died May 2, 1912.

'07-'08. H. H. SCHULTZ is agricultural statistician with the United States Department of Agriculture and stationed at Houston, Texas, Box 123. E. G. McCLOSKEY is with G. Ober and Sons Company, Baltimore, Maryland, fertilizer dealers.

'08-'09. E. L. D. SEYMOUR is with the De LaMar Publishing Company, 448 West 37th Street, New York City. The company publishes a horticultural journal and many seed and nursery catalogues. S. F. WILLARD, JR. is manager of the Fiske Seed Company, 12-13 Faneuil Hall Square, Boston, Massachusetts.

'09-'10. N. R. PEET is in the nursery business and also in charge of the Rochester office of the Federated Fruit and Veget-

table Growers. He lives at 175 Edgerton Street, Rochester, New York. R. J. SHEPARD is a farmer at Batavia, New York.

'10-'11. S. G. JUDD is principal of the Vermont State School of Agriculture, Randolph Center, Vermont. C. F. RIBSAM died January 1, 1925.

'11-'12. A. H. WHITE is in the piano business with Horace Waters & Com-



THE HOUSE OF THE WIDE WINDOWS

It is Here, in the Home of The Countryman, that your Editors and Business Managers Smoked and Joked Lustily, and Sweated over Editorials and Ad Copy, Proof reading and Dummy, in the Chill Small Hours of the Morning.

pany, 134 Fifth Avenue, New York City. G. M. BUTLER teaches agriculture at Wyoming, Delaware, and operates a small fruit and poultry farm.

'12-'13. O. M. SMITH is a farmer and secretary-treasurer of the Wolcott Cooperative Association, Wolcott, New York. B. P. JONES is a farmer and president of the New York State Seed Improvement Association, Hall, New York.

'13-'14. F. W. LATHROP is assistant professor of agricultural education at the University of Minnesota, University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota. J. J. SWIFT is a farmer at Middleport, New York.

'14-'15. E. C. HEINSOHN is Eastern New York representative of the Seymour Packing Company, Albany, New York. He lives at Delmar, New York. A. W. WILSON is in the advertising business under the firm name of Wilson & Bristol, 285 Madison Avenue, New York City.

'15-'16. J. A. VANDERSLICE does educational work with the Radio Corporation of America. His home is at 249 Fifth Avenue, Phoenixville, Pennsylvania. B. W. KINNE is assistant to the sales manager of the Eastern New York division of the Chevrolet Motor Company, North Tarrytown, New York.

'16-'17. H. S. SISSON is a poultry farmer at Sherburne, New York. P. C. CUTLER is in the bond business with L. G. Ruth and Company, 1804 Liberty Bank Building, Buffalo, New York.

'17-'18. H. S. SISSON is mentioned above. E. B. SULLIVAN is a lawyer at Suite 1864, 11 West 42nd Street, New York City.

'18-'19. RUSSELL LORD is associate editor of *Farm and Fireside*, 250 Park Avenue, New York City. DONALD HOAGLAND is Western advertising representative for Roy Barnhill, Incorporated, 410 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

'19-'20. L. A. WUEST is in the yarn business at 1013 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. E. B. SULLIVAN is mentioned above.

'20-'21. J. R. FLEMING is in charge of the office of information in the extension service, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. A. W. LAWSON is with the Home Coal Company, 936 East North Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

'21-'22. L. A. ZEHNER is doing organization and extension for the Federal Land Bank, Springfield, Massachusetts. He lives

at 1350 West Chenango Street, Syracuse, New York. H. A. R. HUSCHKE is at Hurleyville, New York. Formerly he sold feed.

'22-'23. C. H. LEONARD is at 507 Orange Street, New Haven, Connecticut. He is instructor in English at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. W. F. SMITH is bank teller at Livingston Manor, New York.

'23-'24. D. S. COOK is selling for the Redpath Chautauqua. His permanent address is South Byron, New York. J. E. GILMORE is at Holcomb, New York, recovering from infantile paralysis. He was formerly farming in Florida.

'24-'25. N. G. BUMP is a graduate student, living at 510 University Avenue, Ithaca, New York. A. ACKERMAN is manager of the poultry branch of Kola-meko Farms, Pittsford, New York.

'25-'26. A. V. TAFT is manager of Carlisle Hotel, Woodstock, New Brunswick,

Canada. L. P. HAM is in charge of the newsservice at the College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.

'26-'27. R. E. ZAUTNER is making soil surveys on Long Island for the bureau of chemistry and soils of the United States Department of Agriculture. His temporary address is Box 529, Sag Harbor, Long Island. V. O. LINDERMAN can be reached at Alleghany, New York. He was inspector of fruits and vegetables for the United States Department of Agriculture during the summer after graduation.

A REVIEW of the foregoing shows that the editors have been attracted to positions in agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture in far greater numbers than have the business managers. There are seven such editors while only two of the managers are thus employed, with one additional in high school teaching. On the other hand six of the business managers are farmers as compared with only two of the editors. All but three managers are in business of one kind or another, while 15 editors are in positions requiring the use of writing and editorial ability

in varying measures. Apparently these men did not choose the editorial board or the business board by chance, but after deliberate consideration, and as a result of special interest and ability, which still show up in the occupations they are following.

The names of ten editors and four business managers occur in the 1926 edition of *Rus*. This is an indication of the high type of agricultural service being rendered by this group. The College may well take pride in the accomplishments of these graduates, as well as in the publication which they have helped to develop.

## The Faculty of 1903

By Ralph W. Curtis

IN this article I wish to report briefly what has become of our teachers of 1903. I also wish to say here how much we appreciated the sterling qualities of these men and women as well as the spirit of helpfulness and comradeship which they extended to us so freely in those early days of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN. The following reprint from the *Register* of Cornell University shows the administrative and teaching organization of the College of Agriculture when the first issue of THE COUNTRYMAN appeared in December, 1903.

### The Agricultural College and Station Council

Jacob Gould Schurman, President of the University.  
Franklin C. Cornell, Trustee of the University.  
Liberty H. Bailey, Director of the College.  
Emmons L. Williams, Treasurer of the University.  
John H. Comstock, Professor of Entomology.

### Faculty

Jacob Gould Schurman, A.M., D.Sc., LL.D., President.  
Liberty Hyde Bailey, M.S., Director of the College of Agriculture, Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Rural Economy.  
George Chapman Caldwell, B.S., Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry, Emeritus, and Lecturer on Chemistry.  
Isaac Phillips Roberts, M.Agr., Professor of Agriculture, Emeritus.  
John Henry Comstock, B.S., Professor of Entomology and General Invertebrate Zoology.  
Henry Hiram Wing, M.S., Professor of Animal Industry.  
John Craig, M.S., Professor of Horticulture.  
Raymond Allen Pearson, M.S. in Agr., Professor of Dairying.  
Thomas Forsyth Hunt, M.S., D.Agr., Professor of Agronomy and Manager of the University Farms.  
Mark Veron Slingerland, B.S., M.Agr., Assistant Professor of Economic Entomology.  
George Walter Cavanaugh, B.S., Assistant Professor of Chemistry in its Relations with Agriculture.  
Jay Allen Bonsteel, Ph.D., Professor of Soil Investigation (detailed from Bureau of Soils, United States Department of Agriculture).



RALPH W. CURTIS

He was Certainly Better Looking as Alumni Editor of THE COUNTRYMAN than he is Today as Professor of Ornamental Horticulture.

George Nieman Lauman, B.S.A., Instructor in Rural Economy and Secretary to the Faculty of the College of Agriculture.  
Alexander Dyer McGillivray, Ph.B., Instructor in Entomology.  
William Albert Riley, Ph.D., Instructor in Entomology.  
Samuel Frazer, Instructor in Agronomy and Superintendent of the Farms.  
Robert S. Northrop, B.S., Instructor in Horticulture.

### Other Officers of Instruction and Administration

Hugh Charles Troy, B.S., M.Agr., Assistant in Dairy Laboratory.  
John Walton Spencer, Supervisor in Extension Department.  
John Lemuel Stone, B.Agr., in Charge of Extension Experiments.  
Walter W. Hall, Assistant in Cheese-Making.  
Webster Everett Griffith, Assistant in Butter-Making.  
Anna Botsford Comstock, B.S., Lecturer in Nature-Study.  
Alice Gertrude McCloskey, Assistant in Extension Department.  
Martha Van Rensselaer, Supervisor Farmers' Wives' Reading Course.  
James M. Van Hook, A.M., Assistant in Plant Pathology in the Extension Department.

Herbert Hice Whetzel, A.B., Assistant in Plant Pathology in the Extension Department.

John Washington Gilmore, B.S.A., Assistant Agronomist.

James Adrian Bizzell, Ph.D., Assistant Chemist to the Experiment Station.

Stevenson Whitcomb Fletcher, Ph.D., Supervisor of Extension Teaching in Agriculture.

John Main Trueman, B.S.A., Assistant in Animal Industry and Dairying.

George Walter Tailby, Farm Foreman.

Charles Edward Hunn, Gardener.

The name of James Edward Rice also belongs in the above faculty list for 1903-1904. His appointment as assistant professor of poultry husbandry went into effect September, 1903. This was too late to be printed in the *Register* of that year, but Professor Rice supported THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN immediately and wholeheartedly and has continued this support in his characteristic, enthusiastic, way to the present day. I am glad to include him in the following alphabetical notes on our teachers of 1903.

LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY—In 1903 Professor Bailey became director of the College of Agriculture and reorganized and enlarged the staff from 24 members to the 33 listed above. For ten eventful years Professor Bailey guided the progress of agriculture at Cornell and then, in 1913, he retired from all University teaching and administration. This fall he has completed 14 active years of research, travel, writing, and editing, during which time honors of many kinds have been heaped upon him. His hair is getting gray but his spirit and example are just as rugged and inspiring as they used to be.

JAMES ADRIAN BIZZELL.—Dr. Bizzell was one of the new additions to the staff in 1903. He has progressed from assistant chemist in the Experiment Station to professor of soil technology and is still going strong. His office is in Caldwell Hall.

JAY ALLAN BONSTEEL.—Professor Bonsteel received his B.S. from Cornell in

1896. He went into the soil service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and from there was detailed to Cornell in 1903-05. He returned to the national soil service and was actively engaged in this work until 1911. He is now on his home farm at Franklinville, New York.

GEORGE CHAPMAN CALDWELL.—Professor Caldwell retired from active service in 1902 and died at Ithaca, September 5, 1907. The influence of his gentle character will never be forgotten.

GEORGE WALTER Cavanaugh.—In 1903 Professor Cavanaugh was assistant chemist to the Experiment Station. Now he is professor of agricultural chemistry and not only his chemistry, but his sense of humor also and his stock of funny stories are growing finer as the years go by.

ANNA BOTSFORD COMSTOCK, JOHN HENRY COMSTOCK.—We are very thankful that both Professor and Mrs. Comstock are still with us even though they are not so active as they used to be. Professor Comstock retired in 1914. Mrs. Comstock has done no active teaching since 1922 except in the Summer School. A stroke crippled Professor Comstock a year ago and, while he has improved, he is still confined to bed.

JOHN CRAIG.—Professor Craig died August 10, 1912, at Siasconset, Massachusetts.

STEVENSON WHITCOMB FLETCHER.—Dr. Fletcher has been professor of horticulture and head of this department at Penn State College since 1916.

SAMUEL FRASER.—Mr. Fraser is now a prominent fruitgrower and nurseryman at Geneseo, New York.

JOHN WASHINGTON GILMORE.—Mr. Gilmore went to China and then to Honolulu where he was president of the College of Hawaii. Since 1913 he has been professor of agronomy at the University of California.

WEBSTER EVERETT GRIFFITH.—Mr. Griffith is a prosperous milk dealer in St. Lawrence County with headquarters at Madrid.

WALTER WAGER HALL.—Mr. Hall died at his home in Gouverneur, New York, in December, 1910. He will long be remembered by Cornell cheesemakers, especially the winter course students.

CHARLES EDWARD HUNN.—Mr. Hunn died at Ithaca on January 4, 1926, after 31 years of service with the University. He was known and loved by Cornell horticulturists far and wide.

THOMAS FORSYTH HUNT.—Professor Hunt was professor of agronomy at Cornell from 1903-1907. He went to Penn State for five years and then became professor of agriculture at the University of California. He held this position from 1912 until his death in April, 1927.

GEORGE NIEMAN LAUMAN.—Mr. Lauman is now professor of rural economy. His office is in the Forestry Building. Old students of 20 years ago will find Professor

Lauman a bit more substantial looking than he was in the lean days of 1903.

ALICE GERTRUDE McCLOSKEY.—Miss McCloskey died on October 19, 1915. Those who wish to read a rare tribute to her will find one written by Professor Bailey and printed in the *Cornell Rural School Leaflet*, Volume 10, Number 1; September, 1916. This has been reprinted in Volume 17, Number 1; September, 1923. Here Professor E. Laurence Palmer, the editor of the *Leaflet*, has brought together a remarkable collection of articles under the heading "Cornell and Thirty Years of Nature Study in New York State." Among others are articles about Professor Bailey, Mrs. Comstock, Miss McCloskey, and John Walton Spencer, who, as a result of this work, became "Uncle John" to so many thousands of children not only in New York State but also in other states and in foreign countries as well.

ALEXANDER DYER MCGILLIVRAY.—Dr. McGillivray is now professor of entomology in the University of Illinois at Urbana, Illinois.

ROBERT STARR NORTHRUP.—In 1922 Mr. Northrup's address was 2442 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, California.

RAYMOND ALLEN PEARSON.—Professor Pearson is now president of the Maryland Agricultural College at College Park, Maryland.

JAMES EDWARD RICE.—Professor "Jimmy" Rice is still with us as strong and enthusiastic as ever.

WILLIAM ALBERT RILEY.—Since 1918 Dr. Riley has been professor of entomology and chief of the division of entomology and economic zoology of the University of Minnesota at St. Paul, Minnesota.

ISAAC PHILLIPS ROBERTS.—Professor Roberts retired from active service in the Spring of 1903. He is now in California with the family of his daughter, Mrs. Dane (Mary Roberts) Coolidge at Dwight Way End, Berkeley. His two sons, Perry and Roger, are also nearby in San Francisco

and Palo Alto. Professor Roberts' eyesight is failing somewhat but he gets about every day and he is still as hearty and cheerful as he has been for years past.

MARK VERNON SLINGERLAND.—Professor Slingerland died on March 11, 1909.

JOHN WALTON SPENCER.—For 12 years "Uncle John" Spencer labored in the extension service of the College of Agriculture. Most of his work was on behalf of the children of the State. He quickly became "Uncle John" to thousands of children in New York State and his success was so great that the fame of Cornell's nature study work spread far and wide. "Uncle John" died at Ithaca on October 24, 1912. A splendid article on John Walton Spencer is written by Mrs. Comstock in the *Cornell Rural School Leaflet*, Volume 17, Number 1; September, 1923.

JOHN LEMUEL STONE.—Professor Stone was in charge of farm practice until his retirement in 1919. He and Mrs. Stone and their daughter, Delia M. Stone, are still in Ithaca.

GEORGE WALTER TAILBY.—Mr. "Daddy" Tailby has retired also. He is no longer bossing the Cornell farm, but is still living nearby in Forest Home.

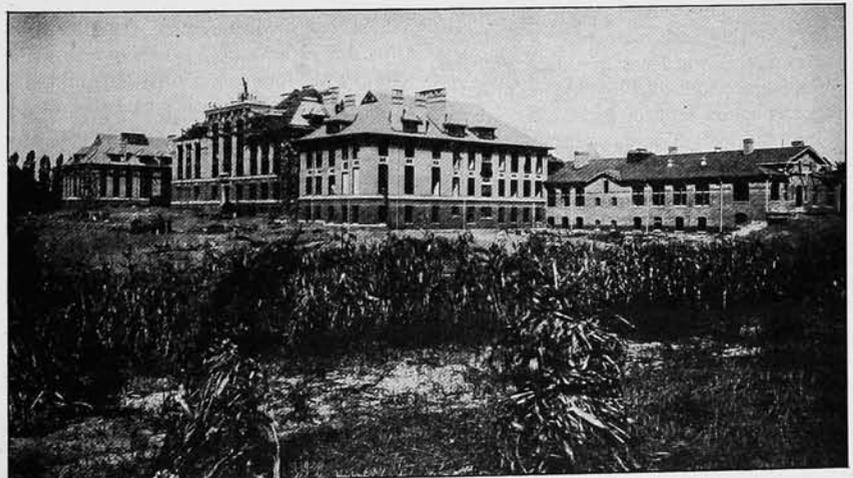
HUGH CHARLES TROY.—Mr. Troy is now professor of dairy industry. His office is in the new Dairy Building.

JOHN MAIN TRUEMAN.—Mr. Trueman is president of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, Nova Scotia.

JAMES M. VAN HOOK.—Mr. Van Hook is now assistant professor of botany at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

HERBERT HICE WHETZEL.—Dr. Whetzel organized and developed our department of plant pathology to its present high standard. He is still with us as live and positive as ever.

HENRY HIRAM WING.—Thousands of Cornell dairymen and stockmen will be glad to know that Professor Wing is still on the job as strong as ever. His office is in the Animal Husbandry Building.



THE COLLEGE IN THE CORNFIELDS

The Learned Men of whom Professor Curtis Writes Were Saved the Walk to the Domecon Cafeteria for Corn on the Cob in the Early Days of the College.

# But When You Start to Apply Your Learning—

By Charles S. Wilson

“ONE has to do things in order to know them” was the remark that Professor L. H. Bailey, then dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, made to me several years ago. He was referring to the ability of a farm boy in the College of Agriculture as compared to the ability of one inexperienced in farm work. The remark was a casual one only, but I saw the force of it then and I have realized the force of it more fully in later years from my own experience in actual farming, an experience following ten years of teaching in agriculture and five years of enforcing agricultural law.

Seven years ago I returned to the home of my boyhood, my father's farm, mainly fruit, to become a practical farmer. Educational advantages had been mine in abundance,—a college training, ten years' teaching experience in fruit growing, and five years' experience in the enforcement of agricultural law. As far as mental equipment is concerned, I should have been able to raise fruit one hundred percent grade A. But it did not seem to work out that way at once. Rather, it has taken me about six years to “find myself.” It is my thought to comment briefly on the experiences with an orchard.

One of the orchards on the home farm had been the pride of my father. It was an 11 acre field of McIntosh trees, fourteen years planted, that had not been bearing although there was no apparent reason for its sterility. I set out immediately to make that orchard bear and had no other thought in mind than that it would be an easy proposition. The trees were 20 feet apart, square system of planting. The permanent trees were 40 feet each way, which meant that there were three fillers to every permanent, or a filler row between the permanent rows and a filler tree between the permanent trees in the row. The fillers in this case were also McIntosh. Every spring the trees would blossom in abundance, a mass of white bloom, promising a splendid crop of fruit. But everything would fall off and neither permanent nor filler could be enticed to produce fruit.

The problem was an interesting one from the viewpoint of the scientist but decidedly discouraging from the practical point of view. And for three years in succession it bloomed in full but failed to bear.

During those three years I worked on every factor that might be the cause of its unfruitfulness. Tillage was one, but the orchard was tilled annually and a cover crop grown. Spraying was another, but the trees were sprayed thoroughly up to and including the petal spray. Then there was the fertility, but barnyard manure was applied every other year.

ONE year there was a small crop of fruit, just a few apples on each tree. A few trees of other varieties were scattered throughout the block and an orchard of different varieties adjoined. Cross pollination seemed to have some influence on the setting of fruit because it happened that there were a few more apples where cross-pollination was possible. A specialist



CHARLES S. WILSON

Now that Charlie is no longer connected officially with **THE COUNTRYMAN** or with Albany and is Back on the Land, We Hope That He's Enjoying Life More than he Seemed to be at the Time This Picture was Taken.

on cross-pollination from New York happened to be at the Experiment Station at Geneva en route to the West and his judgment was sought. He made a thorough examination of the orchard, the odd varieties scattered throughout and the seedling apple trees round about, and concluded that, in his judgment, the McIntosh trees were sterile because there was little opportunity for cross-pollination and that, in order to get fruit, other varieties would have to be grafted into the permanents at intervals throughout the orchard. Otherwise the orchard would always be unfruitful. I did not believe in full what he advocated but that night I wished I had something else in that field than those McIntosh trees. In later years it has developed that cross-pollination is only a minor factor and I know now that some of the odd varieties in the orchard do not bloom with the McIntosh.

In the last three years the filler rows have been pulled out—that is, every other row—over five hundred trees. It has taken nerve and much work but the filler rows are gone, and the orchard looks better

and is better. Never again shall I advocate the use of fillers in the apple orchard.

We now spray throughout the season for insects and plant diseases. The foliage is healthy and free from these troubles. Undoubtedly apple scab was a factor in the setting of fruit. The first few years we stopped spraying when we saw that no fruit had set, but sometimes thereafter scab developed to such an extent on the foliage after blossoming as to weaken the fruit buds for the following year.

THREE years ago I began to apply nitrate of soda as a fertilizer to the permanent trees. Just for demonstration I chose a small plat of two rows. The trees in one row received four pounds of nitrate of soda per tree and an adjacent row received none. The permanent trees throughout the entire orchard received a similar amount but the fillers none. The results have been marked beyond belief. Last year, 1926, the “no nitrate” row, 31 trees, produced nine barrels, whereas the “nitrate” row produced 39 barrels. Some observers commented that the nitrate was particularly effective that year because of the weather. Others remarked that this particular soil was sensitive to the application of nitrate. But I saw enough benefit from its application in that orchard to apply it to all trees in all the orchards on the farm this year. And again the effect this year is equally marked. The “no nitrate” row produced 15.7 barrels, whereas the “nitrate” row produced 59 barrels. And there was equally marked benefit throughout all the orchards where the nitrate was applied. Many fruit growers have visited this orchard this year and their comment, almost without exception, has been the same, “There is no doubt of the benefit of nitrate and it is so marked that one would not believe it.” Comments from orchardists in different parts of the State who have used nitrate seem to indicate similar benefits. I shall apply nitrate hereafter in amounts varying from five to ten pounds per tree to all trees in our orchard blocks.

Five years of practical experience with the McIntosh orchard have brought it into fruitfulness. A plan of management has been developed adapted to the needs of the trees but it is entirely different from what I would have mapped out at the beginning. It has brought me to these conclusions:

First, thorough tilling annually is not necessary. Sod for several years in succession, mowed twice annually, is an effective and economic method of management.

Second, never again will I plant fillers in an apple orchard. Do one thing at a time and do it well.

(Continued on page 90)

# The Story of Junior Extension

THE first widespread effort to teach children to study nature and elementary agriculture was instituted by Liberty Hyde Bailey following the agricultural depression during the years 1891-93. The fundamental objective was to insure the economic prosperity of the coming generation through the education of the farm boys and girls. John W. Spencer organized the children in the rural schools of the State into junior naturalist and gardening 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." Mr. Spencer's colleagues in conducting the nature-study program at Cornell University were Mrs. Anna B. Comstock, Alice McCloskey, and others under the leadership of L. H. Bailey.

Thus for a number of years the extension work with young folks was almost entirely nature study taught through the rural school leaflets. These leaflets have

grown to be a rich and varied literature of nature study topics.

Following the passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914, emphasis was given to a work with girls and boys having a more specific application to practical homemaking and agricultural problems. For the most part, this work in its early stages was conducted by county agricultural and home demonstration agents under the direction of Professor Martha Van Rensselaer as state club leader.

Early in 1915 an agreement was entered into by the College and the State Education Department defining relationships and policies to be observed in the conduct of junior extension work, and the work at the College was placed under the supervision of the department of rural education. At this time Professor C. O. DuBois of the State School of Agriculture at Alfred University was made a district agent for junior extension work and became the first paid junior extension or club agent in the State employed in co-operation with the State College of Agriculture. Prior to this time, however, Rufus Stanley of Elmira had been conducting girls and boys clubs in Chemung County, a part of the time in

co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture. On February 1, 1916, F. L. Griffin was made extension professor of rural education and state leader of junior extension. Co-operative relationships similar to those existing with the State School of Agriculture at Alfred University were soon after arranged with the other special state schools of agriculture in the State. Several district superintendents of schools also became interested. The superintendents organized

club agents. Early in 1919 steps were taken looking toward the establishment of a county organization to assume local responsibility and to provide for the full utilization of Federal, State, and county funds. This resulted in a supplementary memorandum of understanding with the State Education Department, which was finally approved in March, 1920, whereby the local direction and administration of junior extension work in counties is vested in a county board for junior extension,

which is composed of the district superintendents of schools in the county and an equal number of representatives of the farm and home bureau associations and may include representatives of such other organizations in the county as may be mutually agreed upon. The State education law has since been amended from time to time.

Rensselaer County was the first to take advantage of this arrangement and perfected a county board for junior extension in the fall of 1919, a

full-time junior extension leader being employed from January 1, 1920. During the year 1920 seven counties—Chenango, Erie, Livingston, Oneida, Otsego, Rensselaer, and Westchester—were organized and employed full time junior extension leaders. Since then the work has made a steady and consistent, though gradual, growth. There are now employed 20 full-time county club agents and two full-time assistant county club agents. On June 1, 1927 there were enrolled 17,337 boys and girls in the various junior projects in agriculture and homemaking.

Younger children have shown great interest in the gardening and poultry projects due to the smaller investment required by these enterprises. Potato raising is the most popular farm crops project. As befits a state with dairy farming a major agricultural enterprise, calf raising by the farm boys is by far the most important among animal husbandry projects. During the last few years older boys have taken a keen interest in the newly developed practical and worthwhile rural engineering and forestry projects.



THE BEGINNINGS OF JUNIOR EXTENSION

Director Bailey is Chatting with a Group of Parents and Teachers at Luncheon on the Occasion of the First County School Picnic held at Cornell University on May 26, 1905. At this Time Plans for Junior Extension Work Were Presented.

junior extension work in many of the schools in their supervisory districts and gave considerable time to its supervision. This interest was quickened through the rise of patriotic feeling due to our participation in the war. The appropriation by the Federal government of the so-called war emergency funds for stimulating food production and the establishment of county boards for local defense made possible the employment of a large number of local and district extension leaders.

The withdrawal of the Federal and local war-emergency funds and the general apathy following the armistice made it clear that if junior extension work was to become permanent it must be under the direction of trained local leaders and local provision must be made for financing. It was apparent that, under the county farm and home bureau law, boards of supervisors had the authority to make appropriations to the associations for junior extension work. The State education law also makes provision for the refunding of a part of the salary of "directors of agriculture," whose functions and duties, though limited as to area, are essentially the same as those of junior extension or



# Through Our Wide Windows

## The Twenty-fifth Candle

THE twenty-fifth candle is lighted on the birthday cake of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN. Ours was an easy one to light, for we were guided by the glow from its predecessors. Ours was a pleasant one to light, for we have watched the others flicker and burn bright. The first was lit with flint in a basement; its flame was small but it was hot and clear. Later ones have had to weather gusts of adversity; they, too, survived. Even today all is not calm. Many an unexpected wind blows warning. But the stormiest days are past.

THE COUNTRYMAN has grown with the College of Agriculture. Elsewhere, Dr. Bailey tells of that wave of enthusiasm that swept the College at the beginning of the twentieth century. He started that wave and it has gained force since. It was then that THE COUNTRYMAN was launched by the men who have written again in this issue. The history of THE COUNTRYMAN is the history of the growth of the College. Of this we are proud. From the grand Warren down to our fledging selves, we are grateful of our opportunity to carry on. It has been lots of fun doing it. Proudly, yet humbly, we say, "We hope you enjoy it as well."

## We Want an Explanation

THE number of Jews in the entering class has decreased from some two hundred admitted last year to 61 this year, 51 of whom hold scholarships. This may be a chance circumstance. It may be an effect of a possible apportionment of the freshmen on the basis of the region of the country in which they live and the density of population in that section. It may be the result of a frank restriction of the number of persons whose name have a Semitic flavor. The matter seems most certainly alien to those ideals which the early Cornell fought to maintain. Whatever the explanation of this fact, the University owes it to its good name to give that explanation, for without it the matter has an unwholesome smell.

## A Clock Without Hands

THE extension service of the College is co-operating for the second time with the bankers of New York in a state-wide farm inventory and credit-statement campaign as an organized effort to help put farming on a more sound business basis. The banks do not and cannot furnish unlimited credit to any and all farmers. But they are saying "If a farmer takes an annual inventory and files a credit statement with his bank, both the farmer and the banker will be better able to negotiate a loan." The College extension service is telling the farmer to take an inventory and find out where he stands financially and then, if he needs credit, to go to his banker and talk it over instead of going to his feed dealer or some other middleman who is not as well equipped to furnish credit as is his bank.

Credit has always been one of the big problems of business and farming as a business has always used credit. The men behind this campaign are striving to bring about a much needed improvement in the farm credit situation. Their logic is sound and their slogan a good one. We join with the extension worker and the country banker in repeating that "a farm without an inventory is like a clock without hands, it is going but you can't tell whether it is gaining or losing."

## Scholarship vs. Advertising

FIFTEEN Wisconsin boys have been granted \$100 scholarships in the agricultural short course at the University of Wisconsin. In competing for the scholarships, which were awarded by the regents of the state university, each candidate prepared a short essay on "Agriculture and My Future." Personal recommendations were also considered by the judges, selection being based on experience in agriculture and belief in farming as a career. Here in New York there are few scholarships and much advertising of the short courses at Cornell. If the powers that be are convinced of the value of these courses to the farmers of the State, they would do well to emulate the example of Wisconsin.

## Plant Diseases

KNOWLEDGE of the symptoms, causes, and the life story of a disease is essential to effective control measures. Since the middle of the last century, especially, men have realized the importance of the diseases of plants in the production of crops and have devoted painstaking effort to studying them. It is only within the last 25 years that there has been much public activity in the control of plant diseases and much effort to instruct students, extension workers, and farmers in the principles of plant disease control. Within the past two years two books have appeared which bring together the already ponderous mass of information now available.

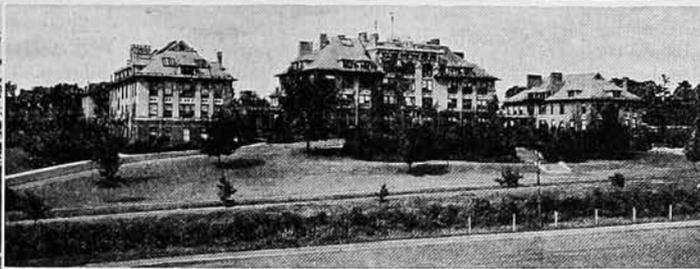
One\* is devoted exclusively to disease of vegetable crops and discusses all the important maladies from which vegetables suffer. The book is written clearly and simply, illustrated effectively, and should be a valuable manual of reference for pathologists, extension workers, and growers. The author is extension professor of plant pathology at Cornell University.

The other volume† is a more comprehensive work, covering the entire range of plant diseases in a scholarly, accurate, and technical manner. It is a textbook, essentially, for use by teachers students, and investigators. The author is head of the department of plant pathology at the State College of Washington.

\**Manual of Vegetable-Garden Diseases*, by Charles Chupp. (The Rural Manuals.) The MacMillan Company, New York. \$5.

†*Manual of Plant Diseases*, by Frederick DeF. Heald. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Incorporated, New York. \$7.

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



## Former Student Notes

### Dr. L. O. Howard '77 Resigns as Entomology Chief

By Glenn W. Herrick

**D**R. LELAND O. HOWARD, who celebrated his 70th birthday last June by coming to Cornell during Commencement festivities and by visiting some of the old haunts of his undergraduate days, has just laid down the executive duties of chief of the Federal Bureau of Entomology which he has carried so successfully for the past 35 years. Although Dr. Howard was born in Rockford, Illinois, his boyhood was spent in Ithaca and naturally he attended Cornell University, from which he graduated in 1877. Thus in addition to celebrating his birthday last June he also marked the 50th anniversary of his graduation from Cornell. While an undergraduate he came under the spell of that great teacher and investigator, Professor John Henry Comstock, and as a result went to Washington in the fall of 1878 as assistant entomologist in the U. S. Bureau of Entomology when the whole force of the bureau consisted of only three or four individuals. His progress was rapid, for at the end of sixteen years this

comparatively young man became chief of the bureau (1894). In that capacity he has served ever since with signal success. In 1900 the bureau employed 14 scientific workers and three clerical helpers and received from Congress an appropriation of \$30,700, while in 1922 the Bureau employed 433 scientific workers, 122 clerical helpers, and received an appropriation of \$1,769,280. Since 1920 the number of men and the amount of money serving the bureau have materially increased. At the present time the bureau has a field station for the investigation of injurious insect pests in every state in the Union with the possible exception of the Dakotas. Thus the activities of the bureau, organized under the guiding hand of Dr. Howard, cover the whole of the United States and are concerned with every phase of injury committed by those tiny but multitudinous animals we call insects. Fortunately, Dr. Howard has lived to see the fruition of his labors in the development of the most highly or-

ganized and most efficient agency in existence for the investigation of economic entomological problems affecting the agriculturist.

In the meantime, Dr. Howard has carried on his researches, especially in the domain of medical entomology and insect parasitology, until he has become an international figure in the science of entomology. He is an honorary member of many foreign scientific societies and has been the recipient of many honors and honorary degrees from scientific associations and societies in his own country. Although Dr. Howard has retired from his executive duties as acting chief of the bureau, he has not, by any means, given up his work in entomology. Now that he is free from the distractions of an organizer and executive he is devoting his whole time to research; he is continuing as an active member of the bureau in the capacity which he enjoys, most, I believe, namely, that of an investigator.

### Some Notes on Students at the College 25 Years Ago

J. Stuart Ainslie, Jr., now has a nursery of his own and is growing creeping bent grass for lawns and putting-greens. He is married and is the proud father of two children, Elizabeth R. and James Stuart. Since leaving college Ainslie has been ranching in Northwestern Canada. He also sold insurance. His father, who sent us the information, says that Ainslie is now at his life's work, "Working in the land of out-of-doors." His address is Kent, Box 285, Washington.

George Norwood Allen is manufacturing and farming. His city address is 16 Blakely Court, Troy, New York. He is married and has two boys, George Eben and Norman Waite.

For three years after graduation, he managed a 10,000 acre estate in West Virginia and Virginia. Then he managed a

motor truck and tractor company for eight years. For the next eight years he was general superintendent of an implement and harvesting manufacturing company. He has a 600 acre farm in Washington County. The address is R. F. D. 1, Schaghticoke, New York. He does dairying and general farming. He has 70 Holstein-Friesian cattle and some poultry.

Fred H. Atwater is living at Brooktondale, New York, and working in Ithaca as a private secretary at Rothschild Brothers' store. Fred has been consistent about doing this type of work, having held positions with the following companies: 1906 to 1910 with the Prudential Insurance Company at Ithaca, New York, and at Jamestown, New York; 1910 to 1911 with the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company at Buffalo; 1911 to

1913 with the Empire Limestone Company, also of Buffalo, New York; 1913 to date with Rothschild Brothers. Fred is married and has two children, Phyllis Jean and Doris Emily.

Frederick Eugene Bailey, we regret to learn, died on March 20, 1926 at the Bailey homestead. He was born at Sanford, New York, May 21, 1881. After college he returned to the homestead at Deposit, New York, which he purchased from his relatives. Bailey was a successful farmer, specializing in registered stock and poultry. His widow and three children, Lois Pauline aged 6, Ruth Marie aged 5, and Helen Janis aged 3, are living at 88 Pioneer St., Cooperstown, New York.

George Lynn Barber is now engaged in the real estate business selling "lots and lots." He is married. Since leaving Cornell, George has worked for the Cornell Horticultural Department, has been in charge of the fruit department at Tully Farms, Syracuse, New York, and sold real estate for three years. Later he bought his old home farm at Chazy, New York, and fruit farmed it for three years, then he entered the real estate game at Birmingham, Alabama. His address is Box 1788, 2026 North 4th Ave., Birmingham, Alabama. Write again, George.

William E. Baugh has been connected with the Indianapolis schools ever since graduation. He spent two summers each in the University of Wisconsin and in Butler University; he has also done some extension work for the University of Indiana. Baugh is now principal of public school number 23 of Indianapolis, Indiana. He is married and has two children, Frances Adelaide and Wilma Eudine. They are living at 1235 West 25th Street, Indianapolis.

George Arthur Bell is consulting specialist on horse breeding, Remount Service, of the War Department. His address is Fort Douglas, Utah. He says he is married, but he makes no further comment.

From 1905-1917 George did research work in animal husbandry for the United States Department of Agriculture. In

1918 he was a captain in the army. Since 1920 he has been in the remount service.

Cornelius Betten is director of resident instruction in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. He is married and has two boys, Robert Sherer '28, and Cornelius Jr. '31. Until 1915 he was a teacher of biology and entomology. Since then he has been secretary of the College and now is in his present position. His address is 3 The Circle, Ithaca.

W. G. Brierley is associate professor of pomology at the University of Minnesota, University Farm, St. Paul. His address is 2222 Langford Avenue. He has been in college and experiment station work since graduating in 1906. He spent four and a half years at Washington State College. While there he apparently fell victim to the wiles of a Washington co-ed. She graduated in 1912; they have one son Gordon, aged 11. Since 1913 he has been at Minnesota.

Harry Freeman Button's permanent address is Canastota, New York, but just now he is teaching agriculture in the Albanian-American School of Agriculture at Kavaje, Albania. Harry has taught most of the time since leaving college. For a number of years he taught agriculture in the Manassas High School at Manassas, Virginia. Then for a time he was director of the agricultural schools of one of the districts in Virginia. Following that he in-

structed at Vincennes University, Vincennes, Indiana, and later at the Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, New York. Harry is married and has four children. They are all graduates of Cornell Gertrude '16, Dorothy '20, Henry '21, and Romaine '27.

Dwight E. Carley is engaged in dairy and general farming at Manlius, New York. Carley married a graduate of Cortland Normal School. They have five children; Ralph 17, Mary 15, Harold 12, Robert 10, and Theodore 8. Mr. Carley writes: "I entered Cornell University in the fall of 1902 as a special student in agriculture and finished in the spring of 1904. My first year was under Professor I. P. Roberts, the last year he was dean of the College. I remember very distinctly the meeting in December 1903 when THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN was first organized. It was held in the classroom of the old Dairy Building where Professor Wing gave his lectures. I think I have somewhere among my papers the first copy of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN.

"After leaving Cornell I tested Holstein cattle for official records under the direction of Professor Wing for two or three years and also did quite a little judging at different county fairs during the fall months. August 25, 1909 I was married to Miss Anna C. Wheelock of Manlius, New York. We have five children, four boys and one girl. We operate a dairy farm and keep purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle; we also raise general farm crops usually grown on the farms of this locality.

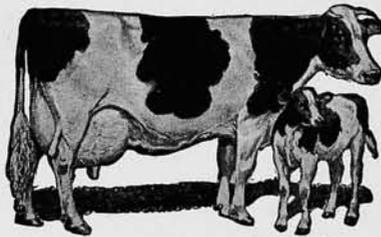
"I have been a member of the town board of Pompey and for the past ten years justice of the peace. Last summer I was back on the campus for a day and what a wonderful change there has been in the last twenty-five years, when most of our classes were held in old Morrill Hall and the only building the Agricultural College had for classrooms was the old Dairy Building, which looked big to us then but rather small now beside the newer buildings of the College today.

"I shall always have a warm spot in my heart for Cornell."

Thank you, Carley, for the letter. That's the kind of news we are looking for.

Ralph V. Chamberlin is now zoologist at the University of Utah, Salt Lake City. He is married and has seven children. Their names are James R., Beth, Della, Ruth, Eliot, Arey, and Helen.

After leaving college Ralph was professor of zoology and Dean of the Medical School at the University of Utah. He held this position from 1904 to 1911. For the next two years he was zoology lecturer at Pennsylvania. As curator of the museum of comparative zoology at Harvard, he spent his time from 1913 to 1926. Since then he has been professor of zoology at Salt Lake City.



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Lee Arthur Chase is living at 18 Walnut Street, Gloversville, New York. Most of the time he is employed in the glove factories there. He was married February 24, 1909, and now has two children, Myrtle Irene aged 13 and Edith Vivian aged 9. When asked what he has done since leaving college, he wrote, "Just sawing wood—at present pretty well sawed out. I'll never be president, I guess." Chase sent thank us several notes which we wish to him for. One of these notes was about Floyd Porter also of class '05. He is working in the Bureau of Patents, Washington, District of Columbia. Chase says that Porter called there last summer and is "fat and hearty."

Percy Edwin Clapp writes that his address is River Road, Rush, New York. He was a member of the first board of THE COUNTRYMAN.

John Eliot Coit is another lover of the sunny slopes of California. He is living at 535 Prescott Street, Pasadena. Coit took his Ph. D. at Cornell in 1907. He was associate professor of horticulture at the University of Arizona from 1907 to 1909. Then he journeyed to the 'sunny' land and from 1909 to 1912 was superintendent of the experiment station at Riverside, California. From 1912 to 1917 he was professor of citriculture at the University of California. He served as county agent of Los Angeles County the next two years. In 1920 Coit organized the Coit Agricul-

tural Service of which he is now owner and manager.

This service now manages 46 fruit ranches in southern California, does tree surgery work, top grafting, budding, appraises groves, adjusts claims, develops fruit lands, and distributes horticultural supplies and implements.

Coit is married and has three children, Eleanor aged 16, Frances aged 14, and Lucy aged 8.

Herbert R. Cox for the past seven years has been agronomy specialist at the New Jersey Experiment Station at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Since leaving college he has farmed two years, served seven years in the United States Department of Agriculture, worked three years on the staff of the *Country Gentleman*, and acted as county agent of Camden County, New Jersey. He is married, and has a son, Edwin Halsted Cox, two years old.

Mrs. George A. Crabb will be remembered by all her friends if we tell them that her maiden name was Mary Clement Shepperson. She says her job is being a wife, mother, and home-maker. She has to be mother for four young Americans. Her oldest daughter Anna Elizabeth is a sophomore in the University of Georgia. The rest of the family are George Arthur, Jr., Mary Francis, and Thomas Nathan. Her address is 145 Milledge Terrace, Athens, Georgia. She was the first woman on the COUNTRYMAN board.

"Mary Clem" taught nature study at the Georgia State Normal school for two years before Mr. Crabb gave her a job. After that she lived in Ithaca for two years and then traveled with her husband in government soil survey, finally returning to Athens, where Mr. Crabb has been teaching soils in the state agricultural college.

Ralph W. Curtis is professor of ornamental horticulture at Cornell. His address is 601 Highland Road. He is married but has no children.

Morgan W. Evans is now associate agronomist for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He took unto himself a wife on September 1, 1915. They are the parents of three children; Anna Catherine, Marvin W., and Sarah Jeannette. Since leaving college he has been engaged in work for the Department of Agriculture. In 1907 he was located at Pullman, Washington, where the U. S. D. A. was conducting, at that time, co-operative experiments with forage crops at the Washington State Experiment Station.

At present, Evans is in charge of the timothy breeding and the forage crop field experiments at the Ohio Experiment Station, at North Ridgeville, Ohio. His hobby is the study of grasses. In June, 1927, Evans was appointed research fellow in botany at Oberlin College. His address is North Ridgeville, Ohio.



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Tracy Egbert Davis is at 2426 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, California. He is retired, but still continues his interest in agriculture owning an apple and grape growing ranch at Applegate near Auburn, California. During the period 1907 to 1920 Davis lived at Ithaca, New York; from 1920 to 1926 he was at Berkeley, California. His work was selling college text books and supplies. He retired in 1926.

William Franklin Fletcher is now teaching vocational agriculture at Pelham High School, Pelham, Georgia. He was married on June 26, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher are the parents of three children; John Milton, Mary Adeline, and Jane Delight. Since his graduation Fletcher has been 14 years with the United States Department of Agriculture, 5 years doing commercial work in Utah, 1 year of productive horticultural work in Florida and has taught for 2 years at Pelham, where at present he is located.

James S. Frazer is an auto dealer in Nashville, Tennessee. His address is 1518 Broadway of that city. He has several children that keep him "working like the —," so he wrote.

James G. Halpin is now professor of poultry husbandry at the University of Wisconsin. He is married and has three

children John, Robert, and James. After leaving Cornell he was instructor in poultry husbandry at the Rhode Island State College. Then he went to Michigan State College in 1906 as instructor in the same subject. In 1909 he became head of the newly formed poultry department at the University of Wisconsin. Halpin usually gets back to Cornell every summer for the Cornell Poultry Judging School the first week in July.

Chester A. Hartley is now engaged in raising poultry at Gouverneur, New York. He is married and has two girls, Marion and Doris. Since graduation Hartley has done some purebred cattle raising. Now he is running his own farm with a flock of a thousand hens.

Charles Edwin Haslett has been farming at Hall, New York, since he left college. He is married and has three children.

Henry Ernest Haslett is a salesman. When he is home his address is 301 Dryden Road, Ithaca. He taught in the extension service for three years after leaving college. After that he was a county agent and salesman. He is married and has three children. They will probably appear on the Cornell campus soon. They are Ernest Vernon, 15, Harold Dean, 8, and Mildred Jane, 6.

Adam S. Hewetson is located out in sunny California where he is a licensed citrus tree specialist in Riverside and San Bernardino counties. His address is Riverside, California, c/o Y. M. C. A. Hewetson has done a variety of things since leaving his Alma Mater. The list includes cow-punching in Alberta, orange growing, working in the grape vineyards at Delano, and pruning orange trees. He also wrote, "I studied accounting and got a diploma but too many flappers in the offices plus banks etc., kept me out of my chance." The way he refers to the flappers above may partially tell why he answered the query as to whether he was married in the manner he did. Here are his own words, "No. Thank the Lord." That should be emphatic enough to assure most everyone of at least his present intentions as regards matrimony.

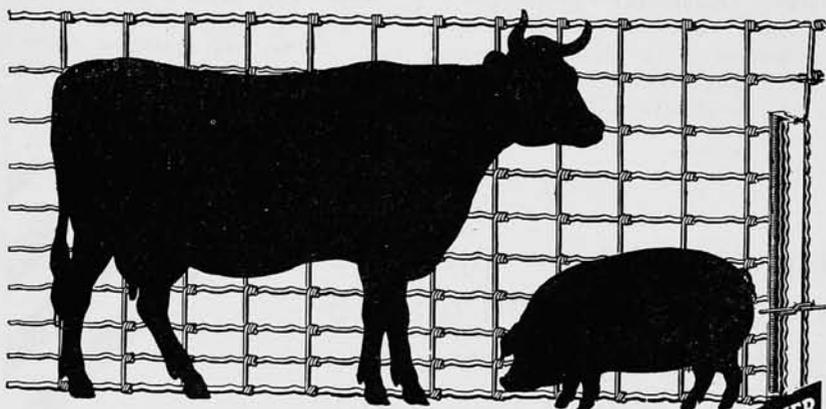
Hans Weller Hochbaum is extension agriculturist in the Office of Cooperative Extension Work, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. He is married and has three future Cornellians, Albert Hochbaum, 16, Mary Elizabeth, 14, and Gertrude Mathilda, 5. His home address is 7311 Blair Road, Washington, D. C.

Hans has been in the field of agricultural education since graduation. For seven years he was at the State Teachers Colleges in Colorado and California. He was county agricultural agent at Boise, Idaho for about a year and a half. Then he was state leader of the county agents in Idaho for more than four years. He has been at Washington since December 1918.

L. Clark Hoge is now orcharding and dairying at Leesburg, Virginia. He is married and when asked whether he had any children, he said he had nothing running around the house but the fence. Since leaving Cornell he has been engaged in general farming but he is now specializing in commercial apple growing to the extent of 200 acres of bearing trees. On one farm he has a herd of 40 purebred Guernseys which he runs as a commercial dairy, but he is also doing Advanced Registry work. On another farm he feeds about a hundred beef cattle a year.

Jay C. Hungerford is teaching agriculture in the high school at Moravia, New York. Since leaving college he has been farming, teaching, and in the mills business in Ithaca. He is married and has five children, Nye, aged 19, Elizabeth, aged 17, Kathryn, aged 14, David, aged 11, and Jay Jr., aged 9.

Lindley W. Johnson is living at Youngstown, New York, R. D. He is farming and has a roadside market where among other things he sells home made candies. He is married. From 1906-1918 he worked for the Collins Company, Hartford, Connecticut. Since then he has been farming and in the candy business.



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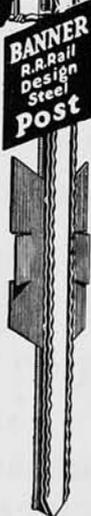
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Travis C. Johnson is now director of the Virginia Truck Experiment Station, at Norfolk, Virginia. Johnson married a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College. They have one son, Travis C. After graduation he was assistant professor of horticulture and botany at West Virginia University; then in 1907 he organized the Virginia Truck Experiment Station and has been director of that institution since.

Edwin Kelly has been in charge of the market milk investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture since 1912. His address is 514 East Clifton Terrace, Washington, D. C. He has acquired a wife and two children since he left Cornell. The childrens names are Ernest, Dorrance and Harry Trumbull. They probably will make their debut on the campus soon.

For one year after graduation Edwin was sanitarian for the Fairfield Dairy Company. The next year he had a similar position with the Newark Milk and Cream Company. Then he went to Washington State as Deputy Dairy and Food Commissioner. About this time the United States Department of Agriculture heard about him. Since 1910 he has been working for them. In 1912 he was appointed to his present position.

T. Harrison King, Jr. is farming and growing fruit at Trumansburg, New York. He also is a licensed land surveyor. For the past eleven years he has been extension lecturer in agronomy during the winter months. He is married and has six children. They are Helen (Elmira College '31) Mary, Robert, John, Philip, and Richard.

Emmons William Leland is pursuing experimental work in the department of agronomy at Cornell. He is as yet unmarried. Since graduation he has done work in chemistry. In 1909 he was appointed superintendent of the Caldwell Field Experiments and he has continued in this work since. His address is 309 College Avenue, Ithaca, New York.

Harvey S. Lippincott is located at Newport News, Virginia. After graduation he worked as agriculturist for the Pennsylvania Railroad 9 years; then he was a county agent in New Jersey for 4 years. Since that he has been agricultural adviser for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. Harvey is married. All this time along with his other work he has been running his farm in New Jersey.

Howard Scott Loop is in partnership with his father at North East, Pennsylvania. They have 187 acres in fruit, most of which is apples, cherries, plums, and grapes. Howard is married and has five children, Charles, Herbert, Helen, Robert, and Marian, who add to his labor force as well as his worry.

Percy L. Lyford is the Vancouver manager of the James C. Lacey and Com-

pany, timber land dealers. His address is 920 Vancouver Block, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. He is married and has one daughter, Mary Lyford, age 11.

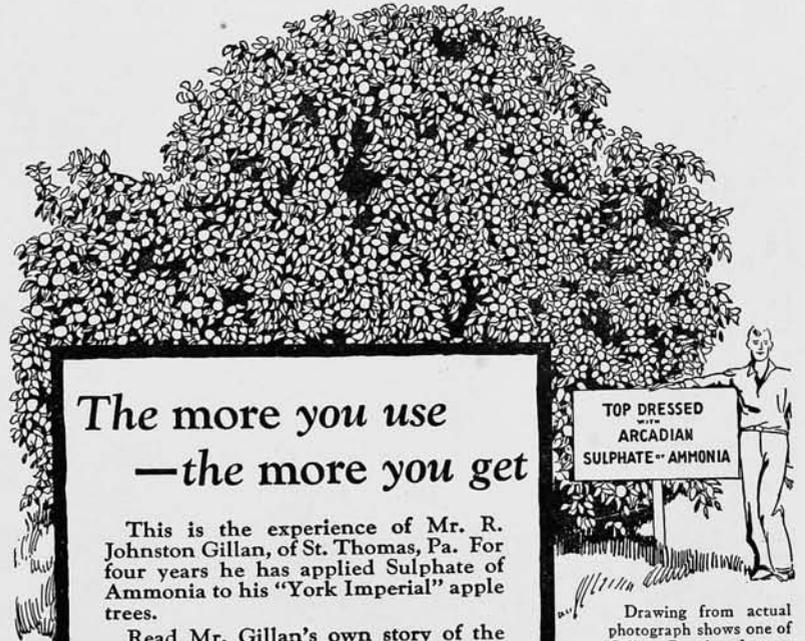
After graduation he was in the forest engineering and timber business in West Virginia, Montreal, and the Province of Quebec. Since 1912 he has been in British Columbia.

Thomas Lyttleton Lyon is professor of soil technology here at Cornell. He also is head of the agronomy department. Until 1906 he taught at the University of

Nebraska, but he couldn't be kept away from Cornell any longer, so here he is. He has a wife and two children, John Lyttleton, and George Clark. His address is 5 Reservoir Avenue, Ithaca.

Albert R. Mann is dean of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. His address is 401 Dryden Road. He married Mary Judd '04. They have two children in Cornell, Marion '30 and Jean '31.

Edwin K. Morse has been dairy farming at Moravia, New York since his gradua-



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Read Mr. Gillan's own story of the results he got—

"We have been using Sulphate of Ammonia in our orchard of 'York Imperials' for the past four years, keeping careful tally of the yield of each tree every year. We have put it on at the rate of 3½, 7¼, and 10 pounds per tree at a time and while the gains in growth and crop have all been satisfactory, the higher application has given the larger financial return."

A generous amount of quickly available nitrogen in the form of Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia before blossom time will increase the amount of fruit set, enable the tree to carry a full crop of well-sized fruit to maturity and promote fruit bud formation for next year's crop.

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tion. Like all good Cornell men he is married and is the father of three children, Carrie, Willard, and Lillian. Morse is a crack Holstein-Friesian breeder.

William J. Morse is agronomist in the Office of Forage Crops of the United States Department of Agriculture. He is in charge of the investigations of soybeans, cowpeas, pigeon peas, and several miscellaneous legumes. He is married and has one daughter, Margaret Catherine.

The family is living at 6809 Fifth Street, Takoma Park, D. C.

F. E. Peck has a peach farm at Route 1, Amelia, Ohio. This year he had peaches that weighed one pound and over. He remembers attending the first meeting of the organization of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN. He is married but has no children.

Before becoming a farmer on his own, he held many positions. He taught in Mount Hermon School, Massachusetts,

and then in Berry School, Rome, Georgia. He was a dairy chemist for the Fairfield Dairy Company, Montclair, New Jersey. After that he was county agricultural agent in Berkshire County, Massachusetts. His last job was superintendent of nurseries and landscape planting at Mariemont, Ohio.

Horace F. Prince is now engaged in perishable freight service for the Pennsylvania Railroad. His work consists of inspection and loss prevention, giving talks on transportation of fresh fruits and vegetables to railroad men and agricultural colleges. Prince is married and has one boy, Paul Lincoln. After leaving college he raised fruit for ten years. For ten years more he was with the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroads. The last three years he has given numerous talks before various organizations on transportation, and he has been writing such articles for agricultural magazines. He may be reached at the Pennsylvania Railroad Freight Station, Buffalo, New York.

He writes us that C. W. Winburn is one of the large grape growers at Brocton, New York and has an attractive home fronting on Lake Erie. Thank you for the information Prince.

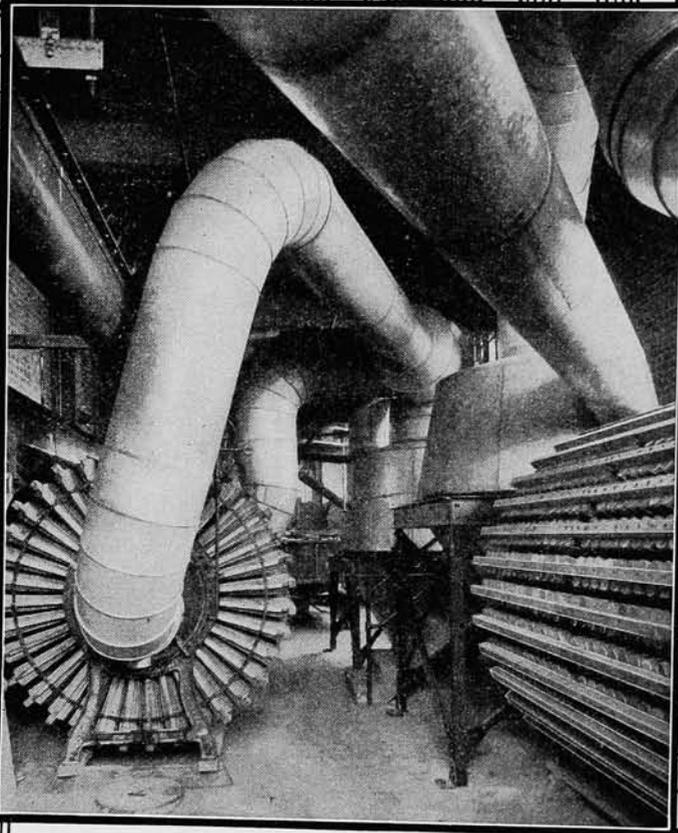
Norman Ratchford farmed and lumbered until 1920 when he entered school work. He is now county superintendent of vocational agriculture with his address at 233 North Church Street, West Chester, Pennsylvania. He is married and has two sons, Robert and Donald, aged ten and seven respectively.

William J. Reidy after a four years try at poultry farming went into building contracting. Then he changed again and for the past eight years he has held the position of assistant superintendent of the division of employment of the New York State Department of Labor and has had charge of the farm department.

C. A. Rogers is farming at Bergen, New York. Poultry breeding and commercial hatching have been an important part of his business. Besides his farm work Rogers has been active in co-operating with various state organizations. This year "Chick" is celebrating his eighteenth wedding anniversary. There are two children in the family, Avery and C. A. jr.

Harold Ellis Ross is professor of dairy industry at Cornell. He is living at Forest Home. His daughter Jane Elizabeth is a sophomore in the arts college. He has two sons, John Warren, and Harold Ellis, Jr.

Anson Hewitt Rowe is farming at Clarksville, Albany County, New York. Since graduating from Cornell Rowe has held various positions in certain organizations. He was president of the Farm Bureau for three years, president of the Farm Loan Association for three years and secretary-treasurer of the Sheep Breeders' Association for nine years. He also was



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Federal Land Bank appraiser for five years. Rowe is married.

A. G. Ruggles can be reached by addressing the University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota. He is professor of entomology at University of Minnesota and state entomologist for the Minnesota State Department of Agriculture. He went to the State after graduation as assistant state entomologist; he has been there since with the exception of a year spent in Pennsylvania studying insects connected with chestnut tree blight.

Floyd H. Ryan is now farming at Dryden, New York. He was married in 1911 and has one child, Wilma A. After graduation Floyd tested milk for a few years. Then he was superintendent of a farm for two years. He now has a farm of his own and is working for himself.

Charles Frederick Shaw is professor of soil technology at the University of California, Berkeley. His address is 968 Crogmont Avenue. He is married. Since graduation he has been teaching and making soil investigations in U.S.A., Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, and Hawaii—mostly teaching in U. S. A.

Charles says he does not dare tell some of the notes he knows about former students! He writes "I surely do remember when, with Ora Lee '06, we took two clothes baskets full of the first issue of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN and, under the guidance of C. R. A. Bues, we carried them many blocks to the postoffice for mailing.

"Prof. Issac P. Roberts, now 94 years old, is still hale and hearty and enjoying visits with friends here in Berkeley. He is still a tiller of the soil—cultivating a very successful garden at his home (with his daughter, Mrs. Dane Coolidge) on Dwight Way, Berkeley."

John B. Shepard is agricultural statistician on the crop reporting board. His office address is c/o Division of Crop Estimates, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Shepard farmed six years in the northeast and southwest; worked at reclamation and consulting jobs in the northwest and Canada for four years; since that he has been estimating crops in New York State and Washington, D. C. He married a graduate of Smith College. They have three children, Elizabeth, Walter, and Ida.

Norwood R. Shields is director and instructor in agriculture at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio. He is married and has five children, Mildred, Anna, Vernon, Paul, and Ella.

Norwood had positions in several widely separated states. First he was in Langston, Oklahoma, as director of agriculture at Langston University. Next he had a similar position at Lawrenceville Institute, Lawrenceville, Virginia. From there he went to Bordentown, New Jersey, to be instructor of agriculture in the Ironside

Industrial School. Since 1920 he has been in Ohio.

S. Curtis Stanion is a vineyardist and farmer in California. His address is Route 1, Box 360, Kerman, Fresno County, California. He married a Syracuse girl. They have three children, Herman C., H. Roland, and Lurine H.

Curtis's first job was advanced registry work here at Cornell. In 1908 he was dairy inspector for the Board of Health of Indianapolis. After that he was foreman

of the Certified Milk Ledyard Farm, North Reading, Massachusetts. About this time he heard about California. He went out there to see if it was as good as it sounded. From 1910 to 1914 he was superintendent of the Linwood Farm at Santa Cruz. Then he branched out on his own, and has been farming at Kerman ever since.

Edward Mansfield Swiggett is now a landscape engineer and superintendent of parks for the city of Utica. He married Amelia E. Heiland; they have a boy

## A Strict, But Paying Program

SINCE every farmer's earning capacity is largely influenced by the efficiency of his power and machinery, this factor should determine his selection of machines and his future treatment of them.

He should buy only machines known to be most efficient for his conditions. He should maintain each machine constantly at full efficiency. He should discard immediately any machine that fails to do its full quota of work efficiently and well and replace it with the best machine for the purpose that the market affords, regardless of price. The best machine is always cheapest in the long run.

This program may appear too strict to many farmers, but it is the only one that assures the highest earning capacity and profit for the farm. We are more than willing to have Case tractors, threshers, combines and other power farming machinery judged by standards no less strict.



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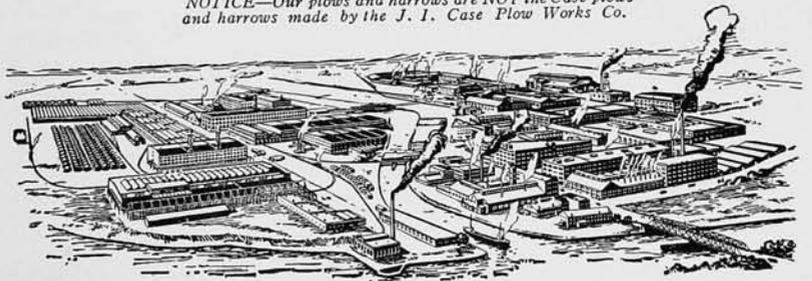
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Douglas Mansfield, 16 years old. From 1906 to 1907 Swiggett did landscape work for private concerns. From 1907 to 1908 he worked as a landscape gardener for the Science Southwestern Louisiana Industrial Institute. In June 1910 he was appointed to his present position of superintendent of parks. His address is 1605 West Street, Utica, New York.

George Frederick Warren is a farmer at Forest Home, Ithaca, New York. Sometimes he stops farming long enough to

teach farm management and agricultural economics. He is also head of the department. He married Mary Whitson '05. They have six children. Stanley Whitson graduated from Cornell last June. Jean is now a junior in home economics. The other future Cornellians are Richard George Frederick, Jr, Martha, and Mary, Jr.

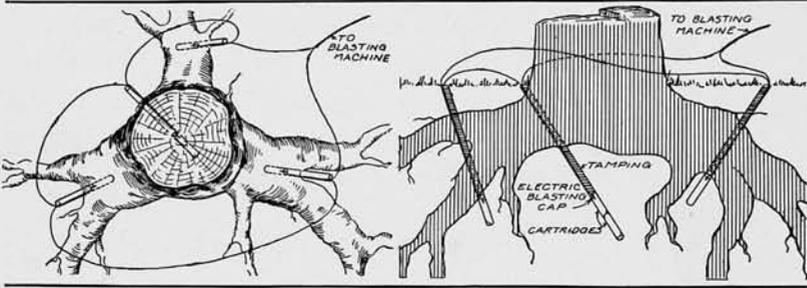
George told us that most of his time since leaving college had been spent in eating three meals a day and trying to get

eight hours sleep. The first year after leaving college he spent as state horticulturist at the New Jersey Experiment Station, New Brunswick. Then he came back to Cornell. First he taught agronomy and then farm crops. Gradually he began to teach farm management, until in 1911 he helped start the farm management department. Ever since then he has been trying to keep it going.

Herbert Hice Whetzel is professor of plant pathology at Cornell. He married Bertha A. Baker, a graduate of Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Michigan. They have two children Lucy Gertrude, Swarthmore '27, and Joseph Conrad Jr. His address is Forest Home Drive, Ithaca.

Herbert was assistant instructor in botany and then assistant professor of botany. He was the founder and head of the first chair of plant pathology in America. He was head of the department from 1907 to 1922. Then he resigned as head so that he could devote more time to research work.

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In the class rooms of many agricultural colleges and universities, "The Farmers' Handbook of Explosives" is a standard text. It's the experience book, filled with the knowledge you'd have to pay for otherwise with hard-earned experience.

"The Farmers' Handbook of Explosives" covers the use of explosives in almost every branch of farming—irrigation, reclamation, soils, forestry, farm management and agricultural economics.

### The First Countryman

(Continued from page 76)

other and with the College, and present advances in agriculture."

We could not afford to change the cover cut for each issue so had a drawing of a sower made. The professor who drew it had the man sowing from a market basket. He had seen another professor sow fertilizer on his lawn and thus obtained his knowledge of sowers. We could not afford to have it redrawn so the basket was turned into a bag. The next year, the cover took on a less sombre hue.

I think our problems were no more difficult than the present ones, for always there is just beyond a goal of a better paper that will cost more.

### But When You Begin To Apply Your Learning—

(Continued from page 80)

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The principles of fruit production still stand. The methods of orchard management as taught are, in general, correct. But in practical work every orchard is a particular problem—and a tough problem, too. To make an orchard produce fruit of good quality and in abundance requires observation, careful study, and ceaseless work as regards spraying, pruning, and feeding. And every line of farming, whether it be the orchard or the farm crops or the dairy, presents like problems. Whether in college or on the farm, a man must be always a student.



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*There's no place like the home farm to put your college training into practise. If the grain ration needs changing, experiment a little with it yourself. And if there is any question about its protein basis—the productive part—remember that*

### Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed and Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

*are very economical providers of high quality protein. Thousands of dairymen are getting more milk at less cost through the feeding of one or both of these concentrates.*

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## AG ASSOCIATION HOLDS GAY INFORMAL DANCE AT ARMORY

Dean R. L. Nye of Syracuse to Speak at  
Annual Ag-Domecon Banquet

THE annual informal fall dance of the Ag Association was held in the Old Armory Friday evening, November 18. There were about 150 couples present and, though the stags were limited, many wandered in to listen to Wes Thomas and his orchestra.

The Armory was attractively decorated in a combination of colors with red and white predominating, but with black and gold showing. The spot light, with its various assortment of colors, added effectively to the decorations. The spirit of the dance was made informal by the stunts which were put on between dances and by the music, which was lively and peppy.

Refreshments of cider and cookies were served to the dancers between times and at all times, in their turn aiding in making the dance a success. Dean and Mrs. Mann, Doctor and Mrs. Betten, and Secretary and Mrs. Smith were the guests of the association at the dance and acted as chaperons.

The dance proved to be almost as popular on the lower campus as on the upper campus, as engineers, artists, and what nots from the quadrangle helped swell the attendance. They seem to know where they can have a good time.

### Dean Mann to Award Shingles

The Ag Association, with the co-operation of the Home Economics Club, is planning on the annual Ag-Domecon banquet on Monday night, December 12. They secured Dean R. L. Nye of Syracuse University as the main speaker of the evening. Dean Mann will award shingles to those who have earned them during the past year and special music is being provided.

The sale of tickets will be limited to 250 persons and the association is endeavoring to serve the banquet at 75 cents per plate though the price has not been definitely decided upon. However, the association assures everyone a good time and good eats.

## AG-DOMECON COUNCIL HOLDS FIRST FALL GET-TOGETHER

THE Ag-Domecon Council held its first get-together in Roberts Assembly on Wednesday evening, November 2. In spite of the genuine Ithaca rain, a large number attended and helped to make the party a success.

Professor S. N. Spring, of the forestry department, was master of ceremonies and with his jovial manner helped to break the ice and make the spirit what it was. Beside several individual stunts, Professor Spring sang a unique solo, an old Michigan lumber jack song, accompanied by Professor A. B. Recknagel at the piano. "Timmy" Butts and a girl friend from the Conservatory of Music added several selections to those of the professors. Professor G. A. Everett of the extension department read some of his selections of French Canadian poetry. Several other

### 25 YEARS AGO

(Taken from the first issue of THE COUNTRYMAN December 1903)

**Announcement:** For some years there has been a growing desire to establish an agricultural periodical at Cornell University. Such a publication is necessary in order to keep former students in touch with each other and with the College, and to present the advances in agriculture. This is the mission of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN. It is published by students of the College of Agriculture, and meets the hearty approval of the faculty; but the editors are responsible for the policy of the paper.

There are several organizations at Cornell intimately related to the College of Agriculture, among which are the Agricultural Association, the Lazy Club, and the Jugatae. Lately there has been formed a consolidation of these organizations.

This fall the painting of Professor Roberts, which was given by his present and former students and faculty, was hung in the general Library reading room.

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.

stunts were presented, giving the party a care-free atmosphere.

Refreshments in the form of apples, a type of refreshment that would have been a disgrace in the Arts College, were distributed. Nobody cared to brave the rain, so it was unanimously voted to dance. R. W. "Dick" Hill '30 played the piano while the rest danced until the meeting was declared adjourned.

### FORESTERS FROLIC TO BE DEC. 2

A second revival of the Foresters' Frolic or Frontier Ball was announced at the last meeting of the Forestry Club held November 9. The date for the coming event will be December 2 and again old clothes, cowboy outfits, gingham dresses, sun bonnets, hip boots, and 45's with a couple of ten gallon hats showing here and there will be the fashion plate. Those who were there last year will know what this means and the others should find out.

Wes Thomas, who played at the association dance, has been secured to play for the Foresters and from the preparations which are being made, another record breaking dance seems to be on hand in the near future.

Dr. C. E. Ladd, director of extension work of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, announces that extension work shows an increase of 16 per cent over last year and the College is at present doing four times as much of this work as it did nine years ago.

## HOTEL MEN GO TO NEW YORK TO RUN ROOSEVELT FOR DAY

Five Instructors Accompany 32 Students  
On Practical Experience Trip

THIRTY-TWO students and five instructors left Ithaca on the evening of November 12 to take active charge of the Hotel Roosevelt on November 14 under the student management of J. P. Binns '28.

The principal offices filled by the students were those of managing director, assistant managers, front office and floor clerks, auditors, accounting department officers, dining room staff, stewards and engineer staff.

H. V. Grohmann '28 served in the capacity of head waiter and met the guests during the day. W. W. Sproul '28 led George Olsen's orchestra and directed the broadcasting of station WRNY from four till five o'clock in the evening. In the meanwhile E. Koehl of the Savage Club broadcasted an act. The main party was preceded to New York by Grohmann and Binns, who made preliminary arrangements for the day. The dining room was decorated by Cornell banners which Grohmann took to New York.

### Student Managers Attend Banquet

The hotel men were kept busy with the operations of the hotel until seven in the evening, when everybody quit their duties and made a hurried change into their evening clothes to attend a Japanese dinner given them by Mr. Otsubo, a representative of the Imperial Railways, sent to New York by the Japanese government.

The purpose of the trip was to give the future hotel men an opportunity to gain practical experience in the management and operation of hotels, and to meet some of the principal figures in the hotel world with whom they will later be associated.

The students returned to Ithaca Wednesday night and resumed their studies in the University.

## FRESHMEN ENTERTAINED AT DOMECON MASQUERADE PARTY

The Home Economics Club entertained the freshmen and all students in the College on Tuesday evening, November 1 at 8 o'clock at a masquerade party. The grand march displayed a great variety of costumes. Ruth and Elsa Crusa '31 won the first prize, dressed as two clothespoles with a clothesline, pins and clothes hanging between them. The faculty entertained the students, each department giving stunts. Dancing and refreshments of cider, doughnuts, and apples followed the program.

Dorothy Dann '28 was chairman of the party. She was assisted by Laura Griswold '28, entertainment; Irene Meyer '29 and Edith Nash '30, decorations; Ruth Conklin '28, music; Emma Gosman '28, patronesses; Fern Griffith '29, invitations; Lydia Kitt '29, food; and Marian Wilson '28, stunts.

The next meeting of the club will be early in December as an educational meeting, at which a speaker will talk on home economics work in foreign countries.

## FARM MANAGEMENT TO PUT ON STATEWIDE INVENTORY CAMPAIGN

Extension Workers and Farmers' Societies to Help Department

THE farm management extension staff, in co-operation with the agricultural committee of the New York State Bankers' Association and with the farm bureaus, is putting on a state-wide farm inventory and credit statement campaign during the months of December and January. The first week in January, 1928, has been designated as Farm Inventory week and from January 2 to 7 extension workers and country banks will be using every means possible to call farmers' attention to the benefits derived from taking a farm inventory and filing a credit statement with a bank. Every one of the 80 odd Young Farmers' Clubs in the State will hold a special farm inventory meeting during inventory week. Farm bureau offices, banks, granges, and agricultural high school departments will all have a supply of farm inventory books which provide space and directions for taking an inventory of a farm business. These books are furnished free by the extension service to farmers who will use them.

### Banks to Use Clocks Without Hands

During the campaign, banks will be using exhibits featuring a "clock without hands, that keeps going — but like a farm without an inventory, you can't tell whether it is gaining or losing." Farm inventory posters will be displayed in banks, grange halls, milk stations, and feed stores. The lecturers of all granges in the State will be provided with material for a special farm inventory program for their first meeting in 1928.

About 12 years ago the extension service began to urge farmers to take an inventory and file a credit statement with a bank. The hands that have held the plow handles all day and then perhaps, after that, have milked a string of cows, do not take kindly to figures, and at first the farm inventory sounded too much like book-keeping to gather much headway. However, six years ago the farm management department came out with a very simple farm inventory and credit statement book and proved to several hundred farmers the old statement that "any farmer who can read and write can take his own inventory in about half a day." Since that time the farm inventory idea has been spreading by leaps and bounds. Last year over ten thousand farmers requested the College or their local farm bureau or bank for a copy of the College's publication, *How to Take a Farm Inventory and File a Credit Statement*.

### Farmers Can Learn Value of Inventory

During the past year an excellent step toward improving the credit condition in the State was taken by the agricultural committee of the New York State Bankers' Association. Realizing that banks can furnish credit to farmers at less cost than can a merchant, and also believing that the banker should not loan money to anyone without knowing what he owns and what he owes, the agricultural committee of the Bankers' Association felt that farm credit should be on a more business-like basis. The farm inventory book, published by the College, had always included a farm credit statement but this form, while regarded favorably by banks, had no official approval or recognition by any banking organization. Last Spring, at

There are 122 students registered in the winter courses. They are enrolled as follows:	
Vegetable Gardening.....	5
Fruit Growing.....	3
Flower Growing.....	21
Poultry.....	11
Dairy.....	32
Agriculture.....	52

the request of the State Bankers' Association, representatives of the department of agricultural economics and farm management of the College met with their agricultural committee and drafted a practical credit statement that met the needs of both bankers and farmers. This new credit statement was later adopted by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as their official farm credit statement and is now supplied to all member banks. The new credit statement is also included in a new and improved farm inventory book published by the College.

During the next two months, therefore, if there is any farmer in New York State who does not have an opportunity of learning of the value of a farm inventory and credit statement, it will be because he has not been in contact with a farm paper, a farm bureau, a grange, a bank, a milk station, an agricultural high school, or a young farmers' club. All of these agencies will be using their best efforts in urging farmers to put their farms on a better business basis by taking an inventory and filing a credit statement with their bank.

### SHORTHORNS HAVE WEEKLY ASSEMBLIES IN ROBERTS

An assembly of winter course students was held in Roberts Assembly on Monday afternoon, November 14. This was the first of a series of similar assemblies to be held during the winter course season under the direction of Dr. C. E. Ladd. The purpose of these assemblies is to endeavor to instill in the shorthorns an enthusiasm for their work, realizing the importance of such enthusiasm for one's work.

These conferences are run more on the plan of a get-together than merely lectures. At the first meeting there was some singing and stunt singing led by H. E. Botsford '18. Afterward each man introduced himself to the assembly and it was notable to find that eight states beside New York were represented.

The assemblies are for winter course students only and Dr. Ladd is planning to have men who are prominent in their fields and men who have recently graduated from the winter course speak at the coming meetings.

Vegetable gardening 12, the grading and handling of vegetable crops, took a field trip by bus November 4 and 5. The party of 23 studied the harvesting, grading, and carloading of celery, onions, cabbage, and carrots in the muck land of Wayne County. They inspected the excellent roadside market of Frank Rich '26 on the main road between Albany and Rochester. Carloads of vegetables from distant states were studied to find out how the cars were loaded and iced and in what condition the vegetables reached the market. They returned by way of Ontario County.

## PROFESSOR GUISE SUPERVISES SURVEY OF ARNOT FOREST TRACT

Permanent Camp for Cornell Foresters To Be Built on Area

AN accurate survey of the Arnot Forest has been started under the direction of Professor C. H. Guise '14. This will definitely locate the corners and mark the exterior boundaries of the area. A competent surveyor is in charge of this part of the work, while the actual cruising and mapping of the forest types will be done by the students in forestry. The Arnot Forest is now an entity, since the last inner holding of about 100 acres was bought up by the department last spring.

A permanent camp will be built on the tract sometime within the next year or two. At present the only inhabitants of the Forest are P. L. Kolbe, a graduate student from the University of Minnesota, and W. K. Moran, a graduate student from the University of Washington. They have cut in half an old novelty mill, which once was operated on the tract, and have used the lumber from one half to repair the portion left standing. Their work has resulted in a make-shift hut in which they are staying while Kolbe completes his growth studies on basswood, black birch, and white ash.

### OMICRON NU INITIATES

Omicron Nu, national home economics honorary society, held its fall initiation on November 15 at 6:15 P. M. in Risley organization room. At this time the following seniors were initiated: Elizabeth Hollister, Frances Hook, Corinne Messing, Marjorie Stevens, and Mildred Tucker.

Immediately following the ceremony, a banquet was held in the red dining room. There Miss Conley presided as toastmistress. The program included a welcome to the initiates by Laura Griswold, vice-president of the society, and the reply by Marjorie Stevens.

Election to Omicron Nu is based on scholarship, leadership, and service.

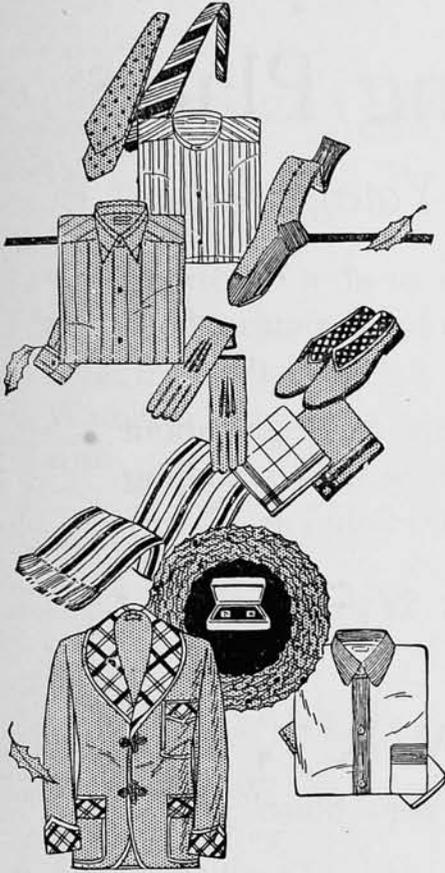
### NEWS NOTES

Dean A. R. Mann, Dr. F. B. Morrison, Dr. Cornelius Betten, and Professors E. L. Worthen, R. H. Wheeler, W. I. Myers, Martha Van Rensselaer, and Flora Rose attended the annual meeting of the Land Grant College Association in Chicago, November 15, 16, and 17. Several of the Cornell men spoke at the meeting.

More than sixty members of the farm management seminar attended an informal dinner at Willard Straight Hall recently. No lectures, speeches, quizzes, or taking of attendance were in order. Eats, smokes, and conversation were the only things allowed. This is the first of a series of monthly supper parties arranged by the department's social committee to convince student and faculty that farm managers can get along together without talking shop.

J. C. Corwith '16 was re-elected second vice-president of the New York Farm Bureau Federation at their annual meeting held at Syracuse recently. "Pete" is one of the few dairymen on Long Island.

Professors E. V. Hardenburg of vegetable gardening and V. B. Hart and M. P. Rasmussen of farm management gave lectures and demonstrations on the Erie Railroad "Potato Special" from November 7 to 19. This train, under the management of H. B. Rodgers '12, went through most of western New York State.



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Ithaca, New York



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# The Cornell Countryman



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FORESTRY NUMBER

Volume XXV

JANUARY  
1928

Number 4



## Keeping ahead of the wood-box

“WHEN is it most convenient to cut wood?” *Never*, you may say. But you are thinking of the days of the old bucksaw, when the wood-box always seemed empty. On the electrified farm a motor belted to a saw cuts the winter's supply of wood in a few hours.

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 Ridge Busters  
 Soil Pulverizers  
 Beet Seeders  
 Beet Cultivators  
 Beet Pullers  
 Motor Trucks  
 Motor Coaches  
 Engines  
 Wagons & Trucks  
 Cream Separators  
 Manure Spreaders  
 Stalk Cutters  
 Stubble Pulverizers  
 Feed Grinders  
 Knife Grinders  
 Cane Mills, etc.  
 Repairs  
 Twine

## Winter is a Time for Study

THE new year lies ahead. Snow glistens like a blanket on the fields, and underneath lie the secrets of next summer's harvests. In the spring, Nature will wake the life in the soil, but man will *direct* it. Nature's methods will be as they have been for ages, but man will harness them with methods that are ever newer, ever better.

The American farmer is always improving the things he has done. He goes on *compounding farm science and knowledge, motor power and mechanical equipment, managing his farm-factory with greater ease and efficiency.* The more he works with his brain, intelligently, the less he toils with his hands. His own muscle power is as limited as it was in Adam's time and the hand work of his hired hands is very, very costly. He puts the burden onto machines—*broad-capacity, fast-working, cost-reducing, profit-making equipment and power.* He is abreast with the best of men and he competes with the world. He forces the issue in farming and profit comes his way.

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Changes in *equipment and power* have been coming fast of late years. Labor-saving methods and machines are giving wonderful advantages into the hands of the modern farmer—advantages of *capacity and profit.* The old reliable McCormick-Deering lines are listed here for your convenience, and among them are many recent developments. More than ever it is a certainty that "Good Equipment Makes a Good Farmer Better."

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# McCORMICK-DEERING



# The Cornell Countryman

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## ARMY AND NAVY STORE

"THE BEST PLACE TO TRADE"

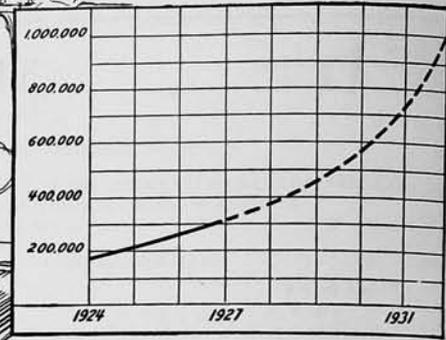
### SPORTING EQUIPMENT AND APPAREL

SHOE SKATES FOR MEN AND WOMEN <b>\$5.50 to \$16.50</b> C. C. M. SKATES	NORTHLAND SKIS <b>\$1.19 to \$10.00</b>	WARM GLOVES <b>50c to \$4.50</b>	BREECHES FOR SPORTS <b>\$2.50 to \$10.00</b>
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## ARMY AND NAVY STORE

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This chart shows the growth of electric transmission lines in rural districts of the United States in the last three years and projected to 1932.

It is reasonable to believe that this rate of growth will be bettered—but even if it remains the same, there will be approximately one million electrified farms in this country by the end of 1932.

American farmers may safely depend upon the electric power companies to carry forward the electrical progress which the principle of individual initiative has made possible in the past.

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Ten cents spent for electricity, will perform any one of the following tasks:

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Electricity already provides more different kinds of service for agriculture than for any other industry. When so versatile a servant will work for such low wages, it is poor farm economy not to employ him.

\* \* \*

To obtain electrical service for you and your neighbors, consult your power company. You will find ready cooperation. Many companies have established rural service departments to provide the latest information on the application of electricity to agriculture.

*The Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Individual Plant Manufacturers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Home Economics Association, National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, and the National Electric Light Association.*

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# The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXV

January 1928

Number 4

## Journeys in Foreign Woodlands

By Samuel N. Spring

IT WAS like stepping into another world to land from our Italian steamer at Casablanca in Morocco and motor over a good road to Rabat where the Sultan lives. Planted Eucalyptus bordered the highway but one caught no vision of woodland save a pigmy forest bordering a deep ravine. Wood destitution one might call it, portrayed along our way by Arab women gleaned little woody shrubs, coarse grasses, or anything that would cook their simple meal, and in the city by the fuel-wood pile of crooked, snakelike roots and sticks on sale. But there was evidence, too, of French governmental activity in tree planting and in little areas of shrub-like woodland bearing signs of *Reservé*. Back on the steamer at night it all seemed like a dream of a procession of mosques, little Arab villages, camels, and burnoused Arabs flapping along on tiny donkeys, but most vividly of all, the eternal searching for wood.

From the heights of Gibraltar one could look far off into Spain but woodland seemed lacking unless the distant blue mountains possessed it.

Landing at Naples in Italy the eye is filled with a vision of intensively cultivated lands, vineyards, and lemon orchards along the deep blue sea. Evidently a country of natural forest which has been pressed back to the mountainous regions because the population is so dense and the need for food so great. From Naples to Rome and on to Florence one sees only cultivated fields and vineyards except for a bit of woodland here and there on the very poorest sites. Italy cannot meet her needs for wood. To the eye accustomed to New York State scenery of much woodland

intermingled with agricultural land these views of Morocco, a corner of Spain, and a bit of Italy seem in startling contrast. Can our Eastern United States reach such a condition as Italy? Probably not if we deal wisely with our situation, and yet it makes one pause and think of the distant future.

The sunny, warm Riviera of Italy and

silvicultural operations in the woods just as we speak of work in the fields. He follows nature closely, depending chiefly on natural renewal of the forest. He is a great repairer of damage, having at large cost cured torrents in the high mountains by engineering feats and forest planting and in the desolate waste region of the Landes has created anew an area of two

and a half million acres of productive pine forest by drainage, sand dune fixation, and planting. Now these forests renew themselves naturally and are great producers of resin for turpentine, and of lumber and other materials. I wandered through miles of these pines, past sanitariums, little hotels, delightful summer villas by the sea, women workers gathering resin from the little cups fastened on scarred trees, logging jobs taking out ties, mine props, and lumber,

or little jobs of thinning out young stands. A century and a quarter has passed since this work started, but in less than half that time realization of someone's dream came true.

Travelling through the valley of the river Loire, the broad expanses of little fields and woodlots and glimpses of proud old chateaux is a wonderful experience. Each of these bits and short stretches of woods are highly tended and yield fuel much needed, since coal is costly and they produce excellent lumber also.

They have an interesting system of growing sprout woods under an open forest of older trees. At each felling of the sprout wood a few young trees are saved to grow into big ones. The method is admirable for their purpose and combines growing timber and small products, such as mine props and fuel, at the same time.



A WELL TENDED 90 YEAR OLD BEECH FOREST NEAR SCHWERIN, GERMANY

On left is Forstmeister Guth; on right, Dr. von Monroy, a former Cornell graduate student. This photo was taken by Professor Spring

France through which we sped made one think, not of New York, but of southern California.

Along the Mediterranean west of Marseilles one sees little of tree growth save rows of cypress to form a shelter from the strong sea winds. Soon, however, as one travels west toward Bordeaux, pines and hardwoods appear. Three-quarters of France is the home of broadleaf trees; the Pyrenees in the south and the Alps and Vosges in the east bear conifers. The climate is milder than ours and equally favorable for forest growing. There are many points of similarity in the distribution of woodlot and field and in the forest of the mountains that resemble our Catskills and Adirondacks.

France, Belgium, and Germany all give the traveller many pictures of perfectly kept woodlots. The Frenchman speaks of

It constitutes a very complete use of the land. It makes a delightful day's trip to go by train from Paris to Chantilly to see such a forest and also the old chateau.

Fontainebleau, the hunting park of French kings, is the second largest forest of France, and was visited on a day's trip. I think my pleasure was as great as the famous artists' who have painted so many scenes there, for the old oaks and beeches are superb in their grandeur of form. Even there, however, wise utilization is made of the timber and, outside the central portion, forestry is practiced.

IT IS an eye-opener to see the wonderful mountain forests of France, Germany, and Switzerland timber producers of high value, of great beauty, of recreational use, and everywhere within these forests one runs across interesting logging jobs, carefully carried out. These forests are highly protective, too, and remind one of the Belgian professor's remark, "The forests that are the best producers of wood are often the best in their protective value and vice versa." This fact was evident in the spruce and fir forests of the Basses-Vosges

in France, in the spruce of Saxony, and in the spruce-fir forests of Switzerland which I visited. Each country, under the impetus of fuel needs of long ago, has worked out various methods of growing wood and timber. These nations are woods-conscious, so to speak, and careful methods are a heritage.

Many agents often combine to bring results. In Mecklenburg I was both amused and interested in a rotation of crops, first pine then beech. How was it done? Man planted the pine, the wild boar rooted through the litter and surface soil preparing it for seed, the jays carried the seed, and as the head forester said, "dropped it because they're a talkative bird," and again man enters to thin the pine and the beech underneath it; finally the pine is cut and the beech matures. Again the beech is cut after it has enriched the soil and pine is planted as its successor.

In this region, too, beech and oak forests of beautiful, big timber are thinned and tended to maturity and then cut in a series of successive fellings that gradually open up the forest, permit young seedlings

to become established underneath, which finally replace the old trees that in ten to twenty years are all removed.

THE keynote of successful forestry in Europe has been a stabilized market, plenty of local permanent labor, and the idea of continuous crops of wood. The idea has laid hold on all classes of owners and has been fostered and furthered by wise legislation as it was needed.

Do not get the idea of great forest areas; some do exist but the flow of products is from small areas like our woodlots, well tended, and from which there is a continuous stream of products. In small state forests there is cutting and use in every part and the highest yields result.

The work is thorough and painstaking to attain the end desired, namely, make every available acre productive. Everywhere one sees little planted forests on otherwise waste land and also thrifty woodlands. In New York State we are in the early stages of development of our woodland and a journey in foreign woodlands gives one the picture that visions our own future.

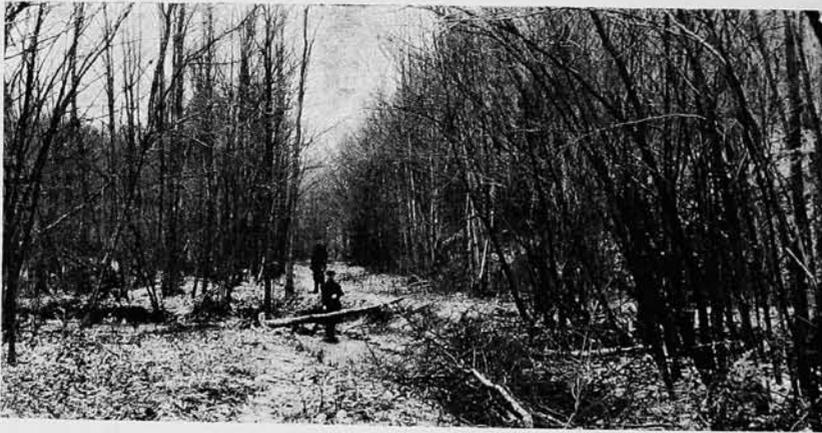
## The Arnot Forest

By Ralph S. Hosmer

CORNELL has at last a real college forest. It consists of a tract of forest land of 1,850 acres, within 20 miles of Ithaca and less than an hour's ride by automobile from the campus over state roads. The acquisition of this area, by gift, in April 1927 marked the culmination of efforts that had been exerted for over a decade to secure such an addition to the physical

equipment of the department of forestry. The handing over of the deed set a new milestone in the forest history of Cornell. The eighty acres of woodlots on the College Farm will continue to serve a number of useful purposes, as they have in the past, but what Cornell has needed was a tract of such character and size as to be truly representative of forest conditions. The Arnot Forest admirably fulfills just this need.

The Arnot Forest came to Cornell University as a gift from the heirs of the Matthias H. Arnot estate of Elmira, New York. It is situated near Swartwood, in the town of Cayuta, Schuyler County.



CLEARING AND BRIDGING THE MAIN ROAD IN THE ARNOT FOREST  
This shows the tote road, abandoned 35 years ago, where the trail crosses Banfield Creek. This photo was taken by Professor J. N. Spaeth, who is conducting the research work in the forest

The best entrance point is little more than a mile, over a good county road, from a point midway on the new state highway that connects Cayuta and Van Etten. The forest is a compact block of land. It is drained by Jackson Creek, a tributary of Cayuta Creek, a stream that finds its way into the Susquehanna River.

Typical of the hill country in the south-central part of New York State, the Arnot Forest is a second growth hardwood stand, with some hemlock. Forty years or so ago the original forest on the tract was cut over by a lumberman named Rodbourne, who at one time conducted a considerable operation at Swartwood. Some of the

area was subsequently burned over. On this portion of the tract is a stand of aspen, or "popple"; but the greater part of the Arnot Forest is now made up of vigorous, healthy trees of the more valuable broad-leaf or hardwood species common to this region. The average age of the present stand is under forty years. There are some older trees, which may be logged

profitably in near future.

Eventually it is expected that the crop of timber that is now thriftily growing will produce a revenue when it is cut, to make way for the other forest crops that will follow in due course, under the program of continuous forest production that the department of forestry is already getting under way.

The value of the Arnot Forest to Cornell University is threefold. First, it provides an outdoor laboratory where can be carried on instruction in forestry of a type not heretofore possible in the vicinity of Ithaca. Secondly, it becomes a forest experiment station devoted to research

work on a variety of unsolved problems concerned with the development, growth, and yield of forests. And thirdly, it will, as the forest is brought under systematic forest management, be of ever increasing interest as a demonstration of what can be accomplished on the non-agricultural hill lands of Central New York through the practice of forestry.

THE Arnot Forest is under the care of the department of forestry, although the title to the land rests in Cornell University, not in the College of Agriculture. Professor C. H. Guise '14 has been designated manager of the Arnot Forest and as such has charge of its administrative organization. Through the generosity of Charles Lathrop Pack of Lakewood, New Jersey, a substantial beginning has been made toward a maintenance fund for the Arnot Forest. This is an essential need today for there are routine operating expenses that have to be met, with no revenue coming in. The department of forestry is entirely frank in stating that it would distinctly welcome unrestricted contributions to the maintenance fund, large or small. The rate at which the Arnot Forest can be developed necessarily depends on the working capital that is made available until the forest reaches an age when it can itself produce an income.

During the summer of 1927 and especially since the opening of the University this autumn, the Arnot Forest has begun to fulfill two of the three main functions

just enumerated. Through an adjustment of schedules, the senior class of students in professional forestry spent the entire day each Tuesday on the forest during the months of October and November. Silviculture, forest mensuration, and forest management were the subjects illustrated. And in connection with certain investigative work the seniors might have been seen on several of these Tuesdays busily engaged in felling and bucking up the trees marked for removal in some of the permanent sample plots.

The research work on the Arnot Forest is under the direct charge of the research professor in forestry, J. N. Spaeth '19. With a graduate student assistant he has laid out a series of sample plots in different parts of the forest, particularly designed to obtain over a considerable period of years extra data on the growth and yield of the trees on these carefully located areas. On the plots, usually one acre each in size, all the trees are numbered with metal tags and measured with precision as to height, diameter, and volume. Recurrent measurements at stated intervals, usually every five years, will give data that has never before been secured for the important forest trees of this region. Indispensable for use on the Arnot Forest, it is confidently to be expected that the information secured from these and other investigations on the forest will be of practical value to foresters in other localities where the forest is of the same general character.

Research work on the Arnot Forest will not, however, be limited to silvicultural studies alone. This autumn has seen pathologists, entomologists, and biologists all actively collecting, each in his own way, material that when worked up will throw light on the complex community of life that constitutes a growing forest.

The spring months of 1928 will doubtless see research work of still another sort inaugurated on the Arnot Forest, the scientific study of some of the more fundamental problems relating to forest soils. By then it may be expected that the appointee to the Charles Lathrop Pack research professorship of forest soils will be at Ithaca. The Arnot Forest offers unusual opportunities for such investigations.

It follows almost without saying that when research work on the Arnot Forest really gets under way the opportunities there afforded will serve as a magnet to draw to Cornell graduate students interested in the sciences that are most directly concerned with the forest. This is another value that the tract has to the University. But more important, it helps further to round out what has long been one of the characteristic features of this institution, that it is a center for research.

From every standpoint the acquisition of the Arnot Forest is to be regarded as an important addition to the physical equipment of Cornell University and, in that it is administered by one of its departments, as a source of added strength to the New York State College of Agriculture.

## The First Summer at Camp Cornell

By J. D. Pond

SITUATED as it is, in the heart of the Adirondacks, surrounded by a verdant background of spicy balsam and balmy spruce, there is small wonder that the new camp of the forestry students is acclaimed by seniors and faculty alike to be the best there is. As this year's senior class were the novitiates at the camp, they can well feel proud of the new building, with its remarkable site, so near to the living forest and an actual part of the woods. Can one but appreciate that sought-for solitude and the nearness to nature which is priceless, then can he rejoice with the foresters in the acquisition of this new home. To bring a closer realization of the joys attendant upon staying at the new Camp Cornell, it seems best to give a chronological account of some of the incidents which went before the actual occupation of the camp, as well as of the happenings after settlement.

The meeting of the senior foresters was scheduled for nine o'clock on a Wednesday morning, August 24, if I remember correctly. Tuesday night saw the forerunners of the crowd gather in the Hotel Altamont at Tupper Lake. Some arrived by railroad with an assortment of bed rolls,

dunnage sacks, suitcases, typewriters, portable "vics," dogs, and what-have-you. Others rolled in with assorted Fords, variously adorned with aforementioned *impedimenta*. About twenty gathered at the hotel, where life was made miserable for the desk clerks and attendants with a continual rattle and clatter and to-do. Two of last year's seniors decided to come with the present class, which in some ways was a good thing for us, but no one would claim that Jim Estes' dog was one of those benefits. He made dolorous and other sounds upon being locked up in the garage for the night, adding little to the peace of the others.

The fellows proceeded to look over Tupper Lake, finding an acquaintance at the hotel soda bar, who helped the boys during their stay at the lake to find ways and company with which to pass many an otherwise dull evening. Meanwhile the boys found that Canada was not so far away and that one could have a fine time at Tupper, too, even if he did come within a year or so of robbing the cradle. However, we found that the age limit had been lowered at Tupper Lake.

Bright and early the next morning we found Professor S. N. "Sammy" Spring waiting to receive our good mornings and our \$55. Then everyone disappeared, or so it seemed to Froggy Pond and Van Desforges, who made at least one vain trip to the junction and looked into all of the drug stores and beauty parlors of the vanished company before the jovial yard foreman at the Oval Wooden Dish Company plant told us where the boys had gone. They were putting up the temporary camp behind the plant, where the next week was to be spent.

That was a wonderful place to stay. No wonder they had a federal sanitarium at Tupper Lake. They would need two if there were more places like that. The alder swamp was nice and "gooey" and damp, and the grass was so high and wet—well, we finally had the tents pitched all over the place.

Able assistance by Professor A. B. "Reck" Recknagel and truck driver Si Pringle helped get cots and springs and pillows (?) dealt out. The boys and faculty ate nearby in the cafeteria of the O. W. D. Company, where we were allowed a limit of one dollar a day, and who-

ever ate over a dollar had a bigger capacity than Jim Estes. After spending that day in pitching camp, the fellows began to learn the various depths of the mudholes on the road to camp, and also any short trips to the city of Tupper Lake. The villagers were a bit aroused over an impromptu football game with Matty Mattison's straw lid subbing for the pig-skin. After that went the way of all straws, the boys, now 27 in number, helped raise the profits in the local movie theatre and called it a day.

**W**ORK and study followed in rapid succession after an informal camp meeting in the morning. Andy Sharp was elected the president of the camp, with Chuck Abel and Froggy Pond as the remaining members of the Camp Council. Van Desforges was unanimously chosen as the camp chronicler of events. After these events the camp moved *en masse*—with the exception of Winnie Parker, who was left as custodian—on the road to Mount Morris. The trip was auspicious, with a fine clear day. The climb up the mountain was two miles or so, with a fine view of Big and Little Tupper Lakes, Racquette Pond, and the meanderings of the Racquette River in a fine panorama. From the fire lookout tower the wide flung ranges of the Adirondacks were in full view. They were holding a fine regatta on Big Tupper Lake while we were on the mountain, and many were the guesses as to whether the race was in canoes or in motorboats, everything was dwarfed so by the height and distance. The trip was made for the purpose of silvicultural study on spruce and cutover lands. On the way up, we visited the site of the old Cornell forestry camp of 1920 to 1922, which was preferable to the, location of our tents at Tupper. However the return trip to the lake shook such longings from our minds. There we took many pictures of the races and of such scenes on shore as caught our interest. Davy Davenport in particular was enraptured with many of the race on shore.

Camp that night was sleep and lots of it, for the next day augured ill for such hard sleepers as Jack Caldwell and Johnny Doris. At five in the morning the tocsin rang and the various tents sounded off as Sammy called their numbers. With Reck in charge, we moved to the railroad station at Tupper Lake Junction, sometimes termed Faust; but, as Petey Gillette put it, that certainly was no fast town.

With much griping the boys mounted the rattler for points north. Of course we thought the faculty would pay the fares but this was an outside trip and they didn't. Some of the boys slept so hard that the conductor was too kind hearted to wake them. Trains run that early because of the fire regulations which keep all coal and woodburning engines out of the Adirondack Preserve between the hours of eight in the morning and eight at night. At MacDonald, a big town of two buildings, we detrained and hopped a log train

going west. We headed uphill, pulled by an oilburning engine, into the tract formerly known as the William Rockefeller tract, now being worked by the O. W. D. Company for hardwood logs and pulpwood.

It was a cold and frosty morning for a five mile ride on a flat car. After that we limbered up with a walk of a mile or so to the cutting operations, where we watched the trees felled, bucked up, snaked to the "trail slide," which is a wooden trough in which a trail of six to ten logs is skidded down the mountain to be piled beside a spur of the railroad. After nearly starving, the gang went to number 4 camp where Con Buckley was camp boss. Here the crew split, one half remained there and the other half went cross country to number 3 camp. This was an old log hut, with sleeping quarters for the men upstairs and kitchen and mess hall down. There we had a good feed, with plenty to eat. Van Desforges carried off all honors with four pieces of pie. The number 4 camp was of the semi-portable type, with separate bunkhouses and mess hall. The men were a bit silent, since logging camp regulations enforce silence at all meals, but answered damfool questions with good nature and without malice.

After watching and timing some log loading by a gasoline log loader which was carried by the flat cars and transferred the logs from log deck to flat cars, the gang piled onto a train of loaded cars for the return to MacDonald. Except for Winnie Parker nearly losing a leg and some uncomfortable spirits aroused by the shifting of the logs and seeming lack of caution displayed by the engineer who ran over the sparingly spiked rails with apparently reckless speed, the trip down was an exhilarating experience, especially on the place where the cowcatcher should be, but cows are not plethoric in that region, hence the lack of a pilot.

At MacDonald there was a dreary wait, somewhat enlivened by Fossil Powell and Claude Heit getting religion from a lost salvation army man who was clever with

an accordion at least, and very earnest besides. Poker was essayed by some during the wait, after which the store was raided and found to sell everything from victrolas to axes.

The passengers on the train were somewhat alarmed at our antics, but soon saw we were harmless. A few of the penniless brethren rode on the platform and had a free but rather sooty ride. No one but the doughty John Doris was equal to having a date that night.

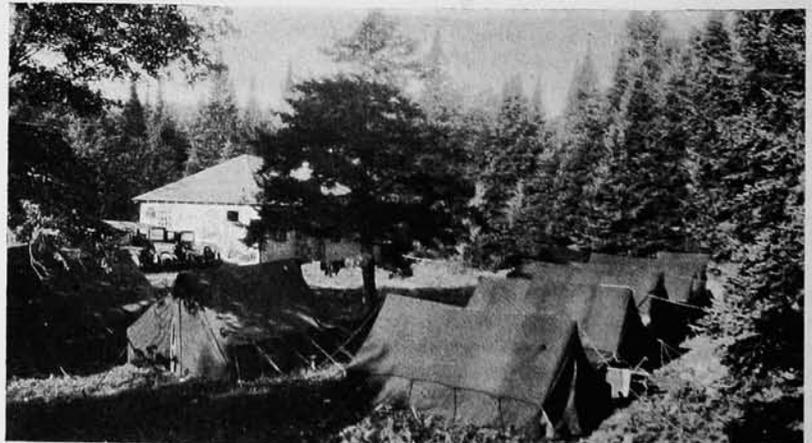
The next day was consumed in a trip through the plant of the O. W. D. Company, who throughout our stay were most congenial and friendly hosts.

**T**HAT night was all-Cornell night at a dance at the lake pavilion. As only a couple of girls were brought by foresters, cutting was at once promoted, much to the disgust of local talent, who were in the dust from the start; but no hard feelings resulted, much to the disappointment of Len Hall and Bill Jordan.

The next day, being Sunday and a day of rest, saw the gang doing a little washing, card-playing, sleeping, and running around. A few had dates which were not restful, as one has to do all of the entertaining up there.

Monday saw us on an eight mile drive to the Piercefield Paper Company plant, where we learned the mysteries of how sulphite pulp and bond paper are made. We managed to go through the plant without any one falling into the beater, though Hi Godfrey did get lost in the cutting room, and we thought they might have cut off his head. Our first part of the inspection was a bit hurried, due to the haste of the officials to get us through the mill since they judged us to be as full of antics as a group of foresters from another college who had recently inspected the plant. However, with the aid of Glenn Taft, Cornell E. E. '25, we had an enjoyable tour.

The next day was moving day, and what a bustle and rush occurred. Finally, with the truck loaded with the beds, springs,



BUNK HOUSES AND MESS SHACK AT THE NEW CAMP

This view, taken near the swimming hole, shows the camp at Newcomb which was presented to the Cornell Foresters last spring by the Finch, Pruyn, and Company of Glens Fall, New York.

tents, and other paraphernalia going ahead, the gang started. Matty Mattison set a record for that and the ensuing day when he had 12 flats in 24 hours. Matty and his Essex, Jo Ward Williams with his "Mabel" (Ford), Carl Crane and his "Grey Ghost" (also Ford), Winnie Parker and his "Devilish" Durant; Johnny Doris and "Chevvy," Nick Carter and his "Bathing Beauty" (Ford), and Pooch Ericson with his "Sussana" (Ford) made up the procession. All went well except for an occasional flat until we reached the new camp, 30 miles away. It wasn't exactly a trip with "Winchester 20 miles away," but all felt exultant at the prospect of a change from the soggy surroundings of the old site. With the exception that the absent-mindedness of a mechanic of the Palace Garage in Tupper Lake failed to properly reassemble the oil pump of the Durant and caused the loss of the oil and consequent burning of a bearing, the trip was fine. But this occurred near the camp, after the absorption in melody of the trio had caused Froggy to drive right past the shouting group at camp, and was remedied within a week.

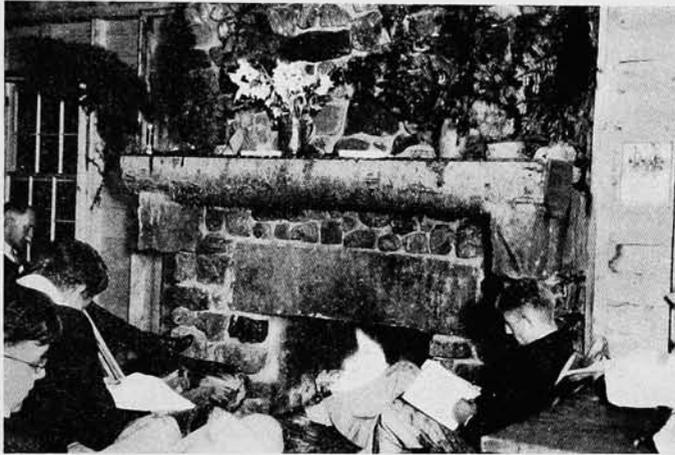
**T**HE new camp, suitably christened at a visit by President Farrand prior to our arrival, was all that we hoped for and more. Situated on the state highway about halfway between Newcomb in Essex County and Long Lake in Hamilton County, close to a small stream whose music lulled us to sleep at night, blanketed in a thick stand of spruce and balsam, this was indeed an ideal location.

The new building, erected for us by the Finch, Pruyn, and Company of Glens Falls on their own land and given to us without restriction by them, was well equipped. The outside is covered with a gleaming coat of soft yellow paint with white sashes. The building is about forty feet long east and west and about twenty or more feet wide north and south. It contains a large living, eating, and study room combined, with a huge fireplace facing the south door. On the west end is the cook's room, which Dean Rockwell, noted food savant, so amply filled. Adjoining is the kitchen, well equipped with running water, range, and implements for preparing the food. Outside is a wash stand with running cold water only available. This was later roofed with a tarpaulin to protect the cookees in unfavorable weather, of which we had a couple of days.

The fireplace, with its massive hewn yellow birch mantel, which was so carefully picked out, worked over, and put in place by Steve Lamos, caretaker of the Finch,

Pruyn, and Company land, was the center of the group every day. Two long tables, first for eating and then, after the meal, for study, with long benches, book shelves, and two small tables besides Sammy's and Professor Cedric "Ced" Guise's lounge chairs among other camp chairs, made up the remaining furniture.

The tents were pitched on the day we arrived on three sides of a quadrangle with the open side towards the road. The exclusiveness and privacy of the camp were capitalized by the sketchy attire worn by the foresters during the warm parts of the day. The camp was almost at



FORESTERS IN THEIR AUTUMNAL CAMP

The fireplace was always the center of a group. This time we see (left to right) Professor "Sammy" Spring, "Froggy" Pond, "Si" Pringle, and "Len" Hall. This is one of Carl Crane's photos

once adorned by a 37 foot tamarack flagpole, garnered by Reck, Rudy, and Yusk. The front of the "shack", as it was termed, was decorated with a section of an old circular saw from John Anderson's famed sawmill, which was used as the gong for announcing "chow" and other less interesting meetings.

Study and real work began now, with the gang divided into two groups. The first group was put at work running a traverse around about 460 acres of timber on which a timber cruise, estimate, and tally were made, and afterwards formed the location of a study of logging engineering in laying out skidding and tote roads. The other group was assigned to study silviculture, including reproduction and seedling counts, soil analyses, type studies, and improvement thinnings. The former group worked under Ced, while the latter worked under Sammy, whose inclination to find out the what and why of the soil provoked many a sore back and blistered palm.

The timber cruising gang had seven days in which to complete the cruise and finish their stand and stock tables. The silviculture group had the same time, Sundays eliminated for both crews, after which they changed places with the other bunch. The cruise was run off by each party of four men cruising the area on a ten per cent estimate, after which a topographic and type map was made.

**T**HE regular program for the day was supposedly to rise at 6:15 in the morning, breakfast at 6:45, and be in the field by 7:30. The men put up their own lunches of sandwiches of various kinds, eggs, pickles, and fruit. The eggs were soon cast out, usually at some unsuspecting member of the party, as their freshness came to be doubted. Return to camp was about five in the afternoon. Supper was at six, followed by relaxation or exercise as one wished until eight, when study call sounded. Then the silviculture men worked on their reports, the mensuration group worked on maps, or on the utilization reports of the trips made in the first week. Outside of those, reading, playing Jim Estes' and Joe Moody's portable vics for the amusement or enrage-ment of those nearby, bridge, poker, and listening to Matty Mattison tell some of his inimitable stories of hunting, fishing, or Paul Bunyan, formed our recreation during the remainder of camp, except for sundry sorties to Long Lake or Newcomb for the occasional dances or parties.

The silviculture group furnished one of the biggest bits of entertainment when one of the parties succeeded in getting lost. They wandered off, seeking a short cut back to the road, and at dark found themselves in a deep, muddy, and exceedingly wet beaver swamp. After pattering around all evening in the pouring rain, and using all of their matches for cigarettes, they acknowledged themselves lost. Chuck Abel walked along, adding to their enjoyment with the occasional announcement of, "Here I am with these calipers." Davvy Davenport, Van Desforges, and Andy Sharp had less to say. Due to the vigor and accumen of Matty Mattison and Stan Yusk, the party finally returned to camp just as a general searching party was being formed.

The general program of camp went on until the end of each party's shift, when Reck gave us some more work. We went up near the Tahawus post office ("Lower Works"), where we did some improvement and release cutting in sample plots which the faculty had measured out for us. This was more appealing to some, except Bill Jordan when his canteen was reduced in capacity by one half when a huge beech was dropped on the canteen where it lay on a stump.

**T**HE trip up Mount Marcy came on the last week end in camp when all but five of the boys piled into flivvers, truck, and so forth, and started for the Tahawus iron mines. We saw some grand scenery, including (Continued on page 118)



# Through Our Wide Windows

## Community Forests

**T**HE idea of community forests is spreading over the country. The ever increasing need for wood, combined with an abundance of non-tax-producing land owned by many townships, counties, and school districts, has provided the opportunity and means for their development. Watershed protection, playgrounds, game refuges, timber preserves, and land holding are the objects of these various community forests.

When waste and idle land can be reclaimed and reforested at small cost, especially under the Conservation Law which provides trees for these forests, there is a definite opportunity for more localities to take up this activity. The return on the investment from these reforested areas is something for which each community should plan. Only with an advance in the plantings by some such self-perpetuating corporation as a county, town, or village can proper care be administered so that this investment is not only an aid to the country in its timber needs but also a definite money returning proposition for its owner.

## Insect Pests Got an Eye-full

**M**ANY of our readers will remember an article in the October, 1927, number of *THE COUNTRYMAN* by Maurice W. Nixon, entitled "An Eye-full for Insect Pests," in which the author discusses various means by which lights and electric current are being utilized experimentally in the control of injurious insects. His article was written too early in the season for results of the first year's work to be available. Since that time, however, Professor P. J. Parrott of the State Experiment Station at Geneva, under whose supervision the work is progressing, has published definite preliminary results in a little bulletin, entitled "Progress Report on Light Traps for Insect Control," published at Grand Central Terminal in New York City by the co-operation of the Empire State Gas and Electric Association. Professor Parrott emphasizes the fact that the results are based on only a single year's work and are inconclusive in many respects.

In experiments with light traps in orchards, about sixty-five thousand insects were caught. "Not more than three or four per cent of the season's catch of all insects were distinctly beneficial, thus leaving at least ninety-five or ninety-six per cent that were either harmful or of almost no economic importance either way."

Another series of tests was designed expressly to investigate the effectiveness of light traps in controlling leaf-rollers, especially the fruit-tree leaf-roller, "since it is a difficult pest to combat and there is need for safer and more efficient control measures than now prevails." Although many conditions unfavorable to this experiment were encountered, "of the total number of insects captured, amounting to 4062 specimens, nearly eleven per cent were leaf-rollers."

Light traps in apple cold storages, designed to control the codling moth, caught almost a thousand insects, nearly sixty-seven per cent of which were injurious, 55 per cent being codling moths. Furthermore, "at the conclusion of the experiments there was no evidence of the presence of moths in any of the buildings as described, but since the construction of the houses was such that some of the insects could make their escape out-of-doors, there is of course some doubt as to whether freedom of the cold storage rooms from the insects following the tests was wholly or only in part due to the light traps."

Wire screen insect electrocutors, placed in stables and often equipped with light bulbs of different colors, seemed particularly effective in controlling stable flies, one trap catching "approximately 100,000 flies and many moths, beetles, parasites, and other insects" in about sixty days. "In favorable weather the number of flies caught by the device per day sometimes exceeded 2,500 individuals."

With regard to color preference of insects, "as a general rule the insects used in the experiments were negatively phototropic where colors at the red end of the visible spectrum were used, . . . their response was more positive at the violet end, and . . . where a free choice of all colors was allowed, the light yellow, the very light blue-green or daylight, and the red-purple and blue-purple filters proved the more attractive."

## Changes in the Staff

**T**HE *COUNTRYMAN* is pleased to announce the election to its editorial staff of J. B. Smith '31 of Denver, Colorado, as an associate editor and to its business staff of Miss A. K. Mone '30 of Ithaca, A. B. Nichols '31 of Niagara Falls, D. M. Roy '30 of Branchville, New Jersey, and S. E. Steele '31 of North Andover, Massachusetts, as associate managers. F. W. Ruzicka '29 of Chatham, New Jersey, has resigned from the editorial staff.

## Two Books for Countrymen

*Household Carpentry*, by L. M. Roehl. (Practical Crafts Series.) The MacMillan Company, New York. \$1.50. This is a practical manual for home use. Assistant Professor Roehl of the department of rural engineering at the College of Agriculture discusses and illustrates every useful subject from the care of tools to the making of household furniture, such as shelves and bookcases.

*Making Your Own Market*, by Russel Lord and Thomas Delohery. The MacMillan Company, New York. \$1.25. The book is a vivid and useful collection of the marketing experiences of 70 persons who had written them for *Farm and Fireside*, of which publication Lord and Delohery are associate editors. The senior author, "Rus" Lord '19, was editor-in-chief of *THE COUNTRYMAN* during his senior year at Cornell.

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

# 4-H Forestry Club Work in New York State

By J. A. Cope

**F**ORESTRY is the most recent addition to the College's program of work for the 16,000 boys and girls enrolled throughout the State in the 4-H organizations. It is a subject that naturally has a special appeal to boys and girls because it takes them outdoors and brings them in contact with the forest. It provides a means of combining with the study of our native trees many worthwhile activities in camping, cooking, and woodcraft.

A four-year program in forestry has been prepared and is available for the boys and girls. Considerable time and thought have been given to the projects for the different years so that the boys and girls may go by natural steps from one year to the next, each year's work advancing them a little further along the road to a thoroughgoing, practical knowledge of the forests of the State and of the means of conserving them under wise use.

**S**INCE there is such a large and continually increasing area of abandoned farm land, it seemed advisable to emphasize the need of tree planting in the first year of the forestry work. To

qualify in the first year's work, therefore, the 4-H boy or girl must plant 1,000 forest trees in a compact group. For practical purposes this means that he will cover one acre of land with forest trees.

1926 was the first year that a definite effort was made to interest boys and girls in taking up the first year's work in tree planting. The interest of the sportsmen of the State was enlisted through their State organization, the Fish, Game, and Forest League, to assist the county club leaders in making a start in tree planting. A resolution was passed at the annual meeting of the league in December, 1925, encouraging local rod and gun clubs to offer prizes to outstanding achievements in tree planting to boys and girls in their community. As a result of the impetus given by the clubs, 102 4-H tree planters were enrolled in ten counties and 92,000 trees were set out. Over two hundred dollars was offered in prizes by the local clubs to outstanding tree planters.

In 1927 further impetus to the tree planting work was given through the generous offer of the Conservation Department to furnish 1,000 free trees to every boy or girl enrolled in the tree planting work under the county club leaders. When the last trees were planted this spring, it was found that there were 500 boys and 48 girls who had planted 1,000 trees each. This represents five times the number planted the first year.

An outline for tree planting demonstration teams was prepared and forwarded to all of the county club leaders in the spring.

ing was spent very profitably in looking over the splendid plantations of all ages found there. Mr. Drummond himself was on hand and personally conducted the group through his plantations. I don't think the boys and girls will ever forget the fun of getting temporarily lost in the 30 acre forest of 12 years old white pine. Fortunately, the voice carried farther than the sight in that dense forest and, by long and lusty shouts, the whole group was finally extricated. They weren't covered with hay seeds, but there were plenty of pine needles in evidence. After a basket

lunch the forest ceremonial was staged, which emphasized the importance of the forest in our present day civilization and brought out the part the tree planters had played in bringing about new forests.

Similar field days were held at the Great Bear Farms in Oswego County and at Letchworth Park in Wyoming County. In all three field days the boys and girls got a taste of the recreational side of forestry by coming a day earlier and camping overnight among the growing trees.

**H**AVING planted their 1,000 trees, the boys and girls are now ready to continue in the second year's work which is called "Forest Appreciation." In this year's work the boys and girls are to become thoroughly acquainted with our native forest trees. This knowledge will be presented to them through field trips with a forester from the College supplemented by an illustrated bulletin which gives a detailed description of the 50 commoner trees of the State. As an evidence of the year's work, each boy and girl will be required to make a collection of the leaf, twig, and fruit of at least 15 trees. These collections will be sent to the forestry department at Cornell for inspection and approval. Upon their return to the sender they will become available for exhibit purposes at county fairs and at the State Fair. Arrangements have already been made with the Empire State Forest Products Association to offer prizes for outstanding exhibits in this second year's work. The exhibitor at the State Fair will also (Continued on page 118)



THEY WON FIRST PRIZE ON THEIR FIRST ATTEMPT

Fayette and Harold Sherman, 4-H club boys from Otsego County, showed how to plant forest trees in competition against seventeen other boys demonstration teams at the State Fair. Even though they are the first 4-H team to stage such a demonstration at the State Fair, they won first prize

As a result, tree planting teams competed in several counties with teams in other projects. In Otsego and Ontario Counties these tree planting teams were able to win out over the competitors at the county fairs and thus were entitled to represent their county at the State Fair at Syracuse in September. In competition with 19 other demonstration teams, in various lines of farm activities, the tree planting demonstration team from Otsego was awarded first place. This will mean that these two boys will go to the Eastern States' Exposition at Springfield next year.

It was felt that some special recognition should be given to the boys and girls who had worked so earnestly in the tree planting. Three achievement days were therefore arranged in the early fall, especially for forestry club members. The first of these achievement days was held at the plantations of C. G. Drummond in Delaware County and almost one hundred boys were present at this field day. The morn-



## Former Student Notes

### Cornell Foresters in the Timber

**A**S THIS is the forestry issue, we have collected all the notes about foresters that we could find. They are all here together. We wish we had more of them. If you know any notes about foresters or any ag or domecon graduates, please let us have them.

E. K. Ach '26 is now with the Canadian International Paper Company of Ottawa, Canada. He is at present working on a cruise and survey of an eight thousand square mile tract.

H. B. Bosworth M.F. '22 traveled in Mexico during the past summer. "Boz" has charge of the outdoors activities at the Los Almos Ranch School, New Mexico.

On August 14 Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Brown announced the birth of a son, Robert Murray. It has probably been mentioned before that Brown is now teaching forest mensuration in the Lake States Forest Experiment Station. Randolph was a member of the class of '20.

Tom Colby '23 has recently taken up aviation as a side line. In the recent trans-continental air derby, Tom rode as a passenger with C. W. Myers of Detroit, and his plane won the class B flight. Many of you may have seen Tom's face in the Pathe News several weeks ago.

Two of our doughty foresters, "Dick" Connor '28 and "Larry" Stotz '28, after working for six months in the Forest Service, were "on location" with the Finch, Pruyn, and Company. They were engaged in timber cruising and estimating on Santanoni Mountain in Essex County, where they expected to finish about the first of December.

Mr. and Mrs. John Curry announce the birth of a third youngster on October 3, 1927. John was a member of the class of 1924.

Miss Katherine Sandwick and James Elwood Davis '24 were married on October 22, at Candor. They were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander N. Ross, Mr. Ross being a classmate of Mr. Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Davis spent the following week in the Adirondack Mountains.

Mrs. Davis, who has been a secretary in the botany department for the past three years is a graduate of Deerfield-Shields School at Highland Park, Illinois. Mr. Davis was for one year assistant in the forestry department. He received his



FOREST SERVICE EMBLEM

This Badge is at Present Being Worn by many Graduates of the Department of Forestry

master's degree in 1926. This year he accepted a position as first county forester in Chautauqua County.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis will reside in Jamestown after December 1.

Bernard Frank, '25, after spending a year in graduate study at Cornell, accepted a position in the United States Forest Service last October. He is working along economic lines.

George B. Gordon, '20, was married to Miss Marian Crandall of New York City, May 4, 1927.

P. A. Herbert, '17 is working on land conservation surveys for the Conservation Department of Michigan.

Harold E. Irish, '16 was married to Miss Ruth Donaldson of Washington, D. C. on May 28.

J. H. Lay '18 has moved from Reed City, Michigan to Orrville, Ohio.

K. G. MacDonald, '23, wrote in last June to let us know that he is with the Western Electric Company, and located at 638 Lee Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia. "Ken" is now supervisor of the southern district of sales instruction department of the Western Electric Company.

A card was recently received from F. B. MacKenzie, '26. "Mac" is now with the Fox Film Concern, and is apparently traveling far and wide. He is at the present time in Ireland.

W. B. Mac Millan M. F. '25 is working in the Indian Forest Service on the Klamath Agency, Oregon. He attended the recent Pacific Logging Congress.

William Y. Naill, '27, in a letter that reached us last summer, casually mentioned his wife, and upon investigation it seems that Naill was married last year prior to graduation. It is with regret that we are unable to give the name of his wife, but perhaps this can be stated later.

Francis M. Porch, '25, was married on September 24 to Miss Marian H. Hunton of Germantown, Philadelphia.

Homer Seymour Pringle, '26, and Miss Frances L. Vaughn of Hudson Falls were married, September 27. They will live at 321 Dryden Road, Ithaca, N. Y.

Alex M. Ross, '24, was married to Miss Grace C. Rodee of Canton, New York, July 1, 1927.

H. F. Tilson, '17, is the third Cornell Forester to have accepted positions with the Indian Service since last spring. "Tex" is now on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, at McNary, Arizona.

R. M. Volkert, '20, has given up his position with the Redwood people and has gone into business for himself in Cincinnati. He is selling Redwoods and Pacific Coast Products, being associated with the Cincinnati Floor Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. First news of this was conveyed by K. A. Mayer, '20. "Kurt" is engaged in the bond business in New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Wakely '24, announce the arrival of Patricia Ann on September 16, 1927.

John Weir, '27, is now with the Wayagmack Pulp and Paper Company, at Flamand, P. Q., Canada. Johnny writes at length in a very interesting way about many experiences in the northern countries, and it is only lack of space which prevents these being set forth herewith.

'91

Jared Van Wagenen, Jr. is a farmer, lecturer, and writer. He recently wrote *The Golden Age of Homespun*. This bulletin tells of the hardships which our forefathers endured to make a living and life upon the land. This bulletin is Agricultural Bulletin of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets. His address is Lawyersville, New York.

'98

James Edgar Higgins, has been appointed agronomist in charge of agricultural work, under Government of the Panama Canal. His address is P. O. Box 383, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

'99

At the Rutgers commencement Henry W. Jeffers, president of the Walker-Gordon Farms, of Plainsboro, New Jersey, received the honorary degree of A.M.

'04

M. C. C. van Löben Sels is farming at Vorden, California. He married Helen Ellsworth, Special '02-04. They have seven children, Helen, Lucy Lois, Maurits, Peter, Adèle, Carel, and William. He says that since graduation he has been "trying to keep the little old canoe right side up and headed in the proper direction."

'05

Carol (Charles) Aronovici is city planner and also lecturer on city planning and community problems for the University of California, at Berkeley. His address is 1616 La Vereda. He married Florence Parsons '05. They have two boys, Carol Parsons, 20, and Vladimir Stanwood, 16. Since graduation, he has been doing social work, housing, and city planning. He has also written several books and a couple of score of reports, pamphlets, etc. on community problems. He is at present editing *The Community Builder*, a city planning publication.

B. P. Kirkland is now a professor at the University of Washington.

'06

C. F. Shaw writes "B. H. Crocheron '08 was one of the very successful editors of the COUNTRYMAN and now is the highly successful director of Agricultural Extension (including County Agents etc.) in California—covering a territory that would reach from the north line of Connecticut to the south of South Carolina and the Appalachians to the sea. Walter Mulford '99—Forestry, C. M. Haring '05—Veterinary Science, J. Traum '06—Veterinary Science, J. W. Gilmore '98—Agronomy, and many others are here on the faculty of the University of California, Berkeley.

'07

Charles Stinchfield, Jr., is in the timber business in Detroit, Michigan. His address is 827 Penobscot Building. He is

married and has three children, Charles III, Robert Wickersham, and Diane Whitney.

Guy M. Wilcox is dairy farming at New Hartford, New York. After graduation, he managed a dairy farm for nine years for Bradley Fuller of Utica. He is managing his own dairy now. He is married and has seven children. His daughter, Eva, is now a freshman in home economics at Cornell. The other children are Robert, Willis, Stanley, Harold, Ralph, and George.

'08

W. H. Alderman is chief of the division of horticulture, University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota. On an auto tour last year, he drove from St. Paul west to the Yellowstone, down to California, up to Oregon and Washington, back to California, east through the Coast States to Florida, and then north to New York and New England. He returned by way of Ohio and Illinois.

Clyde F. Fish, who was formerly with the National Chautauqua Bank, at Jamestown, New York, is now district agent of the Federal Land Bank with headquarters at Jamestown.

'09

Lee B. Cook is owner of the Highland Dairy in Warren, Ohio, doing retail and wholesale business in milk, cream, ice cream, and dairy products.

C. W. Newell writes "I am farming a 16-acre place, the main crop being asparagus which sells for from 50 to 60¢ a bunch in the local market. We also have a small squab plant of about 150 pairs of breeding birds and a poultry plant which we hope to develop to a profitable size." His address is Woodruff Farm, Huntington, New York.

Victor I. Safro has recently been appointed director of Japanese beetle suppression in the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, and is now located at this laboratory, which will soon be moved to Moorestown. Other Cornellians in this work are L. B. Smith '14, entomologist in charge; Benjamin R. Leach '15, turt insect investigations; and Harold C. Hallock '24, in charge of the beetle laboratory in Westbury, New York.

'10

F. H. Cochran is manager of a dairy plant at Stowe, Vermont. Last fall he was elected representative to the state legislature.

'11

A. L. Thompson, Earl Brown, '13, and F. E. Rogers, '14 are all associated in the Thompson Dairy at 2012 Eleventh St., N. W., Washington, D. C. This is the third largest dairy in the Capitol City.

'12

Philip Edward Smith goes this year from Stanford to Columbia as professor of anatomy.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Smith of Sherburne, N. Y. announce the birth of a daughter, Charlotte Anne, May 13, 1927.

'13

Barrett L. Crandall is advertising manager of the Elgin Corporation, at 501 Fifth Avenue, New York, manufacturers and sellers of street and catch-basin cleaning machines. He writes that it is his job to keep a flock of salesmen on their toes to endeavor to persuade cities all over the world to be cleaner and stay cleaner, and that he would be glad to hear from any Cornell men holding city offices who may be interested in his equipment.

The first American to accomplish the scaling of Kibo, highest peak of Kilimanjaro, African mountain, is a Cornellian, Leonard W. Kephart, of Takoma Park, Md. The climb was completed on August 30, while Kephart was in Africa on a search for new grasses for the United States Department of Agriculture. Kephart and his companion, R. L. Piemeisel, required four days to climb the volcanic peak, which rises 19,729 feet above sea level in what was formerly German East Africa. The return to Merangu was made in two days. The climb was not entirely without scientific reward. Mr. Kephart discovered three new varieties of clover on the four-day expedition, and he collected a number of specimens of other plants.

O. M. Smith is farming and teaching high school agriculture at Wolcott, New York.

'14

Theodore D. Crippen is acting manager of the Automotive Branch office at Pittsburgh of the Vacuum Oil Company. He lives at 220 Ridge Avenue, Ben Avon, Pennsylvania.

'15

W. P. Brodie has moved from Churchville to 221 Madison Street, Wellsville, New York. "Steve" is selling feed and grains for the Park & Pollard Company of Buffalo in their southern New York and northern Pennsylvania territory.

Floyd D. Dean has been sent to France to establish a plant for the Celastic Corporation, a Du Pont subsidiary.

Howard C. Jackson has been appointed head of the dairy department of the College of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin to succeed Professor E. H. Farrington, retired. Jackson was formerly manager of the Cooperative Creamery at Grove City, Pennsylvania, and has worked in the dairy research laboratories of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

B. J. Koch writes "Still teaching Ag. at Alden High School and managing a dairy farm." His address is Alden, New York.

Christian F. de Neergaard is with the National City Bank of New York, and has been transferred to domestic service after twelve years of foreign service spent in Europe and the Orient. Mr. and Mrs. Neergaard have announced the birth on

August 24, of a second son, Robert Julius, They live at 88 Eighty-eighth Street, Brooklyn.

Charles H. Reader is living at 1365 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, New York.

'16

Charles W. Hanson now lives at 466 East Avenue, Sewaren, New Jersey. He is superintendent of the American Smelting and Refining Company at Maurer, New Jersey. He is married and has two children.

B. W. Kinne has resigned his position as advertising manager of the *American Agriculturist*, and is now assistant to the eastern sales manager for Chevrolet motors with headquarters at Tarrytown. "Birge's" territory extends from the Canadian line to a line east and west through New York City and between Oneonta, New York and Danbury, Connecticut.

Mr. and Mrs. Revere J. Moore have announced the birth of a daughter, Alline Lait, on April 3, at Shanghai, China.

Moore is connected with the Standard Oil Company of New York there.

J. L. Neff is representing the third generation of Neffs in the firm of F. L. Neff's Sons, Brooklyn, New York, makers of carbonated beverages. He writes, "Am still single (and, or) singular."

Harold E. Tenny is superintendent of Sylvan Orchards, Inc., near Walkkill, New York.

Dr. and Mrs. G. D. Ubel announce the birth of a son. Their address is Silver Creek, New York. Mrs. Ubel was formerly Miss Bessie Bush, '19.

Lacey H. Woodward is county agricultural agent in Wyoming County, New York.

'17

E. E. Conklin is in charge of the Chicago office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. At a meeting of the Iowa State Vegetable Growers' Association, held at Sioux City, Iowa, December 13 to 15, he spoke on Federal Inspection of Car-load Shipments.

Lyster M. Hetherington is principal of the high school at Fultonville, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. McDermott (Anne H. Morrow '17) have announced the birth of Thomas Charles, Jr., on June 1.

'18

Dr. Alfred E. Emerson has just returned from an extended trip abroad, during which he traveled from Tunisia to Lapland engaged in entomological research under a John Simon Guggenheim Fellowship, and was a delegate from the University of Pittsburgh to the Tenth International Congress of Zoology held at Budapest in September. He was accompanied by his wife and their two children. He is associate professor of zoology at Pittsburgh.

Clarence P. Hotson is taking advanced work in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Harvard. Mr. and Mrs. Hotson have two daughters, Eleanor Hinckley, aged four, and Grace Augusta, who is ten months old. They live at 23-B Shaler Lane, Cambridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Kirkland (Eleanor M. George '21) have announced the birth of a son, Richard Ide, on September 24 at Ithaca. They have three other children, two boys and a girl. Kirkland has for the past year been secretary of divisions of the Boys' Club Federation International, with headquarters at 3037 Grand Central Terminal Building, New York. They live at 3921 Locust Street, Long Island City, New York.

Amy E. Van Wagenen is director of the Home Management House and the Institute of Foods at Elmira College. Her address is 723 College Avenue, Elmira, New York.

'19

E. Elizabeth Allis has been appointed research assistant and secretary in the department of physiology in the Tulane

## The Test To Apply

ONE machine is more efficient than another when it is better adapted to its work, more economical to operate and maintain, and when it lasts longer.

It takes time and resources, long experience and the best engineering facilities to develop those qualities, because conditions in farming are seldom twice alike, and an efficient machine must do good work under both favorable and adverse conditions.

Many tests must be made to bring the whole machine up to a uniformly high standard of efficiency. Every Case machine has been fully tested in the most rigorous manner and in actual use.

With eighty-six years of continuous development and improvement behind them, Case tractors, threshers, combines and other power farming machinery meet successfully every condition of soil, crops and weather, and every test of efficiency in actual work.



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3 sizes

Skid Engines

Steel Threshers  
5 sizes

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4 sizes

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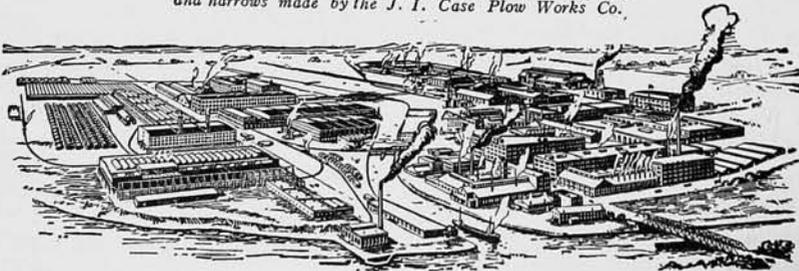
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Racine

Established 1842

Wisconsin

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



University of Louisiana Medical School. Her address is 1220 Lowerline Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

P. L. Dunn has moved from Hornell to Arkport, New York.

Bryan M. Eagle has been elected assistant vice-president of the American Southern Trust Company, of Little Rock, Arkansas. He is in charge of the investment department.

M. C. "Bob" Hammond is in charge of the Boy Scout Council at Norwich, New York.

'20

Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Brown of Greene, N. Y. announce the birth of a second son, David Hammond, born Oct. 27. Mrs. Brown was Ruth Nye, Domecon '20 and was a member of The Countryman Board.

F. J. Oates went with the American Legion to Paris. The four weeks he was in Europe he visited Belgium, England, France, and Germany.

Jay W. Raplee is assistant marketing specialist, 230 Federal Building, Buffalo, New York.

Guy Rickard succeeded himself to office when he received the endorsement of both parties for superintendent of highways in Schoharie, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Witkop (Irene A. Zapf '21) have announced the birth of twin boys, John Charles, Jr., and George Theodore, on August 28. They live at 20 Delwood Road, Kenmore, New York.

'21

Mrs. Mariano C. Cardenas (H. Mildred Giesler '21) is busy taking care of her home and young son, Mariano, Jr., who was born last May, and is also doing some advertising work. She had charge of the Liberty Mills booth at the Home Exposition recently held in San Antonio. She lives at 214 North Noces Street, San Antonio, Texas.

John L. Dickinson, Jr., is field organization manager of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, a farmers' cooperative organization dealing in the purchase of supplies, particularly feeds, fertilizers, and seeds. His address is 122 Chestnut Street, Springfield, Massachusetts.

'22

Roland W. Bartlett is with the Dairy-men's Cooperative Sales Co., Inc., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Roger B. Corbett married Miss Faith L. Rogers on November 24, at Providence, Rhode Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis H. Stratton announce the birth of Charles Lewis on August 29. Charlie had an eight pound start on life. Mrs. Stratton was formerly Anne Jackson '24. Their address is R. F. D., Oxford, New York. Lews writes, "Have also tested my herd of Holsteins losing a total of 34 out of 49 head. Have now a new bunch with 14 pure-breds and 10 grades, all accredited. Also have 14 head of young stock which just passed the 2nd test."

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel A. Talmage announce the birth of Jane Terrell Talmage on November 21.

'23

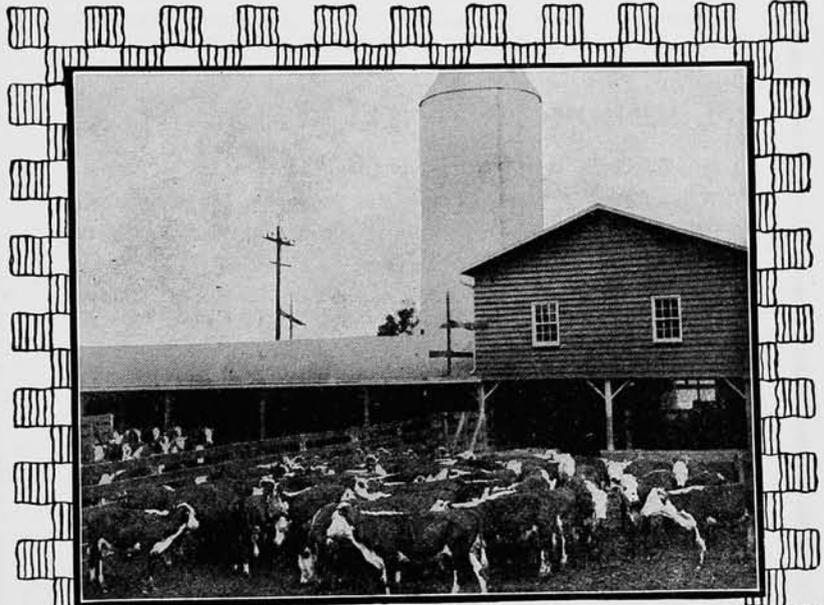
George B. Bronson married Miss Ethel M. Parker on May 26, at Greenfield, Massachusetts.

Sydney S. Brooke is still a salesman with the United Plumbers Supply Company of New York. He lives at 1167 Colgate Avenue, New York, and writes that Edgar M. Heymans '26, who is married and has one child, lives next door.

W. H. Childs, as a chemist, is now in charge of a sugar factory of S. Damson & Company, Ltd., in Berbice, British Guiana, South America. He was married on June 29, 1927, at Greeley, Colorado, to Miss Esther E. Waldhauser.

Mildred Colton married George B. Sluper on October 11. Their address is Sherburne, New York.

Edwin A. Gauntt is county agent for Hunterdon County, New Jersey. His business address is the Court House, Flemington. He writes that Bill Gauntt, Cornell '44, is learning to speak English.



THE GLORY OF CREATING

The extensive Purina experimental farm is only one evidence of the thoroughness with which all Purina Mills operations are conducted.

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MINNEAPOLIS EAST ST. LOUIS FORT WORTH

# The High Tide of Milk Production

Dairymen in most sections this Winter are feeding their cows for the heaviest possible production of milk. Prices are good and in some territories the producers are being pressed to hold their markets against outside invasion. This situation places a premium on high-quality, high-protein feeds.

## Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

is unexcelled as the protein basis of the dairy ration which is intended to produce milk in large quantities. Why? Because it is made from corn. Because it contains over 40% of protein of good quality, nearly all of which is digestible; and more than 80% total digestible nutrients.

If you're an undergraduate the condition of the milk market will mean more to you a year or four years hence. But if you're an alumnus, with your own milking herd, it means a great deal now.

Corn Products Refining Company  
New York Chicago

MAKERS OF THE FEEDS THAT ARE  
IN  
EVERY LIVE DEALER'S STOCK  
AND  
EVERY GOOD DAIRY RATION



Mrs. Gauntt was Gertrude C. Heime, '24. They live at 21 Mine St., Flemington.

Milton T. Lewis is an instructor in plant breeding at Pennsylvania State College. His address is 305 South Atherton Street, State College, Pennsylvania.

Amelia A. Ryder married Elmer M. Johnson, an instructor in the department of English at Cornell, on June 23, 1927, at Hamilton, New York. They are residing at 32 Greycourt Apartments, Ithaca.

'24

Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Abbey have announced the arrival of a son, Hobart Almon, on October 2. They have a daughter, Harriett Jean, who is two years old. Abbey is county agent of Cattaraugus County, N. Y. They live in Salamanca.

Wilber T. Archibald is teaching physics and biology in the Hicksville, New York, High School. Mrs. Archibald (Marjorie I. Dickson '23 A.B.) is in charge of the school libraries in Hicksville. They live on Frederick Place.

George Bickley is engaged in the butter, egg, and poultry business in Philadelphia. His address is 341 Pelham Road. He writes that he is still single and happy.

George F. Brewer is a salesman with the New York Life Insurance Company at 150 Broadway, New York. He lives at 3750 Eighty-first Street, Jackson Heights, Long Island. He writes that Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Lewis '24 have a son, Harold Edwin, born on September 5. Lewis is farming at Walworth, New York.

A son was born on September 29 to Mr. and Mrs. Roland Brill of Brooktondale. Mrs. Brill was formerly Miss Ruth Nuttall '24.

Harold H. Clum is now teaching botany in the Hunter College of New York City. The information in the November issue was erroneous, being decidedly out of date. Mr. and Mrs. Clum (Florence Hess Clum '24) are not living in Syracuse but at 327 East 206th Street, New York City.

Mildred O. Evans is doing dietetic work in the New York Orthopedic Hospital in White Plains, New York.

Robert Goldin is working for the Hebrew Publishing Company of New York City.

Miss Carroll Griminger, formerly a biology teacher in Cortland, is now with the Joseph Harris Seed Company of Coldwater, Ohio.

Kenneth C. Lawrence is professor of agriculture in the Sherman, New York, High School. He is also playing in the school orchestra, and expects to coach baseball in the spring.

Ruth E. Miller is teaching home making in the Phelps, New York, High School. She attended the Summer Session at Ithaca last summer.

A son, Robert Spurr, was born on Wednesday, September 21, to Mr. and Mrs. Merton Taylor of Buffalo. Mrs. Taylor was formerly Miss Lavida Bangs.

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RUST-RESISTING Galvanized

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

Anna Rogers is home demonstration agent in Cortland, New York. She married J. P. Willman on Thanksgiving Day at Faber, Virginia. Mr. Willman is connected with the Junior Extension department at Ithaca.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond L. Taylor (Francena R. Meyer '25) have announced the birth of a son, Alan Barclay, on October 15. Their address is Bussey Institution, Forest Hills, Boston, Mass. Taylor is instructing in botany at Harvard and doing research work in entomology.

A. B. Wicks is manager of the ice cream plant of H. P. Hood & Sons at Providence, Rhode Island.

The engagement has been announced of Dorothy M. Van Wirt '24 to Charles Elmore Endres of Closter, New Jersey.

'25

Last summer R. Forschmiedt took a 5000 mile tour of the United States. He ended up in Seattle, Washington, where he is employed by the Imperial Candy Company.

W. E. Georgia is with the Curtis Canning Co. of Rochester. He was at Cornell the first part of November to get information on commercial beet culture.

Anthony Stephen Janicki is farming near Apalachin, New York. He is specializing in bees.

The engagement has recently been announced of Daniel H. Krouse to Miss Josephine Wildman of Langhorne, Pennsylvania. Krouse is a nurseryman and florist in Langhorne, and has recently acquired Langhorne Gardens, an ornamental nursery.

J. T. McNair stopped farming last March and is living in Friendship, New York. He is selling Purina seed in Allegany and Cattaraugus Counties. A son, James Theodore Jr., was born May 9.

Fannie B. Miller is supervisor of rural schools in Cecil County, Maryland. She has forty-three one-room schools and four two-room schools under her supervision. Her address is 227 East Main Street, Elkton, Maryland.

Zelner H. Stoughton was formerly teaching agriculture in the Perry High School. He is now farming in Newark Valley, New York.

'26

R. D. Baldwin is at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, where he is president of the State Normal School.

Walter Bovard was married to Miss Edna F. Kilpatrick of Washington, D. C. on Saturday, September 10. They will reside at Fort Sumner Hotel, Charleston, South Carolina.

## Wyandotte Cleans at Little Cost

**T**O secure sanitary cleanliness is the first aim of every cleaning user. But, present business conditions require that this cleanliness also be secured at little cost.

Both of these requirements are secured with the use of



Wyandotte truly cleans clean, and yet so thoroughly and so quickly that time and labor costs are held to a minimum.

And since every particle of Wyandotte is an active cleaning agent, very little of the cleaner is required for a given operation.



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Insulated against rust with a heavy uniform coating of zinc

**AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY**  
Sales Offices: Chicago, New York, Boston, Cleveland, Worcester, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Wilkes-Barre, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Oklahoma City, Birmingham, Atlanta, Memphis, Dallas, Denver, Salt Lake City, UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS CO., San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle

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With every roll of our fence your dealer will give our written guarantee that it will outlast or equal in service any other fence now made, of equal size wire and used under the same conditions.

## Forestry Club Work In New York State

(Continued from page 111)

have an opportunity to compete for a special prize offered by the State Fair Association.

SINCE forestry, as an organized project for boys and girls, is so new we have not yet reached the point of having an enrollment in the third year. It is hoped, however, that boys who have acquired a real appreciation of the forest through the second year's activity will be

interested in carrying on the work a third year. By applying the principles of forest appreciation which they have learned, they can bring about improved conditions in a woodlot which they themselves own or which their parents will be willing to turn over to them for the purpose of improvement. Already excellent woods work with an axe has been done by 4-H forestry club members in other states. In this State groups of scouts have carried on thinning work in wood lands adjacent to their camp property.

THE fourth year's activity will provide an opportunity for farm boys and girls to learn how to make instruments for measuring the diameter and height of the standing timber in their own or their parents' woodlots and how to do the actual measuring.

With this rounded program covering four years' activities, it is hoped that every forestry club member will be in a position to handle any forestry problem that comes up when, as an adult, he takes over the responsibility of running a farm.

## First Summer at Camp Cornell

(Continued from page 109)

Hanging Spear Falls, the Flowed Lands, Lake Tear of the Clouds, Avalanche Lake, and, from the peak of Marcy, the marvelous view stretching from the Green Mountains on the east, north until the eye failed, northwest toward the St. Lawrence, and southwest past Newcomb. The gang hiked about thirty four miles, ate a tremendous amount of bread and drank a prodigious flood of Sammy's coffee, slept in open camps by a fire, and had the breath taking climb up the last steep timberless top rock crest of Marcy. On the return down the water worn trail from a height of four thousand feet, Bill Jordan sprained his ankle, but had grit enough to keep going to the base. We all admired Sammy's endurance in getting to the top, and, though we laughed, appreciated Doc Wehrle's industry in stopping on the upper slope to dig for sawyer beetles. The end of the trip, though seeming long in coming to those with raw shoulders and blistered heels, was made in fast time to the accompaniment of varied melodies in twenty different shapes and tunes.

The next day at camp was supposed to be easy. However, we all set to in digging up the remnants of the old logging camp. Huge boulders were muscled by Al Quick and Mon Petit Pesez, and Johnny Doris persisted in burning all of the rubbish whether it was wood or iron or tar paper. This brought protests from all including Stagger, the hound, who persisted in trying to make friends with hornets and skunks to our amusement and his own remorse.

The nearness of the stream, even though it seemed to have its source at the North Pole, generated a spirit of cleanliness amongst the foresters, so that baths and shaves and washings were frequent. After a morning run of two miles or so attempted by Van, Carl, Mon Petit, and Froggy, that swift plunge and invigorating stimulant were godsend.

The last day in camp was spent in preparations for the early departure on the following morning. Then bags were packed, dogs tied up, flivvers patched and repatched, blankets rolled, cots taken down and put away. The truck was

# Ammonia

—a quick source of

# Nitrogen

OF all plant foods Nitrogen is most important. Recognition of this fact has led to a continual increase in its use.

Sulphate of Ammonia leads all other sources of inorganic nitrogen in quantity supplied to agriculture. It is endorsed by leading agricultural authorities and used by fertilizer manufacturers all over the world.

Ammonia fertilizers have come to be preferred for many fruits, grains, field and truck crops.

## Why?

Because the ammonia is a quick source of nitrogen—immediately available as a plant food, quick in its action, and not readily leached from the soil.

Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia, because it's all soluble and available, is a quick source of nitrogen, especially for top-dressing fruits and vegetables where shipping quality and uniformity count for so much. It's fine and dry—easy to spread—and high in test (25¼% ammonia guaranteed).

## Results PROVE

the availability of the nitrogen in

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Shreveport, La.

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Washington, D. C.

San Francisco, Cal.

In Canada

Toronto, Ont.

## Free Sample

Try before you buy! We'll send you — FREE — enough Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia to fertilize 25 sq. ft. of soil. We will also send you free bulletins telling how best to use Arcadian. Just fill in the coupon and mail it — today!

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Please send me sample package of Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia. I am especially

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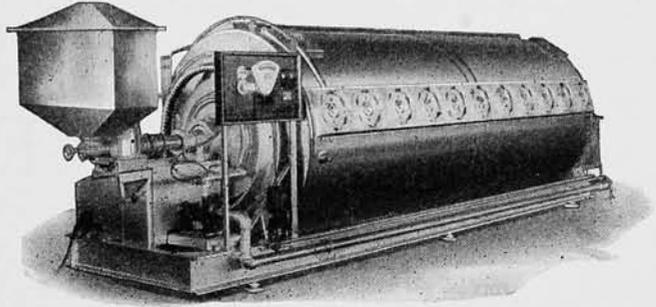
Address \_\_\_\_\_

loaded to overflowing and on top sprawled the four cookees and the amiable Si. This all occurred on Tuesday morning after the banquet of the night before had filled our stomachs with food and our souls with contentment in the repast and the songs and stunts. A song well liked by the boys and celebrating the incident of a party lost was sung by a duet composed of Reck and Sammy. Our chief, who had visited us for a short time was absent, as well as Doc Welch, our friendly pathologist. Among our visitors and guests at the banquet were Dr. and Mrs. Foulds of Glens Falls, District Ranger "Pat" Cunningham, "Jack" Donahue, "Steve" Lamos, the caretaker, and Mr. Churchill, chief forester for Finch, Pruyn, and Company.

Wednesday the gang all started for Glens Falls, where we assembled at the newspaper "groundwood" mill of Finch, Pruyn, and Company. There we were shown cleverly made relief type maps of their different forest areas, and their methods of classifying their holdings. Then the trip through the mill occupied our attention, where we learned a way of making paper different from the sulphite process learned at the Piercefield mill. Then the gang scattered for home or college.

Thus ended the first summer at the new Camp Cornell, voted by all as the best camp yet.

## Precision Pasteurization!



In our latest milk pasteurizing equipment we have taken a long step toward adapting the precision of the laboratory to the practical needs of the commercial milk plant.

Its performance warrants the name we have given it—Precision Pasteurizing Apparatus. It consists of a new type heater with built-in temperature regulator, guaranteed to regulate within 1° Fahrenheit; and a new type valveless, positive holder (illustrated) in which the milk is held under correct conditions as to time and temperature.

You should be posted on this new development. A booklet describing it will be sent upon request.

### The Creamery Package Mfg. Company

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*Now In Full Progress—*

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL MARK-DOWN SALE OF  
**SUITS and OVERCOATS**

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Reduced      **25%**      Reduced

Plenty of blues.    Plenty of Single-breasted coats.

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Save from \$7.50 to \$16.25

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Delicious Meals  
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## DEAN MANN SPEAKS TO LARGE AUDIENCE AT ANNUAL BANQUET

Ag-Domecon Feed Draws 275 Hungry Students and Faculty Members

THE Ag-Domecon banquet, held in the domecon cafeteria on the evening of December 12, was the success that such gatherings seldom attain. Dean R. L. Nye of Slocum College of Agriculture at Syracuse University was the speaker of the evening. Under the topic of "Our Ancestors—Past, Present, and Future" he delightfully rambled over many of the most important objects and results of life. He pointed out how the older generation influences the younger in regard to religion, morals, education and customs of ordinary life. And as those receiving a more complete education, it is the duty of the present day student to provide for a still better standard for those of the future to follow.

### Ag Association Oldest in Cornell

Dean A. R. Mann gave a resumé of Ag athletics; he told how in the decade before 1923 the College had led the University in athletics and how this year it had again started on the old tack. He then read the names of those earning athletic shingles during the past year.

Cam Garman '28 gave the history of the Ag Association, the oldest continuously running organization in the University, which, with the co-operation of the Domecon Club, fostered the banquet. Cam assured those at the banquet that Professor J. E. Rice's pictures of the first banquet will be shown at the next Ag assembly.

### Stunts Prove Entertaining to All

The lighter part of the entertainment was really entertaining. Professor Bob Adams gave some of his rhymes. A group of girls and another of fellows put on stunts; Jack Ellison '28 led the singing. Bob Murdock '28 was toastmaster; Merle Kelly '29 played the piano; Cam Garman '28 was general chairman; Helen Sue Bruckner '28 was in charge of the banquet arrangements; Laura Griswold '28 was in charge of the decorations; Mildred Gordon '28, Howie Beers '28 and Ernie Nohle '28 were the entertainment committee; Harden Gibson '28 and Seward Salisbury '28 had charge of publicity, and Harold Dorn '29 of checking. The class in quantity cooking which fed the 275 persons present deserve credit for quality and efficiency as well as quantity.

## PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN WINNERS IN COUNTRY THEATRE MOVEMENT

Aided by the department of rural social organization of Cornell, fourteen counties of the State are now organizing the Little Country Theatre Movement for promoting community spirit and competition in dramatics. Preliminary competitions are held at the county fairs; after a cut among the counties in each district, the teams representing the four districts will hold a final competition here during Farm and Home Week.

Prizes will be awarded to the winners; one of \$50 offered by the *American Agriculturist* to the first winner and the other of \$35 by the Samuel French Co. of New York City to the second winner.

## PHI KAPPA PHI GRADUATE STUDENTS

R. C. Bender  
M. T. Gordon  
J. R. Livermore  
J. H. Miller  
K. A. H. Murray  
R. P. Meyers  
P. R. Needham  
L. B. Palmer  
H. L. Stover  
L. E. Wolf

## UNDERGRADUATES

E. C. Abbe  
C. Y. Chou  
J. Ehrlich  
C. G. Garman  
G. H. Gibson  
C. G. Small  
C. O. R. Spalteholz  
J. A. Woerz

## AG ATHLETIC TEAMS HAVE SUCCESSFUL FALL SEASON

The Ag athletic teams were more than moderately successful during the fall season. The Ag cross country team won first place over all contenders showing an excellent team. J. G. Hanshaw '31 was the individual winner with his teammates W. Eldridge '31, W. J. Losel '29, and G. J. Dinsmore '31 placing respectively third, ninth, and eleventh. The team showed the remarkably low score of 24 to easily beat Arts the next nearest contender.

The soccer team was not as successful as the cross country team, though they made a good showing. The preliminary league games were all won, though, in the finals they lost to Law by a score of 1 to 0.

The Inter College Athletic Association is awarding a trophy this year to the college making the highest total score in all sports. It is not a permanent trophy but will be awarded each year to the winning college. The system of scoring is 10 points for first place, 7 for second, 4 for third, and 2 for fourth. At present the Ag teams lead with 17 points, Law being second with 10 points. At the present time it looks as though the basketball team would crash through with something in the line of leadership.

## FARMERS' WEEK CHANGES NAME—PROGRAM INCLUDES HOUSEWIVES

The name of Farmers' Week has been changed to Farm and Home Week this year and from now on. This change is due to several factors though primarily because of the change in the name of the Farmers' Institutes to Farm and Home Institutes.

The changes in the names have been brought out largely by the increase of the scope of the work done by the Farmers' Institutes to include the home and home economics with which there is a broad relationship. Farmers' Week has and Farm and Home Week will occupy a definite place in the agricultural and home making program of New York State.

The twenty-first annual event, although the first Farm and Home Week, will be held this year February 13 to 18, 1928.

## KERMIS TO HAVE TWO PLAYS DURING FARM AND HOME WEEK

Students Will Produce "Old Ira," the First Prize Winner

THE one time that we ag students have a chance to display our dramatic ability to the folks back home, is during Farm and Home Week, when they with many others are our guests. On the Friday night of that week, the Kermis plays, "Old Ira" by Miss L. E. Bradshaw, special Home Economics, and "Uncle Jimmy," a stock play by Miss Zona Gale, will be presented. Every year there are two prizes, one of \$75 and one of \$25 offered for the two best original one act plays, written by students in the colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, and submitted for Kermis production. The judges, consisting of the Kermis faculty committee, Coach Talcott, who is dean of the Ithaca Conservatory of Music, and Manager "Ernie" Nohle '28 decided that Miss Bradshaw's "Old Ira" was the only play worthy of production of those submitted and a stock play by Miss Zona Gale was selected.

### Kermis Plays Run by Competition

The Kermis organization, like so many of our student activities, is managed through a competition. In the winter a competition is opened to all sophomores of good standing in the colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. The winner becomes assistant manager in his junior year and manager in his senior year; the second man becomes assistant stage manager in his junior year and stage manager in his senior year. The present officers are: "Ernie" Nohle '28 manager, "Hal" Dorn '29 assistant manager, "Al" Clark '28 stage manager and "Shorty" Bedell '29 assistant stage manager.

### Casts for this Year are Selected

Of the seventy candidates who reported for the cast tryouts, the following have been retained: in the play "Old Ira"—James Lacy '28, Mr. Penhull; Elizabeth Hopper '31, Mrs. Penhull; James Petten-gill '28, Old Ira; Russell Dudley '29, John Sherman; Marjorie Stevens '28, Jane Penhull; and in the play "Uncle Jimmy"—Norma Stevens '31, Mitty; Alma Dewey '30, Mrs. Toplady; Helen Griffin '28, Mrs. Calliope Marsh; Dora Mereness '29, Miss Sykes; Bernard Harkness '29, Uncle Jimmy; Rachel Merritt '28, Grandma; Richard Churchill '30, Joseph, and Walter Fleischer '29, Uncle Bob.

## FLORICULTURE CLUB TO HOLD "HENRY FORD" DANCE ON JAN. 21

The Floriculture Club decided to hold an informal dance in the Old Armory on January 21 the Saturday before Block Week, at its regular meeting, December 1. Since several dances this year have run in the hole it was decided to try a Henry Ford—high quality at a low price with plenty of advertising. A good orchestra has been engaged and novelties which only florists can put out will be in evidence.

After an excellent comic and musical program the club members attacked several bushels of hickory and butter nuts. There was also dancing to the victrola.

## HONOR SYSTEM DISCUSSED AT OPEN STUDENT FORUM

### New Plan Proposed to Eliminate Some of the Faults of Old System

ON DECEMBER 6, Dr. Betten invited the students of the College of Agriculture to discuss the recommendations on the conduct of examinations which the committee on educational policy made to the faculty. To those attending the meeting, the following plan seemed to be not without faults, but well worth giving a fair trial:

There shall be an executive body known as the Honor Council composed of nine-members, the Director of Resident Instruction and the Secretary of the College as permanent members, the latter to act as Secretary of the Council, two professors elected by the faculty to serve for two years, and five students—two of them seniors, one a junior, one a sophomore, and one a woman of any class above the freshman, the students to be elected by the Agricultural Association. The first two faculty members are to be appointed by the Dean of the College for terms of one and two years and thereafter election shall be as for membership in the standing committees of the faculty. The first student members shall be those regularly elected in the spring of 1927 by the student body under the plan previously in force.

### Classes to Co operate with Honor Council

A regularly registered class consisting of an instructor and his students in the course (e.g. Rural Education 131, Teaching Agriculture in the High School) shall constitute the group unit cooperating with the Honor Council.

The instructor shall give his students opportunity to express their judgment to him as to the conduct of any class in so far as it involves honor or order in the group, this to be done without reporting individuals, unless this is done voluntarily. The opportunity for the expression of student opinion may be given at any time; one form for such expression shall appear as a detachable sheet to be submitted with the examination paper.

### Instructors to Help as Advisors

The instructor shall determine whether such report, or reports, warrant restriction of freedom, or surveillance in later class exercises and he may, and ordinarily should, call into conference with him those who have expressed dissatisfaction with the conduct of the class. Whatever the decision, report should be made to the chairman of the Honor Council. If the instructor alone, or in conference with the student group, decides that a student or students should be reported either for disorder or for fraud the entire case shall immediately be placed in the hands of the Honor Council.

Instructors shall report to the Honor Council evidences of fraud appearing in examination papers or other class exercises.

### Temptations in Exams to be Removed

They should remove as far as possible any conditions in the conduct of exercises that may readily constitute temptation.

They should report to the Honor Council all experiences that may in any way aid in the promotion of honor.

Students should freely express their opinions on the general conduct of any exercise involving either order or honor.

They should be willing to co-operate with the instructor when conference is

## TWENTY YEARS AGO

(Taken from THE COUNTRYMAN  
January 1907)

The cribbing, it is said, goes on even under the most rigid inspection of the watchers. It is claimed that the students if left alone would be able to so regulate the examinations as to stop the cribbing in most cases and to punish the offenders in all others.

desired without, however, feeling under necessity to report on individual students.

They may if they desire report general conditions or specific cases directly to the chairman of the Honor Council.

They should co-operate among themselves to create a favorable group attitude and, it necessary, to enforce right conditions in any class.

### Council Bears Burden

The Honor Council shall annually elect its own officers.

It shall provide forms on which students may report on the conduct of examinations.

It shall keep a full record of all reports coming through instructors and directly from students and of its own actions in these cases. All formal actions, either exonerating students reported for fraud or imposing penalties shall be reported to the University Registrar.

It shall be under obligation to make a careful study of such cases as are brought to its attention, being responsible for determining whether in any case students shall be exonerated, or dismissed from the College, or allowed to continue under such corrective measures as may be devised and the Council is for these purposes given full power.

Provided there is mutual agreement, cases brought to the attention of the Council and involving students registered in other colleges in the University may, so far as these students are concerned be transferred by the Council to the jurisdiction of whatever authority is constituted for these purposes in the colleges concerned.

The Council shall at least once a year report to the faculty its finding of conditions respecting honor in scholastic work, and a summary of its own activities in relation thereto.

## VEGETABLE GARDENING CLUB

### ELECTS OFFICERS FOR YEAR

The officers of the Vegetable Gardening Club, elected at its first meeting of the year, held on December 5, are H. G. Agle, president; D. L. Bates, vice president, and J. F. Ellison, secretary. The talk of the evening was given by Professor E. V. Hardenberg on his travels with the United States Department of Agriculture while on his sabbatic leave last year. The most interesting part of this talk was on the pimento pepper industry located in the region of Griffin, Georgia. The delicious thick fleshed pimento grown there must have the skin removed before it is canned. The skins may be burned off by passing the pimentos on a screen through a gas heated furnace and then washing off the blackened part. The other commercial practice for the removal of the skins is dipping the pimentos in oil at 400 degrees fahrenheit for three minutes and then the skin peels off easily.

## PUBLIC SPEAKING CONTEST TRY-OUTS HELD IN SEPTEMBER

### Final Contestants Decided upon in Eastman and Rochester Stages

THE Eastman Stage will be held in Bailey Auditorium during Farm and Home Week on Thursday, February 16. The speakers will be H. W. Beers '29, H. F. Dorn '29, C. G. Garman '28, D. H. Maughn '31, F. W. Ruzicka '29, J. V. Skiff '29, and alternate Miss J. C. Smith. The prizes are \$100 and \$25 for first and second places respectively. The prizes were donated annually by Mr. A. R. Eastman until 1919 when he endowed the stage. Much of the success of the contest during its nineteen years of existence is due to Professor G. A. Everett, who has made his students aspire to master his subject. Many of the former speakers of the Eastman Stage have made a real success, and hold positions of honor and trust. The following persons are a few of those that have "made good."

### Former Winners Make Good

E. M. Tuttle '11 is the author of *The Book of Rural Life*, a new agricultural encyclopedia.

Dr. C. E. Ladd '11 is director of extension at our college.

T. E. Elder '11 is the head of the Moody School for boys.

H. P. Knapp '12 is head of the New York State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale, New York.

F. E. Guldenhuys '13 is assistant secretary of agriculture in British South Africa.

D. S. Hatch '16 for the last six years has been in India in the Y. M. C. A. work trying to improve the economic condition.

R. Sanford '16 is in charge of the largest mission in New York City.

J. B. Kirkland '18 is the northwestern director of the Boys' Clubs of the United States.

R. Lord '19, former COUNTRYMAN editor-in-chief, is associate editor of *Farm and Fireside*.

Miss G. Lyahan '22 is woman editor of the *New York World*.

Several have become professors and hold chairs in eastern and middle western colleges. Many more have become interested in agricultural co-operatives and extension work.

### Rochester Stage Finals to be January 12

The Rochester Stage speaking contest will be held in the Hotel Rochester, Rochester, New York, Thursday, January 12, 1928. The speeches will be part of the after dinner program of a banquet of the New York State Horticultural Society. The speakers will be R. E. Dudley '29, K. A. Howlett '28, A. L. Lane '28, W. S. Salisbury '28, and alternate J. C. Pettingill '28. The prizes are \$40 and \$20 for first and second places respectively. The subjects will be directly related to fruit growing. This is the ninth stage; there was a break from 1918-27. All the expenses of each contestant will be amply provided for.

The finals for the Farm Life Challenge Contest, an event designed to interest agricultural students in farm problems, will be held in Roberts Assembly on February 13. The speakers will be M. Y. Yap '29, S. Reuben Shapley '28, Howard Beers '29, and B. M. Clarey '28. The topic for this year is "Farm Relief Legislation" and the prizes of \$100 and \$50 are given anonymously.

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## FARM AND HOME WEEK

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# Domecon Doings



## EX-GOVERNOR OF WYOMING

### WILL SPEAK AT DOMECON

**H**ONORABLE Nellie Tayloe Ross, ex-governor of the State of Wyoming, will come to the College of Home Economics during Farm and Home Week as a speaker on the program. Mrs. Ross' success, while serving in the capacity of her high executive office, has been recognized by the press throughout the country and by her political associates. At her lecture she will explain the course she followed in her administration and point to the factors in American political life which need the attention of the American people. Mrs. Ross is a successful homemaker as well as a capable politician and therefore is able to point out the importance of the home as the origin of the ideals found in public life.

## FOUNDER'S DAY COMMEMORATED

Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, director of the New York State College of Home Economics, spoke to the women students of the State College for Teachers at Albany on December 2 in commemoration of the birthday of Ellen H. Richards, the founder of home economics education.

Ellen H. Richards Day was established in memory of a woman whose professional life was spent in research, applying chemistry to household activities. Her husband, Professor Richards of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and professional women in home economics who have profited by the efforts of Mrs. Richards to organize home economics education, have established a memorial fund for further research in household science. Ellen H. Richards' Day was set apart as a time of special activity for completing the fund.

## STUDENTS TAKE SYRACUSE TRIP

On December 7, eleven students in hotel management, comprising Professor A. Warner's class in hotel decoration and furnishing, took a trip to Syracuse. Their first stop was the Onondaga Pottery Works, probably the largest hotel china supply factory in the world. Here they were entertained at lunch, after which they went through the plant.

From the Onondaga Pottery Works they went to the Syracuse Hotel, the city's largest and newest hotel, and inspected the bedrooms, ballroom, and lobby. The purpose of the trip was to study art with special reference to interior decorating.

## COOKING CLASS ENTERTAINED

Miss Kimball of the Home Economics staff entertained the students in Freshman Foods courses in Home Economics and Hotel Management at an informal party the evening of December 9th in the assembly room of the college building.

Miss Martha Van Rensselaer and Miss Flora Rose were the guests of honor. With the cleverly planned games, stunts, and dancing the time sped away too quickly. Fancy cakes and punch were served. The appropriate decorations consisted principally of chef caps and carrots.

## PHI KAPPA PHI

### Hotel Management

Lawrence L. Benway  
Charles A. Clement

### Home Economics

Mildred L. Gordon  
M. Elizabeth Hollister  
Mildred E. Tucker

On December 11 the third group of girls this term entered the domecon lodge and apartment. After five weeks there, the five girls from each place will return to their respective dormitories, outside houses, or sororities undoubtedly much more familiar with the work of house-keeping in all its forms, even to baby tending.

Although greatly enriched in this respect, it seems to us that they bring more than this knowledge back with them. From observation rather than experience, we should judge they learn the rather doubtful lesson of how to get along with as little sleep as possible and how to pass a course by neglecting it as much as possible for five weeks.

The only remedy we can see to the situation is to have all the work during that semester blocked as are the teaching and shop courses now. Thus a fewer number of hours would be carried each block and justice could be better given each course. This, we know, would be the millenium to be attained some day when larger domecon facilities are available. Meanwhile there should be some co-operation between lodge and apartment work and other courses so that the results from the practical training would be wholly beneficial.

## HOME ECONOMICS HEADS

### ENTERTAINED IN CHICAGO

**P**ROFESSORS Flora Rose and Martha Van Rensselaer, Directors of the New York State College of Home Economics, were entertained at dinner by the Cornell Women's Club of Chicago while they were in attendance at the Land Grant College Association meeting during the week of November 14. Miss Rose led the discussion at the association on family life and Miss Van Rensselaer attended in her capacity as vice-president, the first woman to be elected to the vice-presidency of the association. Dr. Ruby Green Smith of the College of Home Economics was also a speaker at the meeting.

## EDITORIAL

The Ag-Domecon banquet was a success. The very fact that it was successful shows how greatly we need more similar functions. There is prevalent much comment on the lack of co-operation between the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. And why shouldn't we complain? We are to a great extent interested in the same things—in similar studies and similar ambitions after we graduate—yet we don't get together, so to speak, while we have the opportunity.

The idea that girls can't attend functions as the ag assemblies, barbecues, and banquets unescorted is an outworn one. At the banquet there prevailed an informal spirit which made everyone at his or her ease, resulting in a good time for all. Certainly this is proof enough that we need only a few more like affairs to break down completely the aloofness that exists between the two colleges.



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**CAMPUS CHATS**


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**PERSONAL INITIATIVE**

If the personal initiative of the students of the College of Agriculture does not soon pick up, our education will be funnel fed instead of spoon fed. It is obviously the small shouting minority which is controlling the "student opinion" wherever the student has a chance to make himself heard. Only 40 percent of the old students replied to Dr. Betten's questionnaire on the conduct of examinations; some 10 percent attended the discussion. Most of the departmental clubs have been pushed to organization—but a tardy one—by the professors. When organized, they have done little. This all has a direct negative effect upon the Ag-Domecon Council.

The student may believe that the faculty man knows best and should funnel feed him. But it has gone further than that; extra-curricular activities are poorly supported. Among other things besides lectures and concerts lack attendance; interest in the departmental clubs has dropped off; College athletic teams have no surplus men; only one play received the Kermis award this year; dances have run in the hole, and the COUNTRYMAN is suffering from a lack of compets. Is this due to the students' lack of personal initiative or to our system of education?

**BUSY?**

That a Cornell student is always busy, is almost proverbial among undergraduates; and through partial conflict between

studies and extra-curricular activities, we are busier at some times than at others. When a professor and his department have so thorough an appreciation of human nature, particularly undergraduate human nature, as to realize this and adapt the work of their course to the students' time, rather than the time of the students to the course, we hope that Saint Peter will credit the professor's account accordingly. Such an "adapted course" implies not that the students will do less work, (although the converse is usually true), but rather that the students work when they can, knowing that so much is due by a certain date. The one outstanding example has been Professor Whetzel in Plant Pathology I, where the performance of both the laboratory and lecture work are left to the students' discretion. Such methods of giving courses develop a sense of responsibility in the individual student and enable him to distribute and balance his work throughout the term. The peculiar but satisfying result is that although the 'prof.' shifts the responsibility to us, we willingly accept it and actually do better work.

**EXHIBITS**

From time to time departments advertise themselves by making an exhibit of their work. An example of this is the Spring Flower Show, which is always a success. It has been suggested that a fall fruit, flower and vegetable show be held in Memorial Hall. Such a combined exhibit would be undoubtedly worthwhile. The question is whether the various clubs and departments would get together to put it over?

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**THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR**


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The Little Country Theatre Movement is a worthy cause. Not that play production in itself is so valuable, but the indirect result—that of pulling together the young and old of a rural district in friendly co-operation on a light task produces a spirit that is of inestimable value. Community spirit is intensified by the fact that competition is being held against similar groups, a thing which brings out originality in properties and acting.

With the development of Women's suffrage comes the change in the name of Farmers' Week to admit the women. Perhaps the putting of the home into that week is an inducement to keep the modern woman in her place.

According to the *Sun*, the trees on the lower quadrangle have been pruned. We wonder if the Arts students are expecting real prunes next year.

LOST, Strayed or stolen from the Forestry Club Room, one keg of cider left from the Frontier Ball. Perhaps, after a week's repose with the foresters it got hard and walked off.

Babe Blewer: How did you get along with your dentist appointment, Dick?

Dick Churchill: Great! First he nearly killed me, then got me laughing so hard I nearly died, 'cause when he got through I found he had pulled the wrong tooth.

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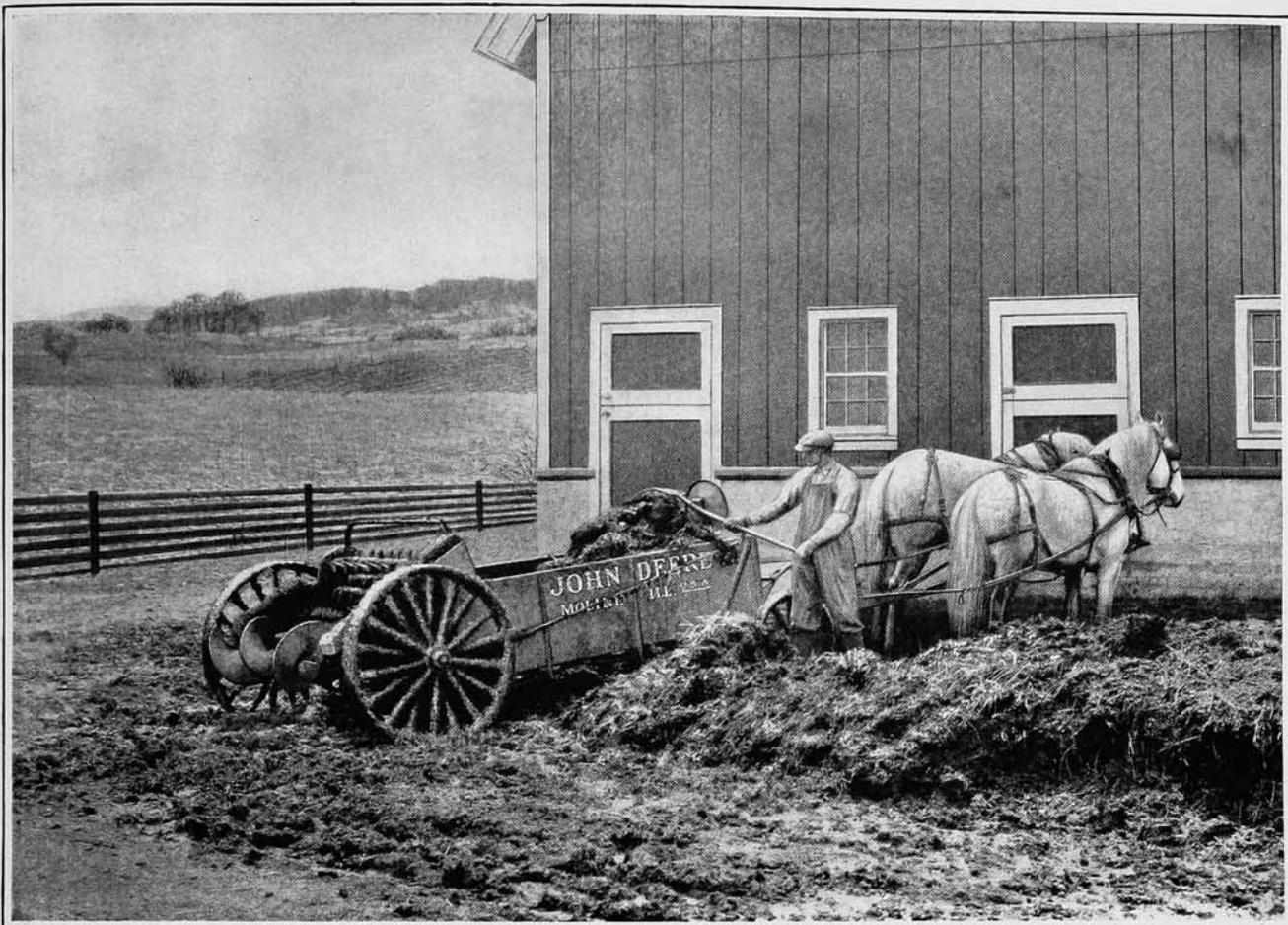
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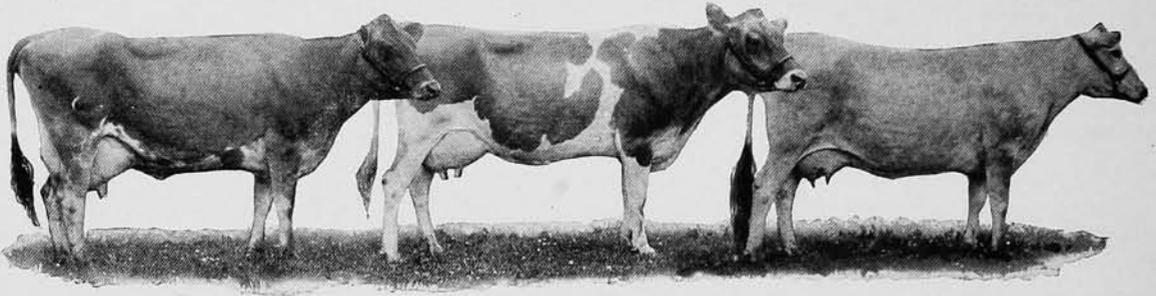
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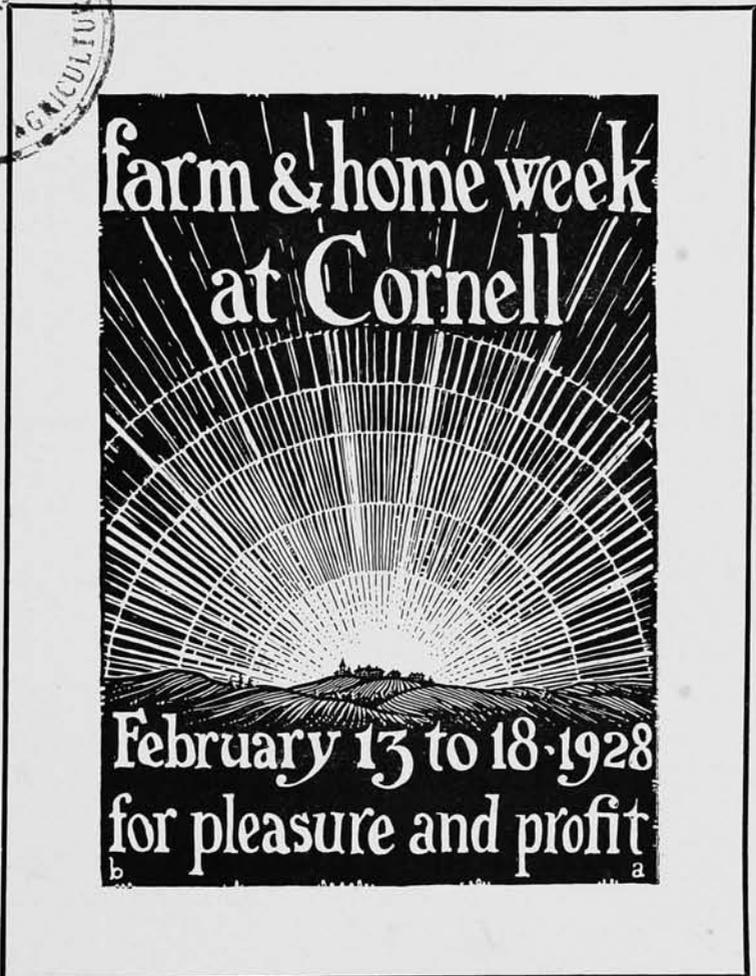
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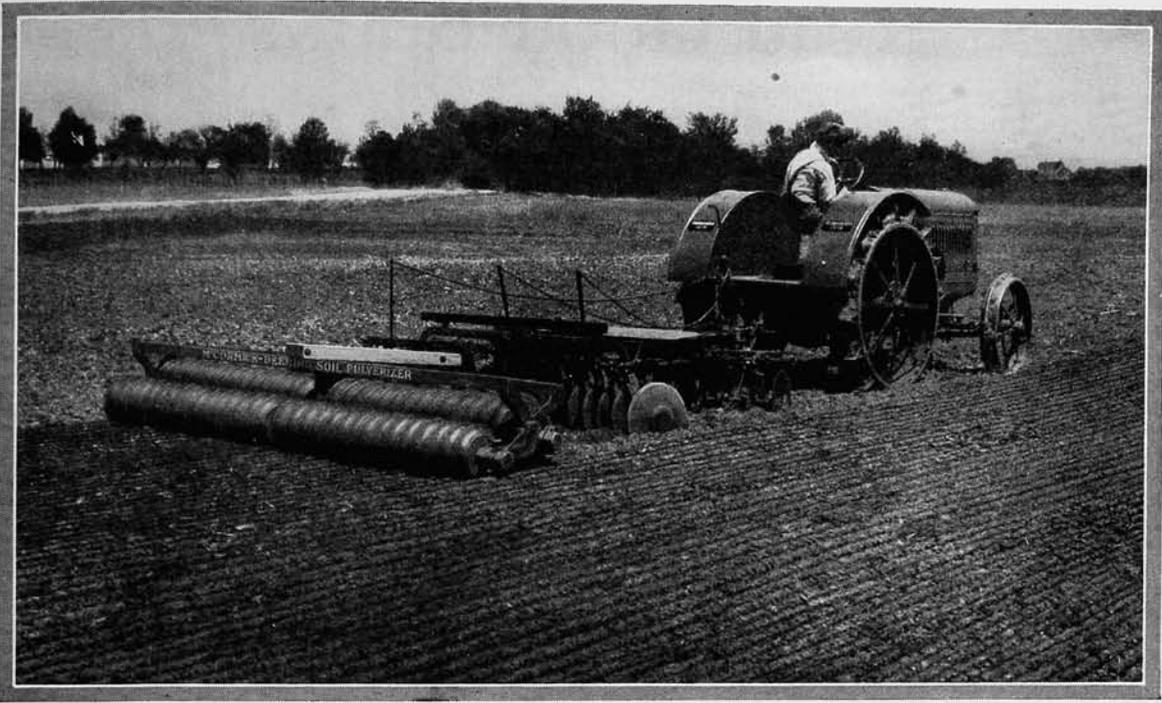
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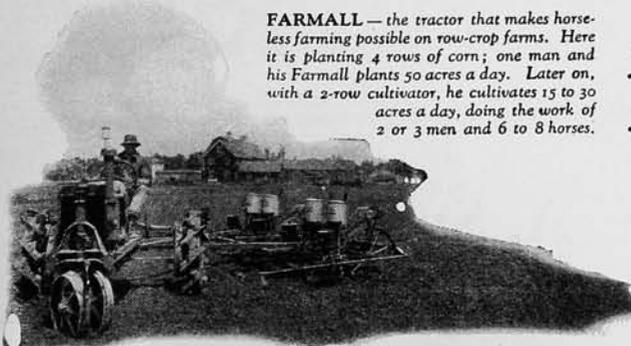
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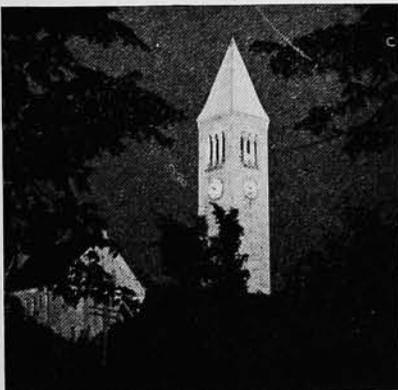
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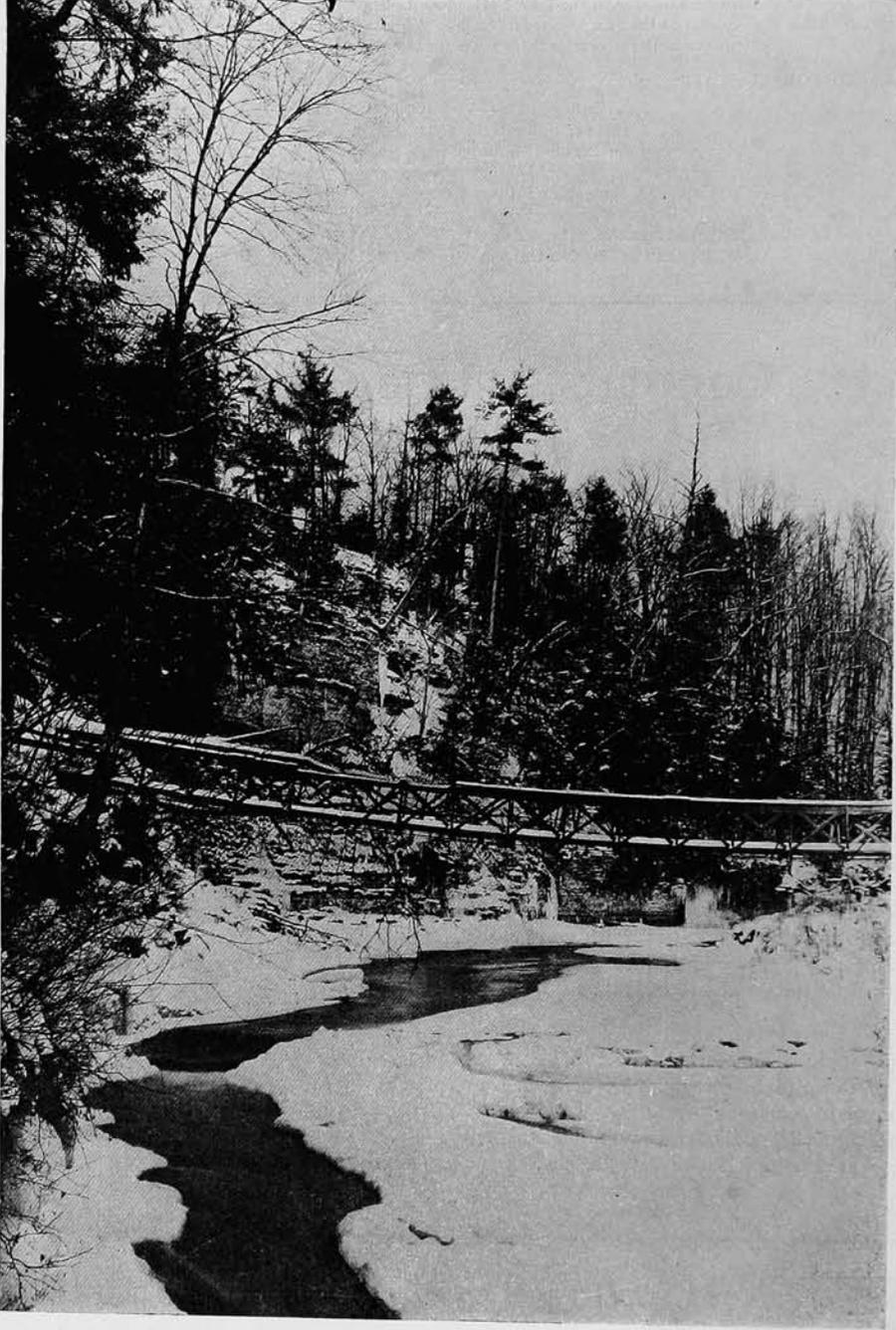
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THE OLD SUSPENSION BRIDGE

# The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXV

February 1928

Number 5

## A Visit with Isaac Philips Roberts

By Leo R. Blanding

TOGETHER with my two class-mates, Bill McKnight '27 and Abe Cruikshank '27, I am on a trip around the United States, learning lots about the nation's agriculture and seeing as much as possible of the country.

While we were in California, we made it a point to call upon Professor I. P. Roberts. His name has been loved and respected by so many of us that we welcomed the opportunity to meet this great man who has done so much for the Ag College and for Cornell.

The house in which he lives is at the top of a high hill and a considerable distance above the street. We climbed up the long flights of steps and rang the bell. A sweet faced, white haired lady came to the door and we told her we were from Cornell and would like, if possible, to see Professor Roberts.

"Oh, come right in," she said, "Father will be delighted." Then she added, "And you want to see the patriarch."

She went to call him and after her return we had a few minutes conversation with her before Professor Roberts came into the room. We learned that she was his daughter, Mary Roberts Coolidge. She graduated from Cornell in '80, obtained her master's degree there and her Ph.D. at Leland Stanford, where she taught for several years. She is now writing her third book on sociology. It was she who took down her father's dictation of *The Autobiography of a Farm Boy*. Her husband is the author and novelist, Dane Coolidge.

Then the door opened, and it seemed as if something magic had happened, for I was living in an age gone by. History whirled me backward to times before I was born and I was in the presence of the man about whom I had heard and read so much.



He paused a moment in the doorway, white haired and erect. We went forward to meet him and he shook our hands with a strong, firm grasp. This grand old man was 94 years old last July and is practically blind, but his mind is clear and his voice is strong and steady.

"Students from Cornell," he said, "This is a very great honor. It is a fine thing to make a trip like this, but you ought to stop and work awhile." When we told him that we were working our way on this trip, it seemed to meet with much approval.

He talked for some little time about the many different types of agriculture in

California. He said, "You can say the worst thing, or the best thing, or the most phenomenal, and you can show people the place to bear you out."

He inquired as to what plans we had for the future. After we had told him, he said, "You cannot tell what line of work you are going into. Circumstances play a great part in a man's life. It seems as if I have always been shunted off to something for which I have not been prepared. I was trained to be a carpenter. Then I was going to be a big farmer in the Middlewest. Then just as that was getting nicely started, they called me to Cornell. All my life I have just begun to master a job when circumstances would send me into something entirely new. I have never felt that I have been fitted for any job that I have taken. When the experiment station at Geneva was founded, the president made me a director because they could get no one else. I knew nothing whatever about it. "But," he added, "I never applied for a job and I never asked any one for a recommendation."

He lifted his chin just a bit and squared his shoulders. "I could do a day's work when I was eighty.

"No, don't say what you are going to be. It is a fine thing to have plans. That gives you a goal to strive for; but you don't know what may come to divert you from your path. I knew a boy that came to college. He was going to be a lawyer. He was nearly ready to take his examinations when a telegram came saying that his father was dead, and to come home at once. He went home and saw a mother and several little kids, a farm to take care of, and himself the oldest of the family. He stayed home, took over the farm, and became a successful farmer."

I WAS eager to get him started reminiscing of the early days at Cornell. When an opportunity presented itself, I mentioned the name of Professor Wing, as he has been on the faculty about as long as anyone of whom I could think.

"Yes, Professor Wing is one of my boys. He graduated under me in '81. I saw that he was a good man and I recommended him for a job in Nebraska. Later I needed a man at the experiment station, and I asked him to come back."

Bill suggested Professor Cavanaugh as another that he would be apt to remember. His face brightened and he chuckled a bit.

"I made Cavanaugh. He was a little Irish boy studying chemistry under Professor Caldwell. I was going out on a farmers' institute trip and I went to Professor Caldwell and asked him if I could take Cavanaugh with me. I didn't know much chemistry and I wanted Cavanaugh to give a lecture on the chemistry of soils. Professor Caldwell was astonished. "Why, yes, you can have him, but do you think he can make a lecture?" "He will have to make a first lecture sometime," I said. Young Cavanaugh was a tickled boy. He came out on the platform and began his lecture by striking a match. He made a splendid lecture, telling the farmers, in such language that they could understand, something that they knew nothing about."

On telling him of the regard with which Professor Cavanaugh is now held as a teacher, he seemed greatly pleased, and said, "Well, I sized him up about right, didn't I?"

"I developed Jimmy Rice, too. You can tell the folks back at Cornell that I have gone into the poultry business." Then he told of a six pound Leghorn rooster that a friend had sent him and which was now down in the cellar waiting to make him a good dinner one of these days.

IN THE early days when I first went to Cornell, I was the whole agriculture faculty and men came to me looking for positions. Many of them were big talkers, claiming to be experts in their line and acting as if they knew it all. I never hired that type. If they knew more than

I did, I would be humiliated, and the Lord knows we wouldn't want them if they knew any less.

"I used to go to Trumansburg to see some friends named Smith. They had a little sawed-off English boy named George Tailby, working for them. They told some wonderful stories about him, one of them being how his folks used to put him on the roller when he was so small that they strapped him on so he wouldn't fall off. I saw quite a bit of him and I could see that he was made of good solid material. One day I went to Mr. Smith and told him that I would like to take that boy and train him, that I could offer him quite a little more than he was paying him, but that I wouldn't take him away from him. Mr. Smith said, 'Go ahead, take him if you can do better by him than I can.' So I took him down to the University and made him master of the horse. He was a mighty good man. He always was on my side and he kept me informed just how things were going at the barn and on the farm." Professor Roberts laughed. "There used to be a good joke around the community in those days. Mrs. Tailby told that I didn't do much about running the farm, that her husband was doing all that." He chuckled again reminiscently. "Oh, he and I did some great horse breaking in those days. He became a great horseman.

"I used to always ask him what he thought about things. I would say, 'George, don't you think we had better plow that field to-day?' I never ordered my men to do anything."

THEN the venerable teacher directed his attention toward us again. "Take good care of your body. If you don't take good care of your automobile, you can buy a new one, but you have only one body. The body is a wonderful thing, the most wonderful thing the Lord ever created.

"Before going into your chosen field of work, talk with practical men, men who have had experience. They know lots of things your professors don't have a chance to experience. And ask questions.

"Now, young men, you have a college

education. You have the tools to work with, but remember that your knowledge is double-edged. You can also cut yourself with it."

All this while he had been sitting erect in his chair, the very acme of enthusiasm. But now he relaxed somewhat and said, "Excuse me for giving you so much advice, but this is the way I used to talk to my students.

"A man does not have judgment until he is thirty or thirty-five. You don't know it yet, but I have seen many men develop, and it has been true in my own children."

Then Mrs. Coolidge gave us each a picture of her father and asked him if he thought he could see well enough to autograph them for us. He sat down at the desk and she placed a black card on the white back side of the pictures. He could distinguish this contrast and wrote his name along the top of the card.

"There," he said, "is the signature of a blind man." It is needless to say that this autographed picture of Professor Roberts is one of my choicest possessions. No souvenir of this trip do I value so highly.

We had taken our camera with us hoping to get a picture of him. He graciously consented to grant our request, and we went out upon the porch. Bill asked him if the sun was too bright for him, and he was quite emphatic in his denial.

While we were out on the porch, he told us a little about his family. All three of his children went to Cornell. One of his sons owns a ranch in California and the other, Roger Roberts, owns the Buick agency in Palo Alto. We had the pleasure to meet his granddaughter, the daughter of Roger Roberts. She said that she had wanted to come back to Cornell, but that daddy had told her it was no place for girls. We told her that this situation had changed since her father was a student there and that she had better go back. Our arguments were probably futile and, if so, we can assure the male student body at Cornell that they don't know what they are missing.

Mrs. Coolidge showed us the parchment that the College of Agriculture sent to her father on (Continued on page 152)

## College Days That Are Gone

THE college period comes but once in man's or woman's life. It soon passes. It is gone forever. Only its fragrance remains, the sense of satisfaction and power that is born of it, the lasting friendships, the calmer and more confident outlook to life. It is a precious period to remember. We should not let it slip away from us, to be lost in the multitudes, in the affairs of the repeating days, to be buried in the years. By tying ourselves to the college days we express again the best aspirations, we take courage for the days yet to come, we love the world for the opportunity it offers. Reave us of our memories and we remain but poor slaves of the unending task.

*J. H. Bailey*

# Opportunities in Vocational Training

By A. K. Getman

THE occupational distribution of all living graduates of the New York State College of Agriculture up to and including the graduates for 1923 as published in the *Alumni Directory* of December 15, 1923 was as follows:

OCCUPATION	PER CENT
Farming	24.1
Agricultural business	13.0
Agricultural & scientific professions	7.4
Agricultural teaching, research, and extension	27.6
Non-agricultural work	27.9

The classification of teaching includes about seven per cent of the graduates who are engaged in teaching vocational agriculture in high schools and special schools. For the present school year 82 graduates of the Agricultural College are engaged in such positions in New York.

The decision to enter an agricultural college may not carry with it the definite choice of a particular vocation. The purpose of the suggestions here made is to guide undergraduates in an intelligent evaluation of the opportunities in teaching vocational agriculture. It will be helpful to consider such opportunities in terms of the service to be rendered in such teaching, the advantages of living on a rural environment, and the professional growth which teaching provides.

When industries are expanding we frequently forget the importance of agriculture, especially in a great industrial state like New York. Agriculture still is and will continue to be one of the Empire State's greatest enterprises. This is indicated by the fact that in 1920 the total value of the agricultural products of the state was \$600,000,000, while the value of the farms and their equipment for that year was approximately two billion dollars. Twenty-eight states have a larger area than New York but we rank twentieth in the area of land in farms. We rank second in the total value of dairy products, total value of apples and total value of vegetables, sixth in the value of animal products and the value of eggs, and eighth in the total value of farm crops. We lead all states in the total value of the potato crop, producing nearly one ninth of the total crop of the nation.

The educational needs of agriculture in a state such as New York offer a real challenge to young men who desire to render service in such a field. In 1925 there were 329,019 male persons living on farms of the State. Of this number 41,895 were between 14 and 20 years of age. Of this group 18,965 were in school and 22,930 were out of school. Almost nine in ten of the farm boys thus classified as out of school have not gone beyond the eighth grade. About seven in ten declare to fol-

low a farming occupation. In the high schools of the State each one hundred pupils distribute by grades as follows: 45 in the first year, 25 in the second, 19 in the third, and 11 in the fourth. Thus the rank and file of youth who desire to prepare for farming must be reached by a vocational education program of less than college grade.

The primary purpose of instruction in vocational agriculture is to prepare per-



A. K. GETMAN

Mr. Getman is now the State Supervisor of Agricultural Education of the New York State Department of Education.

sons for advantageous entry into specific farm callings. If the boys and young men who desire to farm are to be equipped with the tested experience of a generation or more of farmers and the contributions of research and experimentation, they must acquire new abilities through systematic training. Our records are conclusive that there is a high positive correlation between agricultural education and success in farming. Organized instruction is the most effective and the most economical means for a young man to profit by the experience of others and to gain new experience. As the day has long since passed when teachers, doctors, lawyers, and skilled artisans could enter a vocation without definite preparation, so the day in agriculture should not be far distant when farmers and farm youth will recognize the need and grasp the opportunities for education in this, the oldest and one of the most intricate callings of man.

AT present vocational agriculture is being taught in 90 high schools and six state schools of agriculture. About one sixth of the rural high schools now

maintain such courses. In all the schools of agriculture we are reaching about one farm boy in 13. When better economic conditions shall obtain in agriculture larger numbers of schools will be established and the scope of instruction will be increased to meet the needs of larger numbers of youths. The largest single deterrent at present is the lack of trained teachers to meet the demands of boards of education desiring to establish departments of agriculture. The outlook for the coming year is that there will be about two positions for each candidate now enrolled in a teacher training department.

We have at least two objective measures of the service in education rendered by the teachers of agriculture. This year there are 456 students enrolled at the state schools of agriculture with an additional 200 to be enrolled in part-time winter courses. In the high school departments there are nearly 1,700 pupils enrolled in the four year curriculum. About eight hundred additional students will enroll during the winter for short unit course work. The occupations of graduates is an effective measure of the service rendered. Of the 2,631 graduates in the three year courses at the state schools of agriculture, 76.8 per cent are engaged in farming or are pursuing a closely allied occupation. Seventy-two and eight tenths per cent of the graduates of high school departments of agriculture are known to be farming or to be continuing their instruction, at a college of agriculture.

The opportunities for living in rural communities are attractive to many young men who have lived or gained their vocational experience in such districts. Public service in teaching in such communities has many advantages. One deals constantly with a constructive educational program looking toward the improvement of persons in occupational efficiency and in citizenship. Many tangible evidences of appreciation and satisfaction come to the teacher from parents and school patrons. To the true teacher a knowledge of service thus rendered compensates more richly than the monthly pay check. Professor Palmer of Harvard University touched the keynote on such compensation when he declared, "Harvard College pays me for doing what, if I were able, I would gladly pay it for allowing me to do."

In addition to the emoluments in satisfaction the teachers of agriculture receive reasonably good salaries. The initial salary is from \$1,800 to \$2,000 a year. For the present school year the median salary for high school teachers is approximately \$2,400 with a maximum of \$3,000. The salary schedule at the state schools of agriculture is fixed by statute. Heads of

departments start at \$2,400 and reach \$3,000 with \$150 annual increments except at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture where the maximum is \$3,600 with \$200 increments. At all state schools instructors begin at \$1,800 and reach a maximum of \$2,600 with \$150 increments.

In considering comparative wage levels it is important to note that the salaries indicated above are for employment in rural districts in which costs of living are much lower than in the urban centers. One way of comparing teaching salaries and salaries in mercantile positions is to note that during the past nine years 13 teachers have entered the field of business and later have returned to teaching agriculture.

**P**ROFESSIONAL growth vitally concerns most of us. Very frequently teachers inquire, "Where do we go from here?"

My answer is that they may develop in at least three ways. First, the teacher of agriculture may grow in increased ability to meet the educational interests of boys and young men in a particular community. One man has been in one community 22 years, another for 16 years, 26 for ten years or more. In each instance they have successfully integrated themselves and their service into the community life of the patronage areas of their schools. The communities in turn have expressed their approval of such service by regular salary increments and a cordial endorsement of the efforts of the school to meet the agricultural needs of the region.

Secondly, teachers are assuming increased responsibilities in administrative and supervisory work. One teacher has just been made director of vocational education in a city school system; one teacher has been made supervisor of four associate teachers of agriculture in a high-school program; two state school directors have been recruited from the ranks of high school teaching and three from the ranks

re-enter college for advance training, looking toward activities in state supervision of vocational agriculture or training teachers of agriculture, agricultural research and scientific positions, agricultural business, journalism, and extension. Several men have left teaching to enter farming. One man who has recently made this transfer declared, "My teaching experience has been invaluable to me in

operating my own farm." Another said, "If you want to find out how little you know about agriculture, just teach it for a few years."

**I**F the opportunities for service, for living and working in a rural environment and for professional growth appeal to the student he faces at once the decision to prepare himself definitely for teaching. Such preparation must include both technical and professional courses. The State



**A GROUP OF NEW YORK TEACHERS**

These teachers of agriculture in New York State high schools recently met in Albany to discuss the many problems confronting them.

of state school teachers; twelve high school teachers are serving jointly as principal and instructor in agriculture. When a teacher discovers aptitudes and interests in a special field such as agronomy, farm management, or animal husbandry, he finds an excellent opportunity for service in the state schools of agriculture, where the instruction becomes more specialized.

Third, teachers of agriculture are finding open channels by utilizing the experiences gained in the vocational school as a means to enter other types of work in which many of the teaching experiences have much transfer value. Many men

College of Agriculture in co-operation with the State Department of Education is conducting through the rural education department of the College certain professional courses suited to the needs of teachers in preparation. The professors in this department are anxious to advise with students in regard to a further consideration of the opportunities in teaching and in regard to technical and professional courses which are needed in order to meet the requirements for certification which have been established by the State Department of Education. Such courses constitute an irreducible minimum in technical and (Continued on page 152)



**A PASTURE IN FEBRUARY**

# New York Dairymen Supply Their Market

By H. A. Ross

FOR a number of years, the New York metropolitan area has been increasing its consumption of milk and cream at the rate of approximately five per cent each year. As a result, the supply of milk from sources approved by the New York City Department of Health has been barely sufficient to meet the November demand during the last two or three years. Anticipating a possible shortage in the fall of 1927, Dr. Louis I. Harris, Commissioner of Health, called a conference of representatives of the dairy industry last April to determine whether or not it would be necessary to extend the territory.

It was the consensus of opinion at the conference that dairymen in the present milk shed could increase their production to meet the demand if milk prices were advanced in conformity with market conditions. This decision was announced immediately so that dairymen might make the necessary preparations to increase the late fall and early winter production. In furtherance of this program, the New York State College of Agriculture, farm bureaus, and producers' organizations held meetings throughout the milk shed to discuss the market situation and to suggest economical methods of feeding for increased production.

The anticipated price increase occurred August 22. On that date, the price of Class I milk was advanced 42 cents per 100 pounds to stimulate production during the time of lowest supply some three months later. As the shortage period approached, the trend of production was watched with great interest because it was evident that failure on the part of dairymen to provide adequate supplies would make necessary an extension of the milk shed. One of the methods of increasing production which had been advocated at the spring meetings was to supplement declining pastures with grain in order that spring-freshening cows would enter barn feeding with a good flow of milk. Although this early feeding would result in some increase during the summer when the market did not need the milk, the practice appeared necessary because of the difficulty of getting cows back to full production if they once dropped. The deliveries of milk to shipping stations in August indicated that this advice was being followed to a certain extent. The average production per day per dairy on some 13,000 farms was 6.1 pounds greater during August, 1927, than it was during the same month of 1926.\* As a matter of fact, for the first three weeks of August production ran much above this figure. September production,

however, actually fell below that of the previous year by about 1.4 pounds per day per dairy. The prospect was rather discouraging, since consumption was showing its regular increase of five per cent.

THE production figures did not tell the whole story, however. The weather handicap under which milk was produced that month was so great that dairymen accomplished a really remarkable feat in holding the 1927 production as near the level of the 1926 production as they did. Rainfall throughout most of the milk shed was only about one half as great as the previous year. In the western counties of the state, the September, 1927, precipitation ranged from 4 to 37 per cent of the previous year (Figure 1). Pastures furnished but little feed, and had it not been for the liberal use of soiling crops and supplementary concentrates, production would have been much lower.

Heavy rains in the early part of October revived pastures to some extent, and an unusually fine growth of aftermath furnished a large amount of cheap feed. Consequently, the efforts of dairymen to increase production began to show their full effect about the middle of October (Figure 2). By the first of November, production per day per dairy was about eight pounds higher than the previous year.

Just as dairymen were congratulating themselves on the success of their efforts, the weather massed its heavy artillery for a final smash. It struck first at New England. The flood not only shut off

Boston's milk supply and necessitated emergency shipments from New York, but it also interrupted traffic over the Rutland Railroad and cut off some 5,000 cans of milk that had been coming to New York over that road. At almost the same time, the entire milk shed was struck by a severe storm, accompanied by very cold weather. The production per day per dairy dropped 16 pounds in two days, November 4 and 5.

This combination of circumstances put a heavy strain on the resources of the dealers and producers. The small amount of surplus milk in the territory that was being manufactured was quickly absorbed by the market. Cream plants were operated night and day, processing frozen cream that had been stored during the spring. Even then, the demand exceeded the current supply. Dealers began cutting into their rotating stock of milk. That is, they borrowed from future supplies, selling milk today that would ordinarily be held for tomorrow. These stocks began to shrink below the margin of safety, and fearing further restrictions of supplies, some dealers cut their wholesale sales of milk ten per cent in order to build up their rotating stocks. This action was insurance against the possibility of a severe shortage later, although it might possibly have been avoided had the dealers been able to foresee the future.

THE acute situation in the market disappeared almost as quickly as it had appeared. Much of the milk that had been lost when the New England flood

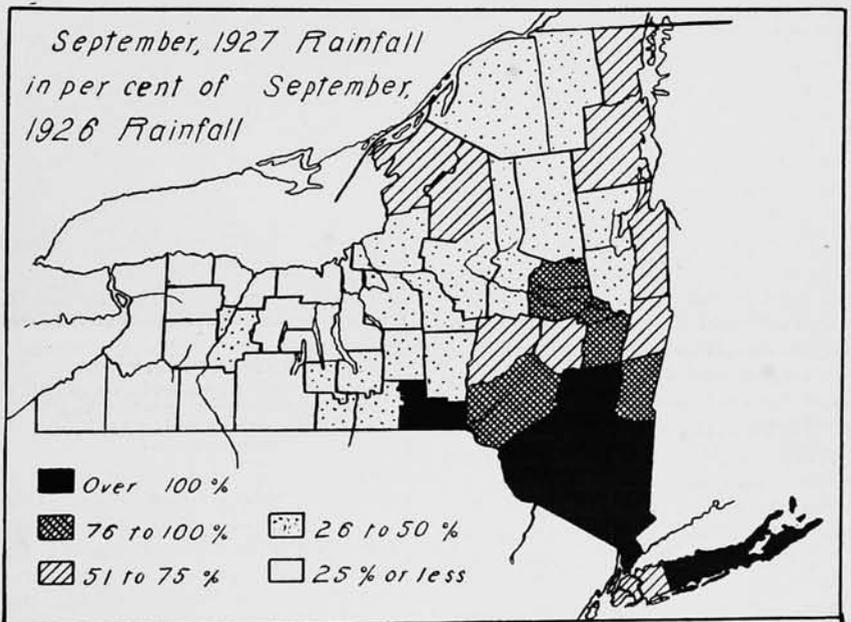


FIGURE 1. SEPTEMBER, 1927, RAINFALL IN PERCENTAGES OF SEPTEMBER, 1926, RAINFALL. Dry weather in September, 1927, resulted in very poor pastures and handicapped dairymen in their attempt to increase production.

\*Production data through the courtesy of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.

interrupted traffic over the Rutland Railroad was rerouted to New York over the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. The cold weather was followed by a period of unusually mild temperatures. Cows that had been on pasture when the cold wave arrived were stabled, and winter methods of dairying were adopted. Most important of all, dairymen exerted every effort to get all the milk possible. Some additional cows were bought. Others were fed heavily and, in some instances, milked three times a day. Many calves were sold as bobs or received skim milk powder, so that the fresh milk could be sent to New York. As a result, production rose rapidly and in less than a week was about nine pounds per day per dairy higher than in 1926. The critical point was passed and the market had been supplied with milk from sources approved by the New York City Department of Health.

It may be noted from Figure 2 that the point of lowest production in 1927 was two weeks earlier than in 1926. From

that time until the end of December, production ran consistently ahead of the previous year. Whether or not this gain is maintained after that time is of no great importance from the standpoint of meet-

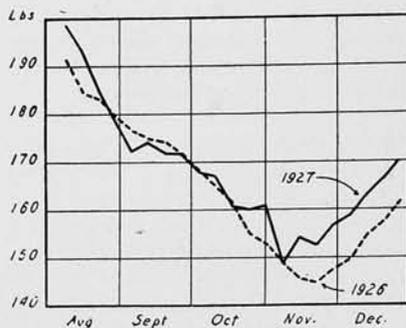


Figure 2. Average production of milk per day per dairy on over 10,000 farms in the New York milk shed.

ing demand, because some surplus milk is normally carried through the late winter, spring, and early summer. The important fact shown by Figure 2 is the increase

made in production by the dairymen of the New York milk shed when it was needed in November and December.

It must be admitted that the supply of milk this year was too close to demand for safety. Not only was all of the increased production of the old dairies absorbed by the market, but many new dairies in the milk shed made the changes necessary to obtain the approval of the New York health authorities, and a considerable volume of milk was added to the supply in that way. The fact remains, however, that the demand was successfully met, with the possible exception of two or three days when the floods interrupted traffic. Taking account of the handicap under which they operated this fall, dairymen are to be congratulated on their success in fulfilling the promise of increased production made at the Commissioner's spring conference. They have proved conclusively that they can supply the market when milk prices justify the added effort and expense.

## Rural Engineering Projects Developed for 4-H Clubs

By J. A. Reynolds

**T**HE farm boy likes to do things; to manipulate tools and materials; to plan and to create. Not only is it a good thing, physically, mentally, and, according to an old adage, morally, to be so occupied, but, with the advent of more mechanical implements on the farm, it is virtually necessary that someone on the farm be adept at adjusting, operating, and repairing these tools. When the farm boy is trained to be the "handy man of the farm," farm machinery is kept in better repair and the boy leads a happier, more useful life.

With these things in mind the department of rural engineering of the New York State College of Agriculture has devised a series of 4-H club projects in rural engineering to meet the needs of the modern boy on the modern farm. The series includes farm shop work in the repair of used tools and in the construction of new appliances of metal and of wood and study of the principles and practice in operation and repair of farm gas engines.

The farm shop project was the first one presented. It was first given consideration in Jefferson County in 1923 when a rural engineering specialist from the College was stranded there for two days without an engagement. The county club agent asked the specialist to visit a number of schools with him and give demonstrations in rope work. Great interest was shown in this type of work and the next year 67 boys enrolled in the farm me-



**A MECHANIC ON EVERY FARM**  
Kent Stoddy, one of the original boys to enroll in a rural engineering project in New York State, is shown working on his farm gas engine.

chanics project in Jefferson County. Two schools were held in the county at Carthage and Adams Center. Professor F. G. Behrends of the rural engineering department gave the instruction, meeting the groups three times during the year. The boys were deeply interested in the work and every one of the 67 carried the project through to a successful completion. Four

boys drove a horse 15 miles to attend the club meetings.

The news of this venture spread through the State and the next year (1925) saw 288 boys from ten counties enrolled in farm shop project work. In 1926, 532 boys enrolled from 16 counties and this last year 776 boys received instruction in 16 counties. Such a growth in 4-H farm shop club work has made necessary the appointment of a rural engineering specialist to devote his full time to the boys' work. H. S. Pringle, who graduated from Cornell in 1927, is now employed in this capacity and Robert Burnette has been appointed to assist Mr. Pringle. Unlike the instruction which is given in other agricultural projects by local and county leaders, the instruction in the rural engineering projects is given entirely by the College specialist at club meetings and descriptive papers and samples of the work are sent to the farm study office of the New York State College of Agriculture for review and correction.

With the increased use of gasoline motors on the farm, demand for gas engine projects became general and a new rural engineering project for 4-H club members was introduced for the current year to include study of the principles of gas engine construction and operation, and to give practice in the operation, adjusting, and repair of farm gas engines. This new project has been enthusiastically welcomed by the farm boys of New York.

# Farm and Home Week

By P. H. Wessels

**I**N THIS fair land of which we're proud, we have, it seems, a goodly crowd who think the future of the nation is firmly linked with education; for most of us have come to feel, despite the politician's zeal, that increased knowledge helps our cause more than a lot of brand new laws. We have a sort of growing feeling that in the things with which we're dealing we'll solve the problems that we face by learning facts about each case. So when another year rolls 'round and most of us are nightly found with pencil firmly gripped in hand a-fig-ring how to use our land and wond'ring if it's going to pay to keep on raising so much hay or trying hard to figure how to make some money with the cow or wishing we might find a plan to get around that middleman, with some relief it is we hail that program that arrives by mail and tells us of the folks who speak on all these things at Farmers' Week. We look that program o'er and plan to see this stunt or hear that man and certain things we underscore to show that's what we're hank'ring for! We note that even in a week we can't hear all the folks who speak but must choose either that or this with some regret for what we'll miss.

**J**UST getting up here to Cornell is quite a trip for folks who dwell in places that are far away and come by night instead of day for in those "sleepers," as they call them, they find some problems that appall them. The privacy seems so uncertain behind a sliding swaying curtain, while lots of folks *we do not know* are out there passing to and fro. Then, too, I wonder how on earth to manage in that upper berth. For when at home I'd never choose to climb in bed while wearing shoes! And, frankly, now, I will confess I have my troubles to undress for when I'm lying on a shelf I'm very awkward with myself. I can remove my coat and vest, but have my troubles with the rest. Perhaps if I were rather small, I might not mind that berth at all; but when my shirt I start a-peeling, I bump my head against the ceiling! And trousers? I can scarce un-don them the while I'm sitting there upon them! I never realize so fully the non-skid trend of garments woolly till arched upon my heels and head, I s-t-r-u-g-g-l-e with them in that bed. I might succeed, as I deserve, but as we swing around a curve, I wildly drop my pose the while to keep from pitching in the aisle! Perhaps this exercise is needed for when, at last, I have succeeded in getting me quite all undressed, my weary body sinks to rest and I can sleep through jolts and shakes, and engine toots, and screeching brakes.

But long before the dawn of day that porter comes around to say that it is time

to rise and don those clothes that we've been sleeping on! We find the process even worse when we must do it "in reverse." For now the bedding must be sifted to find where all the clothes have drifted. Then, too, we're feeling somewhat hurried, for natur'ly we're somewhat worried lest we arrive as we'd not planned: with half our wardrobe in our hand.

I've watched a caterpillar loop his silken threads to spin his "coop" and as I've watched him twist and squirm I've marveled that the lowly worm should later undergo such change, but now I think it much less strange for after squirming on that shelf, I feel I'm greatly changed myself.

**W**E TAKE a trolley at the station and start our climb towards education. The one thing troubling us a heap is knowing where we're going to sleep, so when we reach our destination we first attend to registration. When that is done we're more at ease and spend the morning as we please. Our party likely is divided in taking in the things provided, but we agree where we will meet at noon, when it comes time to eat. The morning passes all too soon, and ere we know we find it's noon. We meet our folks and join the throng that in a double line moves 'long. We read what foods are served today, and then, when we can reach a tray, we fill it up as best we're able and park ourselves at vacant table. The women folks—and well they look it!—enjoy a meal when they don't cook it; though new-found knowledge curbs delight in giving 'way to appetite. Already they have learned enough to know there're cal'ries in such stuff as 'taters, puddings, meats, and beans, so they choose salads and the "greens." For surplus flesh, if you'd remove it, you must this eat—their figures prove it!

With conscious pride in knowledge new, wife pauses now and then to view the choice of foods that I have made and from the light I see displayed, a certain gleam that's in her eye, I know she's planning, bye and bye, to try out these new-fangled schemes and fill *me* full of vitamins! Those pleased expressions women wear may be from foods they're tasting there, or 'cause they have their fondest wishes: *they walk right out and leave the dishes!*

**I**N BAILEY Hall we find our places and scan the growing sea of faces in search of people that we know; we whisper: "That is So-and-so" or in a friendly greeting, smile at folks we know across the aisle. Then suddenly a hush will fall upon the people in the hall; for, as it gets along toward two, a group of people comes in view upon the stage, and dean or prof.

steps up to start the meeting off. A cordial greeting to the folks, a story, or some timely jokes and then the dean or prof. gives 'way to one who's speaker for the day. If there were naught in Farmers' Week save just this chance to hear those speak who hold the stage from two till three in Bailey Hall, we'd all agree 'twould still be worth our trying some to drop the chores at home and come.

The hours, then, from three till six, we spend in learning how to fix a hay-rope that may need repair or gather facts upon the care of cattle, chickens, hogs, or sheep, or on those budgets we should keep. Some seek to grow a bit more wise on why crop-prices fall or rise according to some given laws; while others study filing saws (and from the sounds it would appear that is a job they learn by ear!).

Then comes again the time to eat and after that perhaps we meet to watch some "stunts" both new and strange, to liven up our church or grange. Then at a contest or a play, we finish up a crowded day and roomward hie us to retire, and gain the sleep we now desire.

The habits formed throughout our years come handy now, for it appears that early we must all arise, for at eight o'clock they caponize! I know not by what law of fate they *always* schedule that at eight, unless 'tis thus they'd emphasize how early poultrymen arise.

We join the crowd in Roberts Hall that fills the space from wall to wall; and struggle on till we succeed in getting near enough to read the names of those for whom there's mail, and usu'ly, of course, we fail to find there's any there for us. Perhaps we linger to discuss some topic with those gathered there before, once more, we climb the stair to learn of fertilizer needs or how to rid our field of weeds.

**E**ACH day is spent in much the way we filled our programs yesterday: we listen to the *younger men* and in the lectures *after ten* we sometimes hear department head who've found no speakers in their steads!

When we've been up here most a week, our nether hinges cease to creak; each day we climb with greater ease, with more of speed and less of wheeze. We even get so that we like that daily after-breakfast hike. We quite enjoy our little stay, the facts we gather day by day, this little taste of education, this bit of real, worthwhile vacation. Now, whether Farmers' Weeks do pay is not, of course, for me to say; but I am willing to repeat: when one has occupied a seat from eight till six through all these sessions he'll gain, at least, *some good impressions.*



## Through Our Wide Windows

### The Home in Farm and Home Week

**F**ARM and Home Week, by its name, gives recognition to the ever increasing importance of the problems of the home to rural folks and makes plain that the State Colleges, in both their teaching and their extension programs, are devoting effort to being of value here as in agricultural matters. It is but 25 years since Martha Van Rensselaer, as supervisor of farmers' wives' reading courses, was the entire teaching and extension staff in home economics. It is but three years since the New York State College of Home Economics was established, with Miss Van Rensselaer and Miss Flora Rose as directors. Yet, next week the program will be rich in matters dealing with the home and many will be the farmers' wives who will accompany dad to Ithaca for a few days of fun and education. To all who read these lines, we say, of course, "Be sure to come."

To all who come to share, both in the giving and the taking, we add, "Welcome; ask questions, for we want to help you; join heartily in the discussions, that both you and we may benefit as fully as possible."

### Why is The Countryman?

**T**O every organization comes at intervals either from the outside or the inside that old pertinent question, "Why do you exist?" Usually there are many reasons or excuses offered. When that query comes to us, we point to the magazine, which we are striving to make a connecting link between alumnus and alumnus, between alumni and college, and also a medium for campus notes and for articles scientific or otherwise. Those are four things that alone perhaps are sufficient reasons for the existence of this publication.

However, a fifth and probably a more important purpose is the training of Ag and Domecon students in the elements of journalism and in the fundamentals of business management. The staff of *THE COUNTRYMAN* consists of two boards, as you doubtless know, the editorial and the business. Positions on both boards are awarded to winners of student competitions. These competitions are the introduction to the training field. The editorial compet learns how to get news and how to put it in concise and readable form. He also has a splendid opportunity to become acquainted with college professors and officials. The value of these contacts can be realized only by one who has made them. The aspiring business compet is in a slightly different field; he conquers the mysteries of files and filing, of general office work, and of selling advertising. As the successful compets grow in wisdom and experience, finally coming into board membership, they receive new tasks and greater responsibilities. Of course, "What you give, you get"; always the man who puts in the most receives the most in return as in every field. But even the unusually busy student finds work on *THE COUNTRYMAN* convenient, pleasant, and profitable. The location of the

office so handily on the Upper Campus means a minimum loss of time from classes. Beyond these values, positions on the boards have frequently led to business or journalistic openings after graduation, as was shown in the article in the December issue on former business managers and editors. These rewards have induced many freshman and sophomore students to sign up for a voyage on the good ship, *COUNTRYMAN*.

### Appropriations for Agriculture

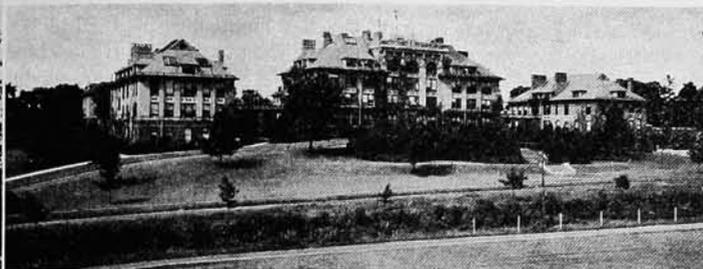
**G**OVERNOR Alfred F. Smith presented a bill of \$1,100,000 for the new Plant Industry Building and \$5,000 for an emergency heating plant for the College at a recent session of the Legislature in Albany. This appropriation is just \$150,000 short of the amount which was thought necessary to complete the building and equip it properly. It is well known, throughout the State, that buildings constructed for the use of the State have always been built either cheaply or the appropriations have been cut before construction has been completed. The result has usually been poorly constructed and inadequate buildings. Economy that forces the State to build additions almost annually cannot be anything but false economy. The Plant Industry Building has been promised for something like fourteen years. During this time the departments which were to have occupied this building have suffered cramped quarters, lack of equipment, and poor class room facilities. Now it would appear that the State intends to continue these conditions in spite of the fact that the cellar of the new building is well under construction. In the same session State Senator James S. Truman introduced a bill appropriating the full amount for the building. Which of these two bills must we consider the best from every point of view?

### Dr. Bailey Again an Author

Liberty Hyde Bailey has added another book, *The Harvest*, to his group on the "philosophy of the holy earth." It is written in his characteristic and enjoyable style, with his usual sound reasoning, deep sympathy, and accurate knowledge of farmers and farming. He comments on the present agricultural conditions and problems, including land utilization, decreasing farm population, corporation farming, co-operative marketing, surplus, prices, taxation, and rural organization. He concludes with a description of some of the rewards which now keep good farmers on the land. The book is published by MacMillan Company, New York City, and sells for \$1.50.

We regret to announce that our editor, John Ehrlich, was detained at home after the Christmas holidays because of illness in his family. Consequently, the responsibility for any errors in this issue can be placed on the acting editor, W. P. Bullock. We hope you will excuse them.

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



## Former Student Notes

# Washington County Former Students Attend Their 1928 Spring Banquet

SOMEWHERE in Washington County, sometime this spring, the former students will have, if the present plan materializes, a real old time "ag banquet" as a reminder of college days. Let us now imagine we are at the banquet.

We come to attention as we hear the strains of Alma Mater sung by voices that "Lift the chorus and speed it onward" as in the days of old. Memories of the campus, the chimes, classmates, professors flit quickly through every mind, and to each comes back the thrills and joys of his college days. The banquet has started. Though busy with matters at hand, all find time to visit with those nearby and soon the room is filled with the pleasant hum of conversation.

At the close of the meal, the toastmaster requests C. M. Slack '16, the manager of the Washington County Farm Bureau, to tell how the banquet came to be a reality. Slack makes a few remarks about the whys and the wherefores of the banquet, and then he introduces each one in turn, giving along with the name some personal history and information. The first on his right is Emerson Bartholomew '14 W. C. He is State Appraiser for reactors to the T. B. test. He also helps his father, Assemblyman H. A. Bartholomew, run a large dairy farm at Whitehall. They are developing a fine herd of Guernsey cattle.

Harmon Beadle '95-'96 Sp. is one of the largest fruit growers in Washington

County. He keeps up with the times in the fruit game and turns out some classy apples. He also has a purebred herd of Holsteins. His address is Cambridge, New York.

Lawrence Blakeman '15-'16 W. C. is a market gardener at Hudson Falls. He also has a small dairy. Blakeman had some exceptionally big corn this past year.

Malcolm Wright '20 W. C. is dairy farming in Hartford.

Leslie Ellis '11 W. C. is a dairy farmer at Fort Edward.

Henry Fryer '19 W. C. has a poultry farm and hatchery at Greenwich.

Mark Glazier '27 is running a dairy farm at Hebron. He is securing some fine alfalfa yields. Mark was married this last

summer. "Why didn't you bring her tonight so we could introduce her too?"

Fred Hall '08 W. C. has a dairy farm at Hartford. He goes in for dairy cattle, particularly Ayreshires.

Harold Hall '08 W. C. is also dairy farming at Hartford.

Mrs. Rutherford J. Hall '20 is on the Hudson Falls High School faculty.

Frank Hartwell '12 is dairying in Fort Edward. He also deals in cattle.

Walter Hartwell '12 lives at Greenwich. He has a herd of purebred Holsteins.

Jim Langford and Mrs. Langford both '11 W. C., have a large poultry farm and chicken hatchery at Shushan.

Herman Liebig '13 W. C. has a big dairy farm at Granville. He is making good at raising alfalfa.

La Rue McClay '27 W. C. returned to the home farm last February. His father and he are running a large farm business with 12 cows, 50 hogs, and an annual crop of about 2000 bushels of potatoes. McClay's address is R. D. 6, Greenwich, New York.

George McGeoch '14-'16 W. C. is located at Cambridge. He has an excellent herd of purebred Holsteins several of which he has shown at the New York



A WASHINGTON COUNTY LANDSCAPE

A typical scene on one of the many dairy farms scattered throughout the county.

Heywood Carey '12 W. C. is a dairy farmer at Fort Edwards. He is developing a herd of purebred Guernseys.

Dave Copeland '10-'12 Sp. runs a real country store at North Argyle.

John Copeland '11 has a poultry farm at Fort Edward. John's hens lay when eggs are scarce. Who could ask for more? At present his pullets have a production of over 50 percent.

Jerry and Joseph Crowley '21 W. C. and '15 W. C. are raising potatoes on the muck land east of Hudson Falls. Some years they harvest 10,000 bushels. They ship them by canal to New York City, where they are sold and shipped to Cuban growers to be used as seed.

State Fair, and what is more he has walked away with his share of the prize money. George is secretary of the Washington County Holstein Club. This last year he had three children in the 4-H club—so you see he believes in starting them right.

Lawrence Miller '11 W. C. specializes in poultry, hatching and selling chicks that are a credit to the poultry business. He lives in Argyle.

John S. Pettys '93 W. C. is director of district No. 3 of the Dairymen's League. He has a fine herd of purebred Guernseys, and an A-1 apple orchard which is just coming into bearing. John's address is Greenwich, New York.

Nelson S. Pratt '14 W. C. is one of the best potato growers in Washington County. Pratt aims to have about 15 acres each year and to have an average yield of close to 300 bushels per acre. He lives at Cossayuna.

William J. Pratt '23 and Mrs. Pratt (Ora Thompson '21 Sp.) have a poultry farm at Cossayuna. "Bill" is our official culler in the county having attended the poultry judging school at the College. This past winter Mr. and Mrs. Pratt spent several weeks in Florida.

Henry Reid '14 W. C. and Ralph Reid '25 are living on adjacent farms in Belche

Ralph was with the farm management department of the College for two years and then returned to the home farm. Ralph and Henry are specializing in dairy, poultry, and potatoes. This past year their potatoes averaged over 275 bushels to the acre. Their address is R. D. 1 Argyle, New York.

Percival L. Shaw '15 W. C. is farming at Salem, New York. He has an exceptionally good location for deer hunting; each year during the hunting season his friends find his venison steak the best ever.

Silas W. Vaughn '24 lives in Hudson Falls. His main enterprises are poultry and bees. Silas is the chairman of the Adirondack Beekeepers Association.

George A. Wilson '08 W. C. of Hudson Falls is secretary-treasurer of the Washington County Farm Bureau. He has a herd of purebred Brown Swiss and sells grade A milk.

The introductions are completed; the program draws to a close. Everyone rises and voices are joined in the Cornell benediction, "When the sun fades far away." The music dies away but in each heart still lingers,

"... an echo from the walls  
Of our own our fair Cornell."

'88

Thomas R. Fife is dairy farming at Madrid, St. Lawrence County, New York. He has hogs, sheep, and hens as sidelines. He is living on the farm where he was born. There are two boys and seven girls in his family.

'89

William H. Chamberlain is a retired farmer living at Kanona, New York. In December, he was elected president of the Steuben County Agricultural Society, which holds its 76th annual fair at Bath in 1928. The Governor appointed him manager of the New York State Industrial School. He also is a member of the New York Assembly.

'05

John W. Illston is an inspector-in-charge for the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. His address is 20 Stevenson Street, Cortland, New York.

'06

LeRoy Munro is farming at Elbridge, Onondaga County, New York. He is specializing in Holstein-Friesian cattle on the Drumlin Farm.

Harvey L. Westover is agronomist in the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He is still enjoying single blessedness. His address is 4220 38th Street, Washington, D. C.

From 1906 to 1913 he did soil survey work. In 1912 he was assigned to land classification work in the Forest Service. Since 1913 he has been doing forage crop investigations. At present, he is Agronomist in charge of alfalfa investigations. Harvey is also acting chairman of the U. S. Golf Association Green section. This work is carried on cooperatively by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Golf Association, and is devoted to the improvement of turf on golf courses. In 1924 he spent six months in South America on official business.

L. J. Wilson is growing seed potatoes at Gainesville, New York. The potatoes are produced and handled through contract growing. He has a large, successful business, and is interested in feed, fertilizer, coal, and farm machinery.

'07

Willis A. Buck is engaged in general agriculture on the Longacre Farm, R. F. D. 1, Phelps, New York. He writes "have spent the past twenty years on the development of a two rowed beardless barley, and expect to devote much more time to bring it nearer to perfection."

'08

Charles Chase, Jr. is in the nursery business at Rochester, New York. His address is 359 Alexander Street, Rochester.

'09

William D. Brown is dairying on a 185 acre farm at West Winfield, New York.



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He has also gone into the breeding of pure-bred Holstein Friesian Cattle. He was married on October 11, 1911 and he is the proud father of three children, Howard 14, Betty 3, and Janet 1.

Edwin W. Mitchell is a farmer at Stuyvesant Falls, New York. He is married and has three children. His farm is called Orchard Hill Farm. Fancy apples and pears are the main crops. Edwin is also a consulting agriculturist and an agent for Niagara dust and dusters.

Lawrence J. Steele died January 8, at his home, 110 Westbourne Lane, Ithaca, New York, of pneumonia. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Marjorie H. Steele, and one daughter, Miss Lois Belle Steele.

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LAWRENCE J. STEELE '15

"Larry" was manager of the fertilizer department in the Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange. He was a member of Alpha Gamma Rho, the Albion Lodge, and F. and A. M. He also was president of the board of directors of THE COUNTRYMAN.

After graduation, "Larry" was county agent of Orleans County and then general manager of the Empire State Potato Growers Cooperative Association, Inc.

'11

Another Cornellian who believes that purebred cattle pay is David E. Brundage of Wallkill, New York. On his dairy farm he has registered Holstein-Friesian cattle.

Isabelle MacDonald writes that she is raising White Leghorns and Guernseys on a farm at Delhi, New York.

Lawrence Richmond is farming it at Penn Yan. His address is R. D. 10, Penn Yan, New York.

'13

I. F. Braisted is living at Westport, New York. Chuck writes, "Since I burned out

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**February 13 to 18**  
**1928**  
at the  
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**Agriculture and Home**  
**Economics**  
**Ithaca, New York**

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*Ask for a copy of the Program*

have not been farming; managed a country estate two years and was in the painting game for a time. Now I am taking care of greens on the Westport Golf Course. I am game and interested in anything that will help old Cornell."

'14

J. J. Henry has resigned as manager of a 600 acre farm in Missouri, and has purchased a 92 acre dairy and poultry farm at Sherman, New York. He plans to stock the farm with 30 Guernsey cattle and Rhode Island hens.

William G. Pope is district superintendent of schools in District No. 5, Allegany County. His address is Andover, New York.

D. Burt Smith is raising fruit on a forty acre gravel soil farm. His principal crops are grapes, peaches, and cherries, but he also raises tomatoes, sweet corn, and pop corn, besides grains. Burt has developed quite a tourist trade and is kept busy during the summer months tending to his roadside stand. His address is Route 14, Fredonia, New York.

'15

W. E. Monson is president of the Ingraham Waste and Supply Company of Cleveland, Ohio. His home is in Lakewood, Ohio. He is married and has two children, John and Dean. Monson was circulation manager of THE COUNTRYMAN in 1914-15.

Roy P. Runkle has changed his address from Fort Hunter, New York, to R. D. 1, Johnstown, New York. He is a farm owner and operator. He says "Like my job but am not getting wealthy very fast."

B. G. Pratt Jr. is with the B. G. Pratt Company, manufacturers of insecticides at 50 Church Street, New York City. He lives at Hackensack, New Jersey.

A. W. Wilson dropped in to see us the other day. He gave us a lot of Former Student Notes and a lot of good advice. Wilson is in the advertising business under the firm name of Wilson and Bristol, 285 Madison Ave., New York City.

'16

Clarence W. Bailey is living in Lakewood, Ohio.

L. E. Gubbe is Buffalo manager of the Philadelphia Storage Battery Company.

An interesting letter came into the office the other day from Pedro C. Lavadia of Pagsanjan, Laggura, Philippines. Parts of it are quoted here. "If you care to know how I fared after graduation, the following may be of interest:

"Bachelor of Ed. & M.A. George Washington University 1916.

"Farm Manager on arrival from the States in 1916, Aug. 1st at a salary of \$100 monthly.

"March, 1917, married, and in 1920 had a twin of husky boys.

"July 1918, employed as special agent for the Philippine Cabinet but soon resigned.

"Mature philosophy: to raise a big family Roosevelt fashion. Have this instant half a dozen boys and girls. America may feel fairly well or densely populated with 111 millions. This country is not; we can take care of 10 more millions.

"Still loyal to Cornell, and expect to be able to return and see the Alma Mater, after retiring from work, that is, when a world-tour could be afforded."

'17

Cleon Dunham is dairyman on the home farm in Madison County. His address is Lebanon, New York.

'19

C. E. Chardon is recently appointed director of the Insular Experiment Station at Rio Piedras, Porto Rico. He is also Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor in the governor's Cabinet.

Anna Cecilia Coad and William Renel Needham were married on Saturday, December 24. Needham is connected with the Ahrens Publishing Company, New York City.

Robert D. Knapp is farming at Preble.

Ralph Palmer writes "Still at the old stand as Farm Bureau manager in Orleans County. We are planning to hold a banquet on January 10, 1928 of all residents

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of the county who have had agricultural training at Cornell." We are willing to bet that the banquet was a big success.

Roy E. Pardee is raising Pekin ducks at Islip, Long Island. He writes "You might be interested to know that Mrs. Pardee and I have just returned from a vacation in Florida and Cuba and on our way down we stopped a few days at Savannah, Georgia, to visit Mr. and Mrs. Frank Silva. They have a stationery and book store there and are doing very well."

21

John L. Dickinson has changed his address to 143 Belmont Avenue, Springfield, Massachusetts. He is field organization manager of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange. He started 1927 right by marrying Miss Florence King of Suffield, Connecticut. Miss King is a graduate of Suffield School and the Miss Fannie Smith Kindergarten School of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Lee M. Downer's address is Forestville, Chautauqua County, New York. He says he is "operating a fruit and dairy farm in the most beautiful country in the world."

22

Charles W. Backus is a salesman with the Standard Oil Company of New York, with headquarters at Utica. He has been with the Company since May, 1926. He lives in New Berlin, N. Y.

Charles H. Carter brought back to us memories of the old trading days when he walked into the COUNTRYMAN office and paid for a subscription with a bushel of fine apples. His parting request was, "Please save the crate." Charley is farming at Marathon, New York.

Benjamin A. Hughes is sales manager of the Cloverdale Farms Company, Binghamton, New York. He has three acres at Windsor, where his address is 2 Pine Street.

H. A. R. Huschke is advertising representative for the Pierce Farm Weeklies with headquarters in New York City. Huschke was business manager of THE COUNTRYMAN in 1921-22.

Llewellyn Turner is studying in Albany at the State College for Teachers. His address is 323 Hudson Avenue, Albany, New York.

23

Clement Bowers writes: "I am busy hybridizing all kinds of Rhododendrons and Azaleas. When not doing that I am either counting chromosomes in Dr. A. B. Stout's laboratory at the New York Botanical Garden, or else travelling around Long Island with Henry Hicks '92 of Hick's Nurseries, Westbury, Long Island." Clement does his plant breeding work at the Botanical Gardens and just "camps" in the "Big Town." When at home he may be found at 203 Main Street, Binghamton, New York.

Emma G. Kuchler is assistant manager of the employees' cafeteria of James McCreery and Company. She lives at 919 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y. She writes that Edytha V. Slottman has moved to St. Albans, Long Island.

Francis I. Righter is taking graduate work and assisting in the Department of Forestry at Cornell.

Ralph Slockbower is local commercial supervisor with the New York Telephone Company. He was married last July to Miss Simone Planes. They live at 3280 Rochambeau Avenue, New York.

24

V. L. Crowell Jr. writes "Teaching general science in the Junior High School. Working for a M.A. at Teachers College, Columbia University. Instructed in nature study at Cornell University this past summer." His address is 9 Mitchell Place, White Plains, New York.

James R. Hazlitt is a fruit grower at Hector, New York. He says there is



### Mr. de Jong's cauliflowers win first prize at Syracuse—

FROM way out in Red River Valley, six miles north of Winnipeg, came cauliflowers from Mr. Klaas de Jong, to win a first prize at the Convention of the Vegetable Growers' Assn. of America, held at Syracuse, N. Y.

less than \$20 and his crops sold for \$1,056.

Try Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia on your own crops. It's fine and dry, and easy to apply. No pounding; no screening. 25 1/4 per cent ammonia, 20 3/4 per cent nitrogen guaranteed.

Note: Photo above shows cauliflowers which won first prize in the Cauliflower Contest, Annual Convention of the Vegetable Growers' Assn. of America. Mr. Klaas de Jong, E. Kildonan, Manitoba, grower.

The picture above shows the quality of the cauliflowers. Here's the story of how they were raised:

Mr. de Jong used Henderson's "Snow-ball" and when the plants were 4 inches high he side-dressed with 200 lbs. of Sulphate of Ammonia per acre in one application.

Mr. de Jong's crop averaged 9 to 10 tons per acre. The Sulphate of Ammonia he used cost

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Francisco, Cal. In Canada—  
Toronto, Ont.

# ARCADIAN Sulphate of Ammonia

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Please send me sample package of Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia. I am especially interested in.....

and wish you to send me bulletins on these subjects. (Write names of crops on line above)

Name.....

Address.....

nothing interesting to tell about himself but asks for more former student notes. We are willing to print all we can get, so how's for sending us some?

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Knowlton (Eva E. Reith) are living on their farm in Springville, New York.

Florence W. Opie is the Montgomery County secretary of the Y. W. C. A., with girl reserve clubs in the high schools of the county. Her address is Y. W. C. A., Dayton, Ohio.

I. H. Rodwell recently married Katherine Baker of Chautauqua, New York. She is a graduate of Keuka College. "Chuck" is with the New York Life Insurance Company at 150 Broadway, New York City.

W. Harrison Wheeler is dairying on the hills and dales of Florida, New York.

'25

Glenn M. Bass is manager of the Longview Poultry Farm at Cazenovia, New York. He has 2,000 laying hens and ex-

## An Example of Efficiency

ANY man who raises threshable crops can increase his earning capacity by threshing his own and some of his neighbor's crops with a Case steel machine.

He is assured of the highest possible grade for his grain, which means a higher price, because he can thresh every year when his grain is plump, sound and of good color. The Case steel machine threshes fast, cleans the grain and reduces dockage.

Being simple, light running and of large capacity, it effects a great saving in power and labor cost. This makes it economical to operate.

The cost per year of service is low because Case steel construction, developed by years of experience, makes the machine extremely durable.

This is Case efficiency, built into every Case machine. This is why the earning capacity of Case threshers is highest under all conditions.



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5 sizes
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Prairie  
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4 sizes
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Cleans Clean  
Sanitary Cleaner Cleanser

They are left sanitarily  
clean, odorless, and  
unharmd.

Surfaces washed with  
Wyandotte are not  
attacked or discolored  
by the cleaner, nor are  
the hands of workers  
injured in any way.

Wyandotte Cleans  
Clean, at little cost,  
and without injuring  
washed surfaces.



Wyandotte Cleans  
Clean.

The J. B. FORD CO.  
Sole Mfrs.  
Wyandotte, Mich.

pects to hatch 30,000 chicks in 1928. He says he will be glad to see any of the boys that happen to stray out his way.

Henri V. Carrère is a farmer at New Kingston, New York. He is married and recently bought a 375 acre dairy farm.

William F. Cook is with the Federal Truck Company of Detroit.

At a banquet at the Roosevelt Hotel, New York City, November 16, ten of the Alumni of the hotel course, drew up tentative plans for a permanent Alumni Association. The membership is to be of

graduates of the hotel course and former students actively engaged in the hotel profession. Professor H. B. Meek, in charge of the department of hotel administration, was the honor guest of the evening. Those attending the banquet were in New York for the National Hotel Exposition, held during the week of November 14th. This is the annual get-together of hotel men from all over the country. It was decided to make the banquet an annual affair at this time to coincide with the time of the exposition.

The next meeting will be held in May 1928, the Saturday morning following the opening ceremonies of the Hotel Ezra Cornell. This meeting will be a breakfast meeting, held at Willard Straight. At this time, the permanent organization will be put into effect.

Those alumni attending the banquet in New York were William H. Needham, A. Winston Dunlop, John Courtney, Alfred Olsen, and John M. Crandall, of the class of 1925; William Lodge, Arthur V. Taft, John L. Slack, Kirkwood Savage, and Mary V. Wicks, of the class of 1926. Mrs. John M. Crandall and Prof. H. B. Meek completed the party.

Bernard Frank is a junior forester in the branch of economics of the United States Forest Service. He is now in West Virginia, where in cooperation with the State the United States Department of Agriculture is carrying on a land economic survey. His address is care of T. W. Skuce, Extension Forester, Oglebay Hall, Morgantown, W. Va.

William J. Garypie is with the Stumpp and Walter Company, seedsmen, at 30-32 Barclay Street, New York. He was married last August to Miss Elsa E. Kahles of Sag Harbor, N. Y. They are living at 771 Westminster Road, Brooklyn. Garypie writes that Arthur J. Pratt '25 is managing the Whitlock Farms at Pittsford, N. Y.

It seems that E. R. "Mac" MacNeil '25, A. W. "Al" Crosby '26 and A. J. "Van" Van Schoick '27 have at last quit roaming about the city of Albany, the state of New York, and eastern United States. They have settled down in a bachelor (?) apartment at 87 Columbia Street in Albany. We hear the Y. W. C. A. is across the street. Evidently they believe in the slogan "First Come—First Served."

"Mac" and "Al" are employed in the markets bureau of the state department of Agriculture and Markets while "Van" is increasing the load demand on rural lines of the New York Power and Light Corporation.

Z. Carter Patten, Jr., spent the summer touring Europe. Patten is in the insurance business in Chattanooga.

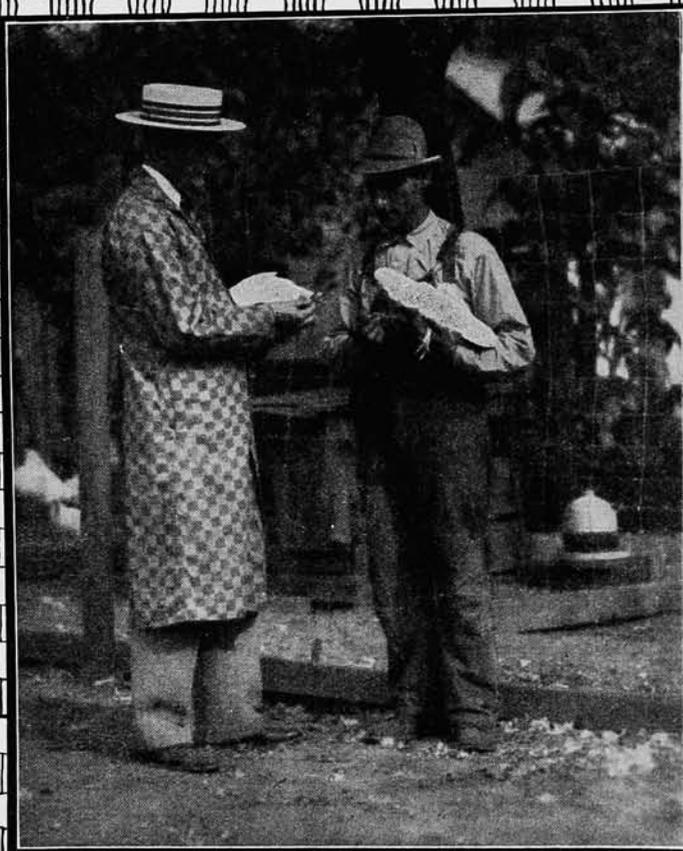
Anne J. Snitow was married last July to Isidor Glasgal. He received his A.B. from the College of the City of New York in 1922 and his LL.B. from Columbia in 1924. Mrs. Glasgal is teaching biology at the Stuyvesant High School. They live at 223 Second Avenue, New York.

'26

A. M. Boyce has a research position in entomology at the Riverside Experiment Station, Riverside, California.

Ruth H. Hendryx is teaching homemaking in the Mount Kisco High School, New York, her address is 102 Smith Avenue.

Dorothy A. O'Brien is teaching in the Boys' High School in Brooklyn, New York. She lives at 159 Prospect Place.



### TEACHING BUSINESS METHODS ON THE FARM

Every Purina Mills representative is trained to help the farmer cull his poultry, supplement his home-grown grains, reduce his costs, and increase his profits.

PURINA MILLS  
ST. LOUIS NASHVILLE BUFFALO KANSAS CITY  
MINNEAPOLIS EAST ST. LOUIS FORT WORTH

Milford C. Howard is with the United States Forest Service, and is now in charge of the Dix National Forest. His address is Browns' Mills, New Jersey.

Seth Jackson is in the engineering department of the Nassau and Suffolk Lighting Company. His address is General Delivery, Hempstead, New York.

Olive I. Knight is teaching in the High School in Burnt Mills, New York.

Marden R. Nystrom is with the Port of New York Authority, as assistant analyst specializing in food recipes and handling problems. He lives at 521 West 112th Street, New York.

Raymond M. Stearns is assistant manager and auditor of the Sedgefield Inn in Greensboro, N. C.

Lewis H. Steele is a poultryman on the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's sanatorium farm at Wilton, New York.

Mildred A. Brucker is teaching home-making in the Odessa, New York, High School. She writes that Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Blake '26 had a son, James Edward, born last May. Blake is teaching mathematics and agriculture in the Odessa High School.

C. K. Bullock is in the Spray Service of Ontario County, Canandaigua, New York.

Laura J. Burnett is living at her home in Webster, New York, helping with the house and farm work.

Salvadore Diadato of 479 Clinton Street Buffalo, New York, is assistant chemist of the Buffalo branch of the American Agricultural Chemical Company.

Elizabeth B. Emmons has been on the institute staff of *The New York Herald Tribune* since last May. She lives at 51 Forest Avenue, Freeport, New York.

Olive Hoeffe has recently accepted a position as seed analyst at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York.

Frank B. MacKenzie was married to Miss Alice Knickerbocker of Ithaca, Nov. 12, 1927. They are residing in New York City.

Margaret D. Meyer is in the industrial department of the Y. W. C. A. Her address is 24 Park Street, Buffalo.

Miss Byrde Salisbury is located in New Haven, Conn., at the Troup Junior High School.

John L. Slack is manager of the Hotel Castleton at Newcastle, Pennsylvania. Before entering Cornell, John graduated from Lafayette University, and studied European hotel conditions. He then secured a position with the Cleveland Statler in the steward's department. After graduating from the hotel school at Cornell, he secured a position with the Morgan Hotel, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, as front clerk, and then before entering the Hotel Castleton as manager, he was employed at Hotel Phillips, at Phillisburg, Pennsylvania.

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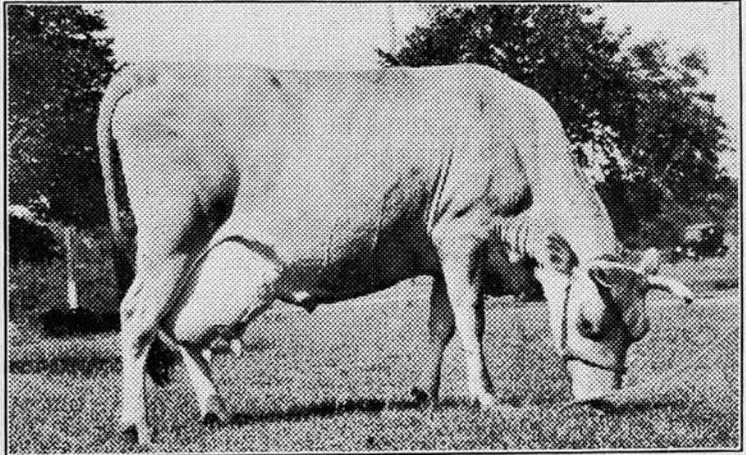
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## IT ALL DEPENDS ON YOU!

The prosperity of many thousand farm families depends upon the profitableness of their dairy cattle. The cost of feed and labor for maintenance is about the same whether the cows are good or poor individuals.

Jerseys are known for their ability to produce highest quality milk at low feed cost. They are particularly efficient and profitable.

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THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB

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'27

Helen C. Brodie is working at Anderson's Florist Shop on Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y. She lives in Derby, New York.

Ruth E. Matz is teaching foods in the West Reading, Pa., High School, and living in Shillington, Pa.

Elizabeth P. Stow is teaching home economics in the Jefferson Junior High School in Rochester, New York. She lives at 55 South Washington Street. Her engagement has been announced to Ensign Charles S. Weeks, U.S.N.

Anna Webb Blanton is now in charge of rural education in the University of Texas. Charles I. "Chuck" Bowman is farming at Constableville, New York.

Dorothy Bucklin is teaching Biology in the Owego High School, Owego, N. Y.

J. L. Tennant has just received his doctor's degree here and is now engaged in research work at the Rhode Island State College of Agriculture.

Harry B. Love is connected with the publicity department of the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Charles M. Werly has recently entered the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

'28

Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Howell (Mary Louise Hazzard '28) have announced the birth of a daughter, Mary Gertrude, on July 23. They are living at Kingston, New Jersey, where Howell is employed at the Princeton Nurseries.

John Edwin Paige was married to Miss Beryl Jourdan of Canisteo on August 15.

'30

William K. Ravert and Miss Mildred Slocum were married November 11, at Binghamton. They are residing at 109 Williams Street, Ithaca, New York.

### A Visit with Isaac Philips Roberts

(Continued from page 134)

his 90th birthday. This contains the signatures of the entire faculty and student body at the time. Many of you who read this will remember writing your names on this parchment about five years ago. Professor Roberts values this very highly.

To me the visit with Professor Roberts was the most inspiring, most enjoyable part of the trip, and to any of you who may be coming this way I would say, do not miss the opportunity to call upon the "Father of Agriculture."

### Opportunities in Vocational Teaching

(Continued from page 136)

professional training which candidates must complete before receiving a permanent certificate to teach vocational agriculture. The types of service which have been described above have been possible only because there has been at work a corps of teachers who have been trained technically and professionally and who have set for themselves high ideals of achievement.

In American agriculture we sometimes overlook the good fortune of our inheritance in rich, natural resources. Here land is cheap and labor is scarce while in Europe the situation is reversed. As our population grows, it seems inevitable that we shall face the unsatisfactory conditions in agriculture obtaining in most European countries, unless by an adequate program of agricultural education we shall be able to maintain a high standard of living for farmers, a higher production unit per man, and, in the words of former Secretary Wallace, a well-rounded, self-sustaining national life in which there shall be a fair balance between industry and agriculture, as contrasted with the experiences of other nations which have sacrificed their agriculture for the building of cities.



## THIS STUMP COSTS MONEY

**T**HERE isn't a farmer in the country who is rich enough to afford a stump like this one. It costs real dollars in the form of profits that should be coming from the land it covers.

Modern methods have made it an easy task to rid fields of these expensive pests. Blast them out with Hercules Dynamite.

Send to the Hercules Powder Company for a copy of their 68-page illustrated book, "Land Development." This book will tell you all about the uses of explosives on the farm—how to break up rocks, blast out stumps, dig ditches and post holes, break up subsoil, plant trees, and cultivate your bearing orchards to greater advantage than is possible without the use of dynamite.

Even if you have used dynamite you can get new ideas from this book. It is free. Sign the coupon and send it to us today. Your copy of "Land Development" is waiting for you.

### HERCULES POWDER COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

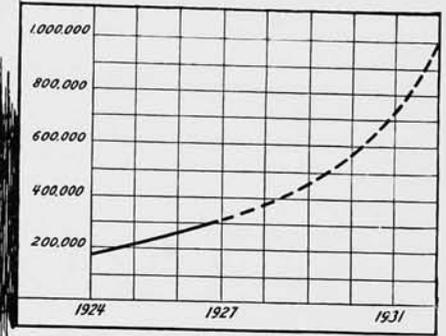
900 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware

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

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College .....

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



This chart shows the growth of electric transmission lines in rural districts of the United States in the last three years and projected to 1932.

It is reasonable to believe that this rate of growth will be bettered—but even if it remains the same, there will be approximately one million electrified farms in this country by the end of 1932.

American farmers may safely depend upon the electric power companies to carry forward the electrical progress which the principle of individual initiative has made possible in the past.

## Electricity a good business investment on the farm

Electrical service is as vital to the well-being of the farmer as improvement of transportation.

As a power helper, it reduces the cost of operation, makes profits more certain, and farm life more enjoyable.

Its one hundred proved uses for agriculture bring to your command a thousand helpers at a small fraction of the cost of doing the work by hand. With more than 105,000 new rural connections completed in the last three years, electricity already performs a greater variety

of services for agriculture than for any other industry.

The adoption of electricity means the organization of the farm as a business rather than as just the means of earning a livelihood.

To obtain electrical service for yourself and your neighbors, consult your power company. You will find ready cooperation. Many companies have established rural service departments to provide the latest information on the application of electricity to agriculture.

*The Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Individual Plant Manufacturers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Home Economics Association, National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, and the National Electric Light Association.*

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Great strides are steadily being made in the reproduction of music. The model shown here is the latest addition to the Orthophonic Victrola line. A model that has unusual eye value as well as being a faithful reproducer of music and speech. Other cabinet models

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## STUDENT COMMITTEES FORMED FOR 21st FARM AND HOME WEEK

Many Classes Will Be Suspended in the College of Agriculture

ONE of the reasons that classes are suspended during Farm and Home Week is to enable the students to help put the program across efficiently. The visitors are helped in many ways by the students and it is expected that they will co-operate as much as they have in former years. Professor R. H. Wheeler of extension has appointed the following committees:

**General Committee:** C. F. Blewer '28, general chairman; Miss V. A. Stephany '29, A. T. Ringrose '29, and J. W. Stiles '29, assistant chairman.

**Registration:** C. G. Garman '28, chairman; L. Griswold '28, ass't chairman.

**Information:** Bob Foote '29, chairman; Miss E. Irish '28, ass't chairman.

**Guides and Ventilation:** Russ Dudley '29, chairman; K. Howlett '28; K. Seager, '29 a'sst. chairmen.

**Arrangements:** E. Nohle '28, chairman; E. Gosman '28, ass't chairman.

**Attendance:** Hi Godfrey '28, chairman; C. Bullock '30, ass't chairman.

**Rooming:** F. D. Baird '28, chairman; Miss Ann Deyo '28, ass't chairman.

**Checking:** Bill Blencoe '28, chairman; Miss B. E. Foster '30, ass't chairman.

**News:** Jean Warren '29, chairman; Paul Bullock '29, ass't chairman.

## HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TO HAVE NEW CONTEST

A milk judging contest for high school and state school teams will be held on Thursday and Friday of Farm and Home Week. The importance of milk on New York farms and the need in emphasizing quality are responsible for the interest in this new contest. Each contestant will judge eight samples and perform the Babcock test to determine the percentage of fat in each sample. Members of the dairy department will show how other tests are made. All teams will compete on the same basis, and prizes will be awarded at a banquet held Friday night for all the contestants.

## FORMER PROFESSOR LECTURES

On Friday, January 13, Mr. Arno Nehrling, former professor in the department of floriculture, returned to Cornell on a visit to renew old acquaintances and also to lecture to the students in the various courses, on modern rose culture as practiced by the Hill Floral Products Company of Richmond, Indiana, of which Mr. Nehrling is now sales manager.

## FLORISTS HOLD DANCE

Devotees of the terpsichorean art tripped the "light fantastic" to the witching tunes of the Cayuga Novelty Orchestra, on the night of January 21. "Lee" Merriman was there and gave his specialty song and dance act for which he is famous. Flowers in the form of novelty favors were distributed to the fair ones attending the dance. It was held under the auspices of the Floriculture Club.

## CORNELL NOT ALONE

The University of Wisconsin as well as ourselves has thought the name of Farmers' Week inadequate. This year's, the 25th annual meeting was known as Farm Folks' Week; it was held January 31 to February 3.

## AG ATHLETES AT WORK

Although the Ag basketball team has lost three of its five games, it still has a good chance of winning the inter-college title in the six remaining games. The games which were lost were close both in score and in relative playing strength. Manager H. Fuller has been using several substitutions in an attempt to select the most smoothly working team.

The Ag swimmers, under the direction of manager R. A. Aymar, are rounding out into a well balanced team. No meets have been had up to this time so the relative strength is not known.

## ROUND-UP CLUB TO

### HANDLE CATTLE JUDGING

The Round-Up Club has appointed four committees for Farm and Home Week, according to Jim Lacy, President of the Club. The Live Stock Committee, of which Hank Quinn is chairman, will be in charge of handling and judging the entrants. There have been thirty-five entries in the cattle judging contest, and drawings have been made for the cows each man is to handle for the week. Besides the cattle show, there will be exhibits in horses and sheep. There will be medals for the winner of each class, and a grand champion medals for the winner of most points during the week.

The Luncheon Committee, with J. A. Clark as chairman and Bob Dyer as assistant chairman, will have charge of the cafeteria in Animal Husbandry. The girls in Sedowa, under Evelyn Calkins, will assist in the arrangement and work, and the Domecon students will act as waitresses.

## ROCHESTER STAGE CONTEST PRIZE GOES TO K. A. HOWLETT

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine Addresses Horticultural Society

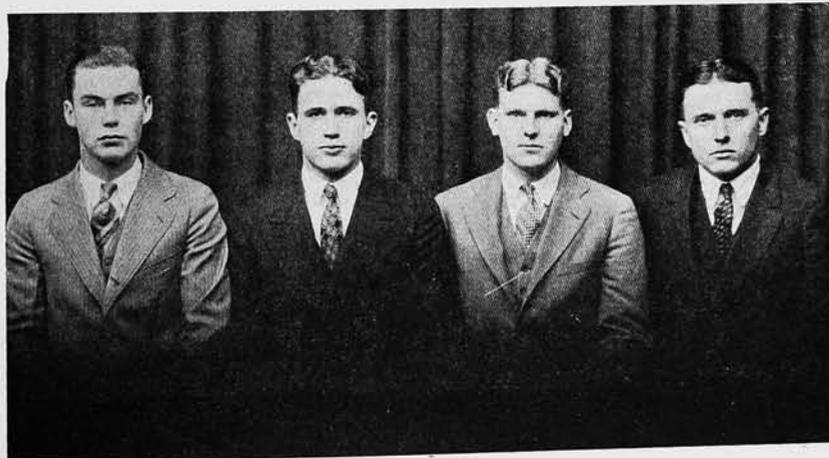
KENNETH A. Howlett '28 won the Rochester Stage given at the annual banquet of the New York State Horticultural Society, January 12, at Rochester. "Ken's" prize was \$40 for his speech, entitled "Optimism of Youth." A. L. Lane '28 received the second prize of \$20 for his speech, entitled "Ben Davis or McIntosh?" The other contestants were W. S. Salisbury '28 and R. E. Dudley '29. The judges were Mr. E. R. Eastman, editor of *The American Agriculturist*; Charles G. Wilson of Hall, New York, and Mr. Skiffington.

### Mass Bargaining for Farmers

Mr. William M. Jardine, United States Secretary of Agriculture, spoke before the Horticulture Society, giving his views on farm prosperity in this country. "What we particularly need," he stated, "is mass bargaining power to provide more effective selling methods, rather than efficiency in production. Agriculture is well on its way back to the prosperity of pre-war days, but the greatest problem is to attain more efficient marketing. Agriculture is as fundamentally 'big business' as is the production of steel or the automobile; and it must employ the same principles which enable the profitable world-wide sale of those products."

### Professors Take Part

Professor J. Oskamp of pomology and H. B. Tukey of the Geneva Experiment Station were in charge of the main fruit exhibit. Professor J. H. McDaniels of pomology had charge of the junior fruit exhibits and judging contests. Professor G. W. Peck managed the packing exhibits which illustrated the effects of careless picking, packing, and shipping as compared with the results of careful handling. Professors L. M. Massey, H. H. Whetzel, H. E. Thomas, A. J. Heinicke, and Mr. Mills of pomology, and Professor C. R. Crosby, of entomology also attended the meetings from January 11-13.



W. S. Salisbury

R. E. Dudley

A. L. Lane

K. A. Howlett

THE ROCHESTER STAGE

## SOME HIGH POINTS OF 1928 CORNELL FARM AND HOME WEEK

Many Out of Town Speakers To Be At College, February 13-18

### Monday, February 13

9 a. m. The poultry outlook—James E. Rice, head of the poultry department.

11 a. m. Abandoned farm land in New York State—extent and cause of abandonment, further changes to be expected, and how to use the abandoned land—G. F. Warren, head of the department of agricultural economics and farm management.

12 m. Principles of successful business management—M. L. Holmes, professor of accounting.

2 p. m. Address of welcome. A. R. Mann, Dean of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics.

3 p. m. Demonstration of the use of a dynamometer to measure the pulling power of draft animals.

8 p. m. Farm Life Challenge speaking contest. A speaking contest for a prize of \$150 given by an anonymous donor.

### Tuesday, February 14

9 a. m. Household management and leisure—Martha Van Rensselaer, director of the college of home economics.

How judging poultry for production and standard qualities can be combined—James E. Rice, head of the poultry department.

10 a. m. Cold storage as a factor in marketing perishable farm products—J. R. Shoemaker, vice president of the Hygeia Refrigerating Company, Elmira, N. Y.

The larger parish—a solution of the rural church problem—M. A. Dawber, superintendent of rural work, Methodist Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, Philadelphia, Pa.

11 a. m. The agricultural depression; its causes and probable duration. G. F. Warren, head of the department of agricultural economics and farm management.

The relation of nutrition to reproduction of livestock—F. B. Morrison, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Stations at Geneva and Ithaca, N. Y.

12 m. How to make rural churches succeed—M. A. Dawber, Superintendent of Rural Work, Methodist Board of Missions and Church Extension, Philadelphia, Pa.

2 p. m. Address by the President of Cornell University, Dr. Livingston Farrand.

3 p. m. The work of the Dairymen's League. G. W. Slocum, President of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.

Investments for farmers—F. A. Pearson, professor of farm management and agricultural economics.

4 p. m. Readings, L. H. Bailey, former Dean and Director of the New York State College of Agriculture.

### Wednesday, February 15

10 a. m. The grange lecturer's program. Jennie Buell, editor of the lecturers' page in the National Grange Monthly.

Latest developments of the proposed new uniform national plan for standardization and accreditation of breeding stock, eggs, and chicks—James E. Rice, head of the poultry department.

The care and repair of electrical household appliances—F. B. Wright, professor of rural engineering.

11 a. m. Adjustments a farmer can make to meet present conditions—G. F. Warren, head of the department of agricultural economics and farm management.

(Continued on page 158)

## PROFS' PRANKS

Dean A. R. Mann spoke on January 12 at the University of Illinois Farmers' Week on "What Must Agricultural Progress Include?"

Mr. M. C. Buritt, who preceded Dr. Ladd as director of extension was recently elected president of the New York State Horticultural Society. Mr. Buritt is actively engaged in many of the farming interests and problems of the state.

One of the most unusual pieces of community work in which Professor R. A. Felton is engaged at the present time is the making over of a distillery into a community house. The owner has very generously given the building. All the community organizations are united in the new project.

Professor G. F. Warren has been appointed to act as a member of a board composed of nationally known economists and statisticians which is to investigate the economic research work of the Department of Agricultural's bureau of agricultural economics, particularly in the field of farm price analysis, and to make recommendations for improvements.

Many of the professors and several students in farm management attended the meeting of the American Farm Economics Association and of the American Economic Association at Washington, D. C., December 28, 29 and 30.

Professor A. M. Goodman of the rural engineering department is in Porto Rico under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation as engineering expert of the campaign to control malaria by exterminating the mosquito.

Professor R. A. Felton, of the rural social organization department, recently helped to build a complete rural school playground for six dollars at Potter District Number 8, Middlesex, New York. The equipment consisted of a series of swings, two seesaws and a horizontal bar.

## POULTRY JUDGING TEAM WINS INTERCOLLEGIATE TROPHY

Cornell Wins by Close Score in Ninth Competition for Cup

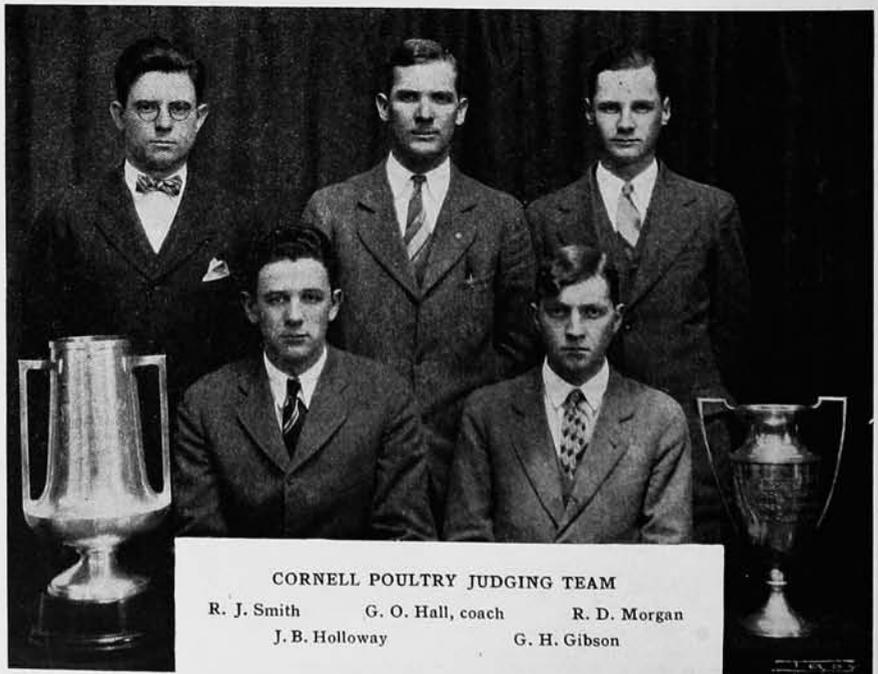
ON JANUARY 20, at the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show in New York City, the annual poultry judging contest, sponsored by the Poultry Science Association of America, was held. The agricultural colleges of Connecticut, North Carolina, Penn. State, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Cornell, entered student judging teams.

For production qualities the teams judged:—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Single Comb White Leghorns, and White Wyandottes. Placings were based on the first year's production rated on trap nest records. For exhibition qualities, based on color and type, the teams judged:—Barred Plymouth Rock pullets, Rhode Island Red cockerels, Single Comb White Leghorn cocks, and White Wyandotte hens. A written examination on the American Standard of Perfection completed the judging contest. This was followed by a banquet at the Times Square Hotel, where Dr. B. F. Kaupp of North Carolina, chairman of the award committee, presented the cups and medals.

### Old Rivals Come Fourth

Cups for the first three places were awarded; sweepstakes to Cornell with a score of 1811, second to Penn. State with 1803, and third to North Carolina with 1721. Connecticut made 1694 points, Massachusetts 1690, and New Jersey 1647. The Cornell team comprising G. H. Gibson '28, J. B. Holloway '28, R. J. Smith '29, and R. D. Morgan '29 alternate, also won permanently the Eastern Intercollegiate Challenge Cup, of which Cornell and Connecticut had each already won two legs and the other colleges one leg apiece. In the past five years Cornell has won three firsts, one second and one third, under the guidance of Professor G. O. Hall coach.

The individual awards were:—Grand Champion Gold Medal E. P. Peterson, Connecticut; (Continued on page 158)



CORNELL POULTRY JUDGING TEAM

R. J. Smith      G. O. Hall, coach      R. D. Morgan  
J. B. Holloway      G. H. Gibson

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## SOME HIGH POINTS OF 1928 CORNELL FARM AND HOME WEEK

(Continued from page 156)

Color and its use in the home—Grace Cornell, lecturer of fine arts, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

The place of cod liver oil in the poultry ration—G. F. Heuser, professor of poultry.

2 p. m. Vitamins in daily life—F. B. Morrison, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Stations at Geneva and Ithaca, N. Y.

3 p. m. The corn borer situation—E. P. Felt, State Entomologist, Albany, N. Y.

The New York state egg grades—H. D. Phillips, department of agriculture and markets, Albany, N. Y.

Some facts New York farmers should know concerning the marketing of potatoes—M. P. Rasmussen, professor of marketing.

4 p. m. Band concert by the Conway Military Band under the personal direction of Patrick Conway.

French cookery by Lucile Brewer, professor of foods in home economics, who studied cookery in Paris last summer.

8 p. m. State dramatics contest. Presentation of plays by the winning groups of the four inter-county sectional contests.

### Thursday, February 16

9 a. m. The responsibility of producing safe milk. V. A. Moore, Dean of the New York state college of veterinary medicine.

10 a. m. The twentieth century rural school. J. Cayce Morrison, Department of Education, Albany, N. Y.

A successful experiment in rural library service. Mrs. Kate Deane Andrew, Steele Memorial Library, Elmira, N. Y.

11 a. m. New York City's aim in milk control. Louis I. Harris, Commissioner of Health, New York City.

The symbolism of the grange ritual. For grange members only. Alfred Vivian, Dean of the Ohio State College of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.

New York roads: their use, support, value to farmers, and policy based on these facts. G. F. Warren, head of the department of agricultural economics and farm management.

12 m. Some factors in retailing flowers—A. B. Butler, Northampton, Mass.

2 p. m. The place of the family in the community. Nellie Tayloe Ross, former governor of Wyoming, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Some of the problems of producing sanitary milk from the point of view of the dairyman. Jared Van Wageningen, Lawyersville, N. Y.

3 p. m. New York state control of milk quality. Berne A. Pyrke, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y.

The pheasant in New York State. M. D. Pienie, professor of zoology.

4 p. m. A farmer's trip through the Orient. Alfred Vivian, Dean of the Ohio State College of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.

5 p. m. The golden age of homespun. Jared Van Wageningen, Lawyersville, N. Y.

8 p. m. Eastman stage contest. Nineteenth annual speaking contest for prizes of \$100 and \$25 given by A. R. Eastman.

### Friday, February 17

10 a. m. Prospective competition in agriculture. Alfred Atkinson, president of the Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and the Agricultural Experiment Station, Bozeman, Mont.

The story of a fur coat—Edward Breck, president of the Anti-Steel Trap League.

11 a. m. Some legislative measures proposed for the relief of agriculture. G. F. Warren—head of the department of agricultural economics and farm management.

12 m. Cooperative selling of wool in New York State—E. L. Moody, Rushville, N. Y.

2 p. m. Agricultural citizenship. W. O. Thompson, former president of Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

3 p. m. Meeting of Young Farmers' Clubs. E. R. Hoskins, presiding.

4 p. m. General property taxes in the United States. M. S. Kendrick, professor of Agricultural Economics.

8 p. m. Kermis Plays produced by students of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics.

### POULTRY JUDGING TEAM WINS

#### INTERCOLLEGIATE TROPHY

(Continued from page 156)

standard judging medals: gold G. F. Shaw, silver M. A. Campbell, and bronze H. B. Weirbach, all three from Penn. State; for utility judging based on production value: gold E. P. Peterson Connecticut, silver G. H. Gibson Cornell '28, and bronze J. L. Glass New Jersey.

### PROFS' PRANKS

Professor C. J. Hunn, Mr. L. C. Chadwick and several members of the class in advanced woody plant propagation attended the annual convention of the New York State Nurserymen's Association at Rochester, January 11 and 12. Professor Hunn spoke on the courses of instruction in woody plant propagation given at the College. Mr. Chadwick spoke on the relative values of sand and granulated peat moss as rooting mediums for cuttings.

Professor H. H. Whetzel attended the convention of the Canadian Branch of the American Phytopath Society at Winnipeg, Manitoba from December 19-24. The main topic of discussion was the dusting of cereal crops in the northwest.

On Wednesday, January 11, the class in Commercial Floriculture 123 with the aid of the winter course students in Floriculture, decorated the tables in the main Dining Room of Riskey Hall in preparation for the Founder's Day banquet held in the evening. The work was supervised and criticized by Mr. E. A. Slattey who came from the Colonial Flower Shop, Buffalo, New York, to give a lecture demonstration to the students.

The 4-H Clubs gave a show of 120 plates of potatoes from twelve counties at the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association meeting at Rochester, January 4 and 5. Steuben County was awarded a cup for the best county exhibit with Allegany second. The winners of the individual sweepstake medals offered by the Association were one, Lewis Dorn, of Boonville; two, William Ketchner, of Wellsville; and three, Charles Broughton, of Silver Springs.

Professor Barrus is in Porto Rico to establish the growing of potatoes as a crop. His headquarters are in the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor at San Juan.

Professor F. O. Underwood of the vegetable gardening department has returned from his period of graduate work in the University of Chicago to resume his duties here.

## EIGHT AMERICAN PROFESSORS TEACH IN ALBANIAN SCHOOL

### Students Accepted After Finishing Equivalent of Sixth Grade

ACCORDING to Dr. C. Telford Erickson, President of the Albanian-American College of Agriculture at Kavaja, Albania, H. Freeman Button '06, director in Dr. Erickson's absence, has had students come to him after a lecture to thank him, for the first time in his teaching experience. Eight American and eight Albanian professors run the school of 73 men and 45 women.

The students are accepted after finishing the equivalent of our sixth grade of grammar school. They are first taught some of their own grammar and history and the rudiments of English. Since there are no agricultural text books in Albanian our own American ones are used. The classes are three hours a day and then there is practice on the thousand acre farm under the direct supervision of the staff.

At present the farm must help pay for the college's support, but it is hoped that it can soon be used for a nursery and seed farm, since there is neither of these in the country at present. After finishing four years at the college, some of the students are sent to foreign countries for further work. Only three men were able to pay the \$100 tuition this year, some pay what they can, 30 hold government tuition scholarships, and the rest are supported entirely by the gifts of Americans. Two more Cornell men are considering teaching at the Albanian-American College of Agriculture during their sabbatic leave next year.

### LOOKING AHEAD

Apple production by commercial orchards for the country as a whole will continue to gradually increase during the next 5 or 10 years. There is nothing in the apple outlook to unduly discourage commercial growers who are favorably located and who produce high quality fruit at a low cost.

Peach growers under normal weather conditions may expect heavy production and difficult marketing conditions during the next few years. The potential bearing capacity of orchards in the southern area is so great that a considerable reduction in number of the older unprofitable trees would result in a higher farm value for the crop.

The dairy industry appears to be in fully as strong a position as a year ago, with indications of only moderate expansion in production. Domestic demand is likely to be maintained during the coming year and consumption is likely to continue to increase faster than production so that the increasing foreign supplies will be further drawn upon to supplement domestic production. This seems a very desirable time for saving the better dairy calves so as to permit culling the herds closely before a material decline from the present high slaughter value of the old cows occurs.

Poultry producers have favorable prospects of a higher level of prices for both dressed and live poultry at least during the first half of the year because of lighter supplies and prospective favorable demand. The low storage holdings of eggs and the favorable outcome of the 1927 storage season with the number of layers practically unchanged should result in higher egg prices during the coming year.

# KERMIS

*Presents*

## “OLD IRY”

winning play in Kermis  
play-writing contest 1927

L. E. Bradshaw, Sp.H.

---

“Uncle Jimmy” - - - - - Zona Gale

Stunt—W. W. Sproul '28

Violin Solo—G. S. Butts

Songs—Scientia Faculty Male Quartet

C. H. Myers A. W. Laubengayer

A. W. Browne G. F. Bason

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## FARM AND HOME WEEK

Bailey Hall, Friday Evening, February 17th.



# Domecon Doings



## PROGRAM OUTLINED FOR FARM AND HOME WEEK

**T**HROUGHOUT Farm and Home week all departments in the College of Home Economics will give lectures, demonstrations, and exhibits. Many talks by various members of the faculty are scheduled, and several special lectures by visiting women have been arranged, such as one by Honorable Nellie Taylor Ross, ex-governor of the State of Wyoming; Mrs. Edward Young, president of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, and others.

The foods and nutrition departments will have exhibits in the food laboratories throughout the week, and demonstrations of different methods of cooking, coupled with instruction in the art of preparing new dishes. Talks on nutrition in relation to weight control and child feeding will be given. On one afternoon Miss Lucile Brewer will speak on French cookery based on her study in Paris last summer. The domecon girls and the hotel managers together with the staff, will provide lunches, teas, and the cafeteria service.

The household management department is concentrating on demonstrations of household equipment, particularly electrical appliances and their value in alleviating housework.

### Child Guidance To Be Featured

The child guidance and training program will feature conferences in the afternoons at the Nursery School which will relate to the forenoons' lectures on feeding, clothing, and teaching the child and on child psychology.

In the costume shop, dresses made by the students in laboratory will be exhibited, together with winter and new spring millinery.

On the household arts program will be talks on the power of color to add to, subtract from, or alter good looks. An arts craft exhibit to include color and design in house furnishing, such as basketry, rugs, block printing, lamps, and lamp shades will be shown.

The annual banquet for the alumni of ag and domecon, the home bureau banquet, and numerous luncheons will take place during the week, in addition to the many teas, demonstrations and exhibits. Domecon is doing all possible to keep its guests occupied, to make them feel at home and to help them make profitable every minute.

### SPEAKERS HERE ARE WELL KNOWN

Miss Grace Cornell, who will speak during Farm and Home Week on the place of color in living, in relation to clothes and to the home, is at present actively identified with the educational work of the Metropolitan Museum. She is at the head of the museum "study hours" conducted for business people.

Miss Cornell was trained at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, and later studied in Europe. In addition to her work at the Metropolitan she is associate professor of fine arts at Teacher's College, Columbia

University, and is art consultant for I. Bamberger & Company in Newark, New Jersey. In order to supplement her work at the Metropolitan Museum with intensive summer courses for practical workers and others, she founded the Cornell Summer School of Art at South Bristol, Maine, four years ago, which is under her immediate supervision.

Miss Harriett E. Ainsworth, head of the clothing information bureau of William Filene & Sons Company at Boston, will be here a part of the week to discuss various phases of costume design and color with everyone interested. Miss Ainsworth was a pioneer in this clothing information work at Filene's, which is a part of their advertising department. She works with the customers of the store, helps them with their clothing budgets, and discusses styles of clothes and colors and fabrics suitable to each individual.

### DOMECON HAS TALENT

The members of the honorary societies in domecon, Omicron Nu and Sedowa, will act as ushers at the Kermis Plays to be given on Friday night, February 17, in Bailey Hall.

The domecon girls in the casts of the two plays are: Marjorie Stevens '28 and Elizabeth Hopper '31 in the play entitled "Old Iry"; Norma Stevens '31, Alma Dewey '30, Helen Griffin '28, Dora Mereness '29, Rachel Merritt '28, in the play "Uncle Jimmy." The play "Old Iry," written by L. E. Bradshaw, a special student in home economics, took the first prize of seventy-five dollars, a reward given each year for the best original play written by a student in the College of Agriculture or of Home Economics.

### EDITORIALS

It is with great pleasure that we welcome you, our visitors, who will be with us during the twenty-first annual Farm and Home Week. We are more than glad to renew acquaintance with those who have been with us during former years. To those who have not been here before, we extend heartiest greetings. It is our earnest wish that your time spent in Ithaca will prove both pleasant and profitable and that we may have the opportunity of welcoming you again in 1929.

The revised honor system which has just been accepted in the College of Home Economics is most liberal in its proposals. It is a system which, for the first time, gives the students every opportunity for reporting their disapproval of any of their instructors; which provides a means of reporting on the conduct of examinations without openly naming any one student; it provides an honor council consisting of four faculty members and six students; and most of all, it presents an unusual opportunity for fair play between students and faculty by opening a wider door through which honor may enter and it is hoped never retreat.

## REVISED HONOR SYSTEM ACCEPTED AT MEETING

**A**T a meeting of the Home Economics Club in room 245 of the College Building on Monday, January 16, the students voted to adopt the proposed revision of the honor system in the College of Home Economics. The organization of the system in home economics provides for an honor council and the individual class. The honor council will consist of faculty and student representatives. There will be four members of the faculty in the council: the director of the College, two professors, and the secretary of the College. The student members of the council will include: two seniors, two juniors, one sophomore, and one freshman. All the student members will be elected by the Home Economics Association except the freshmen, who will be chosen by the freshmen class.

The individual class, consisting of the instructor and his class, will decide the form of control during examinations, i.e., whether or not there will be supervision. Students may report on all cases of disorder or dishonor during examinations without naming any one student. They shall report to the instructor in charge or directly to the honor council. The instructor will co-operate with the students by considering reports made to him, and modify examination procedure if necessary.

The honor council will act upon all matters reported to it, and will keep records of all reports and of decisions rendered.

However, before this system goes on record it must be accepted by the faculty of the College and the University authorities.

The only other business carried on at the meeting was the resignation of Corinne Messing '28, president of the Club. Kate Seager '29, the vice-president, was elected to succeed her.

### OMICRON NU ENTERTAINS

Omicron Nu entertained the faculty and seniors of the College in room 245 on January 13 from 7:30 to 9:30. The party was both enjoyable and successful to judge by the favorable comments of all. A pantomime skit, "The Lamp Went Out," a parody on various members of the faculty, violin selections, and games were features of the entertainment.

### DOMECON HELPS AG

The following domecon girls have been elected at the head of committees for Farm and Home Week: Viola Stephany '29, assistant general chairman of Farm and Home Week; Jean Warren '29, chairman of the news service committee; Laura Griswold '28, assistant chairman of the registration committee; Anne Devo '28, assistant of the rooming committee; Kate Seager '29, assistant of the guide and ventilation committee; Emma Gosman '28, assistant of arrangements; and Beatrice Foster '30, assistant of checking.

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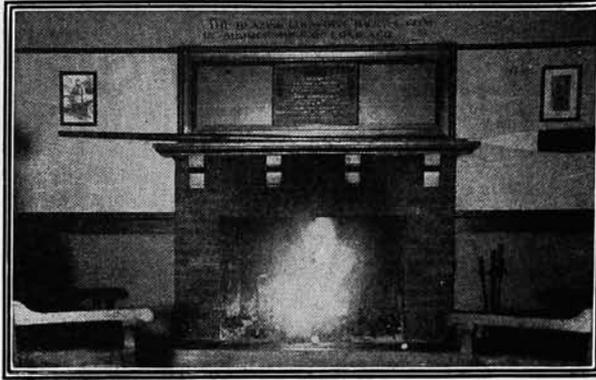
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## Cornell



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## Foresters



## Of Saint Murphius

### CORNELL RECEIVES 500 ACRES OF LAND FOR EXPERIMENTATION

AN ANONYMOUS gift of 500 acres of abandoned farm land in Newfield for experiments and instruction in forestry and as an observation ground for botanists, has been given to the University. As in the case of the Arnot Forest, it is probable that the University will own the land and the forestry department will organize and control the experimental work.

#### Planting and Thinning Needed

There are five parcels of the land. The largest, comprising 200 acres, is typical abandoned farm land and "sub-marginal" in the sense that it cannot be farmed profitably. Here planting of forest trees is indicated as the best means of restoring the land to productivity. The second parcel covers 150 acres mostly wooded, with young second growth hardwood trees. Improvement cuttings and thinnings to demonstrate how such young stands may become productive, will probably be carried on. Between these two parcels lies an abandoned farm of 30 acres which will also be planted. Lower in elevation it will grow species not well suited to the rigors of the higher and more exposed locations. The fourth parcel of 53 acres bears a natural crop of young second growth white pine, in which thinnings will be made to demonstrate the possibility of developing volunteer stands into useful material. The last parcel of 85 acres is by its location, less adapted to forest experiments than those previously mentioned and may be incorporated in a proposed State fish and game refuge for that region.

### PROFS. EVERETT, RECKNAGEL AND SPRING ENTERTAIN FORESTERS

The first meeting of the Cornell Foresters in the new year and the best in the term was held on January 11. Professors "Reck" and "Sammy" led the jovial foresters in a couple of rollicking camp songs. This started a general air of informality which lasted throughout the evening. Professor G. A. Everett, extension professor of public speaking, gave a little talk on the picturesque people of his boyhood, the French-Canadians. Using the native accent he read several ballads of the gay carefree life of these people. He brought with him some of the native twisted tobacco for the use of the foresters, but after one look nobody seemed anxious to try it. Professor Spring gave a little resumé of his European trip, telling a few of the more humorous incidents, and picking out and describing the points of interest to foresters. Then the meeting was adjourned and munching the inevitable doughnuts and drinking the ever-present coffee, the foresters held informal talkfests with the professors.



#### AFTER COLLEGE. WHAT THEN?

After college, what then? For those of us who have become more imbued than ever with enthusiasm for our chosen course and whose non-forestry courses have strengthened rather than weakened our purpose to enter forestry as a life work, exactly what we shall do after graduation becomes a vital problem. The United States Forest Service offers a wonderful chance for administrative training, and practical experience in dealing with technical, organizational and labor problems. Because of this excellent training, the labor turnover in the Forest Service is heavy, for men thus trained are in demand by private enterprises both in and out of forestry. Unfortunately the entrance salaries in the Forest Service are low and it takes real pluck and initiative to work up through the ranks of the Forest Service.

#### PUBLICITY FOR SHY ASSISTANTS

In due recognition to those graduate students who are assisting the faculty in instilling the fundamentals of forestry into the minds of embryo foresters, we are publishing a list of the assistants with a bit of their history:

"Ernie" Kolbe, Minnesota '27, is working under Assistant Professor Spaeth on research.

Wendell Moran, University of Washington '27, is working under Professor Recknagel on utilization.

"Rudy" Spalteholtz, Cornell '28, has an assistantship in silviculture under Professor Spring.

"Pete" Reighter, Cornell '24, is aiding Professor Hosmer in forest policy and history.

Austin Wilkins, University of Maine '26, is helping Assistant Professor Cope in extension.

#### D. N. ROGERS TO SPEAK FEB. 27

D. N. Rogers, supervisor of the Plumas National Forest in California, will lecture at Cornell four times. Mr. Rogers, sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture to visit 11 colleges, will speak on the administration and protection of national forests, and the opportunities afforded by the United States Forest Service for the employment of professional foresters. On Monday, February 27, he will speak to the Cornell Foresters in the clubroom.

### WOODLOT GRAZING EMPHASIZED DURING FARM AND HOME WEEK

DURING Farm and Home Week the forestry department will concentrate its educational program upon the evils of woodlot grazing. The Federal Agricultural Census of 1925 showed that over half of our woodlands were being grazed—a serious menace to the reproduction of such stands. This census marks a turning point in the history of forestry, for it revealed to foresters a condition hitherto unknown. Two outstanding lectures will be those of Professor Hosmer and Professor Spring. Professor Hosmer will discuss grazing from 500 B.C. to 1927 A.D., portraying the continuous conflict between pastoral and agricultural interests, in which forestry always suffered. Professor Spring will follow this up with concrete examples of the evils of woodland grazing: inferior wood is produced, the young production is destroyed, and the mature trees are badly damaged.

#### Field Trip and Exhibit to be Made

The weather permitting, the department will conduct a field trip to the veterinary woodlot for the benefit of the Farm and Home Week visitors. Here the worst evils of woodlot grazing will be shown in actual life and the visitors will be able to compare this stand with a well-managed ungrazed stand. The forestry exhibit in Fernow Hall will consist of a woodlot divided by a fence, on one side of which is a grazed woodlot and on the other an ungrazed woodlot. The difference in appearance and profits is explained by the exhibit title, "It's all in the fence."

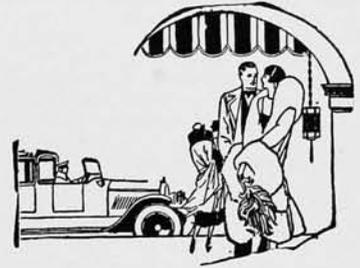
#### BASSWOOD EASY TO RECOGNIZE

In connection with the woodlot exhibit last Farmers' Week and at the State Fair this year, the forestry department of the New York State College of Agriculture ran a contest in the identification of nine of the commonest trees of New York State woodlots. The list included white ash, basswood, red oak, black cherry, hard maple, and hickory as crop trees, while on the side lines were hop hornbeam, blue beech, and beech as weed trees.

It is admittedly difficult to recognize a tree when only an eight foot section of the trunk is on display, yet every one of the hundreds trying the contest was able to identify the large basswood. Since basswood is a valuable crop tree, it is well to have it so readily recognized, as was pointed out by Professor J. A. Cope who had the exhibit in charge. The blue beech was also correctly identified in every case.

The beech, probably the commonest tree in New York State, was frequently mistaken for a soft maple and the black cherry was confused with the black birch which it resembles somewhat. Just about one in every 15 people was able to identify them all correctly.

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### LARS G. ROMELL WILL BE FOREST SOILS PROFESSOR

Lars G. Romell of the Swedish Forest Experiment Station at Stockholm has been appointed to the Charles Lathrop Pack Research Professorship in Forest Soils at Cornell. This professorship, the first of its kind in an American University, was made possible by an endowment of \$130,000 and additional operating funds, from the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Trust, founded by Charles Lathrop Pack of Lakewood, New Jersey. This trust is administered by his son, Captain Arthur Newton Pack of Princeton, New Jersey. Mr. Pack, in whose name the chair has been endowed, is nationally known for his many years of earnest efforts for the promotion of forestry, and as founder and president of the American Tree Association.

This new investigation will co-ordinate studies in the chemistry and biology of the soil with the nutrition and silvicultural aspects of tree growth. Professor Romell took his doctor's degree at the University of Stockholm. He is specially trained in the sciences fundamental to his field including botany, chemistry, physics, mathematics and bacteriology, his major interests having been in botany and bacteriology in relation to soils and the nutrition of trees.

### CLUB QUIPS

"Jim" Cruikshank '30 was elected secretary at the last meeting of the Cornell Foresters.

"Pil" Bullock '29 boasted that he was going to try some of Professor Everett's French-Canadian tobacco at the last meeting. We didn't see "Pil" around for several days after the meeting, so maybe he did.

### BASKETBALL TEAM SUCCESSFUL

Furthering the program indorsed by the college authorities of athletics for all and all for athletics, the foresters joined the Intercollege Athletic League last fall. A soccer team was organized and although it neglected to "bring home the bacon," it gave exercise and fun to a dozen or more foresters. Our basketball team composed of: forwards—"Bill" Cushman '28 and R. K. Adams '30, center—"Bill" Jordan '28, guards—"Pooch" Ericson '28 and George Wizenberg '28, and substitutes—"Jim" Cruikshank '30 and "Johnnie" Williams '28, has been more successful. They defeated Vet. 13-10, E.E. 22-12, Hot. Man. 16-6, M.E. 18-9, and Ag. 12-11, and won a forfeit from Law 1-0. Games with Chem., Arts, C.E., and Arch. are yet to be played but manager "Matty" Mattison '28 is confident that the foresters will come through at the head of the league.

### SENIORS WORK ON ARNOT FOREST

Under the able direction of Professor Guise, the seniors have done considerable work in organizing the Arnot Forest. All the main roads have been brushed out and the streams crossing these main roads have been temporarily bridged for foot traffic. Professor Guise has bought a considerable amount of steel from the wreckers of the old dairy building, to be used for permanent bridges. The Elmira surveyor, hired to survey the tract, has completed the east side of the survey around the forest. The original surveys are so very old that practically new surveys have to be run. "Ernie" Kolbe, Minnesota '27, a faculty assistant, saw a deer and tracks while building a cabin in the forest.

### CHARLES LATHROP PACK PRIZE

#### FORESTRY ESSAYS DUE APRIL 15

The Charles Lathrop Pack Foundation prize consists of \$50, the income from a fund established in 1924 by Charles Lathrop Pack of Lakewood, New Jersey. It is awarded annually for the best essay on forestry by a professional forestry student. The purpose of the prize, in the words of the donor, is: "To aid in training foresters to write articles which will arouse in the public an interest in forestry and an appreciation of what forestry means to the country, and so be of service in fostering the forestry idea."

The essay shall be on, "Some subject relating to forestry, treated from the public point of view for the public benefit." The essay shall in the opinion of the judging committee, be of such character as will when published in a popular journal, best carry out the purpose of the donor. The essays must not be over 2500 words in length and are due at or before 12 o'clock noon of April 15, at the office of the forestry department. The essays are examined and the prize awarded by a committee of three appointed by the President from the University Faculty.

### MR. KENNEDY AIDS IN EXTENSION

Mr. Kennedy has been appointed to succeed Prof. J. A. Cope as Extension Forester for the College of Agriculture. Mr. Kennedy's appointment begins in February and will last until June, when he will return to the State Conservation Commission at Albany. During this term Prof. Cope will teach a resident forestry course normally taught by Prof. Bentley, who is now on sabbatic leave. Prof. Cope will also devote part of his time to extension work.

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**AG VERSUS ARTS**

Arts and Ag are two of the largest colleges on the hill, and as such there is bound to exist more or less rivalry between them not only in athletics but also in discussions and bull sessions, concerning the particular merits of each college. Through pure college loyalty a student will naturally defend his own college. But we of the Ag College, having taken more arts courses than arts students have taken ag courses, have had a better opportunity to judge the two colleges. In Ag there is a better spirit of cooperation and a more friendly and personal feeling between the profs and the students than there is in Arts. To anyone who has ever been on a farm management or forestry field trip, the attitude of the professor toward the students and their attitude toward him are something to be cherished. Undoubtedly, larger classes in the Arts College hinder personal contact between students and faculty members, but even in small recitation section, as public speaking and economics, there is no close association between instructor and student such as there is on the upper campus. Furthermore, we are acquainted with our profs out of class as well as in class. We meet and know them through Ag-Domecon assemblies, forestry steak roasts, floriculture corn roasts, and judging team send-offs. When occasionally we hear an Arts senior speak enthusiastically of the advantages of informal study and how different a prof is when you really know him, we smile secretly—for we have known and enjoyed knowing our Ag professors ever since we entered Cornell.

**ADMISSIONS, FROSH**

President Farrand has prophesied that Cornell is approaching the appointment of a director of admissions. In a recent discussion he pointed out that since the World War men and women have literally swarmed the American University. As a result, to hold Cornell to its present approximate size, a choice of students who will have some interest in the group at Cornell beside the mere personal benefits to be derived from a college education must be selected from those who may have the required scholastic standing to enter. The size of the University cannot materially change with present facilities for class and study so it would seem that the selection of students is the wisest way of maintaining and bettering Cornell standards in scholarship and in the training of men.

**AGAIN THE HONOR SYSTEM**

The present members of the Ag Honor Council have neither the time nor the inclination to carry on court proceedings; they wish to make the conditions among the students and between the students and faculty members in relation to misconduct in examinations as natural as possible. Since it is more or less ingrained in a person not to tattle, the students will report general conditions on the sheets provided. By considering these reports, the council can find out what is the matter in each class and proceed to take any necessary steps to find the offenders. This does not mean that the council will spend its time trying to prove a person guilty, but rather to put suspects and slight offenders on parole and if they commit more offenses of honor or in any other way make themselves undesirable at the College, advise them to leave. The council

**THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR**

realizes that expulsion may brand a man for a long time and will use this form of punishment as little as possible.

This system reduces the time necessary to make an investigation and leaves the council free to act upon each case as it sees fit. With the co-operation of the students in filling out the blanks, the conduct of examinations can be easily and quickly controlled.

Once again we sing the "Bustees' Song." It is supposed that we will miss many of the old familiar faces on the campus. But then there will be a few new ones and a few that were not here last term for various reasons. Let's cheer up though, we'll all have drinks (sodas, of course) when we're back next fall.

Junior Week this year doesn't seem to have the force that it has had for a number of years past. We are beginning to wonder whether the high cost of celebration or the high duty on imported women has caused this enormous falling off in a big event.

This week, February 13-18, will be the annual Ag blowout week with a large influx of friendly farmers. Let's give our guests something to remember and send them home with a satisfied feeling. The best way to get this done is to push the student committees.

Cy: I'm going to enter a hog calling contest.

Jerry: Well go to it and I'll be there rooting for you.

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With every three or five year subscription, we will send The Countryman free for one year to whomever you may name. This makes a fine gift when sent to a person who is or may eventually be interested in Cornell.

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## The Cornell Countryman

Ithaca, New York

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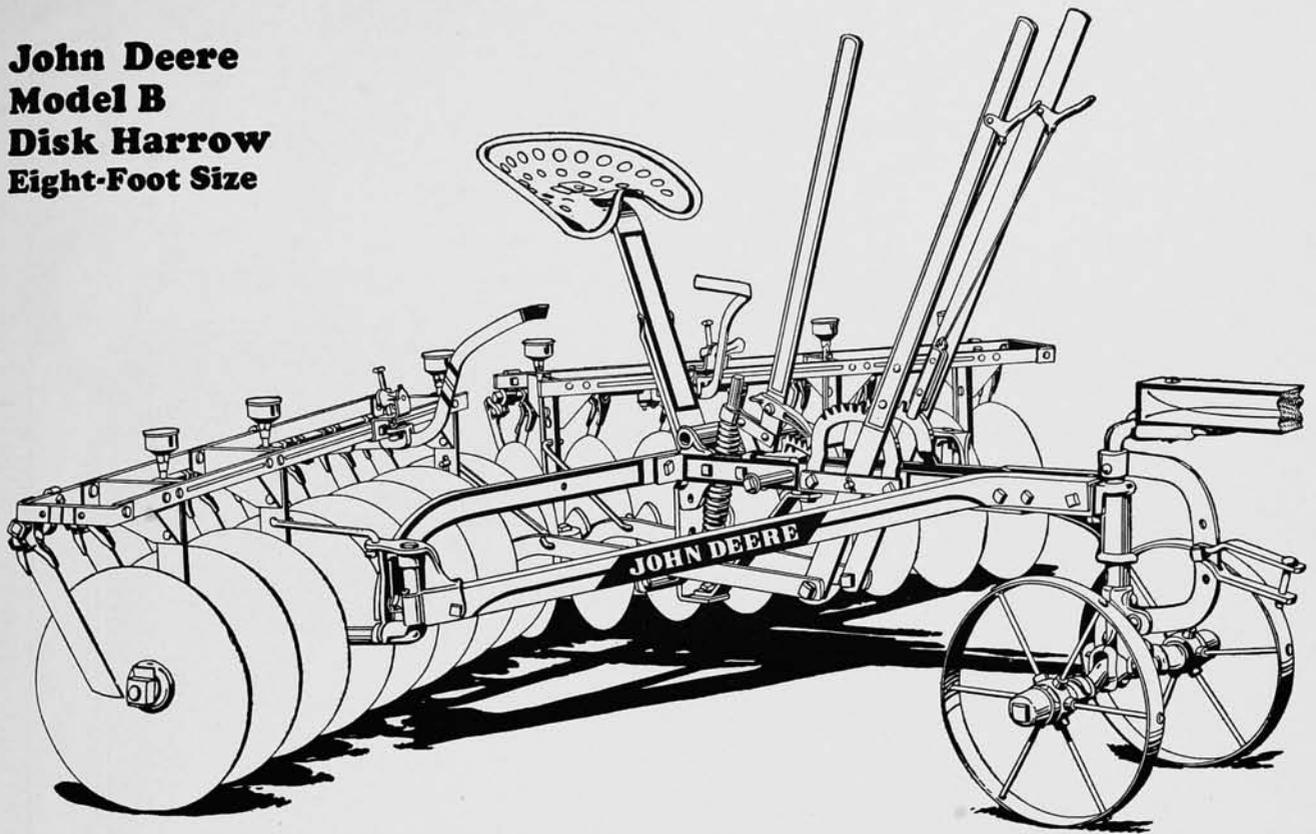
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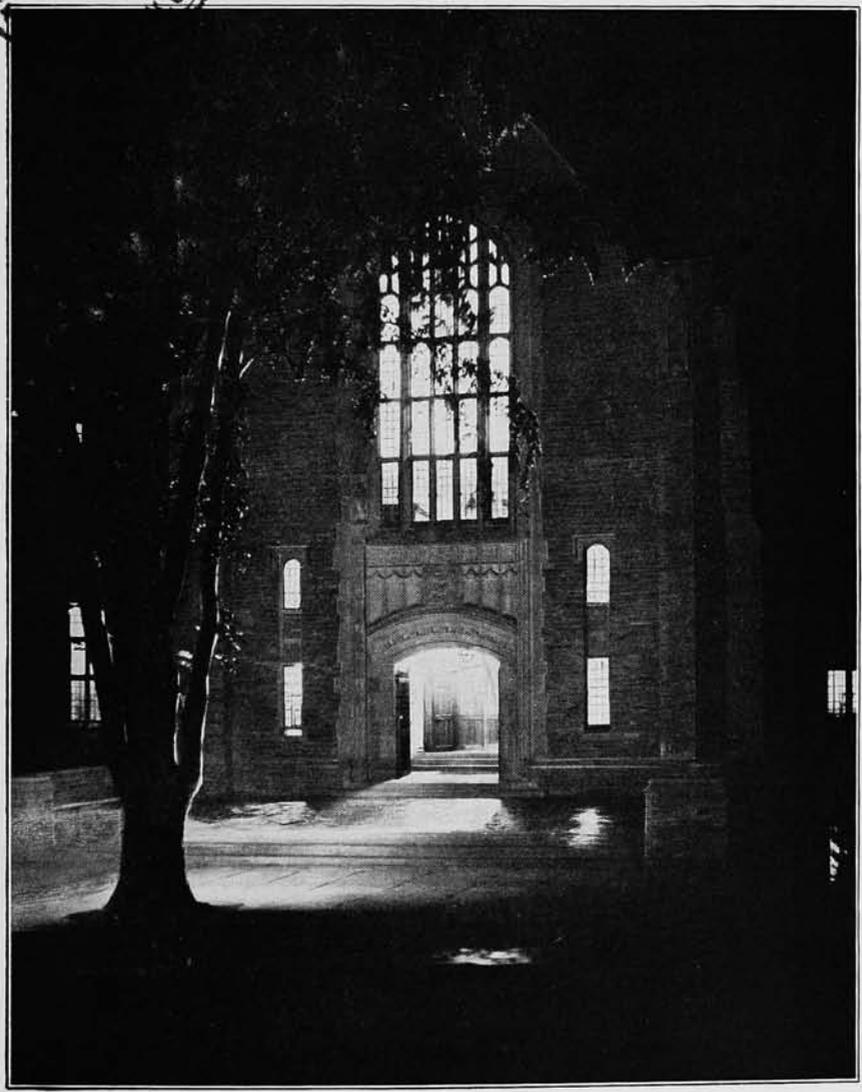
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# The Cornell Countryman

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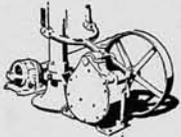
MARCH

Number 6

1928



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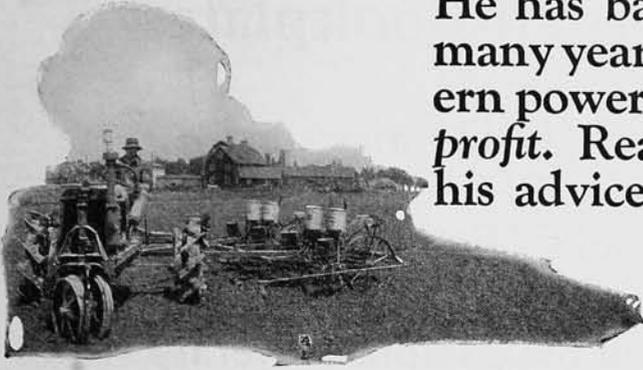
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## ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, March 13, 1928

See the Campus Countryman

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# The Cornell Countryman

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Incorporated 1914

Member of the Agricultural College Magazines, Associated

Published monthly from October to June by students in the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell University.  
Entered as second class matter at the Post Office, Ithaca, New York. Printed by The Cayuga Press. The subscription rate is one dollar a year or three years for two dollars; single copies, 15 cents.

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A. K. MONE..... D. M. ROY..... S. E. STEELE

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March 1928

A Cheering Welcome.....	Cover	spent part of his sabbatic leave last year in investigational work for the United States Department of Agriculture. In this article he describes one of the significant developments which he observed on the peat lands of southern Minnesota.
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By Howard W. Beers '29. "Howie" was assistant to the pastor of the Community Church in McConnellsville, New York, during the winter of 1926-1927 and was intimately associated with the operation of the Community Hall which had been built in 1925.		
Dusting Wheat for Rust Control.....	174	By D. R. Marble '26, instructor in poultry husbandry in the College of Agriculture. Dean was assistant coach of the poultry judging team in his senior year and has maintained his interest in this field.
By H. H. Whetzel '04, professor of plant pathology in the College of Agriculture. Dr. Whetzel is one of America's earliest and ablest investigators and teachers of plant diseases. In this brief note he relates the development of a promising method of control for the rust disease of wheat, a method which he suggested many years ago.		
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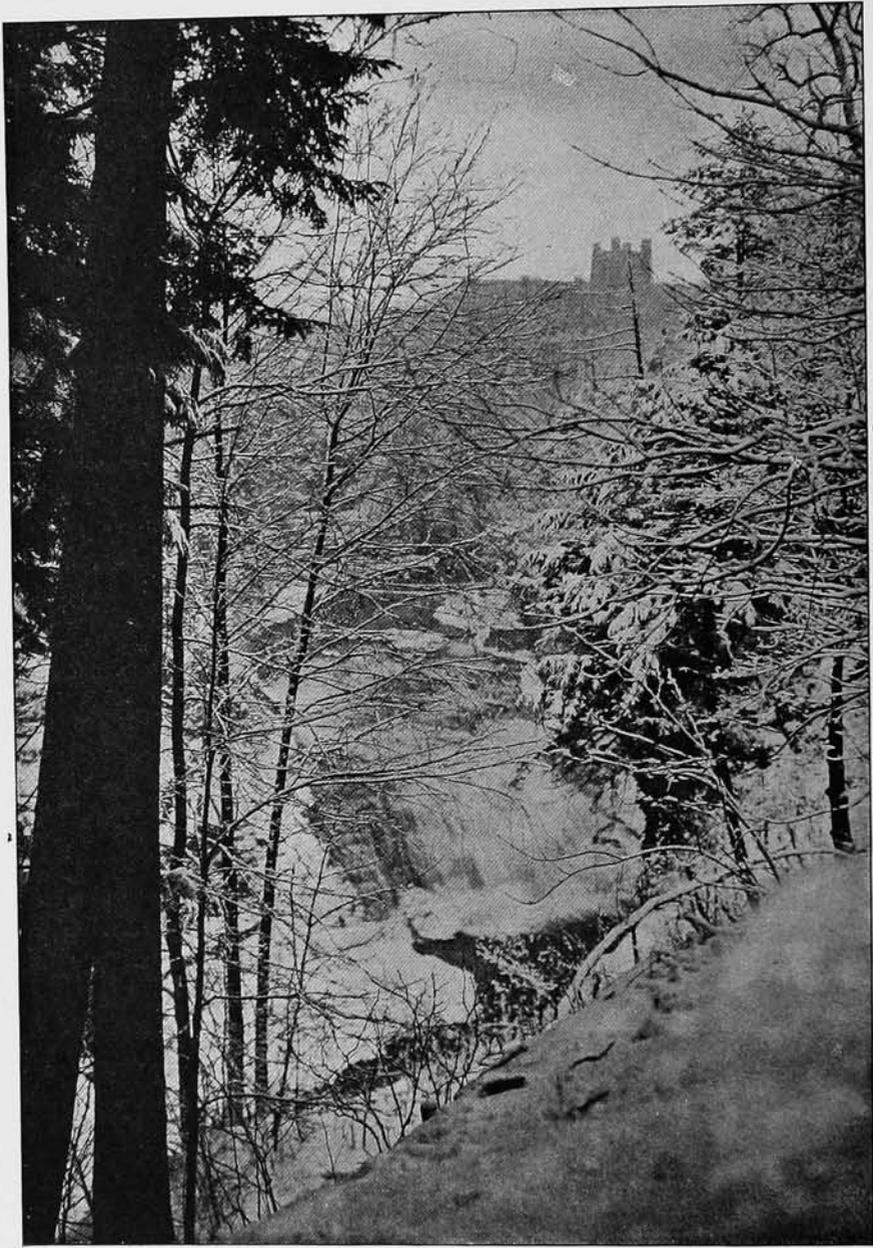
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A HAUNT OF BEAUTY

# The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXV

March 1928

Number 6

## The McConnellsville Community Hall

By Howard W. Beers

THIS is the house that Jack built," says the old rhyme. This time-worn doggerel commemorates a feat of individual effort; Jack built that house "by his ownself."

But I am writing of the McConnellsville Community Hall. This is a house that nobody built "all by his ownself." It is a product of co-operative effort stimulated by forward-looking leadership. Every person in and near the little chair-factory hamlet of McConnellsville has put a share of his time or money or both into the low, brown-shingled, large-windowed Community Building that stands between the tennis court and the school house.

I would rank this hall with the school and the Community Church as a factor in the social life of McConnellsville. It is quite definitely a tool which that neighborhood is using for self-betterment. It is quite pretentious for such a little community, and many have criticized it for being too elaborate. But the neighborhood is "making a go" of it, and "the proof of the pudding is in the eating."

The hall is put to all sorts of uses. It is a gymnasium, a theatre, a meeting-place, a banquet-hall, a library, the scene of a dancing party, or even a court room, as occasion demands.

It is well arranged to meet these purposes. The main room or auditorium is the room used by the biggest crowds. The four hundred or more patrons of the famous McConnellsville annual Dutch Supper come here for their meal of smear-case, sauerkraut, limburger, kuchen, and a whole menu of Dutch delicacies. The boys and men of the neighborhood come to "work out" on the basketball floor. Both old and young folk congregate here for dances. Audiences for plays and even occasional home movies are seated here. Crowds vary from six persons to four hundred during a whole evening and better than two hundred can be seated in the auditorium.

Off one end of the auditorium is the kitchen from which cafeteria lunches and elaborate suppers come. Systematic arrangement of cupboards, sink, tables, stove, and the like is characteristic of this room. There is running water and a supply of dishes, utensils, and silverware.

At the same end of the building is the Arthur Tuttle Room which serves as men's lounge and is the seat of the McConnellsville library of about eight hundred volumes. This room was furnished by the McConnellsville Athletic Association in memory of a deceased member. (Smoking is prohibited everywhere but in this room.)

At the other end of the main room is the Zimmerman Room, or ladies's room, which has no counterpart in most small community houses. It was furnished by a wealthy former resident. Rich mahogany furniture, a writing desk, an overstuffed settee, bridge lamps, a large brick fireplace, luxurious carpets combine to make a place for real enjoyment and relaxation.

There is a stage at one end of the hall, beneath which are stored the demountable banquet tables and other paraphernalia. A net is stretched over the stage front when the demountable backboards are up for basketball.

Beneath these rooms is the unfinished basement. This contains two large hot-air furnaces, chemical toilets, space for bowling alleys, space for showers for both men and women, and so forth. The basement will be developed after the rest of the building has been paid for.

A few criticisms can be made of the building, but they are really of minor significance and are the outgrowth of experience. For instance, basketball fans wish the ceiling of the auditorium were built 15 feet from the floor instead of only 14 feet. Those who take care of the building and do the cleaning wish that the front steps weren't so directly under the eaves. But the building on the whole is admirably suited to meet the needs of the community. It would really serve a large community just as well.

PROFESSOR R. A. Felton states that there are 70 community houses in the state of New York. Some of these are managed by the towns themselves, some of them are managed by denominational churches, some are managed by community councils, and some are managed by other agencies. The problem of management is different for each community.

In McConnellsville, matters of general policy are determined by a special board of trustees. Actual supervision of the building is accomplished by a board of directors (identical, by the way, with the board of directors of the McConnellsville Community Church). A ruling provides for the presence of a member of the board of trustees whenever the hall is being used. A local man is hired to superintend janitor work. Finances are directed by a treasurer-trustee.

The hall is rented to groups or families within the community by a "hall committee" of three trustees. Many of the social events are sponsored by the trustees.

Every fall a "skeleton" program is arranged for the coming winter-season. This program usually includes "men's night" three times a week and "ladies's night" once a week. It is supplemented by the various special events.

Dancing is a recognized form of recreation at the hall. Only a very few members of the community are opposed to dancing, and while at first they were vigorously opposed to its introduction into the community hall, they were outnumbered and there is no ill-feeling as a result. The dances run by the trustees are only semi-public. Tickets are sold by the trustees only to known or recommended persons whose presence would be in no way undesirable. Of course all persons residing in the community are welcome. There is more difficulty in preventing over-crowding than in getting crowd enough at the dances. Sometimes the little McConnellsville community orchestra furnishes music, and sometimes a dance orchestra is hired from outside the community. These dances are looked forward to and enjoyed especially by the younger people.

The suppers put on by the ladies auxiliary of the Community Church are perhaps the major events in the McConnellsville social life. The women of this group work hard and do some very efficient team work at these suppers. They have built up a county-wide reputation. They have pancake suppers, chicken-pie suppers, beef-soup suppers, fish suppers, and, most important of all, the old Dutch supper. During 1926 they turned in \$750 to be applied on the Community Hall debt.

McCONNELLSVILLE is a small community. There are only about three hundred people living there. It is not a farming neighborhood, but a sort of industrial group centering about a single chair factory. But these people have put up an \$11,000 community hall and they are paying for it. A considerable part of the money was given by a few individuals, but the greater part is coming in through the efforts of a great many. Enough money is pledged to practically retire the debt within five years after completion of the hall. In addition to these pledges, the

hall earns enough for operation and upkeep. And it is being used. I find, in looking over the records, that the building was used 36 times in 30 days during the winter of 1926-27. It is being used still more this winter since regular library hours have been established.

One of the most important influences of this building, it seems to me, is the influence on local leadership in the community. It has done that community a lot of good to have a big job to do, a job that seemed at first almost too big. But it has given a lot of good people the op-

portunity of expressing themselves for the common good. It has drawn a lot of people "out of themselves" and made them workers for a cause—that cause being the betterment of social life in McConnellsville—and the consequent enrichment of personalities and characters.

So the building itself stands out as a symbol and a tool, a symbol of a growing community consciousness and a tool for social realization and betterment. It is not a spectacular accomplishment, nor a perfect project. But it is a sign of sound advance in community development.

## Dusting Wheat for Rust Control

By H. H. Whetzel

CEREALS, probably the first plants to be brought under cultivation, have been known from earliest historical times to be subject to destructive attacks of diseases commonly known as "rusts." The mysterious relation of barberry bushes to outbreaks of the wheat rust was observed by the peasant farmers of Europe even before the discovery of America. Anton De Bary, a young German botanist of the 19th century, demonstrated that this rust is due to a fungus which overwinters in the rusted straw of the wheat and in the spring attacks the unfolding leaves of the barberry where it produces a crop of spores which then infect the growing wheat, causing the well known rust disease.

Much thought and effort have been devoted to attempts to control this most destructive malady of our chief cereal crop. War was declared on the barberry by the peasant farmers in various parts of northern Europe at least as early as the 17th century and a law providing for its eradication was passed in Rouen, France, in 1660. Similar laws were enacted against barberries in some of the New England colonies early in the 18th century. During the past decade the United States Government has spent millions in an attempt to eradicate barberry bushes throughout the wheat growing states of the Northwest. It is rumored that this program may soon be abandoned as the barberry appears to reproduce faster than it can be uprooted.

Meanwhile plant pathologists and plant breeders for years have been devoting sums and intensive efforts in attempts to breed rust-resistant or immune varieties of wheat. The results have been discouraging due to the discovery of an apparently increasing number of so-called biologic or pathogenic races of the rust fungus capable of infecting the resistant varieties of wheat as fast as developed.

Some years ago the writer suggested the possibility of controlling cereal rusts by

dusting with sulfur. His colleagues interested in cereal diseases in the wheat states of the Northwest refused to consider the suggestion, declaring it impractical and impossible to dust grain fields. In 1924 C. V. Kightlinger, a graduate student in the department of plant pathology at Cornell, was persuaded to test out the dusting idea. The results of his experiments on wheat and oats on the University Farm during the season of 1924 were so promising that Dr. D. L. Bailey, director of the Canadian rust laboratory at Winnipeg, undertook rather extensive tests of the dusting method on spring wheat the next year with astonishing results. In one series of experiments where the undusted plots yielded 12 bushels per acre of the lowest grade, known as "feed," the dusted plots yielded at the rate of nearly 51 bushels of number one wheat. In another series of plots the undusted gave 21 bushels of number five while the dusted plots yielded 55 bushels per acre of number two grade. In the first case the dusted wheat gave an increased value over the undusted plots of \$32.30 per acre; in the second, \$42.05 per acre.

EXPERIMENTS in cereal dusting were now begun in Minnesota, Kansas, Indiana, and at other experimental stations. The work at Cornell and at Winnipeg also continued. The writer attended the meeting of the Canadian branch of the American Phytopathological Society at Winnipeg the week before Christmas to hear the results of the Winnipeg experiments for 1927. Their tests had been very extensive, including not only hand-dusting of small experimental plots, field-dusting with horse drawn dusters, but also dusting of larger areas by aeroplane. The results of the past year fully support the results obtained in 1925. (There was but little rust in 1926.) The aeroplane-dusting, while spectacular, will for several reasons probably not prove generally practicable. Dusting with horse drawn or motor driven

machines covering a strip of 30 to 50 feet wide appears now the most promising.

In 1927 the undusted plots averaged about 12 bushels per acre while hand dusted plots ranged from 40 to 50 bushels per acre. A farmer using a horse drawn duster made two applications of sulfur per week for three successive weeks on eight acres of Marquis wheat applying 25 pounds per acre of Kolodust, a ground sulfur containing about ten per cent of a newly discovered colloidal sulfur. One acre was left undusted as a check. This yielded 10.3 bushels of number five grain. The eight dusted acres produced 22.6 bushels per acre of number three grain. His net profit over the undusted wheat after cost of material and labor was deducted was \$11.87 per acre. On another farm an undusted acre yielded 10.8 bushels of "feed" while an acre beside it dusted 15 times at the rate of 15 pounds sulfur per acre gave 29.5 bushels of number four grain which netted \$13.47 over and above the undusted acre.

Reports of the work on wheat dusting in Minnesota and the Dakotas for the past year also indicates results uniformly most promising and profitable.

It seems hardly necessary to point out the significant and far reaching implications of this extraordinarily successful method of combatting the age old enemy of man's chief food plants. The plant disease survey of the United States Department of Agriculture has estimated the annual loss from all wheat diseases in this country for the past ten years at around ten per cent. It seems quite conservative from the results obtained by dusting to hold that our annual loss cannot be less than fifty per cent from rust diseases alone. With development and perfection of the dusting method it appears reasonable to predict that, in the future, yields of 50 to 75 bushels per acre will not be uncommon on our best wheat lands. This should greatly increase the profits of wheat growing with, at the same time, a reduction in the price of bread and other wheat products to our city populations.

# Vegetable Production on Peat Soil at Hollandale

By E. V. Hardenburg

CLOSE to the southern border of Minnesota and within an hour's motor ride from Iowa is an immense area of peat soil comprising some twenty thousand acres. The city of Albert Lea is the principal business center for this region and the little village of Hollandale has sprung into existence within the last five years to form the social, religious, educational, and cracker-and-cheese center for the small-holders who are now settled on the land. It was the writer's privilege last August to spend a few days with these farmers to study their cultural practices, their problems, and their outlook in this somewhat new and peculiar type of agriculture. Excepting possibly California, there is no other state in the union which holds more future promise for intensive muck-soil farming than Minnesota. Her total area of such soil, only a small fraction of which is yet under the plow, is estimated at seven million acres. How the Hollandale area has developed and some of the cultural practices thereon should afford some measure of interest not only to the "mucker" in New York but also to vegetable growers in general.

There are three principal peat-land developments in this section of Southern Minnesota, namely: Kansota Farms at Alberta Lea, Macmillan Land Company at Hollandale, and Payne Investment Company at Hollandale. Kansota Farms is a tract south of Albert Lea devoted to the production of seed potatoes, mainly Cobblers, for the Kansas seed potato trade. About three hundred acres were planted this year under the supervision of certain members of the staff of the Kansas Agricultural College. The Macmillan Land Company is said to be the first to have started development of the Hollandale tract but on a much more limited scale than that now employed by the Albert Lea Farms Company under the Payne Investment Company interests. The Payne Investment Company bought up about fifteen thousand acres and put in large open-drainage ditches under the direction of the state and have since put in at least a half-million of dollars worth of tile to drain laterally into the state ditches. The land was bought mostly at a nominal figure in the settlement of an estate about five years ago. At that time only seven farmers were farming on this tract. The Payne Investment Company acts mainly as a developing agency, while the Albert Lea Farms Company sells the land mostly in 20-acre units. No land is sold until it has been cropped one year by the company to test its cropping possibilities. The sale price varies from \$200 to \$500 per acre. All land is subject to an annual state drainage tax of about \$20 an acre and is under 20-year bond to guarantee

payment to the state for the cost of the main ditches.

The peat is naturally very red and spongy and, when first plowed, it breaks up in coarse chunks. It is classed as a high-lime peat because it has a fairly high calcium content and overlays marl beds but a colorimetric test showed it to be neutral in reaction. The yield of most crops from it the first year is usually poor but by the third year it produces excellent yields with proper fertilization. The main crops grown on this tract in the order of their importance are potatoes, onions, cabbage, celery, carrots, and a few table beets and parsnips.

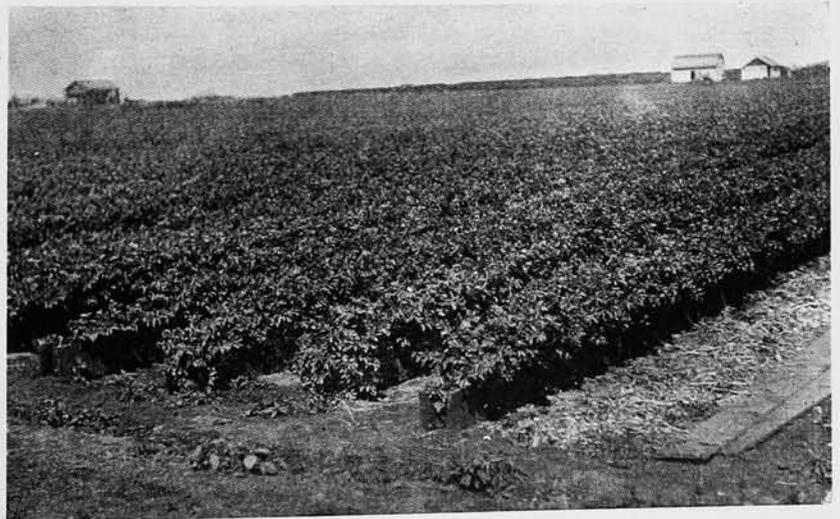
BOTH of the aforementioned companies are stock organizations while the Hollandale Marketing Association, which markets most of the produce, is co-operative. P. N. Davis is general field adviser employed by the Albert Lea Farms Company and his services are furnished free to the individual farmers who apply for advice on production methods. He also directs the time of harvest and method of packing and grading the produce. He is essentially a potato expert while Mr. Blocker acts in an advisory capacity in respect to the other vegetables. About 160 farmers came in from Iowa to take land last spring, making a total of 380 farms of about twenty acres each now individually owned. The Payne Investment Company plans to open up another one thousand acres in the near future. These farmers are mainly grain farmers from the Middle West, though a few are Hollanders. The former are entirely inexperienced in truck growing and demand much help and advice in their first year. The harvest season labor is facilitated by a few Mexicans who drift in to hire out

for a few weeks' work prior to the sugar beet harvest in adjoining counties in the fall. Only one Japanese farmer has settled here so far and he is well regarded and markedly successful.

The water supply is ample, as flowing artesian wells are quite numerous. A few growers are sub-irrigating with drain tile. No overhead irrigation is practiced. No stable manure is used here, even on the newly broken peat, as there is a fear that under the short rotation system in this high-lime soil, trouble with potato scab might result. No green manure crops have been used yet, but one grower is planning to plow under rye for next season's crop. With continuous cropping and the attendant reduction in organic matter from this soil it is to be expected that green manure crops will some day be generally used.

The principal markets are Chicago and St. Louis. Hollandale has a very fair freight rate of 27 cents a hundred-weight to Chicago. Both the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul and the Rock Island Railroads have built lines into Hollandale and are competing keenly for the freight business. At first neither road could be induced to put in branch lines and all produce was hauled by truck to Clark's Grove for shipment. These roads now handle the business about fifty per cent each and the association has no difficulty in getting cars promptly and in good condition.

POTATOES is the principal crop. The principal variety is Irish Cobbler but a few Russet Burbanks are grown. Lately the Pearl and Red McClure varieties have been introduced from Colorado for trial. Cobbler is an ideal variety for this region as it is early enough to permit harvesting



BLANCHING EARLY CELERY AT HOLLANDALE, MINNESOTA

Blanching with boards is the general practice with close-planted, early varieties, while soil is used with late varieties in wider-spaced rows.

and marketing just ahead of the late potato crop from Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. All potatoes meeting United States Number 1 grade standard as inspected at the car are loaded in 120 pound sacks bearing the brand "Old Dutch Windmill" of the marketing association. None but United States Number 1 stock is shipped. Some of the acreage is inspected and certified for seed by the State Department of Agriculture. All cars are shipped iced up to September 15.

The principal potato diseases prevalent here are spindle-tuber, blackleg, and rhizoctonia. Growers claim that mosaic and leaf-roll are not at all common and the writer saw only one plant affected with leaf-roll. Growers very generally spray with Bordeaux five or six times, using Gray Jackets or Ospraymo machines carrying 200 to 250 pounds pressure.

From 15 to 20 bushels of seed to the acre are planted, the rows being usually 40 inches apart and the seed-pieces seven inches apart in the row. Yields average commonly from 300 to 450 bushels to the acre depending on the number of years the soil has been cropped. The potatoes are fertilized with about six hundred pounds to the acre of 0-9-27 fertilizer. According to Mr. Davis, repeated trials have shown that neither manure nor commercial nitrogen are profitable and that less than the above amount of potash would result in diminished yield. The fertilizer is applied with the planter in the row at planting time. The Hoover planter is most used, this being of the picker type. The crop is graded at home, Boggs graders being universally used. Either four horses or two horses and an engine are used on the diggers. A frost had occurred which reduced the foliage possibly one-fourth, the injury being greatest on the poorer stands and where the least fertilizer was used.

**O**NIONS rank second to the potato in acreage grown. The varieties are exclusively Southport Yellow Globe and Southport Red Globe. The Danver or flat type is not in demand in the markets fed from this area. The Red Globe is especially popular on the St. Louis market but formerly the Yellow Globe was the only variety that would sell in Chicago. The crop is mainly grown from seed, although a few are grown from sets for the early market.

The seed is sown four to five pounds to the acre in a wide-spread row, the rows generally 14 inches apart. Five pounds of seed gives a stand almost too crowded for good size and proper maturity of the bulbs. The fertilizer practice is to broadcast 1,000 pounds to the acre of a 0-9-27 fertilizer, although a few use 0-14-14, the same as for celery.

Onion pests are not serious in this region. Cut-worms are the worst insect, no thrips or maggots being reported. In

occasional years the crop suffers from wind damage. There is much demand for windbreak material but, owing to danger of disturbing the tile lines, growers have not decided on the best windbreak to use.

The crop is all shipped in regular Saxolin or open burlap onion bags of 100 pounds capacity.

**T**HE principal varieties of celery grown are Golden Self-Blanching, Giant Pascal, and Easy Blanching in this order of importance. The Albert Lea Farms Company grows the plants at Geneva Lake for the newer farmers who are inexperienced in plant growing, while the more experienced men grow their own plants at home. A few small glass houses are in use by the more experienced, but most of the plants are grown in open field beds covered with cheese-cloth. Seed is sown broadcast mixed with an equal part of sand. The seed is soaked for sprouting before it is planted. The company supplies plants to the growers at \$1.00 the thousand. There is no transplanting under this system.

Golden Self-Blanching is set in rows three feet apart and blanched with 12-inch boards while Easy Blanching and Giant Pascal, much later varieties, are set in five-foot rows and blanched with soil. The early variety is not blanched with earth as this would cause heating and discoloration during the warmer days of late summer. The late varieties are spaced wider to provide sufficient soil for blanching.

The crop is fertilized 1,200 to 1,500 pounds to the acre with 0-14-14 fertilizer applied broadcast either at or just before plant-setting time. It is also general practice to side dress two or three times with 200 to 400 pounds of nitrate of soda applied in 100-pound lots at each application.

Each grower washes, bunches, and ties his own celery at the shed. Number 1 grade is tied in bunches of 12 heads with blue tape at bottom and top of the bunches. The smaller heads of inferior grade are tied with red tape and contain enough heads to provide a bunch of the same size as the Number 1 grade.

**M**OST of the cabbage grown here is domestic type and of medium to early maturity. Copenhagen Market is the main variety, although some Glory of Enkhuizen, Golden Acre, and Red Dutch are also grown. These varieties, as in the case of potatoes, are early enough to permit of marketing the crop ahead of the Danish crop grown in Wisconsin and New York. Cabbage is all shipped, 13 tons to the car, and the cars are iced at shipping point.

The f. o. b. price net to the grower on August 24 was \$12 a ton, this being considered a very fair return.

The plants are grown the same as celery plants in open field beds under cheese cloth, the company furnishing plants at one dollar a thousand to the inexperienced growers. The plants in the bed are not treated for maggot as this has caused no trouble to date. The plants are set in three-foot rows, two feet apart for hand or wheel-hoe cultivation, while four-foot rows are more commonly used for horse cultivation. The former method is popular with the Dutch and Norwegian farmers and results in very uniform heads of medium size and high yields. The yields are commonly 20 to 30 tons to the acre.

The variety of carrots grown is mainly Chantenay. Carrots are planted in eight inch rows, the rate of seeding being heavy in order to keep the size of the roots small. Cultivation is entirely by hand or wheel hoe. The crop is all shipped in 100 pound sacks bearing the Hollandale brand.

Very few beets are grown here yet. Several strains of Detroit Dark Red variety have been tested to determine whether this variety can be grown on peat soil for canning. Mr. Davis reports that a desirable deep red color has resulted and he feels that that quality beets can be produced on this peat soil for canning. However, the Hollandale growers are not yet ready to go into extensive beet production.

**T**HE problems of production of most of the truck crops here discussed are already fairly well standardized as a result of organized supervision and community interest which (Continued on page 186)



STORING CABBAGE AT HOLLANDALE

Copenhagen Market variety is being stored for later shipment to St. Louis and Chicago markets.

# Boys' and Girls' 4-H Clubs

## The Garden Project

**G**ARDEN projects were the pioneer extension activities conducted by the New York State College of Agriculture among the young folks on New York State farms. Members of the junior naturalist and gardening clubs, organized by John W. Spencer, found in the home and school gardens opportunity to witness the wonders of nature from the sprouting of the seed to the ripening of the fruit. It was in these gardens that they were able to make the nature observations that they wrote about to their beloved "Uncle John" Spencer. The writing of these letters was considered as payment of club dues and were necessary to maintain good standing as a club member.

In this way the home vegetable garden became the laboratory wherein the many valuable suggestions offered by the Cornell Rural School Leaflets were put into practice. The universality of the home garden with its variety of botanical and entomological life afforded a most excellent opportunity to acquaint the rural boys and girls with the fundamental truths of natural history. Due to the small investment required by the garden project no child was excluded for economic reasons. Since only a limited area was required, the village boy could utilize his home yard to good advantage. Because of these facts the home garden project has always been one of the most popular among boys and girls.

This interest in garden club work was quickened through the rise of patriotic feeling due to our participation in the world war. The appropriation by the Federal Government of the so-called war emergency funds for stimulating food production and the establishment of county boards for local defense made possible the employment of a large number of local and district extension leaders. With these leaders actively engaged, supplemented by the publicity given to the need for increased food production, large numbers of boys and girls on the farms and in the villages were enlisted in the raising of vegetables in "war gardens."

This war-time interest naturally lessened somewhat following the signing of the armistice. The project was given new impetus by placing it on an educational basis. To put this plan into operation, an agreement was entered into by the New York State College of Agriculture and the State Education Department, which was finally approved in March, 1920, whereby the local direction and administration of junior extension work in counties is vested in a county board of junior extension, composed of the district superintendents of schools and representatives of the farm and home bureau associations. The county boards of junior extension hired county club agents to direct the county junior extension activities. Boys and girls

in the rural schools were enrolled in gardening and other 4-H club projects.

**E**NROLLMENT in the home garden project had a rapid growth. The average enrollment for the past few years has been over 3,500. The garden project has been organized on the basis of the family vegetable garden, growing the amount and variety of vegetables necessary to supply the family table. Each garden-project worker has been encouraged to meet the demands made by the size of the family and the personal tastes of its members, rather than to meet the minimum project requirements. Each boy or girl under 12 years of age must grow at least three different kinds of vegetables on at least 250 square feet of garden space. When the 4-H garden club member passes his 12th birthday the above requirement is doubled, and on his 16th birthday it is doubled again. That is, the older boy or girl is expected to manage a larger garden area and know how to grow a greater variety of vegetables, including the control of their disease and insect enemies.

Through the splendid co-operation of the vegetable gardening department of the College and the able leadership of Professor R. M. "Bob" Adams, the boys and girls of New York State have come to love the home vegetable garden with its opportunities for learning, recreation, and the expression of individual initiative.

## Recognition is Given Student Judging

By D. R. Marble

**A**GRICULTURAL fairs and livestock shows are several hundred years old. By means of these shows interest has been aroused and a demand has arisen for competent judges. The successful judge must have sound judgment and a keen eye if he is to make the proper placings whether it be a ring of dairy cattle or plates of fruit.

The effect of the decision of the livestock judge on the type of animal bred throughout the country is at once self-evident. The breeders returning to their respective communities at once begin to breed for the type selected by the judge. To meet this increasing demand for competent judges the agricultural colleges began to introduce courses in judging, thereby training students for this type of work. The first course in judging was given by the Missouri Agricultural College in 1898. Since that time other colleges have introduced similar courses until today all agricultural colleges offer courses of this nature. Not only have they introduced

courses in livestock judging but they have gone still further and given courses in judging poultry, dairy products, fruit, flowers, and grains.

As the interest in these judging courses grew, the inter-collegiate contests were started. For many years it has been considered an honor to make one of these judging teams but until 1924 no recognition was given to those who were successful in making a team.

**T**HE credit for the idea of honoring members of judging teams must be given to two outstanding men of the Michigan State College. The idea of a judging fraternity was first suggested to the present national president of Lambda Gamma Delta by Professor O. E. Reed, head of the dairy department, while the suggestion of the need of a student loan fund to assist worthy students came from the secretary of the College, Herman H. Halliday.

The idea of recognition for the members of athletic teams is as old as athletics

themselves but for many years no recognition was given to members of teams judging livestock or agricultural products. In as much as the judging of farm animals and farm products has become a profession of itself and a large number of students of the agricultural colleges are devoting a great amount of time in training for judging team work it seems only fair that some recognition be given to these men.

An investigation made by interested men of the Michigan State Agricultural College pointed out that with the exception of a few of the mid-western colleges none of the agricultural colleges were giving this important branch of student development recognition of any sort to say nothing of the just recognition due those representing their respective colleges. In many colleges the students taking part in the inter-collegiate contests have to pay a portion of their own traveling expenses in attending the contest. This is most certainly a deplorable condition when members of teams (Continued on page 187)



# Through Our Wide Windows

## It's About Time

THE depression that has hit agriculture throughout the country is gradually abating and conditions will soon again be back to normal, stated Dean Mann in his welcoming speech during Farm and Home Week. He noted that the cause of the depression was mainly the aftermath of the war and that, as agriculture as a business takes longer to respond to the fluctuations of the business cycle, the American farmer is just emerging from the depression felt in other industries immediately after the close of the war.

This analysis of the situation is particularly important at this time as it stresses the near prosperity of agricultural industries. The immediate future of the farm in New York State is, then, pretty well settled. Crop values will increase; farm land will rise in value proportionally; and conditions in general will improve. As this condition is brought about, the farmer will have more money to spend, resulting in more purchases and general economic prosperity. When this happens, and not until then, will the American farmer get a fair return on his investment, will he be getting a fair wage for his work, and will his living conditions compare advantageously with those of producers in the cities.

## College Farming

THE Ithaca *Journal-News* says, "he typified the average American farmer, robust, intelligent, and with a keen sense of what to do in an emergency." This is the type of man that is needed on the farm in these days of keen competition and technical progress. He is the sort of person the agricultural colleges in the country develop. To become an average American farmer is one of the reasons for coming to college.

## Kidding the Farmer

"THE Muscle Shoals Humbug" is what the editors of *Farm & Fireside* call attempts to get the farmer to back the manufacture of fertilizers at the water power plant. We pass this on to our readers because we have confidence in the faithfulness of this publication to the farmers and because we believe it is facing squarely an issue important to American agriculture.

In its December number appears an article in which Wheeler McMillen presents convincing evidence that Muscle Shoals cannot produce fertilizers either as cheaply or as plentifully as is possible by synthetic processes which do not require cheap power. He sites the case of a large manufacturing corporation which is erecting a gigantic plant at Hopewell, Virginia, "with a view to producing, from raw materials available in the United States, fixation nitrogen products in quantities sufficiently large to enable the United States eventually to be independent of importation of these products as fertilizer units."

He concludes that "no such investment would be risked if there was any likelihood that fertilizers made at Muscle Shoals ever could undersell their Hopewell products." In other words, "the fertilizer tail to the Muscle Shoals power kite has been a convenient line and bait with which to kid the farmers. Every interest that has set its covetous eyes upon that great and useful power has seen the possibility of using the farmers to help influence Congress in its behalf."

## We Regret

IT was with deep regret that we heard of the death of A. J. Lamoureux '74, who was long the reference librarian in the College library. He died after a prolonged illness in his home at Forest Home on February 19.

Mr. Lamoureux had a colorful career, particularly when, as editor of the *Rio News* of Rio de Janeiro, he led the fight against slavery in Brazil. After 22 years of service with this publication the people of Rio de Janeiro presented him with a diamond set pin as a testimonial of his services in that capacity.

THE COUNTRYMAN extends its sincerest sympathies to the Lamoureux household for its great loss.

## Changes in Staff

THE COUNTRYMAN regrets to announce that G. H. Gibson '28 is obliged to relinquish his position as managing editor since he has graduated and is going back to farming. Miss Jean Warren '29 has been elected to fill his position, and, though she has a job on her hands to keep things humming as they have been, we know she'll do it well. E. W. Hicks '30 is leaving the University for a term to get practical experience and has been granted a leave of absence from the business staff for that period.

## Farm Progress

*These Changing Times*, by E. R. Eastman. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$2.50.

The editor of *American Agriculturist* discusses rural progress during the past quarter-century. Mr. Eastman approaches the situation with the sympathetic understanding of a man who was raised on a farm and has been closely associated all his life with farm folks and farm problems.

Many of his conclusions seem trite or self-evident and others a bit more optimistic than most of us would grant. But the considerable array of facts and figures which he presents gives weight to his evaluation of changing conditions and new trends, such as abandoned farms, government aid to agriculture, co-operative bargaining, improved transportation and communication facilities, and changing educational, religious, and social standards.

With his general conclusion most of us will agree, that farming is a dignified, skilled profession and that the young farmer who loves the land and has the training faces splendid opportunities.



## Former Student Notes

### Alumni at Farm and Home Week

We went into the home economics alumni luncheon Farm and Home Week and asked for Former Student Notes. These are what we got.

Jane Snow Becker '25 is home demonstration agent at Warsaw, New York.

Elizabeth Abbuhl Boardman '17 is a homemaker and her husband's secretary. She has four children. Her address is 213 West Liberty Street, Rome, New York.

Ruth E. Boies '27 is home demonstration agent in Yates County. Her address is 119 Court Street, Penn Yan, New York.

Mabel Lamoureux Booth '19 is a housewife in Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, New York. She is running a 200 acre fruit farm while her husband continues in business in New York City. He visits her week-ends to see how things are progressing. We hope the domecon and horticulture lectures did not conflict too much.

Lois A. Douque '24 is county home demonstration agent in Steuben County. Her address is Bath, New York.

Mrs. Charles E. Duncan '18 is a county home demonstration agent and homemaker. Her address is 23 Mather Street, Binghamton, New York. She was formerly Ann Philips.

Elva Campbell Fuller '18 who is a homemaker, is living at 465 Meigs Street, Rochester, New York.

Mrs. J. E. Godfrey '13 of 114 Eddy Street, Ithaca, New York, is a homemaker. She has two children, Gladys E., age 12 years, and J. Edwin, Jr., who is nine years of age. Mrs. Godfrey was formerly Hazel Brown.

Mrs. George E. Graves '18 formerly Marian Selden, is a supervisor of home economics in the Rome Junior and Senior High Schools. Her address is 616 Groton Street, Rome, New York. She is also a homemaker.

Eloise Catherine Irish '27 of 321 South Franklin Street, Watkins Glen, New York, is a home demonstration agent.

Margaret Kline '26 is a Red Cross Nutritionist. Her address is 7 Eaton Place, Binghamton, New York.

A. W. Gibson '17 of Washington, D. C., was elected president of the Alumni Association of the New York State College of Agriculture at the annual meeting Farm and Home Week. He succeeds J. M. Hurley '13. L. P. Ham '26 of Ithaca, New York, was elected secretary-treasurer. J. B. Kirkland '18, recently appointed executive of the George Junior Republic, is first vice-president; Grace H. Smith '21, second vice-president; and E. C. Weatherby '14, third vice-president. The executive committee is H. P. Beals '19, farm bureau agent of Franklin County; E. S. Foster '25, county agent of Suffolk; and Murray Wigsten '19, county agent of Ulster County.

Mrs. E. S. Larrabee '18 is now living at 524 Craig Street, Grove City, Pennsylvania. She was formerly Meriam Jones.

Ellen W. McPherson '27 is now taking graduate work at Cornell University. Her address is 201 White Park Road, Ithaca, New York.

Mrs. George Musser, (Maxine Montgomery '18) is now a homemaker and is residing at Middletown, New York.

Mildred E. Neff '24 can be found at 426 Broad Street, Oneida, New York, where she is home demonstration agent in Madison County. Her home is in Buffalo.

Among our numerous homemakers is Mrs. Walter V. Price, formerly Naomi Jones '20. She is residing at 111 Ithaca Road, Ithaca, New York.

Mabel T. Ray '21 is home demonstration agent at the Oswego Home Bureau Office in Oswego, New York.

Mrs. Orson Robson '23 is a homemaker at Hall. She is the mother of a son who was born on March 3, 1925. She was formerly Winifred Bly.

Frances E. W. Searles '18 of Batavia, New York, is the proprietor of a dress shop and is also an insurance agent.

Grace H. Smith '21 is living in the Prospect Apartments, at Herkimer, New York, where she is a home demonstration agent.

Mildred M. Stevens '18 is an assistant state club leader. Her address is 116 Delaware Avenue, Ithaca, New York.

Doris T. Wadsworth '23 is a home demonstration agent at Sodus, New York.

Anna Rogers Willman '24 is the manager of the Cortland County Home Bureau and is residing at 1 West Main Street, Cortland, New York.

### Thirteen Cornell Farmers

The purpose of the course in Farm Management 103 is to study the organization of successful New York farms. With this end in view many farms throughout the state were visited. Of the 33 farms visited 13 are operated by Cornell men. "Les" Forman '26 was the first Cornellian the class bumped into. Although "Les" is not in the farming game, he is teaching it at the high school in Hammondsport. He is single and happy.

Just outside of Perry is L. A. Toan '08 who is running a large certified seed potato business of 121 acres. He also has a special Rochester market for his pure-bred Guernsey milk. Toan raised 15 acres of certified potatoes last year on which he averaged 267 bushels. He has an orchard of apples in addition.

L. W. Jeffries '19 has a fine farm in Wyoming. His specialty is the fattening of sheep for the New York market. He sends 600 sheep to the market each year. Jeffries is also planning on entering the certified potato seed business. Besides his potato and sheep business he raises some wheat and beans on his 180 acre farm.

R. V. "Bob" Call '13 has a very fine large farm at Batavia. He grows peas for the canning industry on his farm of 282 acres. On his farm, a canning company has installed a pea viner consisting of an endless chain which runs the pea vines up into his silo. Last year he grew 35 acres of certified seed potatoes, 22 acres of peas,

50 of alfalfa, and 12 of cabbage. "Bob" also fattens lambs for the market. He keeps 700 hens.

K. C. Livermore '09 operates a large certified seed farm 12 miles south of Rochester. Last year he raised 44 acres of certified seed potatoes. He also raised some on contract. Besides the certified potato seed, Mr. Livermore grows certified grain seed on the 150 acre farm.

E. D. Wright Sp. '12-14 has a 55-acre fruit farm near Webster.

A. G. Hall '04 D. V. M. has a 325 acre farm at Earlville. He specializes in certified milk for Borden and Company. He is also employed as a supervisor of the Borden's Certified Milk Farms in that section of the state. Dr. Hall grows feed crops on the farm.

J. L. "Jim" Sears '24 is on the home farm in Baldwinsville and he is certainly making the thing pay. He raises hothouse lambs as a specialty and now he is getting into the certified seed potato business. He

has 500 leghorn hens which averaged 185 eggs per bird last year. Jim also raises cabbage on his 126-acre farm.

H. D. Forward '25 has his own farm of 174 acres at Camillus. He specializes in the growing of alfalfa. He also grows winter wheat and potatoes.

Homer Lathrop Sp. '05 just bought a new farm outside of Sherburne. Until recently he has been cash renting his father's farm of 182 acres where he had a herd of 29 purebred Holsteins.

Jay Coryell '08 of the Extension department of the College has a very fine grape farm at Kendaia, on Seneca Lake. He grows fancy grapes for an exclusive New York trade. As soon as the fruit has ripened bags are put around it. Later the fruit is packed in baskets lined with wax paper and shipped out. Mr. Coryell is State County Agent Leader.

Professor W. I. Myers' '10 farm was also visited. His farm consists of 84 acres on which he has 3000 white Leghorns. Winter wheat and alfalfa are grown on the farm.

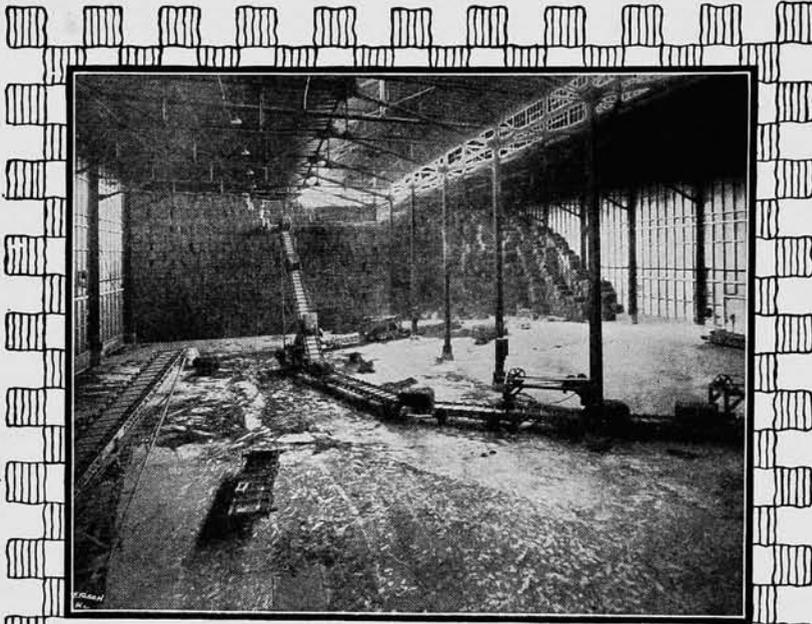
The results of these trips go to show what Cornell men are doing in the practical end of the agricultural business. All of them are mighty successful.

Poultrymen will learn with deep regret of the death of Ed. J. Hauser '16, Fontana, California, as the result of burns received in an explosion of gas in his recently completed hatchery. The accident occurred January 28 and he succumbed in the hospital in San Bernardino the following evening.

Hauser was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and received his agricultural education at the university of that state and at Cornell University. For several years he was the extension specialist in poultry for the University of California. In this capacity he became acquainted with most of the producers of the state.

In 1919 he became the head of the poultry department of the Fontana Farms Company and under his guidance the community has become one of the leaders in poultry production in Southern California. Recently he embarked in the hatchery and poultry business on his own account. He was the breeder of several famous hens who held production records for some years. Among these were, the celebrated hen, Lady Fontana II who held a 24 months laying record of 571 eggs; Babe Fontana who laid 314 eggs in one year; Fontana Marvel who laid 109 eggs in 109 consecutive days, and Queen of Fontana the wonderful marathon performer who laid 1158 eggs in five years.

Professor J. E. Rice said that in his judgment the best managed poultry farm in the United States was located at Fontana, and that Ed. Hauser was its manager.



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Mr. Hauser is survived by his widow, Mrs. Hazel Hauser, and two children and by his mother, who lives in Butte, Montana.

The business will be carried on by Mrs. Hauser and Mr. Hauser's brother.

'96

Leroy Anderson has become president of the Valley Water Conservation Association of San Jose, California. It is organized to conserve the storm and flood waters of the Santa Clara Valley. Anderson writes: "Thank you for sending me the December number before my subscription was paid. I greatly enjoyed reading it, especially Dr. Bailey's story of early things at college. The agricultural faculty there pictured was quite as I knew it. Good old days when every student every day met in the class room the head of the department.

"I enclose two dollars for three years subscription and send the free one year subscription to Leroy B. Smith, College of Agriculture, Berkely, California. Mr. Smith is Cornell '01 Arts but he has reformed and is now on the Extension staff of the Ag. College.

"The organization named at the head of this letter was formed a year ago to try to save some of the flood waters which in winter run to the ocean, and put them into the underground reservoir to fill our depleting wells. We are having a lot of fun and will some day save the water." Anderson's address is Route 1, Box 294, San Jose, California.

'98

John W. Gilmore is professor of agronomy at the University of Southern California, Berkeley. He is married and has three children, John L., Raymond M., and Harold V. His address is College of Agriculture, Davis, California.

The first year after graduation John was organizer of agricultural schools under the direction of Viceroy Chang Chih Tung, Wuchang, China. Then he was teacher of science and nature study in the Honolulu Normal and Training School, Honolulu, Hawaii for a year. He was fiber expert with the Department of Agriculture, Philippine Islands, the next year. From 1902-1907, he was assistant professor of agronomy at Cornell, receiving his M. S. A. in 1906. Then he had a position as professor of agronomy at the Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania. From 1908-1913, he was organizer and President of the College of Hawaii, (now the University of Hawaii) Honolulu, Hawaii. Since 1913, he has been professor of agronomy at Berkeley. In 1921, he was Exchange Professor to the University of Chile, Santiago, Chile. In 1925, he was Agricultural Advisor to the Government of the Dominican Republic. His principle lines of investigation have been crop rotation and soil fertility.

John is a member of the American Society of Agronomy, the Ecological Society of America, Sigma Xi, and Alpha Zeta. He is a life member of the American Genetic Association, and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1904, he was the recipient of a Gold Medal at the La Purchase Exposition. In 1915, he was a member of the jury of awards and recipient of a medal and diploma for distinguished services at P. P. I. E.

'04

W. H. Homer now resides at W. 418 25th Avenue, Spokane, Washington. Since graduation Homer has been fruit farming, manager of a shipping association, manager of Mutual Coal Mine, and teaching horticulture. He married Philena Fletcher '06. They have six children, Helen, William F., John H., Raymond F., Edward F., and Lee F. Homer. Since graduating from Cornell Mrs. Homer has been chairman of the Conservation of

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Natural Resources Committee, chairman of the United Federation of Womens Clubs, and writer for newspapers and magazines on subjects pertaining to conservation.

G. T. Reid Sp. '04 has a farm of seventy-five acres in fruit and twenty acres for canning tomatoes at Mt. Holly, New Jersey. He was formerly county agent of Burlington County, New Jersey.

'07

William H. Alderman is chief of the division of horticulture, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota. He is married and has one boy, DeForest C. Alderman. His home address is 1380 Raymond Avenue, St. Paul.

William spent the first three years after graduation as assistant and associate horticulturist at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. For the next eight years he was head of the department of horticulture at the University of West Virginia. For a portion of two years he was Acting Dean of the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of West Virginia. Since 1919, he has been in his present position. He spent the year of 1926-27 in motor travel about the United States studying the horticultural industry of America.

Charles B. Tillson is farming at Cochituate, Massachusetts. He is married and

has four children, Eva, Chloe, Charles, and Robert. For five years after graduation, he was a superintendent of farms. He was a county agricultural agent from 1912 to 1924. For the next three years he was a superintendent of farms and in 1927 he became a farm owner.

Thomas E. Yarling has been farming since graduation at R. F. D. 1, Shelbyville, Indiana. He is married and has two children, J. V. Yarling, 18, and Robert Yarling, 16.

'08

Maurice C. Burrirt of Hilton was elected president of the New York State Horticultural Society at the annual business meeting held at Edgerton Park.

Mr. Burrirt operates a large fruit farm at Hilton. He was at one time editor of the *Tribune-Farmer* and later joined the faculty of the New York State College of Agriculture, becoming director of extension work and having control of the county-agent work throughout the state. He is comptroller of the Grange-League-Federation Co-operative Exchange, Inc., and is vice-president of the Western New York Fruit Growers' Co-operative Packing Association and president of the Rochester National Farm Loan Association

'09

Stuart A. Cody is a farmer and poultryman on the Cody Farm, Penn Yan, New York. He has 2000 hens, 3000-5000 chicks brooding, and 10,000 chicks sales. Before starting farming he spent eight years in extension work in West Virginia.

'11

Charles F. Noll was this year made superintendent of the college farms at the Pennsylvania State College. He is also experimental agronomist at the college, and is the developer of Pennsylvania 44, a wheat which has proved so productive that over thirty per cent of the acreage devoted to wheat-growing is planted with this variety.

'12

Frank E. Strong is farm superintendent of the State Hospital Farms at Binghamton, New York. Since he has been superintendent, the acreage on the farm has been increased so that enough is produced to feed the 200 head of cattle kept on the farm. Enough milk is produced on the farm to supply the whole hospital. His address is Binghamton State Hospital, Binghamton.

'15

J. Laurence Bacon is assistant manager of the glass bottle manufacturing plant of the Whittall Tatum Company. He lives at 512 Columbia Avenue, Millville, New Jersey. A second son, George S., was born on September 26.

C. E. Diamond of South Hampton, New York, is now a large potato grower as well as manager of a dairy. For nine years he served as director of the Suffolk Farm Bureau.

'16

J. C. Corwith is a potato farmer and dairyman at Water Mill, Long Island. He is an officer in the State Grange, president of Suffolk County Farm Bureau, and vice-president of the State Farm Bureau Federation.

Walter R. Foley was married in September to Miss Grace McMahon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. McMahon of Utica, New York. Foley has recently joined the grocery firm of his father-in-law, Thomas G. McMahon and Company, of Utica.

Myron J. Watkins has a good business in flowers and other greenhouse products at Hudson Falls, New York.

Mrs. Theresa West is principal of the high school and science teacher at Alto, Georgia.

'17

William Eastman is dairy farming at Belleville, New York. He is married and has three children, Robert, Richard, and Rosemary.

Francis Reeve is a potato grower and a large operator at Riverhead, New York.

'18

Sara D. Abbott is at Boston University taking work for the degree of Doctor of Religious Education.

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\*San Francisco, \*Los Angeles, \*Portland, \*Seattle. \*United States Steel Products Company.

Way back in 1916 W. B. Crane was circulation manager of THE COUNTRYMAN. He sent out some really good letters to get subscriptions. One of these letters got mislaid. When the man who got it found it again, he immediately sent in his subscription. The reply reached us in January 1928! You might call that the kind of letter that never grows old.

J. Brackin Kirkland is the Executive Director of the George Junior Republic, Freeville, New York. He is also assistant to the president of the Boys' Club Federation. Mrs. Kirkland was Eleanor George '20. They have three boys and a girl.

Thomas R. Wagner is railway and marine sales representative of the Sinclair Refining Company, at 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago. He lives at 1335 East Fifty-second Street.

'19

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Bailey live at 225 Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn. A son, Frederick Eugene, Jr., was born on October 8. Mrs. Bailey was Florence Berekely '19.

Roger Eastman is running his dairy farm at Belleville, New York. He is married and has one child, Suzanne.

Edwin R. Hoskins, who is now living in Trumansburg, New York, has just com-

pleted five years as a teacher-trainer in the Cornell University Practice Department at Trumansburg. He has been released to do itinerant teacher training for the department of rural education.

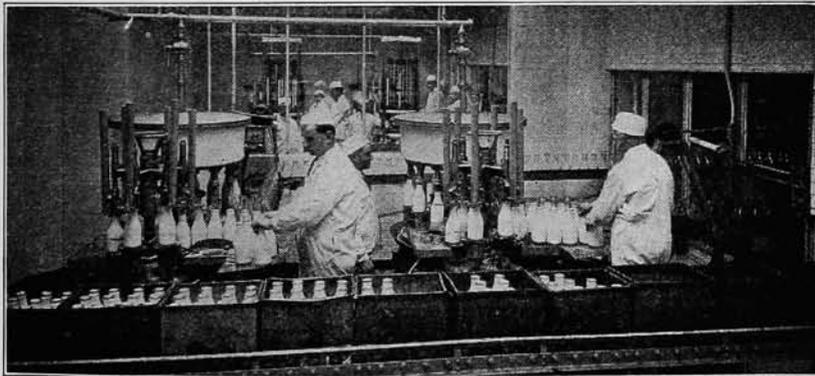
'20

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Scureman of Kingston, Pa., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Dorothy, to Reed P. Travis, on October 15. Miss Scureman graduated from Smith College. Travis has been superintendent of the Woodlawn Farm Dairy plant in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, for the past five years.

Howard A. Stevenson is in charge of agricultural publications with the MacMillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. He is married and has two children, Phyllis 7, and Arthur 4. For several years after graduation, he had charge of the correspondence at Cornell. Since 1925 he has been in his present position. While in Ithaca, he was an active member of the American Legion.

J. Leslie Tennant recently received his Ph.D. at Cornell. He is now doing research at the Rhode Island State College of Agriculture, Providence, Rhode Island.

L. A. Wuest writes "I have started a new nursery of ornamental trees and shrubs in the suburbs of Nashville, in the



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section where the Battle of Nashville was fought in the Civil War. Some of the old trenches are still visible and there are several Confederate soldiers buried on our place. The house (built by slave labor in 1830) was used as a base hospital." His address is Sharondale Gardens, Nashville, Tennessee. He was editor of THE COUNTRYMAN in 1919-20.

'21

E. J. Carner is a private chauffeur. He lives at 191 Herkimer Street, Buffalo, New York.

H. "Fife" Pfeifer is living at 17 St. John's Place, Buffalo, New York. He has resigned from the Schoellkopf Estate. On November 1st, he went with Palmer the florist. He is now manager of the store at Hotel Statler.

'22

Neil P. McFadzean lives in Del Norte, Colorado. He was married a year ago to Miss Ella Lawless of Chatsworth, Ill., a graduate of St. Mary's College in Indiana with the class of '22.

Seymour Vaughan of Odessa High School is continuing the resident teaching at Trumansburg in place of E. R. Hoskins. Vaughan commenced his work at Trumansburg immediately after Farm and Home Week.

'23

Irene L. Hower is director of the home economics department of the Forty Fort High School, Forty Fort, Pennsylvania. She was appointed delegate to represent Home Economics in Pennsylvania at the American Vocational meeting in Los Angeles, California. She is also president of the Anthracite Arts Association of Northeastern Pennsylvania. Her address is 18 Crisman Street.

H. E. "Heinie" Luhrs has left the fancy food business in which he has been engaged in and has now become sales manager of the Beistle Company, manufacturers of paper novelties in Brooklyn, New York. His address is 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, New York.

Oswald K. Muelendyke is with the I. A. Bartlett Tree Expert Company. He has recently been transferred from Albany, New York, to the Southern territory in North Carolina. His address is 1516 East Fourth Street, Charlotte. He expects to return to Albany in the spring.

'24

Mark H. Glasier recently married Hazel DeKalb of North Bend, New York. They are living at West Pawlet, Vermont, where Mark is managing his father's farm.

Ward P. Miles is running a large farm at Wilson, New York. He is married and happy.

Walter W. Richman is assistant traffic superintendent with the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, in Atlantic City. He lives at 14 South Baltimore Avenue, Ventor, New Jersey.

The address of John G. Seibel is 701 Locust Grove, Charlottesville, Virginia. A daughter, Sylvia Lenore, was born on November 16.

Harold C. Washburn is manager of Child's restaurant at 414 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis. He was married on December 10 to Miss Olive E. Humphries. He writes that Richard H. Peabody '22 is manager of the Child's restaurant in Winnipeg.

F. C. Wilbur '18 and Miss Carol C. Griminger '24 are working for the Joseph Harris Seed Company at Coldwater.

'25

C. K. Bullock is working for the Ontario Company at Canandaigua, New York. He is also in the spray service.

E. S. "Ed" Foster is county agent of Suffolk County. He was formerly assistant county agent in Chautauqua County. He says he is "single and happy." His address is Riverhead, Long Island.

H. Funnel of Huntington, New York, is a flower retailer and has a very good business.



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H. S. Rose of Water Mill is a farmer and a potato grower.

"Stubby" Span of Riverhead, New York, is a representative for the American Radiator Company and is as happy and contented as ever.

George Strong is a potato grower at Bridgehampton, New York. He married a Cornell girl and now has a son.

Bessie M. Tuttle is a designer with "Sacson" Dresses, at 525 Seventh Avenue, New York. She lives at 259 Eleventh Street. She writes that Tracy Tuttle '21 lives at 207 King Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, that he has a son, Tracy, Jr., who was born on September 28, and that Fred H. Tuttle, Jr., is working for the Galtex Oil Company and is living in Newark, New Jersey.

'26

A. R. Blanchard is the county agricultural agent in Tioga County. His address is Owego, New York.

W. E. "Bill" Blauvelt has left the university to assist in the Spray Service of Niagara County, New York. His address will be at the farm bureau office there.

Herman Bogue is general farming at Spiceland, Indiana.

Ernest Bradley is running a farm at Silver Springs, New York. In addition to farming, Ernest has many other interests. He is deeply interested in boy scout work, and in the study of entomology.

Marian Brill was married to Fred H. Carlson at the home of her parents, Forsgate Farms, Jamesburg, New Jersey, on December 27. Mr. Carlson who has attended the New Jersey Agricultural College at Rutgers University is a prominent fruit and potato farmer of Cranbury, New Jersey.

The wedding was quite a Cornell affair. Her father, G. D. Brill, graduated in '88, and her mother, formerly Mary Williams, was a special student in '00 to '01. Her uncles, George M. Brill '91, H. S. Williams '02, and E. J. Williams '00, her cousins, Kenneth C. Brill '22, John Brill '27, and Achsah Brill '28, Mr. James Sharp '15 and Mr. C. A. Cornell '06 were also present.

The bride and groom went to Florida for a wedding trip, and are now at their home in Cranbury, New Jersey.

Salvatore Diadato is assistant chemist at the Buffalo branch of the American Agricultural Chemical Company. He is residing at 479 Clinton Street, Buffalo, New York.

A. B. Doig is teaching chemistry and agriculture in the Worcester High School at Worcester, New York. He also aids in agricultural extension in the locality. He expects to return to his home in California during the coming summer. His present address is the Central Hotel in Worcester.

Albert Kurdt is manager of the Seneca County, New York, Farm Bureau Association. He lives in Romulus, New York.

'27

Charles L. "Chuck" Bowman is in the farming business at Constableville, New York.

Dorothy P. Bucklin is teaching biology and general science in the Oswego, New York, Free Academy. She writes that Marjorie D. Van Order '26 is teaching at the Academy, and that Thelma B. Burnap

'27 was married in September to Harry A. Hilsinger, Jr., and is now living at 41 Sanford Place, East Orange, New Jersey.

Marjorie E. Burr in January finished a six months' student dietitian course at the Hartford, Connecticut, Hospital. She lives at 14 Park Street, South Manchester, Connecticut.

Mable T. Goltry married John Henry Hoare last September. They reside at 121 Seventh Street, Watkins, New York.

Stephen Janicki is farming near Apalachin, New York. He is specializing in bees.

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G-3-28

uc

Mary M. Leaming is in the New Jersey Extension Service. She is living at 1981 Pennington Road, Trenton, New Jersey.

Muriel A. Lamb is doing extension work with the Monroe County Home Bureau. She is living in Rochester at 55 South Washington Street.

Marjorie G. Morrison recently married Howard H. Clark E. E. '26. They are living in Kenmore, Buffalo, New York.

Dorothy H. Peck is teaching home economics in the Oaklyn Manor School in Oaklyn, New Jersey. She lives at 124 Kendall Boulevard.

Dorothy T. Smith is a city reporter on the Geneva, New York, *Daily Times*. She lives at 48 Park Place.

Jessie M. Snyder is home service agent for the Associated Gas and Electric Company in Norwich, New York. She lives at 18 Miller Street.

Marcia L. Stone is teaching in Schenectady, New York.

Charles E. Truscott writes "After finishing my course in general ag, I started in with the Co-operative G. L. F. Exchange, spending the first seven months in the G. L. F. mills in Buffalo and Peoria, Illinois. Since that time I have been in the Chain Store Department and am now assistant manager of our Fulton Store.

Ruel E. Tyo is working at the Penn-Beaver Hotel in Rochester, Pennsylvania. The hotel is one of the chain owned by the American Hotels Corporation.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence F. Wyckoff of Ithaca have announced the engagement of their daughter, Betty Talmage Wyckoff '27, to George R. Pfann, captain of the varsity football team in 1923 and all-American quarterback. He is now studying at Oxford as a Rhodes scholar.

R. E. "Bob" Zautner, having recently completed an appointment with the U. S. D. A. on a soil survey of Suffolk County, Long Island, is now employed by the publicity department of the New York Telephone Company in Albany, New York. He is living at home at 8 South Dove Street. Bob was editor of THE COUNTRYMAN in 1926-27.

'29

George A. Laird, who was formerly with the Kimberly Clark Company at Niagara Falls, New York in their cellulose products laboratory, is now with the National Carbide Company at the falls. His address is 445 Fourth Street, Niagara Falls, New York.

"Harry" W. Niles after leaving Cornell went to the Chase National Bank of New York, where he is now employed. His address is 100 McLean Avenue, Yonkers, New York.

### Vegetable Production on Peat Soil at Hollandale

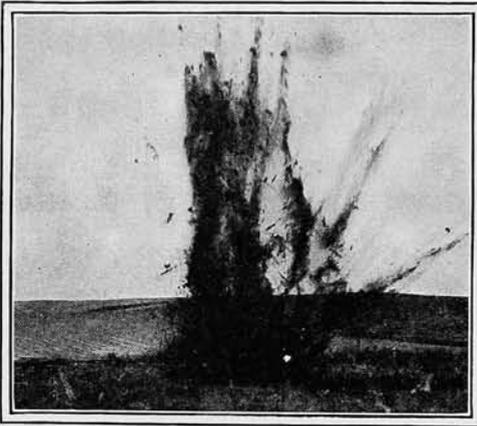
(Continued from page 176)

have developed within the brief span of less than ten years. It is too early to predict whether the present intensive production of truck on these 20 acre units located 500 miles from the larger markets can establish itself on a permanent and a profitable basis. Thorough study and constant attention to such problems of pest control, fertilizer practice, market quality, and strict grading as developed in the future will determine the answer.

### PROFS BUILD NEW HEN HOUSES

Apparently the members of the farm management department are making money raising chickens. Anyway they have some more hen houses. Professor W. I. Myers recently built a new chicken house. Professor G. P. Scoville is remodeling an old barn for a hen house. Professor G. F. Warren is building a new two-story brooder house. From all reports Professor Scoville's chickens lay more eggs per hen than those owned by the poultry department.

## WHAT THE COLLEGE DOES FOR THE FARM



# Acres made to order

**T**HOUSANDS of acres of rich, productive land have been added to the farms of this country by the removal of scattered stumps and boulders, which prevented the cultivation of the entire field, reduced its yield, and the farmers' income.

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

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

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

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



# AGRITOL

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Successor to Pyrotol

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

Name.....

Town.....

State.....

## Student Judging

(Continued from page 177)

judging livestock and agricultural products have to finance their own way in order to participate in the one or two intercollegiate contests of the year while members of the athletic teams are sent here and there over the country several times a year at the expense of the athletic association.

It was the feeling of those with whom the idea of a judging fraternity originated that the difficulty found in many institutions in creating sufficient interest and enthusiasm in judging work was largely due to the fact that just recognition was not given to those men who earned the reward. With the primary object of finding a remedy to this condition a small group of students met in East Lansing, Michigan, in the fall of 1923 and organized the mother chapter of Lambda Gamma Delta. On April 25, 1924, the articles of incorporation were passed upon by the secretary of the State.

**I**N THE three years that have elapsed since this first chapter was formed, nine other colleges have responded and organized chapters of Lambda Gamma Delta. The prompt response that so many of the students have given in the various colleges to this organization quite clearly indicates the need of such an organization.

Lambda Gamma Delta was organized with four distinct purposes in mind: first, to stimulate and promote advancement in the field of the judging of agricultural products; second, to create a higher standard of judging agricultural products; third, to honor persons obtaining a high standing in such lines of activity; fourth, to create perpetual loan funds for the education of worthy students.

All of these purposes have not yet become a reality. The progress must of necessity be slow, particularly in respect to the creation of permanent loan funds.

The chapter at Cornell University known as the Theta Chapter was officially approved during the school year of 1926-27. Since its inception the chapter has devoted much of its efforts to preparing a list of the members of the many judging teams that have represented Cornell at the various inter-collegiate contests. An attempt was made to get in touch with all former members of judging teams but many failed to respond. A special section will be given over to the information obtained concerning these men in the Former Student Notes of a later issue.

Membership in Lambda Gamma Delta is restricted to those persons who have represented their college or university on a livestock, dairy, poultry, horticulture, or grain judging team, or have made a special and honorable showing in a particular field of agriculture that warrants a meritorious award for distinguished services.

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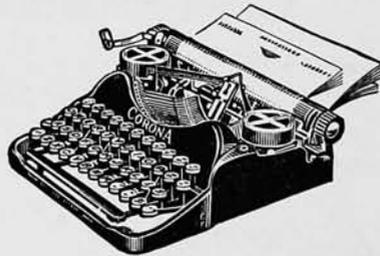
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## DEAN MANN PRESIDES AT ANNUAL EASTMAN STAGE

O. H. Maughan '31 Wins Contest—Second Frosh to Attain Honor

THE nineteenth annual Eastman Stage in public speaking was held in Bailey Hall Thursday evening, February 16. The Eastman prize of \$125 is given annually for the purpose of developing leadership in rural affairs. A. R. Eastman, founder of this prize, is a banker of Waterville, New York. Mr. Eastman was at one time a trustee of Cornell University and has long been interested in agricultural development. In introducing the speakers, Dean Mann said that since the founding of this prize 19 years ago 114 men and women have spoken in the contests, many of whom are now leaders in public affairs.

The first prize this year was awarded to O. H. Maughan '31 who spoke about *A Farm Boy's Inheritance*. Second prize went to H. F. Dorn '29, whose topic was *Farm or Farm and Home*. Honorable mention was given F. W. Ruzicka '29 for his topic *Know Your Stuff*.



O. H. Maughan's sincere enthusiasm and forceful delivery won for him the prize. His points were numerous and clearly stated. He said that those who believe farm life to be monotonous certainly have never lived there. His farm life in southern Idaho was interesting, educational, and disciplinary. It held

for him adventure in the exploration of canyons, the clear call of coyotes at night and the thrill of driving mowing machines. Farm life inspires accurate sense of vision, trains perseverance. It creates a desire for freedom and independence, and teaches boys to become men of responsibility. The simple living allows a boy opportunity to develop his own philosophy of living. Too

## ENGAGEMENT

Mr. Ag announces his engagement to Miss Domecon. The wedding will take place March 13, 1928, at 8 p. m. in Roberts Assembly. Everyone knowing either of the couple is expected to be present to participate in the festivities.

often farm life is judged by the money output but the most important feature is the kind of men and women it produces. Farm life has produced many great statesmen, editors, industrial organizers and scientists.

## Hal Dorn Wins Second Prize



H. F. Dorn, winner of second prize, said that money had become the yardstick by which we measure success in industry but we cannot measure human aspects the same way. When the economist shows the farmer how to make money he considers the problem solved, but we need

to think of agriculture in terms of the folks on the farm. Most farmers have learned the mechanical processes of the farm, now turn their thoughts to better homes. This is necessary to maintain the boys and girls on the farm and it must be strong enough to combat the lures of city life. It is significant that the name of this week has been changed from Farmers' Week to Farm and Home Week. Farming as a business will produce no millionaires, but farming as a character builder will produce fine men and women.

R. W. Ruzicka '29, who was awarded honorable mention opened his speech with an interesting dialogue that showed that most people have the idea that farming is drudgery and should not require a college education. Times have changed from the self-supporting farmer who raised a little of everything to an age of specialization in which a man must *know his stuff*.

## S. R. SHAPLEY '28 WINS FIRST FARM LIFE CHALLENGE CONTEST

Agricultural Legislation is Favorite Topic of Contestants

THE first annual Farm Life Challenge contest was held in Roberts Assembly on Monday of Farm and Home Week before an audience that filled the auditorium. Director Cornelius Betten presided, and explained the purpose of the contest and the method of choosing the winners. The purpose of the anonymous donor in providing for this contest is to encourage oral and written expression in defense of agriculture. The first part of the contest was a written essay limited to five thousand words submitted in November. The four speakers selected prepared their speeches from their manuscripts. In determining the prize-winners the final decision was decided on the basis of weighing three counts for the essay and one for the speech.

S. R. Shapley '28 won the \$100 first prize on the topic of "The Agricultural Depression and Relief Legislation." "Rube" stated and explained the causes of the present agricultural depression emphasizing prices and wages. He claimed that the farmer's debts and taxes cannot be lowered. He advocated the raising of farm prices and controlling them by appropriate legislation.

## Howie Beers Places Second

H. W. Beers '29 on "Legislation and the New York Farmer" won the second prize of \$50. "Howie" explained the reasons for the present dilemma of the New York farmers. He advocated the formation of a Federal Farm Board by legislation to study the situation and form a national plan to assure permanent good which none of the present bills could attain.

The other speakers were M. Y. Yap '29, "We Need a National Outlook on Agriculture", and B. M. Clarey '28, "The McNary-Haugen Bill."

The speeches were well prepared and it was an auspicious beginning for what it is hoped will become one of the leading speaking events on our campus.



S. R. Shapley

FARM LIFE CHALLENGE CONTEST FINALISTS  
B. M. Clarey H. W. Beers

M. Y. Yap

**KERMIS PLAYS PRESENTED  
BEFORE LARGE AUDIENCE**

**"Old Iry" Outstanding for Quality of  
Authorship and Acting**

The fifteenth annual Kermis program was presented in Bailey Hall on the evening of Friday, February 17. The hall was well filled, and the applause showed that the audience was pleased with the program. The first play was *Zona Gale's* "Uncle Jimmy." From the beginning everyone fell in love with poor abused Uncle Jimmy, played by Bernard Harkness '29. The limber-tongued ladies, Miss Amanda Toplady, Calliope Marsh, and Postmistress Sykes were played by Alma Dewey '30, Helen Griffin '28 and Dora Mereness '29, respectively. Rachel Merritt '28 was all that a sympathetic, understanding grandmother should be. Loud-mouthed, worldly-wise Uncle Rod was played by Walter Fleischer '29. Mitty, the hired girl, and Josef, the errand boy with whom she was beginning to fall in love, were played by Norma Stevens '31 and Richard Churchill '30.

**Other Features of the Program**

This one act play was followed by several excellent violin selections by George Butts '25, accompanied by Miss Edith Kintell of the Conservatory. The audience craned its necks to watch W. W. Sproul '28 make his feet keep time to the music in a clever dance act. The Scientia Male Quartet, consisting of Professors C. H. Meyers, A. W. Browne, A. W. Laubengayer and G. F. Bason, replied to the applause of the audience three times with encores.

The second play of the evening was "Old Iry," this year's Kermis Prize winner, written by Miss L. E. Bradshaw, special student in Home Economics. Old Iry, the demented old man after whom the play was named, was played by James Pettingill '28; he aroused the curiosity of everybody from the time his name was first mentioned. The humor of Mr. Penhull's failing to see that his daughter Jane was falling in love with the young school master, John Sherman, even when it was pointed out by his wife, was well acted. The parts were played by James Lacey '28, Marjorie Stevens '28, Russell Dudley '29 and Elizabeth Hopper '31. The action and suspense were keen when Old Iry told of his intention to kill John as a sacrifice to the winds in order to bring about the end of the world. Old Iry found out that John was his long lost son and John declares his love for Jane before the end of the play.

**VEG GARDENING CLUB**

Dean R. L. Watts, of Pennsylvania State College, spoke on "Vegetable Gardening at Home and Abroad" at a meeting of the Vegetable Gardening Club, following its dinner in Willard Straight Hall on February 23, 1928.

**RURAL DRAMATICS CONTEST  
WON BY REDFIELD GRANGE**

The play *Day by Day*, an amusing skit of country love, given by the Redfield Grange of Oswego County won the fifty dollar first prize presented by the *American Agriculturist* for the community group giving the best play in the First Annual Community Dramatics Contest presented at the University Theatre on February 15. Preliminary competitions were held at sixty-five county fairs, and after a cut among the counties in each district, the teams representing the four districts were represented here. The second prize of thirty-five dollars donated by the Samuel French Company was presented to the play, *The Feast of the Holy Innocents*, a story of two old maids who could not make up their minds, given by the Veteran Home Bureau of Chemung County.

The play *Day by Day* is a story of country love where the heroine almost loses a chance to become a bride through the unknowing actions of her parents. Mary Harris portrayed in great style the traditional kid sister who is always intruding at the most inopportune times. Of course love overcomes all obstacles, and the stuttering hero finally finds himself engaged to the plump bride. The play was quite true to life, well acted and written, and deserved to win first prize.

The judges' choice for second prize, *The Feast of the Holy Innocents*, was the narrative of two spinster sisters who believed in agreeing before acting, but could never agree, and consequently could never act. The plot is woven about the attempts of the two pious sisters to get to Milwaukee for the consecration of the new Episcopal bishop. The sisters finally decide to give up the attempt, but through the last minute aid of one of their city friends, finally make the trip, and when once started they do the job up right by seeing one of the city's naughty shows. The rather uninteresting play was well supported by a good cast.

Other plays were *The Neighbors*, a well acted drama of small town life given by the Centralia Home Bureau of Chautauqua County, and *Sauce for the Goshings*, of parents and the younger set, by the New Paltz Farm and Home Bureau of Ulster County.

**FORTIETH REPORT OF DEAN  
EMPHASIZES COLLEGE NEEDS**

**Value of College Training to Farmers  
Clearly Shown**

The fortieth annual report of the Dean of the College of Agriculture and the Cornell University Experiment Station contains something of interest to everyone having any connection with the College of Agriculture. Dean A. R. Mann points out the need of a college education in agriculture. He states that the farm management department has found that the incomes of college trained farmers is 25 to 300 percent greater than the incomes of average farmers. Financial gain is not the only advantage, however, for the chief purpose of the College is to give training which will enable its students to live more useful and happy lives than they could without a college education.

The support given to the College by the State is very inadequate. Lack of funds for salary increases has caused a loss of many competent faculty members who found greater attraction elsewhere. The housing situation also demands attention. Many departments are carrying on instruction and research in overcrowded buildings, and the safety of much valuable equipment and of priceless collections is endangered by the lack of fireproof storage. The intelligent citizen will realize that the state appropriations made to correct these situations will be more than repaid by the service which the College renders to agriculture, which is one of New York State's greatest industries.

**Many Staff Changes**

"We regret the loss of many staff members, whose places cannot be quickly or easily filled. Professor A. H. Nehrling, Paul Works, and Cora E. Binzel and Assistant Professors L. A. Dalton, P. R. Young, and W. A. Brownell have gone to other universities. New members of the staff are Professors Otto Rahn, Clive McCay, and H. W. Hartwig and, also, Mr. J. A. Reynolds, an assistant extension leader. Instructors T. L. Bayne and G. E. Peabody have been promoted to assistant professorships, and Doctors W. H. Burkholder, Charles Chupp, and V. B. Hart have been appointed professors in their departments. Temporary staff members, Dr. A. T. Henrici and Dr. W. H. Pearsall have had a very stimulating influence during the year."

Interesting comment is made regarding the increasing student body and the growing percentage of students who complete the work in the courses for which they register.

**REGISTRATION**

This year's Farm and Home Week Registration was 5100 as compared with last year's 5170. This is 1000 more than the former high mark of 1920. Professor R. H. Wheeler attributes this increase to good weather conditions, which enabled the farmers to drive to Ithaca in their automobiles.

*La Revue Horticole* is publishing the "Who's Who" of the trees of France. The trees are rated according to the circumference of their trunks at one meter above the ground; a number of the leading trees of each variety is described and a picture of each variety winner is given. Some of the variety winners are *Ulmus campestris*, 10 meters in circumference; *Plantanus orientalis*, 8.2 meters, and *Tilia sylvestris*, 9.5 meters.



**THE CAST OF THE KERMIS PLAYS FOR 1928**

Standing: Robert de Lany (coach), Albert Clark (stage manager), Richard Churchill, Dora Mereness, Walter Fleischer, James Lacey, Norma Stevens, Ernest Noble (manager), R. A. Tallcott (coach)  
Seated: Rachel Merritt, Alma Dewey, James Pettingill, Bernard Harkness, Elizabeth Hopper, Marjorie Stevens, Helen Griffin.

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# AT THE STRAND

THURSDAY THRU SATURDAY  
MARCH 15-17

## “Love and Learn”

AND FIVE ACTS OF  
VAUDEVILLE

COMING

## “Old Ironsides”

## Progress—

The custom of taking home a souvenir is keeping up with the times.

It used to be Farmers' Week. Now it is Farm and Home Week.

The souvenir used to be a picture postcard. Now it is a copy of

## Sport Stuff

Thirty-seven essays by Romeyn Berry depicting college life as an “old grad” sees it. Illustrated by André Smith.

Cloth \$1.50 Paper \$1.00

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# Domecon Doings



## FLASHES FROM LECTURES

### SHOW THEIR VALUE TO GUESTS

"The best quality of a housekeeper is the quality of her leisure," Miss Van Rensselaer told Farm and Home Week guests. "What is leisure in the home?" she asked. "Is it mending, entertaining, talking on the telephone, reading, or listening to the radio? Is it driving out in the car at a fast rate, hurrying, bustling, and not getting anywhere? Is it similar to idleness? No, idleness is more stereotyped play,—making ourselves play cards every afternoon is idleness, for it is not spontaneous play and spontaneity is the earmark of leisure."

"There is a difference between housekeeping and homemaking. Housekeeping is technical; it consists of following a mechanical plan throughout the day. Home making is simplifying and dignifying the mechanical plan so as to attain satisfaction and enjoyment; it is the housewife's philosophy. Women do not marry to keep house, but they do marry to have a home."

"Fashions in refreshments have changed," Miss Lucile Brewer announces. "Today, elaborate concoctions have given way to light and simple refreshments. The considerate hostess does not spoil her guests' dinner after an afternoon of bridge, nor disturb their night slumbers by the indigestibility of her evening's refreshments. Ice cream, cake, and coffee are sufficient for the evening, but if more filling food is desired, a salad and sandwiches may be substituted, but both salad and an ice are unnecessary."

### Incomes May be Increased

"Roadside markets offer the rural woman an opportunity of adding to the family income in her own front yard," Miss Nancy Masterman stated. "To be truly profitable, the market must be kept in mind the year around. During the winter months the homemaker may make rugs, she may weave or make baskets or gift boxes to sell in the summer. During the summer she can sell farm products which cannot be sent to the city for sale—fruits and vegetables, for example, which are too few in number, too ripe, or too perishable to ship, as well as her own products—eggs, flowers, fowls, honey, and preserves."

### Fabrics Duller This Season

"In planning your spring wardrobe the three points to be considered are design, texture, and color," Miss Beulah Blackmore, head of the clothing department, here told visitors. "Design your dress first or pick out a commercial pattern with suitable lines for your figure. Then choose a fabric to suit the design in a becoming color. A pattern planned for a gingham dress cannot be suitably made up in tweed, for tweed or any heavy wool material is smart only when made into a close fitting dress, while gingham and silks need more fullness."

"Though colors in fabrics will become brighter as the season progresses, they will not be as bright this spring as last," ac-

ording to Miss Blackmore. "The colors in general will have a dusty or greyed tone. The dazzling blues and greens of last year are to be superseded this year by greyish blues and greens. Black still remains important for both afternoon and evening wear."

### Miss Cornell Animates Colors

Miss Grace Cornell of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York speaking before Farm and Home Week guests here, said, "In the home, in furnishing any room, three things must be remembered: to avoid monotony of color and texture, to avoid irrelevancy, such as the combination of a sumptuous, rich material with a homespun, and to think of the character and personality you wish to express. Colors become commonplace or interesting in the way we arrange them with other things. For colors are like people,—people who have something in common get along better together, and likewise it is so with colors. However, opposing hues can be used if careful thought is given to intensity, value, transition, distribution, and texture of the combination."

## EDITORIAL

Now that Farm and Home Week is over, shall we commence our new classes, in new subjects, with a sigh, a grumble, and a half-hearted interest, or with vigor, concern, and anticipation?

To try to make ourselves think we dislike studying has come to be so much "the thing to do" that it seems almost inherent in our natures,—to sigh as we start to the "lib" for an hour's work, to let reference reading go until just before a prelim, and to worry over examinations.

But in reality, how should we feel if we could not finish our college course? There is so much besides studying in it—so many happy incidents which far outweigh the seeming preponderance of the few disagreeable ones. If there are any who need sympathy, they are the seniors, for whom this term is their last as undergraduates. For when they are out, earning money and no longer studying, we shall be here, yes, studying a bit, but also tasting the varied diversions which college offers us.

So, must we grumble and be bored with our lessons? No, let us rejoice in them, for, but for them, we would not be here.

On March 13 domecon will sally forth to Roberts assembly at eight o'clock in the evening. There, both ag and domecon students will sit back in their seats and be entertained by the faculty of both colleges. Afterwards everyone will progress over to room 245 in domecon, to dance to the tunes played by a volunteer orchestra and to have refreshments furnished from a part of the \$1.50 paid to the ag council.

This assembly is held but for one purpose,—that the students of the two colleges may become better acquainted. Will they co-operate and fulfill this purpose?

## BUDDY DOMECON WILL LEAVE WITH CLOSING OF APARTMENT

A big celebration was held in the apartment Sunday, February 26, the event being in honor of Buddy Domecon's first birthday. A huge, angel-food cake was presented to Buddy at this time, but he had to be content with his milk, orange juice, and other food more fitting a man of his age, while Miss Fenton and his five other mothers enjoyed the cake.

Buddy, as well as other former domecon babies, holds a peculiar place in the hearts of all the girls who have had charge of him. For many, it is their first experience in the care of a real baby, and although they have to get up at six in the morning and may lose sleep worrying over him at night, one and all will allow no one to say anything against their charge.

To see Buddy now with his red hair all on end and his blue eyes laughing at you as he is attempting his first steps, one would hardly place him in the class of unfortunate orphans. And in truth, he can hardly be called that now, for never did a baby have five more devoted mothers. Moreover, after the second block this term Buddy will have a real mother and daddy of his own. When he moves to his new home, the apartment will close for the remainder of the term, and the rest of the senior girls will carry out their house practice work in the lodge.

## DOMECON GIRLS HONORED

Lois Doren '28 was awarded the Brigden Home Bureau Scholarship, which was founded by the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus and named in honor of Mrs. A. E. Brigden, the first president of the Federation. The scholarship was designed for and is given each year to a student studying for the position of home demonstration agent.

Gladys C. Lum '29 received a scholarship of two hundred dollars, given by the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs to a student in the College of Home Economics who has most showed evidence of scholarship and desire to serve the interests of homemaking in this state.

Both awards were given at the annual Home Bureau banquet held during Farm and Home Week.

Miss Mildred Stevens '18, extension specialist of the College of Agriculture, will broadcast from WGY on Wednesday night, March 7, at 6:30. Miss Stevens has devoted several years to the promotion of 4-H Clubs and her subject March 7 will be "A program for 4-H Clubs."

Charlotte Hopkins '25 comes to Cornell this term from Grant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio, where she has been head dietitian. She will take the place of Dorothy "Ted" Fessenden '25, as dietitian here in the domecon cafeteria. "Ted's" engagement to Charles I. "Chuck" Sales '25 has just been announced.

The Third Annual  
**BARNYARD BALL**

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and patch your overalls

At the Old Armory, April 14, 1928

At 9 p. m.

**COUPLE ADMISSION—ONE BUCK**

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35c you always get  
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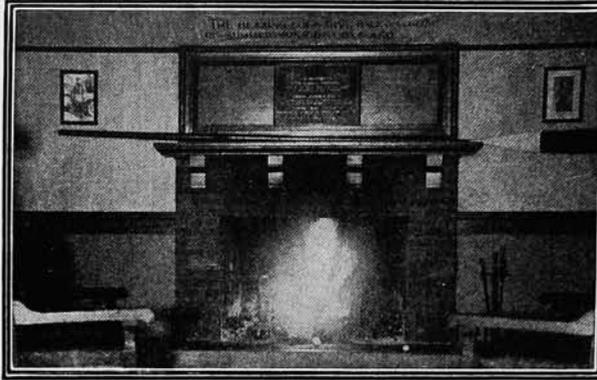
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## Cornell



### For the Disciples



## Foresters



### Of Saint Murphius

#### GRAZING VS. GROWTH

##### PORTRAYED IN EXHIBIT

Grazing against growing were the two issues played up in the forestry exhibit during Farm and Home Week. Professor Joshua A. Cope transferred a portion of one of the University woodlots to one of the rooms on the lower floor. There this section was subdivided by a rail fence. On the grazed side were two life-like "Contented cows" in pasteboard. The lack of reproduction, seedlings, and litter on the forest floor was very evident, showing the unhealthy and unprogressive state of the woodlot where grazing was permitted. Only sections of the larger trees were placed here to represent an old stand which, when cut, would fail to replace itself. On the other side of the old rail fence which barred the cows from trespassing on the new seedlings coming up was a section of the woodlot as it should be. With plenty of seedling and advance reproduction or saplings this section was untouched by the grazing animals. The healthy model was a very evident contrast to the grazed section, giving startling evidence of the destruction wrought in grazing woodlots.

##### Lectures Show History of Grazing

This theme of restricting grazing was followed in the talks on forestry during the week. Beginning with the discussion of the history and effects of grazing from 2000 B.C. to the present time by Professor R. S. Hosmer on Tuesday, February 14, and continuing through Professor A. B. Recknagel's talk on repeated crops on farm woodlots given on Wednesday, the problem of grazing vs. forests was thoroughly gone over. A forestry field trip on Wednesday afternoon through University woodlots showed more practical results of restricting grazing when trees were desired as a product of the land.

##### N. Y. State Woodlots Discussed

Professor S. N. Spring became more specific with regard to woodlots of New York State in discussing their management on Thursday. Various conferences held with the staff of the Forestry Department enabled visitors to ask questions and receive practical answers to their problems. Professor J. A. Cope went into detail about 20 different farm woodlots which he used as examples to demonstrate the practicality of determining the value of producing trees on woodlots instead of allowing unrestricted grazing. This talk on Friday was the last of the series and was provocative of a great deal of discussion.

Uncle Ab says that it certainly is heartening to travel with a man who speaks well of his fellows.



#### QUIZZES?

In the fundamental forestry courses where a large amount of detail must be digested, a daily ten minute quiz serves admirably in acquiring such a mass of facts. It is obvious that if a forester is to reason logically, he must first have the facts to reason with. Knowledge of the facts will not always incite good reasoning, but such facts are essential for a forester to have. A ten minute quiz at the beginning of the hour either on a text assignment as in most of the junior forestry courses, or on the previous lecture as in Botany 13, tend to refresh and fix firmly in mind the material of the course. The students are less liable to let their work slide until a prelim and then make a frantic effort to cover the lost ground and do five weeks' work in as many hours. It aids a professor in forming an opinion of a student and in the subsequent grading of that student rather than basing his judgment solely on prelims and final.

#### TREE PLANTING?

Are you going to plant trees this year? When are you going to order them? Do you know that there will be planted in New York State this spring and fall about 38 million seedlings? What part of this program are you going to take? NOW is the time to order your seedlings! The forest planting program of this state is starting with a bigger boom than ever.

During those cold, murky days in April when there is little chance to do more than putter about the barn or farm, then is the time to get busy putting in your trees in that little bit of cut over woodlot or eroded hillside or rocky pasture. Not only will you be raising timber for future generations, but you will be adding to the aesthetic features of your land, preventing land erosion, enriching your land, helping to stabilize and prevent sudden changes in weather, making wind breaks, and putting to worthwhile use some otherwise useless land.

On February 23 and 24 Professors Guise and Recknagel journeyed to New York City, where they attended the meetings of the American Pulp and Paper Association. On February 24 in the same city Professor Recknagel addressed the New York State Lumberman's Association.

#### PROFESSORS ELECTED OFFICERS OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Professor S. N. "Sammy" Spring was elected chairman and Professor J. N. Spaeth was re-elected secretary of the New York Section of American Foresters at a meeting held in Albany on February 3. The meetings of the society are held semi-annually and are well attended. At the winter meeting technical papers on the practice of forestry in New York State are presented. There are also discussed matters of forest policy represented by current legislation in the process of making at Albany. The summer meeting is usually held at some place where the operations of forestry principles may be observed. This year the meeting will be held at Hyde Park, New York, in the middle of June. The Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture has laid out there experimental plots where thinnings and other methods of improvement have been carried out. These plots which after twenty years show very interesting results, have recently been studied by Professor J. N. Spaeth. The New England Section of the Society of American Foresters will by invitation meet with the New York Section at Hyde Park.

#### PROF. BENTLEY RETURNS

Professor Bentley, who was on sabbatic leave in Hawaii, has returned to the United States because of his daughter's accident. His daughter, who was struck by an automobile, is still in a serious condition and improving very slowly. Professor Bentley will remain in New York City with his daughter for some time and will then go to California for the remainder of his sabbatic leave to study forest engineering and dendrology.

#### DIRECTOR OF EXPERIMENT STATION VISITS CORNELL

During the first week of February, Mr. Forbes, director of the Alleghany Forest Service Experiment Station located at the University of Pennsylvania, visited the department of forestry at Cornell. This station, the latest one to be established, is for the purpose of studying forest conditions in the Alleghany Mountain Region. Mr. Forbes visited the Arnot Forest while at Cornell and expressed himself as being well pleased with the investigations carried on there. He said that there was an excellent opportunity to correlate experiments on this forest with similar experiments in other parts of the Alleghany Region. In this way better average data can be compiled and prevent an inaccurate estimate of conditions.

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**CAMPUS CHATS**


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**PLANT PATH TEAS**

In the basement of Bailey Hall at four o'clock in the afternoon the staff of graduate students of the plant pathology department meet to discuss problems of interest and drink tea. One may say that there is not time to waste in drinking tea; that such relaxation cannot be indulged in in the whirl of university affairs; that professors are not paid for such pastime; that the students in the introductory course would demand the constant attention of all their instructors in the laboratory and conference work. But the daily meetings continue. The tea and company do not dull the mind; they serve to release it from other cares and permit concentrated thought on the present discussion. The meetings serve to keep a man well informed on plant pathology when he is in danger of narrowing himself to his particular problems. Helpful suggestions on one another's problems make for more rapid advancement in solving the questions. The meetings make for greater intimacy between the students and permit rapid learning from their professors. Over the tea cups thinking capacity is sharpened and advancement obtained.

**NOISY FARMERS**

Many of the lectures of Farm and Home Week were made almost worthless by the disturbance caused by the late entrance and early exit of our guests. The music at the organ recital was almost inaudible because of the jabber during the entire program. They were not the only ones who suffered from this, but the name of the College must have surely suffered from the guests' early departure from the lec-

tures of the Cornell professors, as well as those of the out-of-town speakers. This was probably due just to thoughtlessness on the part of our guests and steps should be taken in the future to stop it. Announcements could be made in the program requesting promptness and quietness and the ushers, guides, and those in charge of attendance could close the doors when the lectures have started.

**AGS: LET'S GO!**

Come on, you Aggies; let's clean up on those spring sports and put the old Ag College on top. It's the spring sports that will tell the final story. Manager Fuller Baird '28 has issued a call to man the oars at the annual inter-college regatta on Spring Day; get to work on the machines in the Old Armory now, even if you have never seen the water. You track men, limber up a bit. You ball tossers had better get in shape because the baseball schedule starts about the middle of April. The inter-college wrestling championships come off in April, too. There's something for every one of you Ags to do, so come on out.

The monumental new building of the co-operative society Centrale Aalsmeersche Veiling will be publicly opened with an international horticultural exposition on April 17. The exposition will feature the products of Aalsmeer, the center of the Dutch cut flower trade; there will also be exhibits of novelties.

An additional 2,000,000 people each year for the next 40 years could be supplied with as much milk as is now used per capita without adding to the number of cows in dairy herds, if each cow would produce 100 more pounds of milk each year.

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It is highly important that the farmer produce the things that he has the advantage in producing.

The price of hogs is now declining, and may be expected to decline until 1929 or 1930.

The spread of the corn borer into the great corn belt is almost certain to bring about material changes in handling the crop, and consequent prices, so that the ultimate result may be that it will be more profitable to grow corn in this state than heretofore.

The chief reason for the fall of the consumption of honey seems to be that people know little about honey in comparison to their familiarity with its chief competitors, sugar, corn, syrup, molasses, and jams.

Farmers who rely on dairying alone make smaller labor incomes than farmers receiving part of their incomes from crops and poultry.

The first show of the Rhododendron Association will be held at the Royal Horticultural Hall in London, England on May 1 and 2.

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 this year make a third important contribution to the science of poultry feeding. The Quaker Oats Company pioneered first, cod liver oil; next, cod liver meal; and, now, molasses in dry form!

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There are two events we are going to take in within a short time—The Assembly, Tuesday, March 13 and the Third Annual Barnyard Ball on April 14. THE COUNTRYMAN has agreed not to be there intent for subscriptions but only for fun and news.

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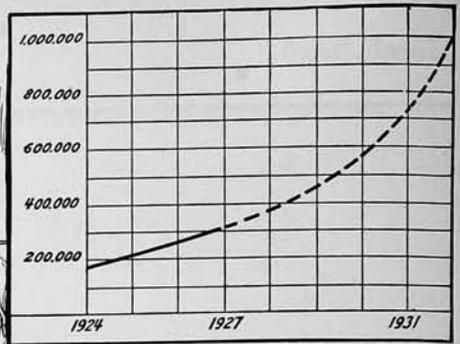
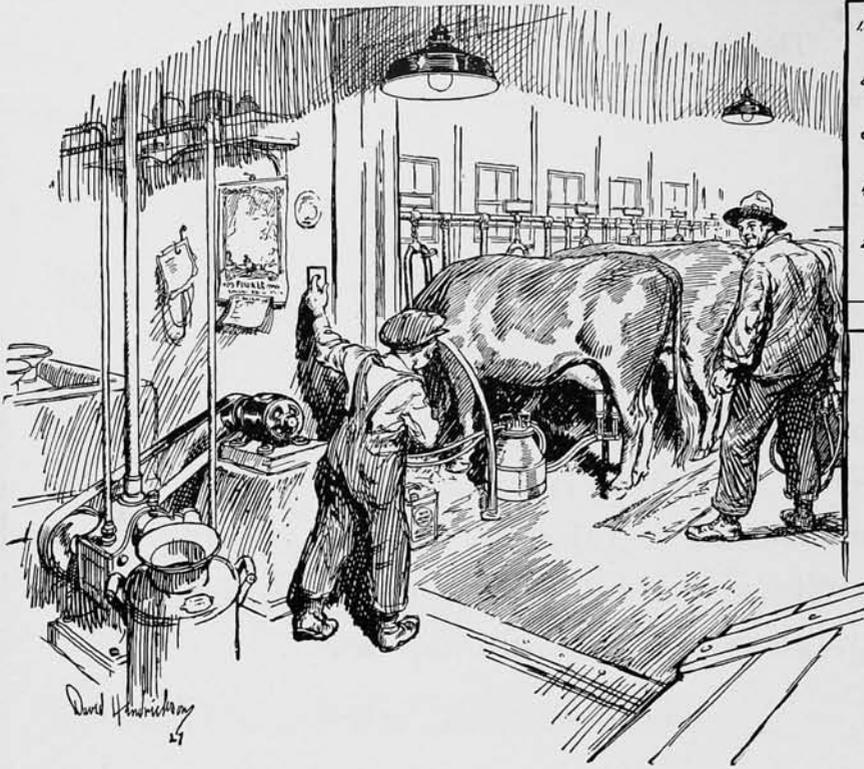
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per cent of the power now used on farms is electric power, it already serves a greater variety of uses than in any other industry.

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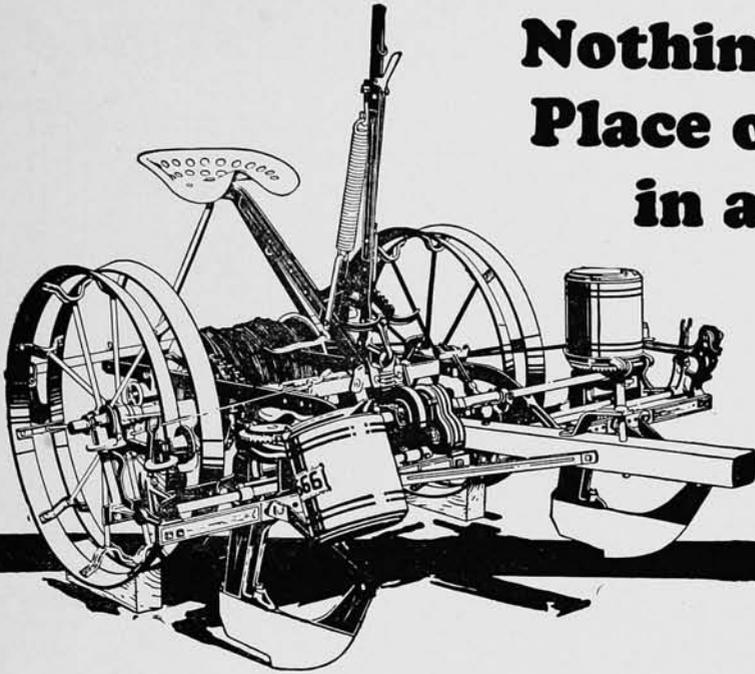
To obtain electrical service for yourself and your neighbors, consult your power company. You will find ready cooperation. Many companies have established rural service departments to provide the latest information on the application of electricity to agriculture.

*The Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Individual Plant Manufacturers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Home Economics Association, National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, and the National Electric Light Association.*

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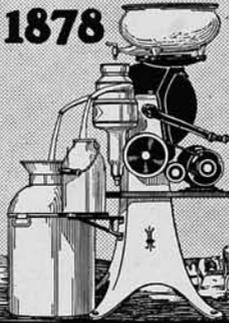
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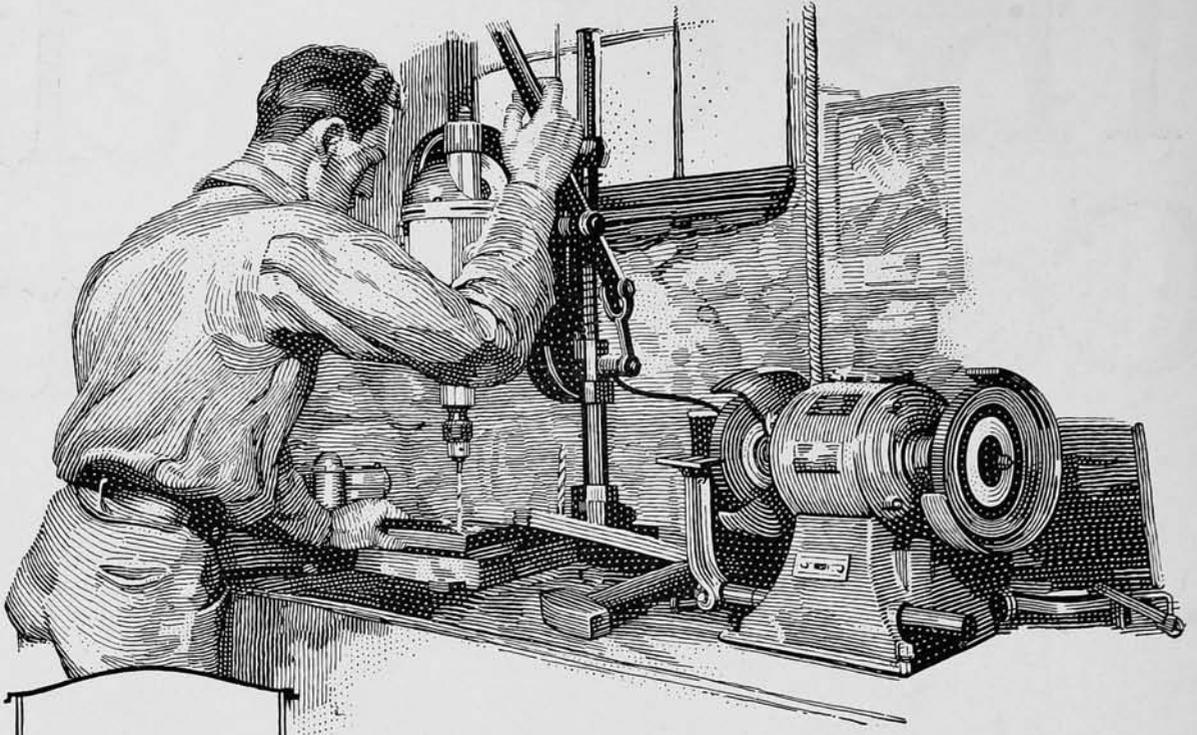
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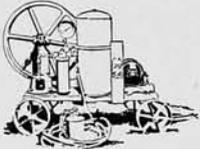
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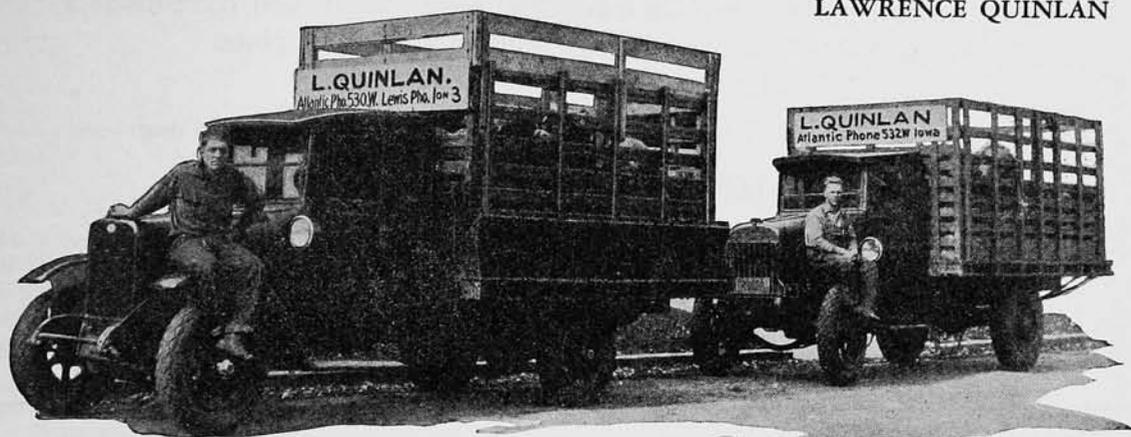
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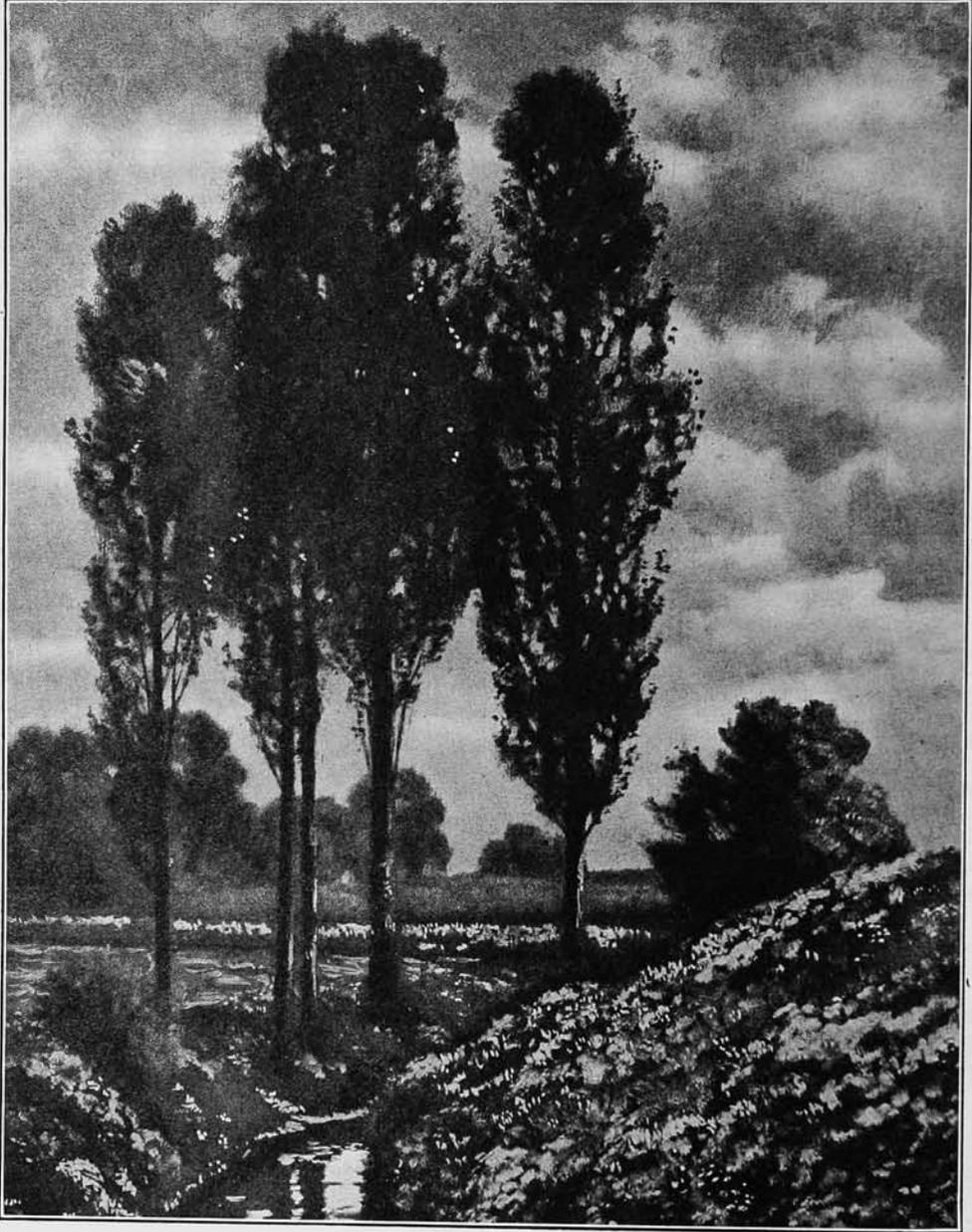
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—*Wordsworth*

# The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXV

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Number 7

## Annuals in the Home Garden

By Lua A. Minns

**G**ARDEN flowers which we call annuals are botanically those raised from seed which flower, fruit, and die naturally the same year. For garden purposes we include in that list a number of perennials, some tender, some hardy, but all of which will give abundant bloom the first year from seed.

There are gardeners who desire only plants which are hardy, which will bloom from year to year and apparently give little trouble. Why use annuals which must have preparation of the soil each year, which have to be started from seed and nursed through their early stages of growth, and which, for all this work spent upon them, yield flowers for such a short time—only one season? But annuals are used very much. Why this popularity?

First, the very shortness of their lives and the rapidity with which they fulfill their part in nature interest and satisfy us. We do not have to wait long—a few weeks or, at most, a few months—after seed-sowing and they are yielding their color and fragrance. When we realize how long it takes to grow some of our finest perennials from seed—from two to seven years or more—and how weak and small many are for one or two seasons, we bless the annuals which grow almost as rapidly as our spring garden-mood desires. For this reason many are admirably suited for childrens' gardens, for gardens at summer homes if seeds can be sown in May, for rented places where the time and expense involved in establishing perennials may be prohibitive. And the beginner in growing any flower had best start with quick-growing annuals and learn their ways first.

Their quickness in growth suggests, or is a part of, being easy to grow. Most have few special requirements—sunshine for almost all, a medium fine soil well prepared, a fair amount of plant food, and freedom from weeds during their early stages of growth. Do any other flowers require less? Some annuals have insect and fungous enemies but so do perennials and many weeds.

They give generous masses of bloom; some are covered with flowers for a short time, as candytuft and dwarf marigold; others bloom more or less from July until hard frosts, sometimes even to early

November, such as sweet alyssum, California poppy, and ageratum. None of our leading hardy perennials can do as well as these last.

Naturally, when seed cannot be sown much before mid-April or early May, we count no spring flowers among the annuals; but, when the showiest perennials are gone in late August and September, annuals make gay the garden, hiding the dying perennials, filling in between them, or attracting our attention away from them.

Many among them are good for cutting—good in form, length of stem, color, and keeping qualities—aster, cosmos, snapdragon, sweet pea, and many more not used by florists have artistic value and are often used in the home.

**S**TART in winter with the help of pencil, paper, and a good seed-catalog. As the wind howls and the snow drifts outside, you can shut your eyes and imagine groups and borders of gay flowers. These "February gardens" do not always materialize but there is fun, yes, inspiration, in planning them. To have a good garden one must have a plan, so decide ahead what you want to plant and where, but do not think to try the whole catalog list at once.

You will select a sunny situation, for few annuals thrive in the shade. This may be a narrow bed beside the house if the eaves do not keep off too much rainfall, in front of the porch, along the walk, at the side of the lawn, a whole garden plot arranged in formal beds and walks; or it may be a few rows in the vegetable garden. See that the place is well drained; leave necessarily damp spots for moisture-loving perennials that will really appreciate them. Spread a coat of three or four inches of partly rotted stable-manure on the soil and work it in as you turn over the soil with the spading fork to its full depth. Make generous use of the fork, hoe, and iron rake, leaving the soil loose and fine. If manure is not available, work in a complete fertilizer, such as is used on the vegetable garden, with the hoe after spading. Annuals naturally grow quickly and many cannot endure the stunting and starving that some perennials can, so feed them well.

Many seeds can be sown where the plants are to bloom. Some may be scattered broadcast, as poppies, and lightly raked in. It is usually better to sow in rows, carefully marked at one end with a small wooden label having the name written in lead pencil. To mark with the empty packets on a sharp stick is not satisfactory. Make shallow drills, scatter the seed rather thinly unless one wants to transplant or thin and throw away. Cover fine seeds with about one eighth of an inch of soil, coarse seeds deeper, and press down the loose, slightly moist, but never wet, soil.

Better, and almost necessary, if one has quite an area to plant, is to have a seed bed at one side of the garden or near the house. This should be in a place protected from cold winds. The soil can be better than that of the whole garden, and it will be easier to protect the seedlings while very small. Here the rows are quite close for all plants will later be transplanted to their blooming quarters. And while they are growing here the larger areas can be easily worked and kept free from weeds, or they may be occupied by spring blooming bulbs and other plants. And better yet, for long-season annuals or where it is desired to have them earlier than normal, is a cold frame in the same situation as the seed bed—a wooden frame covered with a glass sash which should slope gently towards the south. This will conserve heat from the sun and protect from cold, wind, and excessive rain. This can be a temporary structure, very easily made from old or rough lumber and old window sash, while nicely finished ones can be purchased from most firms handling greenhouse material.

**T**RANSPLANTING need not be the risky operation many people find it if the ground to receive them is well prepared, the plants healthy and stocky, and well watered an hour or two before lifting from the seed rows. It may be done at any time of day though evening is best. If the soil is dry—and it is better for the work if it is not wet—dig the hole, fill with water and let it sink away before putting in the plant. Press the soil firmly but leave it loose and dry on top. Yes, to transplant is more work than just scattering the seed

and trusting nature for the rest; but one can better select the plants, set and space as desired, and kill a million weeds before the plants go in. And all flower-growing is some work. Do not let any one persuade you that it is not. It is the joy of seeing the plants grow and harvesting the flowers that more than compensates or satisfies for the work.

What shall be grown will depend on one's situation, tastes, and purposes. Perhaps color preferences come first. Some people have very decided likes and dislikes. Some exclaim enthusiastically over a planting of velvety purple petunias; the next does not like any purple flower no matter what its form or fragrance. In the matter of color all ought to be suited for the whole range is included among annuals, often many colors within a species, as among the snapdragons and zinnias—white, pink, red of several tones, yellow, orange—all are found in each.

Height and manner of growth may next be considered if it is not first. The situation will govern largely. Use low, matlike, or bushy plants for edgings or carpeting; medium height (one to two feet) for back of the edging, to interplant among the perennials, for solid masses of color; and the tall annuals, fewer in number, use as backgrounds for the lower flowers, for screens and hedges. There are also a number of good annual vines for covering pillars, trellises, verandas, fences and for porch and window boxes.

Many annuals used as already suggested will also furnish cut flowers for the home, church, and schoolroom; but for real satisfaction grow them on purpose for cutting, in rows as vegetables, where they are easy to cultivate and where the best can be cut with long stems without spoiling the decorative effect, as when they are grown in the border. Here, grow flowers abundantly and cut generously.

**A** LIST of annuals, arranged as to color and height, includes the following, though many more might be added. In this list *f* is an abbreviation for fragrance and *ls* for long season of bloom.

## WHITE

*Low*—candytuft, sweet alyssum *f ls*.

*Medium*—annual phlox *ls*, bachelor's button, China aster, common gypsophila, stock *ls*.

*Tall*—annual larkspur, cosmos, flowering tobacco—common *f*, flowering tobacco—tall, snapdragon *ls*, sweet scabious *f*.

## YELLOW and ORANGE

*Low*—California poppy *ls*, cape marigold, common sanvitalia *ls*, marigold—dwarf, marigold—French *ls*, mignonette *f ls*, dwarf nasturtium *ls*.

*Medium*—annual blanketflower *ls*, golden wave, pot marigold (*calendula*) *ls*, pinewood's coneflower, zinnia *ls*.

*Tall*—African marigold, annual sunflower, calliopsis, painted tongue, snapdragon *ls*, strawflower *ls*.

## BLUE and VIOLET

*Low*—blue lace-flower, blue sage (*Salvia patens*), common verbena *f ls*, dwarf lobelia, floss-flower (*Ageratum*) *ls*, love-in-a-mist, pansy *f*, petunia *f ls*, purple candytuft, tuber verbena.

*Medium*—amethyst, bachelor's buttons, cape forget-me-not, China aster, Chinese larkspur.

*Tall*—annual larkspur, annual lupine, mealycup sage (*Salvia farinacea*) *ls*.

## ROSE and RED

*Low*—annual carnation *ls*, annual phlox *f*, China pink *ls*, cockscomb *ls*, common verbena *f ls*, globe amaranth *ls*, petunia *f ls*, rose moss *ls*, satin-flower (*Godetia*), stock *f ls*.

*Medium*—China aster, Chinese woolflower *ls*, clarkia, Lady Mallow, scarlet sage, Texas sage *ls*, shirley poppy, zinnia *ls*.

*Tall*—annual larkspur, cosmos, giant spider-plant *ls*, painted tongue, opium poppy, snapdragon *ls*, sweet scabious *f ls*, strawflower *ls*.

## VINES

Balloon vine (*Cardiospermum*), black-eyed susan (*Thunbergia*), canary-bird vine (*Tropaeolum*), cardinal climber (*Quamoclit*), cup-and-saucer vine (*Cobaea*), hyacinth bean *ls*, morning glory *ls*, nasturtium *ls*, scarlet runner bean, sweet pea *f*, wild cucumber.

**S**OME of these, as the snapdragon and Zinnia, with their wide range of color and varying heights, might be included under almost every group but need not be repeated so often. Tall annuals ought also include some used for their foliage effects, not their flowers. Among them are castor bean, variegated corn, and summer fir (*Artemisia sacrorum* var. *viridis*). The latter is too little known. It is a rather rank grower, reaching from four to six feet or more, with very fine-cut, dark green foliage and small yellowish-green flowers. It is a fine background plant and the sprays of foliage arrange well with cut flowers. It also has a strong but not unpleasant odor.

A few plants in the list may not be well known but are quite worth while. Sanvitalia has small sunflower-like blooms and a long season. Tuber verbena comes rather late, from late August until hard frosts, and is a pleasing purple.

With many annuals the season can be considerably lengthened by removing seed-pods as soon as formed. We are always told to do that with sweet peas and pansies but too often forget that it helps with all. But others, indicated in the list, naturally bloom a long time and are the dependables for mass effect. They either set little good seed or are of extreme vigor and do not really complete their growth before frost.

Among the few annuals which will grow in partial shade may be found annual lupine, China aster, butterfly-flower (*Schizanthus*), dwarf lobelia, monkey-flower (*Mimulus*), pansy, snapdragon, sweet alyssum, Zanzibar balsam (*Impatiens sultani* and *Holstii*).

Many books giving a general list of garden flowers tell us something about annuals and a few books are written especially about them. But good seed catalogs, most of which can be had for the asking, will give sufficient suggestions and directions for any beginner. Bulletin no. 809 of the United States Department of Agriculture by L. C. Corbett and F. L. Mulford on *Annual Flowering Plants* may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 15 cents and will give much help on all phases of this subject.

## The Hills of Chemung

The hills of Chemung  
Are generous hills,  
Heaped high and rounded,  
Green and full;

And concave valleys  
Lie between;  
The highways climb  
With gentle pull:

The houses know  
The land is good,  
They stand self-conscious  
Each in place;

There is a quiet  
In these hills,  
And things  
Move at a slacker pace.

# The Use of Flowers in the Home

By Richard B. Farnham

**F**LOWERS at home! We like to repeat that phrase and ponder that the perfect home must be a setting congenial to flowers. Nature at its best is hard to beat. We, ourselves, are one of nature's products (though certainly not always the best). Hence the perfect atmosphere for flowers and for us should tally closely unless the education of our taste has been abortive. In case it has, ours may be a passion for walls, heavy with knickknacks and pictures, red plush, gloomy unaired interiors, stiff formal surroundings, fearful shiny floors, and chaste unsoiled objects threatening lest you attempt to use them. The only object more lonely than a real human being in such surroundings is a lovely flower, transplanted therein and waiting for a merciful death, successful the while in subduing some of the surrounding ugliness. Thus it is that most homes are better with flowers than without them. We will hope that yours supplies a happy atmosphere, for otherwise all our art is hindered.

Therefore, set yourself to provide each flower with a surrounding which will allow it to exert its full glory. Think! Have you a red rose in the house? Give it a full strong light and place it with light background which, by contrast, brings out at once its rich, strong color as well as any delicacy of tint, instead of increasing its shade. Do likewise with any rich or dark colored flower. At the same time you may add white with another flower smaller in size than the rose, suggesting lightness and airiness. White reflects all colors and will aid in the bringing out the maximum effect of any color needing aid.

**T**HERE are two other thoughts about color which you will do well to remember if you want to help a flower to the height of its glory, freeing its whole latent color power. Complementary colors accentuate each the value of the other in correct proportion by contrast. Red is complementary to blue. Orange is complementary to blue-violet. Yellow is complementary to violet. Yellow-green is complementary to purple. Green is complementary to crimson. Blue-green is complementary to scarlet.

Secondly, a colored light kills or neutralizes color in a reflecting object which is complementary to its own color. Most of our artificial illumination is yellow in tint, hence more or less neutralizing violet color in flowers, as well as throwing a yellow cast upon all other colors. Thus you perceive the value of the homely marigold in its strong yellow and orange which shines more cheerfully in the evening than in daytime.

The home atmosphere is quiet and restful, or should be, so don't overdo the

matter of contrast. Neither make the mistake of too complicated a color mixture which, instead of resting the eye with its quiet beauty, bewilders it, suggesting nothing more than an attempt at camouflage.

You will find that color is not the only virtue of the flower in your home. The beauty of line is a more subtle and satisfying quality on the whole. The curve of stem, the flex of the petal, and outline of leaf each are normally perfect examples of what Ruskin would call the immortal curve, that is, a curve suggesting in its progression the rapid attainment of infinity, far more beautiful either than the straight line or the spiritless, untriguing circle. It is to be obtained with flowers in two ways. First in the freedom of each flower and secondly in the outline of the bouquet or of color groups within the bouquet. Use your flowers as the crest of an ocean wave breaking against some background in a tower of beautiful foam, its body-outline swooping down and outward to a perfect melting into its surroundings. You may well remark the beauty of this sort of curve in displaying your flowers at home. It is one more step in freeing the full latent beauty of each flower to grace your fireside. Let us hope there are none of you who understand this last as other than a figure of speech. People have been known to place a vase of flowers upon a radiator intentionally, knowing they were grown in a "hot house." (You have heard it said that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing.)

**W**E HAVE been generalizing considerably to this point. It occurs to us that you are probably at ease physically as you read this, perhaps approaching sleep, in the living-room. It probably contains a piano. Disturb yourself to finger its keys a bit, striking a few soft chords. You will find that at least three notes are needed for any really satisfying harmony. And so it is, also, in beautifying a room with flowers. When sufficient flowers are at hand, use three units if you would infuse the whole room with their presence. Here again the simpler "chord", so-called, is in better taste. Three are usually sufficient if you find and use the levels and heights in the room as the eye of the occupant finds them. Think first of a unit (bouquet or single flower) quickly greeting the eye on entering the room, a second to occupy the most looked-upon locus, and the third placed in relation to the other two so as to bring a sense of balance and continuity to the room. One of the three should be resting on a higher level than the others to

avoid monotony and add to the pleasure of one's eyes when standing.

Points of finesse abound. For instance, upon a small, delicate card-stand of mahogany place an Aaron Ward or Madame Dreux rose and a sprig of baby's breath. Result—perfect sympathy of color, line and texture. Then there is your Morris chair beside a reading table and smoking stand. "Pansies for thought," the intelligent pansy or a flower of less refinement might be used, or one not to be shocked by the presence of a newspaper. Perhaps an obconica primrose plant, unconquered by any environment, would do here.

The mantelpiece never seems a logical place for flowers, nor the radiator, even in summertime. But what lovely things are flowers on a stand or small table just one side of a window benefiting by the window's light but still with a lesser background. By the way, never place a bouquet directly in front of a window. Against the brilliant background of sky and light, flowers become mere silhouettes lasting less well because of the sun's rays.

Even as your first thought of decoration for the living-room is its aspect to one entering, so is the view to one entering your outer door vital. We used to have "Welcome" on our door mat, but we now depend upon the flowers in the hallway to express it. They may also lend other impressions. In warm weather use flowers of a cool color (blue or violet or white), in winter warm hues such as red, orange, or yellow.

**M**OST Americans sit themselves down to eat three times a day. On beginning a meal the important presence is food. But as time wears on the appetite passes and a certain drowsy heaviness settles upon one. Here is the time one needs the ethereal and inspiring element of a graceful flower arrangement. Of course the most vital factor is that it should be free, graceful, and light in effect, rather than heavy and solid, to most delightfully impress over-fed people.

In flowers for the table, colors of the season are all-important. For a fitting companion to a harvest of corn, pumpkin, and squash a delicate spring-like pink is quite out of place. You should rather be warmed by the rich and golden yellows, browns, or even reds of the fall. Though the harvest in flowers comes throughout the year, the fruit of field and garden has many a companion flowers to grace its usefulness. Often as not the companionship is very close.

Learn to care for flowers if you can. They will frequently be an aid and inspiration in your life and work.

# Praising and Raising Rhododendrons

By Clement Gray Bowers

PLANT breeding routine has led me to what I think is a most remarkable group of plants. This is the genus *Rhododendron*, which in its broad sense includes both the true rhododendrons and the azaleas. These plants are remarkable because they will grow in the shade where other plants fail. They are remarkable because they demand an acid soil solution. They are remarkable because many are evergreen with broad, leathery leaves which perform curious thermotropic movements during cold weather. They are remarkable because they will thrive in the tiny gardens and apartment-house courtyards of downtown New York and other cities, under the permanent shadow of skyscrapers and bathed in city smoke. They are remarkable also for their beauty! They are remarkable because their blooming season is a long one, extending from April until August, if a careful selection of early, mid-season, and late species and varieties is made.

Wherever you see rhododendrons and azaleas they are easily recognizable as distinguished and aristocratic members of our flora. Even when growing wild they bear something of this air. It is not surprising, therefore, that man took them into his gardens years ago and cultivated them, raising many hybrids of amazing beauty as plant breeders and friendly bees cross-pollinated the different sorts from time to time.

When in bloom there are no more gorgeous plants than these. Their colors are rich and choice, but bold; their character is sturdy and masculine; their foliage is dark and lustrous. A group of rhododendrons or azaleas touched by a beam of sunlight under the somber canopy of a grove of old trees suggests glittering jewels. If you have visited the Magnolia Gardens near Charleston, South Carolina, in early spring you will know what I mean. Or if you have seen the collections of hybrid rhododendrons in some of our eastern parks and estates you may also appreciate my statement.

We in America have scarcely made a beginning. The breeding of these beautiful plants in the past has been carried on almost entirely in England and continental Europe where the climate is much milder than ours. Hence, the choicest garden forms so produced are frequently unadapted to American conditions and will succeed here only in favored localities. Pioneer efforts are now being made to produce some new typically American strains, and this breeding work is being augmented by cytological, genetical, and physiological studies. Rhododendrons hybridize readily and there are about eight hundred species,

besides numerous varieties, comparatively few of which have been utilized as yet by plant breeders, several hundred having been only recently discovered.

AN OLD idea of some people that rhododendrons and azaleas are difficult to grow and can be handled only by expert gardeners arose perhaps because of ignorance regarding the special requirements of this group of plants and because some varieties are inherently tender. Actually, the hardy species and varieties are very simple to care for if the following circumstances are kept in mind.

First, rhododendrons and azaleas, like all other ericaceous plants, demand an acid soil. The hydrogen-ion concentration should be between pH 4.5 and pH 6.0. They cannot endure alkalinity.

Second, shelter from sweeping winds is essential.

Third, semi-shade is needed unless irrigation is provided. Avoid warm southern exposures. An open grove of oaks or pines is excellent, but never plant rhododendrons beneath maples or elms.

Fourth, the soil must be light but retentive of moisture. Leaf-mold and peat furnish the most congenial environment for the thin, thread-like roots of these plants. Rhododendrons can not endure drought and need moisture near at hand, although they do not choose to stand in water. They like fogs, but not bogs.

In 1926 some of my hybrid seeds were planted in a soil which apparently consisted in large part of commercial "humus," muck, or some other similar medium with

dire results which I noted when the seedlings were six or eight weeks old. The trouble manifested itself in lack of root development, whereas seedlings I had planted in my peat mixture had immense roots in proportion to their tops.

The difficulty was perhaps a physical one. When I examined the unsuccessful mixture used I found it to be soggy, heavy, compact, and "dead". It lacked fibrous material, had no air spaces, had poor drainage ability; and I credit it with causing the death of most of the seedlings either through damping off or direct inhibitory effects. There are many mucks and some may be desirable—I am not acquainted with them well enough to decide—but unless they are distinctly fibrous and have an acid reaction I should steer clear of them. We can take a hint from nature and note that no rhododendrons appear to grow on muck soils, although nearly all of them grow on leaf-mold. This material is light and airy, but has a high moisture-retaining capacity. However, a few direct experiments on muck soil might teach us something.

THERE is evidence that rhododendrons can profitably utilize more nitrogen than is ordinarily found in leaf-mold and peat. Cow manure may be used on ericaceous plants if soil acidity is maintained, but no manure should directly touch the roots. A useful mulch is made by adding three pounds of ammonium sulphate to a ton of oak leaves and allowing them partially to decompose. Dr. F. V. Coville of the United States Department of Agriculture prescribes a fertilizer to be



GOOD RHODODENDRON CONDITIONS IN PARTIAL SHADE OF HEMLOCK  
"Clem" Bowers '23 is examining an azalea in the Arnold Arboretum while Mrs. Bowers looks on and Henry Hicks '92 snaps the camera.

applied at the rate of one-fourth to one-half pound per square yard, containing ten pounds of cottonseed meal, four pounds of acid phosphate, and two pounds of potassium sulphate.

Neutral or alkaline soils may be made acid safely by top-dressing with aluminum sulphate, one-half pound per square yard outdoors, or mixing one part with 200 parts of greenhouse soil.

**I**F YOU are an amateur with no greenhouse, buy your plants. But for the benefit of others, I shall set down a few practical directions for raising the hardy species from seed. Other methods may be equally successful, as this is only one of several recipes in current use. Hybrids are commonly grafted because their seedlings do not breed true. If hybrid seeds are used, however, the seed-plant should be hand-pollinated when in bloom, crossing with some other desirable variety as many clonal varieties are self-sterile. Remove the seed-capsules before they open, crush them lightly under a rolling-pin, and sift out the seeds through a fine screen.

The seeds are sown in January in pots, pans, or "flats." If pots are used, they are first filled one-third full of broken potsherds for drainage. Equal parts of leaf-mold, granulated peat, and sand are mixed together and used, or plain "woods soil" composed mainly of leaf-mold may be employed. Fill the pot, level it off, press down the soil firmly, and water it thoroughly before sowing any seed. Then scatter the seed lightly over the moist surface of the soil. After this, sprinkle a light covering of pulverized sphagnum-moss over the seeds. If pots are used, plunge them in flats of peat to prevent excessive drying and to

maintain a uniform moisture content. If the peat is kept moist, it is seldom necessary to water the seed-pots overhead.

The seed-pots or flats may be placed in a low-roofed greenhouse at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, or they may be put into a case similar to a grafting case and maintained at a temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit. The seeds germinate in 18 days, after which the sphagnum should be removed

gradually. Prevent them from drying, keep them out of draughts, do not overheat them, and shade the house from the spring sunshine.

As soon as the first true leaves form, which will be in April, prick off the seedlings into flats, using the same soil formula as before and spacing about two inches apart. During the warm weather the greenhouse should be shaded heavily and the air kept as cool and moist as possible. Muslin curtains beneath the sash furnish desirable shade, while lath shades may be placed over the roof. About August 15 the shade should be removed gradually and the flats set outdoors into open frames. The seedlings will now thicken up and become hardened off, and this process may be aided by withholding water to some extent. As cool weather approaches, cover the frames with sash, removing it or ventilating freely during warm days. Azaleas should be brought back to the greenhouse for the winter, but hardy rhododendrons may be left in the frames, covering the sash with a heavy mat or with six inches of hay during the winter. The frames may be ventilated once a week on mild days.

Remove the hay or mats in spring and open the sash gradually as the weather becomes warm. In May transplant the seedlings to nursery beds, using a soil composed of leaf-mold, peat, and rich, light garden loam. Space the plants eight inches apart. Shade during the summer and mulch or irrigate. In October apply a heavy mulch of oak leaves to the plants, and when cold weather comes cover the beds with about six inches of hay on top of the leaves. This should remain all through the cold winter weather.

(Continued on page 219)



**HAND-POLLINATING THE FLOWERS**  
*Rhododendron carolinianum*, snapped at the New York Botanical Gardens, is one of our best hardy American species.

## Boys' and Girls' 4-H Clubs Home Yard Improvement

**A** NEW project is about to be launched in the 4-H club program. The name of it is the 4-H Home Yard Improvement Project. This project is designed to aid young folks in the selection, planting, and care of flowers, perennials, shrubs, and ornamental trees in their home yards. The aim is not only beautification of the homestead by wise planting of ornamental plants, but to cultivate in the rural boy and girl an appreciation of beautiful surroundings and a desire to make permanent improvements in their own home yards.

A somewhat similar project was started by the county club agent in Nassau County in 1927, called the Home Beautiful Project. This project was designed to meet the needs of the many people from New York and Brooklyn who have made homes in Nassau County. If they have financial means, a nurseryman is usually engaged to plant the grounds and replace

shrubs that die. The homes of the people who cannot afford to do this are planted gradually with whatever the owner's taste and ideas suggest. It was to give these people instruction regarding what to plant and when, where, and how to plant it, that the Home Beautiful Project was inaugurated. Lectures illustrated by lantern slides were given in the schools and before other groups on the planting and arrangement of flowers and shrubs around the home and on how to make and keep a lawn. Local nurserymen, garden clubs, and community clubs co-operated with the giving of suggestions and other assistance.

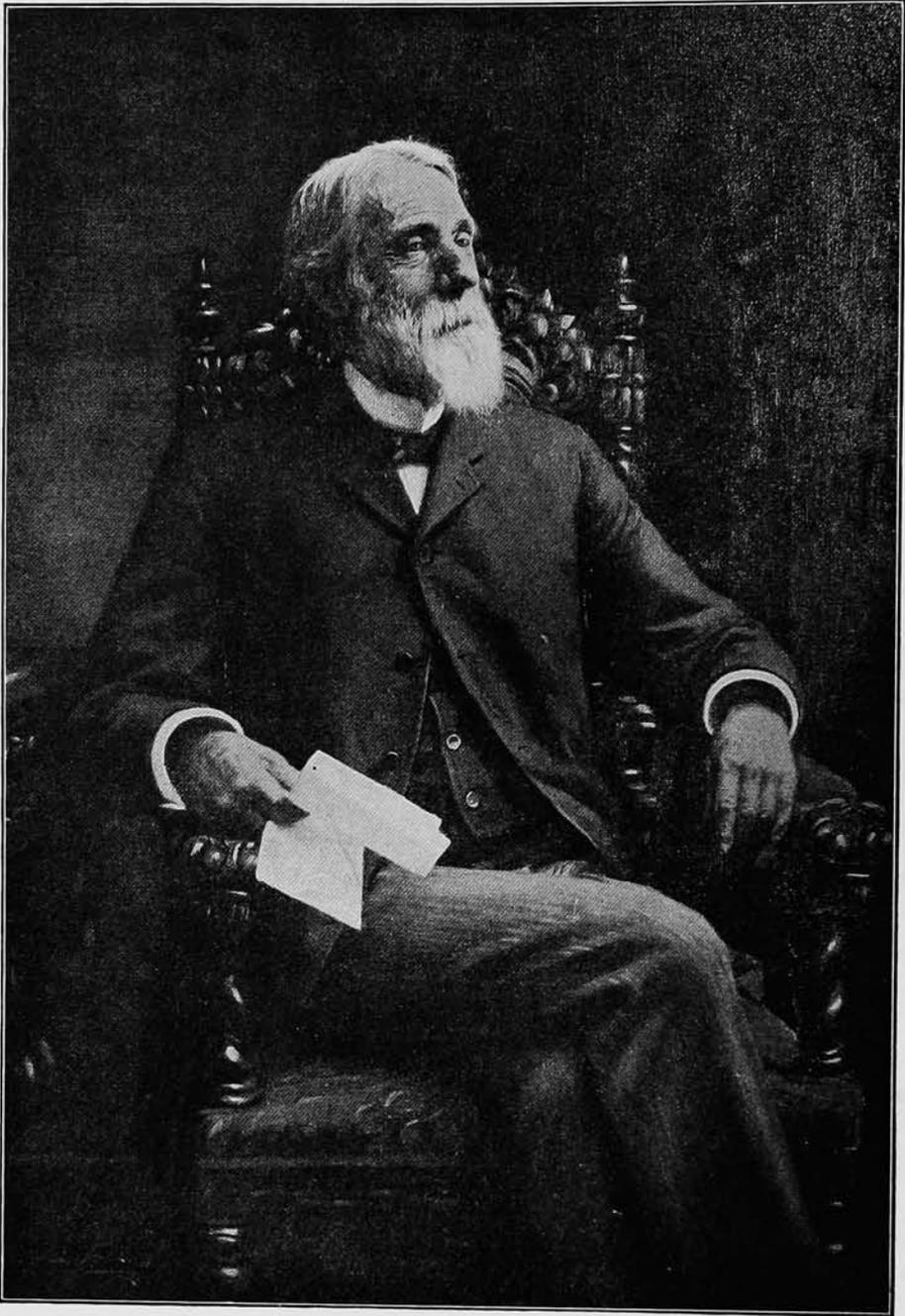
Fifty-five boys and girls were enrolled in this project, involving the planting of annual flowers, perennials, and shrubs in their own yards.

The new project in home yard improvement has been arranged by the depart-

ment of ornamental horticulture at Cornell to cover a period of three or four years.

In general the beginner will start with the growing of some annuals and will learn to make a compost-heap. As progress is made in the project work, he will learn to grow perennials and will start shrubs from seeds or cuttings. Later he will make a plan of the home grounds and do whatever landscaping, rearranging, and planting are necessary to effect a permanent improvement. The boy or girl whose home yard is limited and who, therefore, cannot plant many shrubs or ornamental trees may choose work in the construction and management of porch and window boxes and the growing of potted plants.

It is hoped that this new project will meet an apparent need for an inexpensive means of making many farm and village home yards more attractive and incidentally give rural boys and girls an appreciative attitude toward the beauty resplendent in nature.



*J. K. Roberts*

## A Tribute to Isaac Phillips Roberts

IN THE death of Professor Roberts there passes one of the very few left who were connected with the early life and development of Cornell. For while Professor Roberts was not a part of the original faculty (the last of whom, Professor T. F. Crane, died a few months ago) his connection with Cornell came so early, 1873, that he saw and took part in its growth almost from the start.

Professor Roberts was a man of strong common sense. I know that this is trite, but I know of no other term to express the faculty of seeing the common things of every-day life in their proper relations. He had little use for visionary schemes if it meant that common, everyday duties and development must be neglected. It must be said, however, that he had no lack of vision or imagination, for his development of the College of Agriculture on broad lines could not have been brought about if these two qualities had been lacking.

HE WAS eminently practical. His early life on the farm and as a pioneer on the prairies of Indiana and Iowa taught him the great lesson that the ultimate end of all effort is practical use. While his mind was turned toward the practical, his hand was also trained in skill. His early life as a carpenter undoubtedly aided very materially, but he was one of those who had the supposedly Yankee trait of a close correlation between brain and hand and he readily attained skill in almost anything to which it became necessary for him to turn his attention. This was one of the faculties that made his teaching effective even though it brought down merited scorn upon some of us who were not similarly gifted.

Professor Roberts had a strong realization of the value and importance of education. Lacking educational facilities in his early life he was forced to supply their want by self-education in which he was eminently successful, but this did not, as is too often the case, breed in him a contempt or disregard of the advantages of scholastic training. I know of no man quicker to recognize the attainments of those whose advantages had been greater than his own, nor any who have done more than he to give the results of the scientific training of others a practical application in the various arts of agriculture. Thus it came about that in formulating courses of instruction, while practice was never lost sight of, the exact scientific attainment of facts and laws was kept well in the foreground.

WHEN Professor Roberts came to Cornell in 1873 there was no separate College of Agriculture. Instruction in agriculture and related subjects was given simply as a department in the University. As the University developed, agriculture

was erected into a separate college and in 1894 Professor Roberts was made the first dean and director. He had already been director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, organized under the National Hatch Act in 1888, and he remained in both of these positions until his retirement in 1903.

During this whole period there were never more than 150 students, including those in the short course, in attendance in any given year and most of the time the number was very much smaller. This meant that classes were small, and that the students came into close contact and acquaintanceship with the professors and it is undoubtedly here that the influence of Professor Roberts was most particularly felt and has undoubtedly been most enduring.

Students in his classes during this time were in no way extraordinary. They were young men and boys largely from the farms, some good, none altogether bad, many, alas, more or less indifferent. It has been my fortune to have known a very large number of these students and to have watched their subsequent careers. I am quite sure that were I to call their names at this time, they would, almost to a man, agree that the personality of Professor Roberts had been a potent factor for good in their lives and work. He succeeded in a very marked degree in showing to the student that he was vitally interested in him, in his work, and his success; and this interest was shown many years after college associations had ceased.

PROFESSOR Roberts took a strong interest in civic affairs. He was a good business man. He was thrifty. He was economical, and he was law abiding. He stood always for what was highest in the life of the community. He attended and regularly supported the church. He stood for law and order and for temperance. He was never elected to public office but he was a leader in any project that looked for the betterment of the community, the town, or the state, and was ready to support all such things liberally with time and money. Last of all, he was loyal,—loyal to his former students, loyal to his colleagues, and particularly loyal to his family in which he was peculiarly fortunate.

There are few now at Cornell who have come in actual contact with Professor Roberts, for it is 25 years since he retired and moved away from Ithaca, but I am sure that there are many who will rejoice with those of us who knew him that his kindly face (which is such an excellent likeness) will continue to look down on us from the corridor of Roberts Hall and that his influence will continue to impress itself upon the College which he loved so well.

H. H. WING

### Farmer, Teacher, Philosopher, and Friend

MANY years ago I dedicated a book to Isaac Phillips Roberts, "farmer, teacher, philosopher, and friend". These were the words that then best described to me the man whom I knew as Professor Roberts. They are also the names I love to use still. They are words of human interest denoting his many attributes and the warmth of his attachments. Forty years I knew him, often in official relationships and often in close personal associations, and always with the attitude of a younger man towards an elder whose counsel and friendship were sought and prized.

For these were attributes of Professor Roberts,—a kind heart, a genial measure of men and life, an attitude of wise and sympathetic counsel, a studious intention that desired to know the plain truth about everything, a desire to provide the means for every man to do his best, no envy of those who may have gone farther than he. I used to think that he knew every bare spot in the pasture and what it meant, every fertile patch of grass and why it came there, every fence out of line, every animal on the farm and its attributes.

He saw things in their relationships, with a discriminating humor. He developed a sound philosophy of life, successfully contributed it to a great university, and made it count with

colleagues and students. It ran through all his teaching. It was in his lectures to the public. It was in his *Fertility of the Land* and made that book an outstanding piece of writing. He was a wise director. Tenaciously through all those difficult years he held the College of Agriculture straight in its direction to effect a betterment of farming conditions. His contribution to agricultural education and to a better country life was fundamental.

AT THE last Farm and Home Week I gave a reading in Roberts Hall and I closed the exercise with extracts from his delightful *Autobiography of a Farm Boy*. In its closing pages he asks his friends to come to see him in California whither he had gone for the remaining years. But, he says, "Come quickly before I get old and dull", and then leaves us this reverie:

"From Earth's wide circling bounds,  
From ocean's farthest shore,  
Come memories ever sweet  
Of friends I've met of yore.  
Life still flows smoothly on,  
The days all pleasant run,  
As through the Golden Gate  
I watch the Westering Sun."

L. H. BAILEY



## Through Our Wide Windows

**I**SAAC Phillips Roberts is dead. His monument for the ages is already built and grows with the passing of the years. Thirty years he labored at Cornell for a better country life through agricultural education in the days when the farmer himself opposed book learning, "when work was difficult and rewards were slow." But he strove on, laying firm foundations and rearing the broad outlines of agricultural teaching and research not only for Cornell, but for this whole, wide land.

### Summer Work

**M**ANY students in the Ag College are looking for summer work on farms at this time and many of them are experiencing considerable difficulty in finding jobs that are of practical value and at the same time interesting and remunerative. One solution to the problem is the operation of potato spray-rings in various parts of the State, especially Monroe County. The popularity of these rings is increasing year by year and farmer members are having trouble in securing competent ag students to act as operators.

The work demands men with some understanding of potato diseases and insect pests and ability to handle a team on a traction spray-rig. The operator moves from member to member of a ring, boarding at the farm where he is spraying. Wages for the first season are usually \$75 a month with maintenance. Students interested in this work will do well to consult Jay Coryell at the county agent office in Roberts Hall within the next few weeks.

### Cheap Potatoes

**A** WARNING to late-potato growers in the East is sounded by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets as the result of "intention to plant" returns from New York and neighboring growers this spring. Late potatoes is one of the few crops that has maintained a high price since 1921, when the period of heavy deflation set in. During the last three years potato price averages have been higher, probably, than prices for most other cash crops with the result that potato growers have increased their acreages year by year. The circumstance that prevented disaster in 1927 was unfavorable weather, so that total production was actually under that of the preceding year. Over-production of cabbage, on the other hand, was not greatly affected by weather conditions, with the result that heavy surpluses worked to the detriment of nearly all growers of late cabbage.

Intention-returns this spring indicate that farmers are planning to increase their potato acreage about ten per cent over last year, not only in this State, but throughout late-potato-growing districts of the East. It seems more than likely, therefore, that

the markets may be burdened with carloads of cheap potatoes in six months, especially if growing weather is favorable. Many a thoughtful farmer will if possible probably plant a few acres less of potatoes than he had planned. Who knows but that he may put that land into cabbage, which was a dead loss last year and will probably be grown sparingly for some time to come.

### Incoming Staff

**W.** P. BULLOCK '29 was elected editor-in-chief of THE COUNTRYMAN for the academic year 1928-29 at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors and the Countryman Association at Ithaca during Farm and Home Week. The other officers of the incoming staff are Miss Jean Warren '29, managing editor; Miss K. C. Seager '29, Domecon Doings editor; W. E. Fleischer '29, Cornell Foresters editor; Richard Churchill '30, Campus Countryman editor; J. M. Stiles '29, business manager; M. J. Kelly '29, circulation manager.

The newly elected staff begins the work of editing and publishing with the current issue and takes on additional responsibility with the two concluding issues of the volume in order that its members may learn the duties under guidance of their more experienced predecessors. The present staff, however, continues in control for the remainder of the volume.

### Rural Economy

*Farm Relief*, by James E. Boyle. Doubleday, Doran & Company, Incorporated, Garden City, New York. \$1.

This little volume by a professor of rural economy at Cornell is an invaluable handbook for every man and woman who has an opinion on what the trouble is with agriculture and what should be done about it. The McNary-Haugen Bill receives primary consideration and careful analysis and the verdict is, "thumbs down." Incidentally, the reader forms a rather succinct idea of what Professor Boyle thinks about farm relief.

*Farm Income and Farm Life*, edited by Dwight Sanderson. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago. \$3.

The relation of social and economic factors in the improvement of rural life is the subject of numerous essays here compiled by a joint committee for the American Country Life Association and the American Farm Economics Association and edited by a professor of rural social organization at Cornell. Among the contributors one notes such outstanding men as W. M. Jardine, L. H. Bailey, K. L. Butterfield, E. R. Eastman, Eugene Davenport, and many others. The subjects range from the farmer's standard of living to the effect of social welfare on economic efficiency and rural progress. The number of writers and variety of points of view make the book not only valuable background material for rural social and extension workers, but interesting reading as well.

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



## Former Student Notes

### Our Florists and Horticulturists Hard at Work

THESE notes are about former Cornellians who are doing either floriculture or horticulture work. There are "representatives in all the leading cities." We would suggest that you see who lives in your city and "Say it with flowers" from a Cornell shop.

'77

F. M. Pennock is living at Box 1179, San Juan, Porto Rico. He is president of the North-South Nursery Company. This company exports *Dracaena canes* (cuttings), tropical bulbs, *Sanservieria Lauranti* plants, etc. to the United States. They sell roses, palms, croton, etc. to the insular trade. He married a girl who graduated from Vassar in 1897. They have four children: Ruth Pennock Marchall, who has two children, Jane H. and

Robert; Charles Pennock, who has one child, Charles; William Pennock, a Cornell freshman; and, Catherine Pennock.

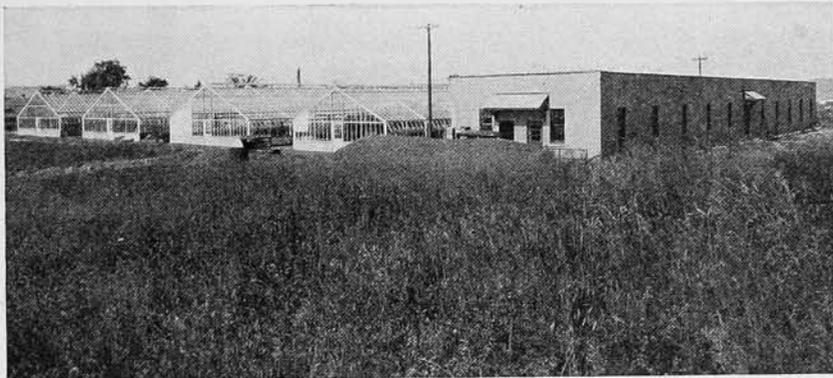
During the latter years of his course in Cornell, Pennock ran a market garden on the old "Giles Place," a farm of seventeen acres, adjoining Cascadilla gorge on the south of which only the residence, Cascadilla Cottage, remains intact.

His early business life was in the manufacture of improved road machines in the establishment in combination with his father and two brothers, of the American Road Machine Company, of Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. He remained in this work for twelve years after graduation, during which time he travelled, as General Agent, in twenty-seven states and Canada.

Upon his trips he took pains to visit city parks, nurseries, and floral establishments,

never losing an opportunity to enlarge his acquaintance with horticulture. It was the ornamental side which particularly attracted him.

In 1896, he went to Jamaica, British West Indies, where he worked on the properties of Captain L. D. Baker, the founder of the banana industry in America. Here Mr. Pennock perceived the future possibilities of the West India Islands as a



THE NEW GREENHOUSES, VIEWED FROM THE EAST

These houses were completed two years ago and are now in constant use for work in floriculture and vegetable gardening. They are situated on the knoll to the northeast of the Dairy Building.

field for the cultivation not only of tropical fruits, but also of the bulbs, seeds and cuttings of rare exotic plants, for supplying the horticultural importers who supply the florists of the United States. In Jamaica, Mr. Pennock had a wide experience in the cultivation of various tropical crops. Over three years passed, during which time the Spanish-American war occurred and Porto Rico became an American land, enjoying free trade with the United States, before the opportunity arrived for him to realize his dream of engaging in horticultural work in the tropics. Mr. Pennock has been a resident and active worker in this field in Porto Rico since November, 1899.

He was active in the organization of the Porto Rico Fruit Exchange and for two years President of the Porto Rico Horticultural Society.

Mr. Pennock was Principal of the Agricultural School of the University of Porto Rico from 1904 to 1907 when he engaged in the fruit business as President of the Porto Rico Pineapple Company.

The growing of ornamental nursery plants requiring strictly tropical condition which was begun by Mr. Pennock while he was teaching, was followed up while his company was raising principally pineapples and was made the sole business of the company in 1919.

'92

Furman Lloyd Mulford was farming after leaving Cornell until 1900; then he worked with a landscape designing firm until 1903 when he became park superintendent. In 1911 he took the position of horticulturist in the United States Department of Agri-

culture, which he now holds. He is married and is living at 2400 Tunlaw Road, N. W. Washington, D. C.

'96

M. G. Kains is a horticultural consultant, writer, lecturer, broadcaster of horticultural subjects. His address is Suffern, New York. He is married and has two children, Maurice Eugene and Louis Stanley. His name's in *Who's Who* if you want to find out everything that he has done. He is writing for rural and general magazines, editing *Your Home* (magazine) 1926-7; broadcasting over station WOR during February as an experiment. This experiment may be continued in other months. It is not yet decided, but he tells us to watch the announcements.

'97

W. Arthur Saltford is a retail florist in Poughkeepsie, New York. He is secretary-

treasurer of The Saltford Flower Shop which employs twenty people. His address is 286 Main Street. He is a member of the Cornell Club of Dutchess County, and the Amrita Club of Poughkeepsie. He is director of the Florists Telegraph Delivery Association and chairman of its education committee; a life member of the Society of American Florists; a charter member of the Rotary Club of Poughkeepsie; and, a member of the farm bureau of Dutchess County. He has three children. Jean Elizabeth '30 is following her father's example as a Cornellian in floriculture. Herbert W. is a junior at Poughkeepsie High School. Belle B. is a senior at Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana.

'02

Horace George Williams is living at Silver Lane, Connecticut. He is married and has one child, H. Beaumont Williams. After graduation he started at once in the florist business. He is now specializing in quality carnations and winter pansies. He grows thousands of early vegetable plants for market gardens besides conducting a small market garden of his own. All of his output is under contract.

'08

Thomas H. Desmond is landscape architect conducting a general professional practice in Connecticut and western Massachusetts. He is in corporate partnership with Bernard B. Eddy, Michigan '24, and Helene B. Warner, Cambridge School '23. His address is c/o Desmond, Eddy & Warner, Landscape Architects, Simsbury, Connecticut. We asked him if he was married, and he said "You bet! June 1, 1910." His wife graduated from the Connecticut Agricultural College in 1906. They have two girls and a half dozen boys, Jack, Bud, Bob, Phil, Betty, Mac, Jim, and Sylvia. He says "1908-1913 with Townsend & Fleming, Landscape Architects, Buffalo. In 1913 chucked the job, hocked the family silver, went to Europe for study, hung out my own shingle in Hartford, July 15, 1913; been at it ever since. Year by year, never fear, we're doing better & better! Incorporated business January 1, 1928."

Thomas sent us the following Former Student Notes. "Oliver D. Tuller '09 is running a very successful fruit and dairy farm in West Simsbury, Connecticut.

Married and has a flock of sprouts. This Connecticut air!

"Clinton J. Grant '08 is keeping the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts, from bankruptcy, or something like that. Anyway, he gets his monthly pay envelope from said parties.

"Harold Atwater, a special about our time, is running a nursery at Agawam, Massachusetts.

"Gordon D. Cooper '08 is with A. D. Taylor M. S. A. '08 Landscape Architect, at Cleveland, Ohio. That boy knows his barberies.

"P. H. Elwood '09 is professor in charge of the landscape course at Iowa University, Ames, Iowa. He visited us a year or

'13

Kenneth R. Boynton is head gardener of the New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, New York City. His address is 354 Masholn Parkway South, New York City. In 1917 he married a graduate of Genesee Normal School. They have one child, Jane Ruth Boynton, who is six years old. He has been in his present position since 1913, "just working, trying to get people interested in plants and flowers."

Edward G. Greening is now living at 130 Hollywood Drive, Monroe, Michigan. He is in the nursery and landscape profession with the Greening Nursery Company, and the Greening Landscape Company. He is married and he and Mrs. Greening are raising a little male quartet, Marcus E., Edward P., Warren J., and Donald J., of whom they are justly proud. He has had many pleasant contacts with former Cornell students, and plans to be back on the hill again in June to celebrate the 15th reunion of his class.

Alfred C. Hottes is living at 2581 North 4th Street, Columbus, Ohio. He is teaching at the Ohio State University and writing books.

'14

Otis L. Bullock is a partner in the Osceola Lumber Company, Osceola, Indiana. He is married and has one boy, Loren Edward. After leaving college, he was with Vaughan's Seed Store at New York City and on the road for them from their Chicago house. Then the war came. After the war he was married and went back with Vaughan's. In 1922, he went in business at Attica, Indiana. As the Attica Floral Company, he was very successful there. He sold out in August 1925 and bought out in the lumber business. He is now classed as a non-professional florist.

E. M. Carman is married and has one daughter, Constance. He is a nurseryman and florist at the Meadow Brook Nurseries, Incorporated, 275 Grand Avenue, Englewood, New Jersey. His home is at Booth Avenue, Englewood. He says he has been helped along by a fortunate real estate purchase.

Alexander Laurie is professor in charge of floriculture at the Michigan State College at East Lansing. He married a 1913 graduate of Syracuse. They have one girl



INSIDE THE NEW FLORICULTURE AND VEGETABLE GARDENING GREENHOUSES  
Modern construction and installations are noticed in the corridor, or connecting-house, of the new greenhouse range. Note propagating benches along sides.

two ago, conducting a student tour through the east."

'09

Edward I. Bayer is living at 2120 Shenandoah Road, Toledo, Ohio. He is married and has one child, Jane C., age nine. He has five acres under glass. He is raising cut flowers and vegetables. His business address is Dorr and Reynolds Road, Toledo.

'12

DeForest Wilfrid Ludwig is living at 219 North Canyon Drive, Monrovia, Los Angeles County, California. He is a retail florist and partner in the E. C. Ludwig Floral Company, 710 East Diamond Street, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He is married and has one child, John Collins Ludwig, age 8. He began as a partner in the company as secretary and treasurer. He was the first western Pennsylvania district representative for the Florists Telegraph Delivery Association. In the past he was correspondent for the *Florists Exchange*. The company now operates two stores and a flower farm.

Phyllis, who is 12 years old. For four years he was an instructor in the University of Maine. He was a horticulturist at the Missouri Botanical Garden for the next six years. From 1920-25 he was in commercial work all over the country. Since then he has been in his present position. One Michigan florist told us that he was very well liked by the florists in Michigan.

Lua A. Minns is instructing in the floriculture department at the University. She teaches courses in garden flowers, and amateur flower growing. She has been teaching here since graduation while working for advanced degrees. Besides being in charge of the flower gardens on the ag campus, she has made many experiments with new flowers for the garden. She has done a little extension work in the last four years. Her address is 217 Mitchell Street, Ithaca, New York.

Earl S. Shaw is in business for himself with the firm of Shaw and Boehler in Auburn and Cortland. For four years after graduation, he was superintendent of a private estate in the city of Albany. For the next six years, he was in charge of the private estate of George W. Perkins in New York City. Earl is married and has one little girl, Barbara. He may be reached at 54 Mills Street, Cortland, New York.

'15

W. H. Boehler has been in the florist business with E. S. Shaw '14 since 1921.

He is married and has one child. His address is 140 Dunning Avenue, Auburn, New York.

James A. Crawford is general farming at Porterville, New York. He married a graduate of the University of Buffalo. They have one girl named Louise Maude. After graduation he worked four years for the Buffalo Park Department as botanist. Afterwards for two years he was associate curator at the New York Botanical Garden.

Charles Leo Macy is an assistant in the plant breeding department at Princeton where he has been working since 1915. His present address is Box 364, Princeton, New Jersey.

Albert Scott Kenerson is connected with W. Atlee Burpee Company, America's largest mail order seed house. We always heard that "Burpee's seeds grow" and now we know why. He is married. After graduating, he was with the vegetable gardening department and did graduate work until 1918. Since 1918 he has been directly connected with the seed trade, with Jerome B. Rice Seed Company, Cambridge, New York, and W. Atlee Burpee Company, Philadelphia. His business address is 485 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He writes "Dear Young-Un,

Wish you success.

Yours,

Old Timer."

Thanks!

Victor H. Ries is in the department of horticulture at Ohio State University. He is married and has one child Ellen Ries. His wife took a summer course in Cornell in 1916. His address is 1122 Willard Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. He commenced nursery greenhouse work in 1916-18. In 1918-19 he was in the A. E. F. He was professor of natural science and botany at Iowa State Teachers College for two years. From 1921-26 he was assistant professor of floriculture at Purdue University. He is now doing extension work in floriculture and home beautification.

Harold M. Strand is a florist at 117 Maple Street, Jamestown, New York. For two years after graduation, he was at the Lakeview Rose Gardens and then with the U. S. D. A. at Washington, D. C. for two years. He spent a year as deck ensign with U. S. Naval Reserve Force. He has been in business for himself for three years. His plant consists of greenhouses in the city and a 12 acre nursery seven miles south of Jamestown on the Roosevelt Highway.

'16

Stuart B. Emerson is at Lebanon, New Hampshire. After he graduated he had charge of an orchid experiment at the University of New Hampshire. Then he was employed by A. N. Pierson Incorporated at Cromwell, Connecticut. He was married in 1921 and started in the florist business for himself in the same year.

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Margaretta Landmann is manager of the experimental division of Forsgate Farms, Cranbury, New Jersey. She has been there since 1917. Since she came they have built up a business including greenhouses, gardens, a canning kitchen, and a dining room.

Edward E. Ludwig is now living at 1441 Severn Street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. After graduation "Ed" was in the army for two years, one of which he spent in France. He is now manager and part owner of two flower stores and a small range of greenhouses. There are three future Cornellians in the Ludwig family, Edward Jr., 7, William, 6, and James, 1½.

Richard T. Muller is now assistant manager of The Montgomery Rose Company at Hadley, Massachusetts. Dick taught horticulture at the University of Maine for six years and floriculture at the Massachusetts Agricultural College for another six. He received his M.Sc. at the University of Maine in 1920, and has written a book, *American Greenhouse Construction*, published in 1927 by the A. T. De La Mare Company, New York City. Dick is married and has two boys, Richard Kenneth, 9, and Harold Edward, 2.

'17

Henry G. Bahret is a commercial florist at Violet Avenue, Poughkeepsie,

New York. He was married July 15, 1926 to Elizabeth Dugan. The first five years after graduation, he grew vegetables, first with his father, then on his own farm. In 1923 he built a Lord and Burnham iron frame greenhouse. Two years later he built another, making a total of 15,000 square feet of glass. He is specializing in "mums" and sweet peas.

Marshall E. Farnham is now superintendent of the golf courses of the Philadelphia Country Club. After graduation, he instructed for a year in the floriculture department. He left the department to serve in the army. Following this, he spent five years in experimental plant breeding work at the Station for Experimental Evolution, Carnegie Institution of Washington. Since then he says his efforts have been mainly to make grass grow better, and then cut it better. He married a 1921 graduate of Radcliffe, and has one youngster, Barrett Evarts, born on December 3, 1927.

Fred W. Lawrance, of 822 State Street, Ogdensburg, New York, is manager of the growing end of his father's business, John Lawrance Florist. He enlisted upon leaving college and was commissioned in the regular army at the end of the war. He was in the Philippines for the next two and one-half years in the army. Then he resigned to go into his father's business.

Fred is married. He also has a landscape business of his own.

J. P. "Tip" Porter returned recently from California with renewed health and great enthusiasm for the state. He left last fall and spent the first month on the desert, and then he made a tour of southern California. He covered over six thousand miles by automobile.

Tip's impressions of California were favorable and interesting. The landscaping pleased him most. He says that in his travels the thing that impressed him the most was that every home regardless of size and wealth had its blooming flowers and shrubs. This landscaping each home seems to come from a mental attitude. The people are anxious to have beauty in their surroundings. In considering real estate, a new home is never complete without good landscaping. Every home has a Japanese gardener, if they do not keep up the land themselves. We in the East spend our money which might be spent on gardens on furnace men and coal.

We think "Tip" would make a good real estate agent if he should ever tire of his job as assistant extension professor of ornamental horticulture at Cornell.

'18

Allyn P. Hoffman is secretary of the Hoffman Nurseries, Incorporated. He is married and has two children, Maryanna and Harry N. 2nd. His address is 909 Hoffman Street, Elmira, New York.

'19

Walter B. Balch is assistant professor of horticulture in charge of floriculture at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas. He is married and has one girl, Caroline Louise. After graduation he spent two years in the U. S. Navy, and one year as a florist in New York City. He has been in his present position for two years. In the meantime he has been in about every state and one-half the greenhouses in North America.

Roscoe W. Briggs is now a florist employed by the Cucindell Flower Shop in Glens Falls, New York. He has charge of the landscape work, the nursery, and the propagation of perennials. After leaving Cornell he became a farm manager for one year. He has been connected with his present position ever since that time. Roscoe is married and has two children, Douglas Royal, 5, and Wallace Gordon, 3, both future Cornellians.

'20

John Herman Bird has charge of the growing of seed peas for C. C. Morse and Company. After leaving college he was with W. Atlee Burpee Company for 3 years, two years with the Kellogg Seed Company, and for the past two years he has been with the Morse Company. They grow over 300 acres of various varieties of early and late flowering sweet peas. John writes that the peas are grown like any

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other crop—the seed is sown with a drill, harvested and threshed by a threshing machine. He is married to a graduate of Mills College, Oakland, California. His address is 153 Capitol Street, Salinas, California.

D. W. Buskirk is in the landscaping business in Independence, Ohio. Since leaving Cornell he has been in the nursery business with his father at Independence. He is married.

H. B. Hoffman is with the Hoffman Nurseries as a florist and nurseryman. He is married and has two children, Nancy Louise, and Lois Hart. His address is 956 Hoffman Street, Elmira, New York.

William E. Perkins is a florist in Fulton, New York. He is junior partner in the business established by his father in 1900. He is in charge of a farm of 20 acres and 12,000 square feet of greenhouses. They do a wholesale and retail business. He may be reached at 4 South Second Street.

Austin W. Sand is a landscape architect, florist, nurseryman, and owner of the Turkey Hill Nursery, Ithaca, New York. During 1918 and 1919 Austin was with the American Expeditionary Force in France. In June 1923 he began to establish his nursery at Turkey Hill, where he has 14 acres in growing crops, nursery materials, perennials and annuals. He has published Bulletin 112, The Bearded Iris, and Memoir 100, A Study of the Pogon Iris Varieties. His address is Box 104, Ithaca, New York.

William P. Woodcock is a florist, seedsman, and nurseryman at Spencer, Iowa. After leaving college in 1920 William bought a greenhouse, and formed the Woodcock Floral and Nursery Company. In 1927 the company incorporated for \$50,000. They have since added a field and garden seed department. They are now putting out an 80 page catalog and employ 10 men the year round. Woodcock is director of the Society of Iowa florists, and has been elected a member of the Iowa F. T. D. membership committee.

'21

D. Victor Lumsden is now a landscape architect with the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1921 and 1922 he was landscape architect at the Walter Reed United States Army Hospital. In 1923 he became associated with the United States Department of Agriculture and has been there ever since. For the past three years he has been Secretary of the American Horticultural Society. Victor married a Cornell girl who graduated with the class of 1920. They may be reached at 1629 Columbia Road., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Marcus A. McMaster is now a member of the sales force of McHutchison and Company, horticultural merchants, New York City. He sells bulbs, small plants, and supplies to florists, nurserymen, and seedsmen. He is engaged to Miss Helen

C. Murphey, a graduate of the University of Illinois, June, 1927.

After leaving Cornell, Marcus spent six months working in the flower shop of Knoble Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio, thirteen months teaching floriculture in the University of Missouri, two years teaching and supervising United States Veteran Bureau trainees in floriculture at the University of Maryland, eight months in the Civil Service with the Federal Horticulture Board as a Plant Quarantine Inspector at the Port of New York, eight months, as

New York Representative of the *Florists Review*, a trade paper. Mail will reach McMaster at 95 Chambers Street, New York, New York.

'22

German LeRoy Austin is now in the landscape business. "Dutch" is single. He is doing a flourishing out of town business, most of it in Rome.

William Mann is a landscape architect and he also has a nursery of his own. He is married, and, Roscoe Briggs writes us, he is growing a family as well as a nursery.

## An Old Idea Brought Up To Date

THE harvesting and threshing of grain at one operation is by no means a new idea. The first machine of record was invented in 1828. The combine, in one form or another, has been in use in some localities for many years.

It remained for this Company, with its years of rich experience in threshing grain under all known conditions, to develop and produce a highly efficient, economical, durable combine that is being used wherever combining is practical.

Threshing with a machine moving over rough fields, going up and down grades at varying rates of travel; at times threshing the heads only and at other times taking in the full length of the straw, perhaps mixed with rank weeds—this is the big problem in combining. Case experience and Case efficiency solved this problem and gave to grain growers a machine that greatly increased their earning capacity.



Established 1842

**Farm Tractors**  
3 sizes

**Skid Engines**

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5 sizes

**Combines**  
Prairie  
Hillside

**Silo Fillers**  
4 sizes

**Baling Presses**  
2 sizes

**Steam Engines**

**Road Machinery**

**Grand Detour**  
Plows  
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### J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company

Incorporated

Established 1842

Dept. D-75

Racine

Wisconsin

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



John F. Wilcox, Jr. is specializing in the culture of roses. He has been in the growing part of the florist business of J. F. Wilcox and Sons since graduation. John is married and has one daughter, Martha Madora. His address is Manawa, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

'23

Clement G. Bowers is at the New York Botanical Garden, New York City, in plant breeding and research work. He was with Ivan Ringdahl, commercial

florist at Rome in 1924. He got his M.S. at Cornell in 1925. He is married and his home address is 203 Main Street, Binghamton, New York.

H. P. "Herm" Everts is manager of the Cazenovia Greenhouses. He married Beryl H. Emory, '26. They have one boy, Paul Jay. Their address is Cazenovia, New York.

Frederick E. Heinsohn is with the W. Atlee Burpee Company seed growers of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. After graduation he did three years of horticultural

research work with the Boyce-Thompson Institute, Yonkers, New York. In October 1926 he became associated with the Burpee Company. His address is 442 South 4th Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York. He is married.

Joseph Witzel is a wholesale grower at Flushing, New York. After leaving college he worked at the plant of Anton Schultheis until 1925. In the autumn of that year he bought property and erected greenhouses. He writes us that business is splendid and that he sells his product to only the best stores in New York City. Joseph is married and his address is Vleigh Road, Flushing, New York.

'24

Harold F. Yoder is working in the rose growing establishment of Charles H. Totty Company, commercial florists, Madison, New Jersey. He expects to work there for another year. His address is 35 Green Avenue, Madison, New Jersey. While at Cornell, "Harry" was president of the Floriculture Club.

'25

Laurence W. Corbett is a rose grower with the Conard and Pyle Company. He has charge of growing field grown budded stock. This summer he expects to grow 90,000 budded hybrid teas, and hybrid perpetuals. He married H. M. Ives '23 A. B. and they have one child Helen Marie. Larry's address is 212 E. Evergreen Street, West Grove, Pennsylvania.

John E. Coykendall is a florist at 1018 Schuyler Street, Rome, New York. He has another florist shop in Auburn, run by Edwin J. Dietz ex-'28 who employs F. R. Preston '27. John is married.

David Holbrook has resigned his position with the Albany branch of the Standard Oil Company of New York, and has accepted a position with the Oupost Nurseries, Incorporated located near Danbury, Connecticut.

Josephine E. Steves (Mrs. Robert B. Henn) sends us a very interesting letter parts of which are quoted here. She writes, "In October 1925 I obtained a position at Phelps Florist, in Rochester as a bookkeeper, stenographer, saleslady, and designer. On February 5th, 1927, Mr. Henn, also of floriculture, and I were married. After a short honeymoon, we came to Tarrytown. Since then I have been getting experience in wholesale flower growing, nursery work and landscape gardening at G. A. Peterson's here in Tarrytown. Last spring and summer I helped out at the charming shop of Mrs. Fontaine, The Nosegay, at Bronxville. The manager of the shop was Mr. Simpson. He has since left the Nosegay and is in a shop in Massachusetts.

"After graduating my husband spent some time at his home in Cleveland, Ohio. Then he took a position with the Lord and Burnham Company, of Irvington, New York, builders of greenhouses.

### WHAT THE COLLEGE DOES FOR THE FARM



## AGRITOL replaces PYROTOL for land-clearing

THE Federal Government has disposed of a large surplus of war explosives by having them made into an explosive known as Pyrotol. Extensive distribution of Pyrotol has enabled farmers to clear their land, increase production and add to their incomes. Also the users of Pyrotol became accustomed to handling explosives, and they are now an essential to modern farming.

The farmers' question "What explosive will replace Pyrotol?" has been answered in the most practical manner. By the time Pyrotol was exhausted, the du Pont Company had its new explosive—AGRITOL—to replace Pyrotol.

AGRITOL is similar to Pyrotol, but has certain advantages:

1. More economical—about 172 sticks to the 50-lb. case.
2. Much less inflammable than Pyrotol.
3. No waste when cut in half or slit for loading.

4. Easy and safe to handle—does not burn.
5. Equally effective for stump-blasting, breaking boulders, and for other farm uses.

AGRITOL ensures the continuation of the valuable farm improvement program carried on so splendidly by the State Colleges, the Extension Services, and the County Agricultural Agents.

Do your part to help your state improve its farm lands. Tell farmers about the advantages to be gained by the use of AGRITOL—the successor to Pyrotol.

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

**AGRITOL**  
The New Land-clearing  
Explosive—  
the  
Successor  
to  
**Pyrotol**

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO. (AXC-255)  
Explosives Dept., Wilmington, Del. CD-4

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

Name.....  
Town.....  
State.....

He is interested in the engineering side of floriculture and is planning on making that his life work. Irvington is a small village three miles south of Tarrytown. We live in Tarrytown and Mr. Henn commutes to Irvington." Their address is 16 Church Street, Tarrytown, New York.

'26

Herbert F. Abrams is a wholesale and commercial florist with roses a specialty. His greenhouses are at Blue Point, Long Island, and his wholesale department is on 26th Street, New York City. He is married. He has been in business with his father at Blue Point since graduation. His home address is Maple Street, Blue Point.

Elizabeth M. Bodger is a plant breeder on the flower seed ranch of John Bodger and Sons Company. She writes that she has been doubling for a bee all summer and hopes to put out some novelties on the market soon. They ship seeds by the carload to all parts of the country. In the winter Elizabeth works in the office till more flowers put in an appearance out of doors.

She is enthusiastic about California, a typical Californian. She says, "Lots of California climate—and how!"

Robert K. Danker is in the landscaping business with Danker and Company, at Albany, New York. Since leaving Cornell he has worked in every branch of the florist and nursery business determining which is the most practical and profitable. His address is 116 Central Avenue, Albany, New York.

Herman Schenkel is a florist working with W. H. Stone Company, rose growers. He is living at Blue Point, Long Island. Arthur Clegg '29 is on leave of absence from the University for a term to get practical experience, and he is working for the same firm.

'27

Verna E. C. Pye tells us that she is in business with the firm of Robert Chester Pye, her father, working in the flower shop and enjoying it immensely. She is engaged to "Chuck" Emslie, also '27. Congratulations will reach her at Third Avenue, Nyack, New York.

Charles M. "Chuck" Emslie is managing the Barre branch of the Emslie Co. since the death of his step-father in December. He says he is not married yet. When is it coming off "Chuck"? He is living at 65 North Main Street, Barre, Vermont.

### Praising and Raising Rhododendrons

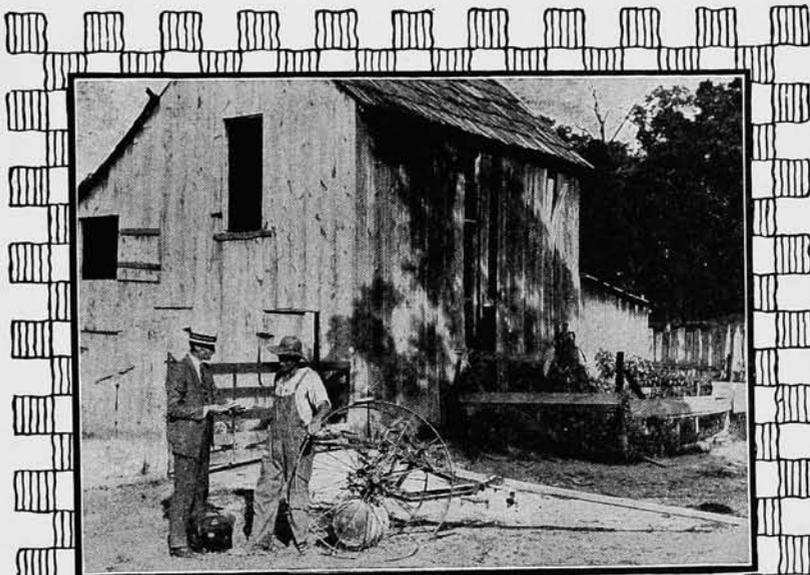
(Continued from page 209)

The next spring the hay is removed but the leaves are retained as a mulch. Unless they become crowded the plants are taken through their third year without transplanting, and in the autumn they are again mulched with leaves and hay.

The following spring the seedlings will be three years old and they may be large enough to be removed to permanent nursery rows, where they are grown on in peaty or leafy soil and mulched with leaves of shredded cornstalks. If they are not given semi-shade, they should be irrigated during the hot weather. Many azaleas will bloom the third year, and the rhododendrons will commence to bloom the following year. Many plants which appear tender during the first two or three

years of their lives will become much hardier as they get to be four or five years old. It is never safe to give young azaleas and rhododendrons the exposure that older plants easily withstand.

C. A. "Chuck" Abell '28 and A. G. "Andy" Sharp '28 have been appointed assistants to aid Professor Cope in forest mensuration 151. "Chuck" has the sophomore laboratory section and "Andy" has the junior section.



### SELLING — AN ACT OF SERVICE

"Raise all the feed you can. Add just enough Purina to supply what your own feed lacks. If Purina Chows don't make more money for you, don't feed them," says the Purina salesman.

PURINA MILLS  
ST. LOUIS NASHVILLE BUFFALO KANSAS CITY  
MINNEAPOLIS EAST ST. LOUIS FORT WORTH



# Your Interests

are

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especially as they unite in clothing

Your interest demands style; fashion in cloth, weave, and pattern; durability of fabric and style.

*Reed Clothes Have All These*

In addition you find them the most reasonable in price.

34.<sup>50</sup>

and more—the two trousered suit.

## W. J. REED

## Forest Home Inn

*A Delightful Place to Eat*

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Good Food, Good  
Service and a Place  
You Will Like

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*For Reservations*  
Phone 2282—Ithaca, N. Y.

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Located on Cortland-Syracuse  
road just off Cornell Campus

## THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

Is read and discussed by men who lead in  
Agriculture, Extension Service men and those  
who are on the farms.

*Over 6000 men and women have gone out  
from the College of Agriculture at  
Cornell University*

---

These people are not only  
**BUYERS BUT BUYER MAKERS**

Let us advertise your business  
Send for rates.

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The June issue will be devoted to Animal  
Husbandry. Advertise your business in it.  
If you are a livestock breeder, so much the  
better.

ADVERTISING MANAGER  
**THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN**  
ITHACA, NEW YORK

## AG ASSOCIATION AND DOMECON SPONSOR BIG GET-TOGETHER

### Amendment to Constitution Changes Election Date

AN ag-domecon get-together was held on the evening of Tuesday, March 13. The business meeting and program of special features and stunts in Roberts Assembly was followed by dancing in Home Economics Assembly. The committee took the opportunity afforded by this assembly to change sections one and two of article six of the by-laws of the constitution of the Agricultural Association. Formerly the officers were elected on the second Tuesday before final examinations in the spring term. In the revised form "the election of officers shall be held on the last Tuesday in April." Under the old plan the officers resumed duty at the beginning of the fall term; under the new plan "the officers shall resume duties immediately upon election."

### Ag Out for Athletic Honors

"Ernie" Nohle in his report on ag athletics stated that ag had won first place in cross-country, second in soccer, a tie for second in swimming, and a sixth place in basketball. He also asked as many as possible to come out for track, baseball and crew this spring to help ag win the all around athletic championship banner.

The first part of the lighter program was a sketch put on by two of the domecon faculty. A model roadside stand furnished a stage on which two animated dolls carried on an amusing dialogue, the theme of which centered about the visit of the owner of the stand to Cornell Farm and Home Week.

Next, Professor H. E. Ross gave an illustrated talk on his recent trip to South America. Professor L. H. MacDaniels '17 sang two songs of Kipling and one of his own, accompanying himself on the guitar.

### Dance Big Success

After this, nearly everybody went over to domecon assembly to dance. There was such a crowd that many were unable to dance. The music was furnished by Harold Brown '28 and his volunteer orchestra.

The committee in charge of entertainment was W. S. "Sue" (according to "Cam" Garman) Salisbury '28, chairman; R. M. "Bob" Taylor '28; J. W. "Jerry" Stiles '29; H. F. "Hal" Dorn '29; G. C. "Gladys" Lum '29; K. C. "Kate" Seager '29; J. E. "Jean" Seely '28, and H. S. "Sue" Bruckner '28.

## BARNYARD BALL FIRST AG

### SOCIAL EVENT OF SPRING

The third annual Barnyard Ball will be given by the Ag Association in the Old Armory on the evening of Saturday, April 14. Farm-like costumes will add color to the dance; the men are expected to come in blue denim and the women in calico. By the offering of prizes for the most original costumes it is assumed that one may use his imagination in deciding upon a "farm costume."

The well known country store will be set up again this year where the weary

dancers can "set" on the cracker barrel and "jaw" a while. Ginger snaps and punch will be free at this store, but canned spinach and cigarettes can be had for cash only.

The music will be furnished by "Hal" Masteller and his Velvetiers of Waverly. Among the stunts will be a Tango, danced by two South Americans in native costume. There will be a musical comedy act and an exhibition of honest-to-goodness old fashioned clogging. Couple tickets may be obtained from F. D. "Ful" Baird '28, C. F. "Babe" Blewer '28, or James "Jim" Lacy '28; stag tickets will be on sale at the door.

## ROUND-UP CLUB EATS AND ELECTS OFFICERS

J. W. "Jerry" Stiles '29 was elected president of the Round-Up Club at the meeting of March 12. G. G. "Giff" Stoll '29, was elected vice-president, S. C. "Stan" Bates '30, secretary and R. A. "Bob" Dyer '29, treasurer. D. M. "Dan" Dalrymple '28 was appointed chairman of a committee to put on a float in the Spring Day parade. After "EATS," which form a regular part of each meeting, Professor W. I. "Bill" Myers gave an illustrated talk on agriculture in western Europe. He stressed the efficiency with which land is used there because of its scarcity and the relative cheapness of labor.

Professor H. H. "Hi" Wing '81 was toastmaster of the annual spring banquet which was held at Varna on March 26. principal speaker of the evening was H. C. Morley, secretary of the American Jersey Cattle Club.

## COUNCIL BOOKS SHOW BALANCE

A balance of over seventy dollars now stands on the books of the Ag-Domecon Council, according to a statement furnished by E. M. Good '28, treasurer. The statement of receipts and disbursements for the current school year to April 1 follows.

RECEIPTS (from membership tickets).....	\$489.00
DISBURSEMENTS	
Agricultural Association for members.....	88.00
Home Economics Club for members.....	47.00
Cornell Foresters for members.....	21.50
The Cornell Countryman for subscriptions.....	238.53
Tickets and mimeographed sheets.....	11.95
Window cards.....	4.50
Apples.....	3.75
BALANCE ON HAND.....	73.77

## DEAN MANN DECORATED BY PRESIDENT OF FINLAND

Dean A. R. Mann '04 was recently decorated by the President of Finland with the cross of the commander of the Order of the White Rose. The decoration was presented to Dean Mann in recognition of his services in connection with the development of agricultural education, especially as a result of his recent study of agricultural education in Europe. He recognized resources and facilities which might be rendered mutually between the United States and the continent.

## SPRING FLOWER SHOW TO BE IN WILLARD STRAIGHT HALL

### Floriculture Fraternity Brings Exhibit to Heart of University

PI Alpha Xi will hold a flower show in Willard Straight Hall on Saturday and Sunday, April 28 and 29, in co-operation with the department of floriculture and ornamental horticulture. The show will be free and will take the place of the regular Sunday evening hour of Willard Straight that week. Formerly flower shows were held in the headhouse of the greenhouse, but it was felt that these shows were really too worth while to be held in a place so inaccessible to the general University community.

### New Varieties to be Shown

The committee consisting of C. J. Hudson, R. B. Farnham, L. C. Chadwick, Earl Good '28, Roger Clapp '28, R. A. Aymar '29, and B. C. Blackburn '29 is working to collect enough material to fill the display areas—the main lobby and memorial hall. It is planned to build a rock garden and have a landscape display in the lobby. In the memorial hall there will be sample table decorations, displays of potted plants, and cut flowers. Some of the members of Pi Alpha Xi who are in the commercial field will send exhibits of their finer and undissemated material. The exhibits of roses and sweet peas will be exceptionally good.

The Spring Flower Show will be something unique to the lower campus and no effort will be spared to make it of interest to the student body and the people of Ithaca.

On the Saturday night of the show there will be a reunion of the members of the Cornell Chapter of Pi Alpha Xi.

## HENRY HICKS LECTURES

Henry Hicks '92 spent February 29 and March 1 at Cornell, during which time he gave a number of talks pertaining to nursery work. On Thursday of Mr. Hicks' stay the classes in ornamental horticulture gave a buffet supper in the headhouse of the old greenhouses, to which the department faculty members and their wives were invited. After supper Major Ralph Hospital's movies of the scenic beauties of Hawaii were shown in Caldwell Assembly. Earl Good '28 played a Hawaiian guitar; Mrs. C. J. Hunn played a ukelele and sang a native Hawaiian song. After this Mr. Hicks gave an illustrated lecture on the use of a planting list. At another lecture he explained modern methods of big-tree moving, a field in which the Hicks Nurseries were pioneers.

## ENTOMOLOGISTS TO MEET

The fourth International Congress of Entomology will be held in Ithaca August 19 to 25, 1928. Invitations have been sent out from the State Department at Washington to entomologists all over the world. Dr. Karl Jordan of the Rothchild Museum at Tring, England, and permanent secretary of the congress, was here last summer to make preparations for the meeting which is expected to be well attended.

## FACULTY MEMBERS CONDUCT SHORT AGRICULTURAL SURVEYS

Farrand, Mann, and Knudson Go to Porto Rico

**P**RESIDENT Livingston Farrand, accompanied by Dean A. R. Mann '04 and Professor Louis Knudson '11 spent the first two weeks of March in Porto Rico making a survey of the agricultural conditions there. President Farrand and Dean Mann made the survey from an organization and administrative point and Professor Knudson from a technical one. They represented Cornell at the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the University of Porto Rico and were also guests at the annual banquet of the Cornell Club of Porto Rico. Professor Knudson, who is on sabbatic leave, continued his trip to Guatemala to study agricultural conditions there.

### Ladd Goes to England

Dr. C. E. Ladd '12, director of extension, sailed from New York for England, on February 29 on board the steamship George Washington. Because of his wide experience Dr. Ladd has been asked to help solve the economic and marketing problems of the English farmers in connection with the Dartington Hall Agricultural School at Totnes, Devonshire, which is run by L. K. Elmhirst '21, and his wife, the former Mrs. Willard Straight.

Before becoming director of extension here, Dr. Ladd had been in the employ of the division of agricultural economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, and was later professor of farm management and agricultural economics here at Cornell. He has also served as director of vocational agricultural teaching with the New York State Educational Department, and as the director of the agricultural school at Delhi, Delaware County, and of the agricultural school at Alfred.

Dr. Ladd is accompanied by Mrs. Ladd and their three children, Elizabeth, Carl, and Robert, and his mother, Mrs. Mary E. Ladd. The party expects to return about September 1.

### Betten and Gibson Go to Washington

Dr. Cornelius Betten '05, director of resident instruction, and Mr. A. W. Gibson '17, instructor in farm practice and secretary in charge of former student relations, have returned from Washington after a two and a half months' absence. They were engaged in drawing up the plans for a survey of the 68 land grant colleges under the supervision of the United States Bureau of Education, as authorized by Congress last spring.

It was necessary for Dr. Betten to return to Ithaca for the month of March because of the absence of Dean A. R. Mann '04 on his trip to Porto Rico. Mr. Gibson was engaged in drawing up a questionnaire to be sent to a selected group of former students of the institutions. In connection with this work he visited eight colleges in the South and Middle West, acquainting those in charge of sending out the questionnaires with the standardized procedure in choosing those to whom the questionnaire is to be sent.

Dr. Betten will probably return to Washington in April to help with the survey. Mr. Gibson will be called upon to help tabulate and interpret the returns of the questionnaires at a later date.

### Other Profs Stay Nearer Home

Professors H. C. Thompson, F. O. Underwood, and Paul Work of the vegetable gardening department, and R. H. Wheeler of extension instructed in a

## TWENTY YEARS AGO

(Taken from *The Cornell Countryman*  
April, 1908)

The Fourth Annual Carnation Show was held on March 4, 5 and 6, in the Lazy Club rooms, under the auspices of the class in Greenhouse Management. The cut flowers, banked in with ferns and other foliage plants, were arranged on tables along three sides of the room, and presented a most attractive and artistic appearance. The number of specimens displayed was gratifyingly large, the majority being sent by growers throughout the country, to whom thanks are due for their interest, co-operation and assistance in making the show a success.

Among the exhibitors were: C. M. Ward of Long Island, who furnished his Alma Ward, winner of the gold medal at Washington, and the Mrs. C. M. Ward, which won the bronze medal; the Chicago Carnation Company, which exhibited Andrew Carnegies; John E. Haines, Pennsylvania, represented by several types of Imperial and some of his own seedlings—one lately named after himself; the Horticultural Department of the New Hampshire College, whose exhibit spoke well for the Plant-Breeding work done there; R. F. Pearson of Tarrytown; Paul Thompson of Hartford, Connecticut; J. D. Cockcroft of Long Island, and other prominent growers.

school for cannery inspectors at the Geneva Experiment Station on March 13-15.

Professor K. H. Fernow has returned from Bellglade, Florida, where he was consultant for the Brown Company which was having difficulty with its potato crop in the Everglades.

Professor H. H. Whetzel spoke to the Green County Horticultural Society at New Baltimore on "The Plant Doctor and the Farmer" on March 17. He made an after dinner speech before the Cornell Club of Genesee County at Batavia on March 24.

Professor H. W. Riley's herd of cows won first and second places for individual production of butter fat in a recent inspection of cows owned by members of the Hubb Dairy Improvement Association. A grade holstein was first with 62.5 pounds, and a glista was second with 60.7 pounds.

### STATE AUTHORIZES NEW BUILDING

A bill appropriating \$1,100,000 for the construct on of the new Plant Industries Building has been signed by the governor, but because of recent changes in the offices of the state architect, the final plans have not yet been finished and the bids have not yet been called for.

A bill to establish courses in the fundamental theory and practice of nursery work and landscape gardening has been introduced in the Legislature by Senator Charles J. Hewitt. The sum of \$19,500 has been requested to establish the courses of Agriculture.

Of the 138 students dropped from the University at the end of the first term, 29 were in ag and domecon. This number is much smaller than in previous years, the average for the last eight years being 61. Four of those dropped from Home Economics were in Hotel Management.

## SECOND ANNUAL SCHOOL FOR GRANGE LECTURERS TO BE HELD

Cornell Second College in Country to Take up the Work

**T**HE second Cornell school for grange lecturers will be held April 9 to 14 under the supervision of Professor R. A. Felton and Elizabeth L. Arthur, of Lowville, newly elected lecturer. Courses which are offered included dramatics, public speaking, community projects for granges, and grange problems dealing with home economics and recreation.

Jennie Buell, editor of the lecturer's page of *The National Grange Monthly* will have charge of a course on the development of leadership through grange activities; she requests that delegates bring problems for discussion. Dean A. R. Mann and Director Martha Van Rensselaer will speak at a reception on Monday evening. A banquet will be given on Thursday in Prudence Risley.

## LACK OF BLACKSMITHS WORKS

### HARDSHIP ON FARM HORSES

In the last three years about two thousand blacksmiths have gone out of business, leaving many farmers to take care of shoeing their horses themselves, or neglect it entirely. As most farmers are without experience, their horses have suffered. Professor Asmus of the Veterinary College is holding meetings and demonstrations under the auspices of the animal husbandry department and the farm bureaus to teach the farmers how to shoe their horses correctly. The manufacturers of horse shoes are co-operating by putting toe and heel calks on their ready made shoes.

## STUDENTS VISIT NURSERIES

### IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

The students of Professor C. J. Hunn's advanced course in woody plant propagation extended their spring vacation into a two day field trip, during which time they visited the Cottage Gardens Nursery at Queens, the Hicks Nurseries at Westbury, the F and F Nurseries at Springfield, New Jersey, and the Bobbink and Atkins Nurseries at Rutherford, New Jersey.

## KERMIS ELECTS NEW MANAGERS

H. F. "Hal" Dorn '29 was elected production manager of Kermis for next year at the meeting held Friday, February 24, in Roberts Assembly. A. G. "Shorty" Bedell '29 was elected stage manager. Alfred Van Wagenen '30 was chosen assistant production manager and W. S. "Walt" Schait '30 assistant stage manager. The meeting concluded the Kermis activities for this year. The financial statement for the year follows:

### ASSETS

Cash on hand January 1,	
1928.....	\$219.17
Receipts from ticket	
sale.....	525.50

\$744.67

### EQUITIES

Coaching.....	100.00
Prize for play.....	75.00
Advertising.....	67.00
Programs and tickets	55.00
Miscellaneous.....	209.82

506.82

Balance on hand,	
March 15, 1928.....	237.85

237.85

## The George Junior Republic Bakery Freeville, New York

We would appreciate the opportunity to supply your fraternity with baked goods.

To those organizations which we have supplied this year we wish to extend our sincerest thanks.

H. D. BANFORD, Manager

## The Republic Inn

Invites your consideration  
of its dining room for

**BANQUET PARTIES**

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SPECIALTY—Milk-fed Chicken Dinners

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Milk, Cream, Chickens and  
Eggs from our own farm

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**Townley & Townley**  
Proprietors

Freeville, New York

## HOTEL EZRA CORNELL TO BE IN WILLARD STRAIGHT HALL

Students Will Have Entire Charge of  
Third Annual Hotel Festival

THE Hotel Ezra Cornell, the student hotel, will be opened to receive its guests on Friday evening, May 11. The Hotel Association unanimously decided to continue this function, which has become an annual event. This marks its third year and another triumph for the hotel administration course at Cornell.

The Ezra Cornell is one of the most unique of hotels being open only for one day and one night. The students in the hotel course take over a building and transform it into a modern, up-to-date hostelry. All the work in connection with the opening and operating of the hotel is in the hands of the students; the seniors supervise the work, and the other classes perform the functions of cooking, serving, and other jobs in connection with the hotel.

### Was in Risley Last Year

Willard Straight Hall will be the scene of this year's festivities. The hall will furnish an ideal hotel since there will be all the facilities for reception, rooming, dining and dancing necessary.

Last year the opening of Ezra Cornell, held in Prudence Risley, was a noted success. Many prominent men in the hotel and allied fields attended. Six hundred guests were received, served an eight-course dinner, and afterwards danced to the music of the Vincent Lopez orchestra. This year the Ezra Cornell promises to be even more of a success. The tentative plans call for a formal dinner at seven o'clock, after which the guests will be entertained by the Cornell Dramatic Club. The entire theatre has been reserved for this occasion. At ten o'clock dancing will begin in the ball room and will continue through the wee hours of the morning. Music for the dance has not been obtained as yet.

### Has Practical Value

The Ezra Cornell has its practical value. It demonstrates to the visiting hotel men and guests that the students gather a great deal more than theory from their course. It shows to them that these young men have a good foundation for the business in which they are going to take part. The preparation of the food and the serving of the banquet has proved of the greatest interest to the hotel men. Last year many prominent hotel men visited all parts of the course to witness the actual operations.

The Ezra Cornell has won the praise of such prominent hotel men as E. M. Statler of the Statler chain of hotels; and George O'Neill, vice-president of the United Hotels of America.

The personnel of the Hotel is: N. M. Davis '28, managing director; J. P. Binns '28, and H. V. Grohmann '28, assistant managers; D. C. Swenson '28, front office manager; E. C. Faber '28, comptroller; Hans Ries '28, steward; Brandon Watson '28, head waiter; G. P. and C. J. Gillette '28, maitre d'hotel; L. L. Benway '28, publicity director; A. J. McAllister '28, superintendent service; J. B. Taylor '29, chef; L. R. Forker '28, personnel director; W. W. Sproul '28, and A. E. Koehl '28, entertainment directors; C. Cladel '28, engineer; E. Terwilliger '28, decoration manager; R. W. Steinberg '29, house detective; Miss L. Hizsnay '31, housekeeper.

## OMICRON NU

Rachel W. Sanders, grad.  
Madeline Dunsmore '28  
Helen C. Allyn '29  
Gladys C. Lum '29  
Helen M. Whalen '29

## SAINT PATRICK'S TEA GIVEN FOR ALL DOMECON STUDENTS

A TEA for all faculty and students in the domecon was given by the Home Economics Club on March 15 from 4:30 to 6:00 in the College building. Room 100 was converted from a classroom into a reception room, illuminated by candle light. About 125 people stopped in on their way home from classes long enough for a cup of tea and a Saint Patrick's sandwich. Edith Young '29 was in charge of refreshments for the affair.

Catherine Buckelew '29 talked for a few minutes on the way home economics is taught in China, and illustrated her talk by showing samples of sewing done in a school of China by a Chinese girl who is in the University now.

An announcement was made of the nominations and elections for the home economics honor committee. The junior, sophomore, and freshman elected will take their places immediately, and will continue on the committee throughout next year.

## SECOND BLOCK BEGINS PRACTICE

The domecon practice-shifts in the department and the lodge changed once more on March 18. The five girls who had been in the apartment since February 19 left Buddy and Miss Fenton to Evelyn Calkins, Geraldine Ellsworth, Mildred Gorden, Helen McCarthy, and Grace Whitwell for the next five weeks. At the end of this time Buddy will leave to go to live with his new parents, and the apartment will close for the remainder of the term.

Over in the lodge Miss Callan and Billy welcomed eight new girls as housekeepers, cooks, and mothers, those being: Mildred Augustine, Frances Barlow, Eleanor Bretsch, Grace Colton, Harriett Kratzer, Mildred Kratzer, Gertrude Lueder, and Ruth Shoefle.

## ALUMNAE GROUP MAY ORGANIZE

Alice Blinn '17 sends word to all home economics graduates interested in the forming of a home economics group in New York City. She says, "Perhaps when you get your files organized, I might do something in organizing a New York group of the alumnae. The Cornell group of the alumnae now has its new house quarters at the Barbizon and this would make a nice center for calling together such a group. We could plan to have Miss Van Rensselaer or Miss Rose down to talk with them, for there are many alumnae in New York."

## FORESTERS BUILD CABIN IN WOODS

While the state legislature has been busy appropriating a million dollars for the new plant industry building, the economical foresters have converted an abandoned sawmill into a cabin on the Arnot Forest. Professor J. N. Spaeth, Wendell Moran and Ernie Kolbe, faculty assistants, have been the chief workmen on this latest addition to the buildings of Cornell University. This cabin serves as a general headquarters for the forest; books and tools are kept there, and in bad weather it serves as a shelter.

## ANNUAL DOMECON CANDLE- LIGHTING TO BE HELD IN MAY

Gladys Lum '29 to be Chairman of Ceremony Founded by L. H. Baliey

GLADYS Lum '29 has been chosen chairman of the annual candlelighting service in domecon which will be held the latter part of May. The ceremony, which is an interesting tradition of the University women, was established in 1914. The lighting of a new candle each year from one used the preceding year, an emblem of an ever living light, the symbolic marching of the juniors and seniors about the altar of the candle, and the planting of the ivy, are all customs which were instituted at the first service. Each year a hand-made book in which is to be recorded the life of each graduate is presented to the college.

The candlelighting ceremony was established when Liberty Hyde Bailey was Dean of the College of Agriculture.

## ELECT HONOR COUNCIL MEMBERS

Voting for class representatives on the Home Economics Honor Council held March 26 and 27 resulted in the elections of Edith Young, as the junior member, Agnes Talbot, as the sophomore member, and Jane King, the freshman member. These three representatives will take their places on the council immediately for the rest of this year, and will continue to serve throughout next year.

## GIRLS ATTEND STATEWIDE

### HOME ECONOMICS MEETING

Kate Seager '29 and Viola Stephany '29 were chosen by the executive council of the Home Economics Club as Cornell's delegates to the annual New York State Home Economics convention in New York City on April 9. Helene Miner '29 and Marian Walbancke '29 also attended the convention. The meetings were held in the Hotel Commodore.

Mrs. J. A. Boys, of the department of foods and nutrition, and Miss Annette J. Warner, of the household arts department, go this term on their sabbatic leave. They are both going abroad.

Diseases and insects take an annual toll of one fifth of the possible crop yield in America.

## COMPANIONATE MARRIAGE TRIED

It seems there has been a companionate marriage in the forestry schedule of courses. Heretofore, forestry 141, a four hour, second term course in wood technology, was given jointly by Professors Guise and Recknagel. Professor Recknagel handled the course from February until Easter and lectured on wood technology, while Professor Guise took the course from Easter until June and lectured on wood preservation. This union was mutually unsatisfactory and has been dissolved into two separate courses, forestry 140 a two hour course in wood preservation given by Professor Guise, and forestry 141 a three hour course in wood technology given by Professor Recknagel.

Baldwin and Rhode Island Greening apples pay best, and Dutchess, Hubbardson and Russet pay least.

Dairy farms have already passed the bottom of their depression.

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**AG-DOMECON COUNCIL**

Many of us have been wondering just what the Ag-Domecon Council has been doing all year. We know it collected \$1.50 from a considerable portion of the students "on the top of the hill" and we read on page 122 of this issue that \$73.77 still remain. Is the council a flop? The answer is no. True, it has organized only one get-together. But it has proved an effective agency for collecting the money necessary to finance get-togethers, athletic shingles, and the like. Even more important, it has stirred to praiseworthy activity the Ag Association and the Domecon Club, which had been slumbering in recent years.

We have two suggestions to offer. One is that representatives of student activities on the council make their plans before the close of the school year in order that they may have an efficient force on hand to collect the fee next fall. The other is that most or all of the balance now on hand be divided between the Ag Association and the Foresters. Both of these groups are in debt because the students did not support their dances adequately last fall. Both need money for athletic shingles this spring. The other two recipients of council funds, the Domecon Club and THE COUNTRYMAN, fortunately are not in debt, nor do they maintain intercollegiate athletic teams. THE COUNTRYMAN gladly waives any claim to a share of the balance and we are sure that Domecon is with us. We hope, therefore, that the council will see fit to turn this balance to good use in order that the two groups who need money and deserve it may not be hampered needlessly.

**"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"**

The Spring Flower Show will bring to Ithaca some of the finest blooms of this day. The show will give every one an opportunity to see these things of great beauty. But for the agricultural student it will do more than that—it will act as a card in the comparatively new and fascinating game of modern business—"educating the public." Exhibition flowers are nearly always better than those which are purchasable at the flower shops because the demand is for the less expensive material. The Spring Flower Show will let the University public know what flowers might be obtained if they were willing to pay for them, and ought to stimulate the sale of better flowers.

**A BALANCED PROGRAM**

The average Cornell ag student takes fifteen to eighteen credit hours of scholastic work a term, is engaged in one or perhaps two or three extra-curricular activities, earns a greater or less part of his college expenses, and has a small percentage of his time left for social uses. The scholastic work is one of, if not the principal reason for coming to Cornell; the outside activities broaden the student's point of view and develop his responsibility; the earning of expenses, if not always necessary, is usually wholly desirable, and the social uses of his time give a degree of refinement and polish which is of great value in future contacts and associations. Over-emphasis on one of these, even if it is scholastic work, to the neglect of others appears undesirable. Professors and instructors often assign so much work that there is insufficient time for all and consequently the studies suffer. They frequently fail to realize that theirs is not the only course taken by the students and

that there are equally large assignments in other courses. Forgetting the student's point of view, the instructing staff says to drop the outside activities and to concentrate on the academic work. But what is the use of acquiring knowledge at the expense of the equipment to use it? A student realizes that studies are important and the primary object of going to college, but he does not think that they are all important and the sole reason for attending college.

**PI ALPHA XI**

Pi Alpha Xi is a national honorary scholastic fraternity in floriculture whose purpose is "To promote high scholarship, to foster good fellowship among its members, to increase the efficiency of the profession, and to establish cordial relations among students, educators and professional florists." In the undergraduate body it elects only upperclassmen who are above the average in their scholastic work.

The society was founded here at Cornell by former Professor A. H. Nehrling and Professor E. A. White and ten other members of the department in the fall of 1923. In April of 1924 the Beta chapter was installed at the University of Illinois, and in May 1926 the Gamma chapter at Penn State.

The Alpha Chapter at Cornell now has sixty-five members, among whom are many leaders in the field of horticulture. Some of these men are L. H. Bailey; Arthur Herrington, manager of the New York Flower Show; S. S. Pennock, large wholesale florist; F. R. Pierson, leading rose grower; Max Schling, foremost retail florist; John Young, secretary of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists; Roy Wilcox, leading palm grower of California, and A. T. De La Mare, horticultural publisher.

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**Y**OU'VE all heard that story about the absent-minded prof. who was slated to introduce three speakers at a banquet. Afraid that he couldn't remember their names, he pinned them on a note inside his coat. Upon reaching the climax of his introductory speech, he pulled open his coat and introduced them as Hart, Schaffner & Marx. Well, that's not such a good story, but these three guys make good clothes.

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### SENIORS GO SOUTH TO STUDY IN SOUTHERN PINE REGION

THE proposed Southern trip of the seniors in forestry is now on its way. Leaving Ithaca on March 28, most of the dozen who were going by boat to Charleston, South Carolina, drove to New York. About the same time, "Rudy" Spalteholz, "Petit" Pesez, "Fruit" Desforbes, and "Claudius" Heit left in Rudy's Dodge for Charleston via the highways. The boat—the S. S. Cherokee—left New York on March 29, with the group under the watchful eye of Professor "Reck" Recknagel who was accompanied by his wife and son. The trip into sunny waters was merry with few cases of seasickness. Those going by boat were paired as follows: "Winnie" Parker and "Froggy" Pond; "Matty" Mattison and Carl Crane; "Johnny" Williams and "Homer" Caldwell; "Chuck" Abel and "Freddy" Simmons; "Joe" Moody and "Pooch" Ericson; "Bob" Ewart and "Stan" Yusk.

Reaching Charleston early the last day of March we met the amiable Mr. Cherry at whose camp at Witherbee we were to stay. Transferring our dunnage and persons to his yacht, we set forth up the Cooper River for about 45 miles. There we took a muddy and strangely misshapen mockery of a wagon road to the camp.

### PROF. HOSMER SHOWS SLIDES; BILL WALLING TALKS TO CLUB

Professor Ralph S. Hosmer, chief of the department of forestry, showed a set of 70 colored lantern slides of forest conditions in the Hawaiian Islands, at an informal meeting of the Cornell Foresters on March 14. Professor Hosmer spoke of the

problems involved in establishing National Forests on the Islands and of the progress made. The greatest value of these National Forests is their use as protective watersheds to insure an adequate and regular supply of water for irrigating the sugar cane fields. In many places large concrete conduits and tunnels have been constructed to transport the water, in one case a distance of 70 miles. The colored slides gave a beautiful picture of the luxuriant, exotic growth in the dense jungle-like forests and also showed the craters and boiling lava of some of the volcanoes that are intermittently active.

### Movies to be Shown Next Meeting

"Bill" W. H. Walling '27, who has worked for the Indian Forest Service on the Klamath Reserve in Oregon, for the past eight months, gave an enlightening discussion of his experiences with the Indian Forest Service. "Bill," who is officially a Senior Forest Ranger, did everything from scaling timber to fighting fire and building bridges. On March 15 "Bill" left to accompany Dr. Schenck's party of forestry students, who will study forest conditions in Europe. At the next meeting of the Cornell Foresters two films from the New York Telephone Company, entitled "The Land of the White Cedar" and "Pole Pushers of Puget Sound" will be shown through the kindness of "Bob" Zautner '27, former editor of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN.

R. M. "Dick" Chase and W. S. "Bill" Jordan received their degrees of Bachelor of Science this February.

### TEN FORESTRY SENIORS TAKE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

THE U. S. Forest Service, although paying proportionately low salaries, always serves as an excellent training ground for embryo foresters fresh from college. The civil service examinations, which lead to positions in the Forest Service, were held on March 7. Ten seniors and three graduate students, hoping, perhaps, eventually to fill the shoes that Col. Greeley, as chief of the U. S. Forest Service has filled so well, took this civil service examination. The seniors were: Claude Heit, Carl Crane, "Pooch" Ericson, "Chuck" Abel, Francis Davenport, "Nick" Carter, "Dick" Hilary, "Stan" Yusk, "Joe" Moody, and "Pez" Pesez; the grads were: "Ernie" Kolbe, "Pete" Reighter, and Austin Wilkins.

### JOHNNIE WEIR FREEZES FEET

"Johnnie" Weir '27, who has been timber cruising in Canada, had a bit of bad luck on January 27. While working he fell into a creek, had to walk six miles to camp, and had both feet frozen when he arrived. His fellow workers nailed two toboggans together and hauled him 12 miles, when they met a team and wagon, which carried him 42 miles further on. At Flamand he took the train, via a baggage car, to Quebec, and thence by ambulance to the hospital. According to the last word received from "Johnnie," all the toes on his left foot have been amputated. His address is Jeffrey Hale's Hospital, Ward D, St. Cyrille Street, Quebec, Canada. Although he didn't say so, "Johnnie" would probably be mighty glad to hear from any of his old forestry pals.

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## A Word to Seniors

The Cornell Countryman is of a distinct value to you when you leave Ithaca—It will seem to you as a visit by an old friend.

One of the "Competts" will see you within a few days. They get credit from *subscriptions sold not time spent*. Have your subscription check made out ready for the one who calls.

At three years for two dollars, your new or renewal subscription will cost you less than *eight cents per issue*.

If you want to aid a particular "compet", here they are:

D. A. Armstrong '30	R. F. Mapes '30
D. H. Bloomer '31	Helen Perry '31
Doris Brown '31	G. G. Stoll '30
D. J. Decker '31	Inez Tabor '31
H. E. Gulvin '30	A. J. Uebele '30



# The Cornell Countryman

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# Seniors Should Read

## THE CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS

This Spring and after graduation you will find that the latest news of your classmates and friends is found in the "Alumni Notes" columns.

In addition, you can keep in touch with the University and the activities of Cornellians everywhere.

Special features are "The Week on the Campus" by Morris Bishop and "Sport Stuff" by Romeyn Berry.

The ALUMNI NEWS is published weekly during the college year and monthly in the summer. A year's subscription is \$4.00 (foreign, \$4.40).

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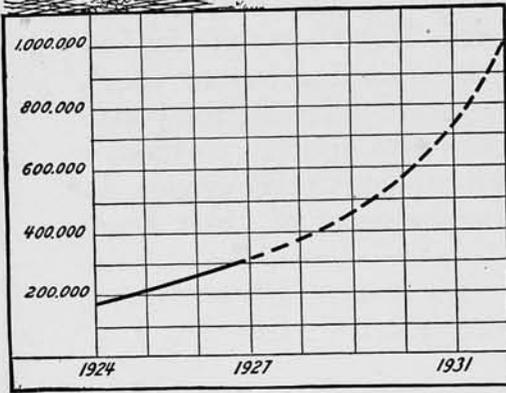
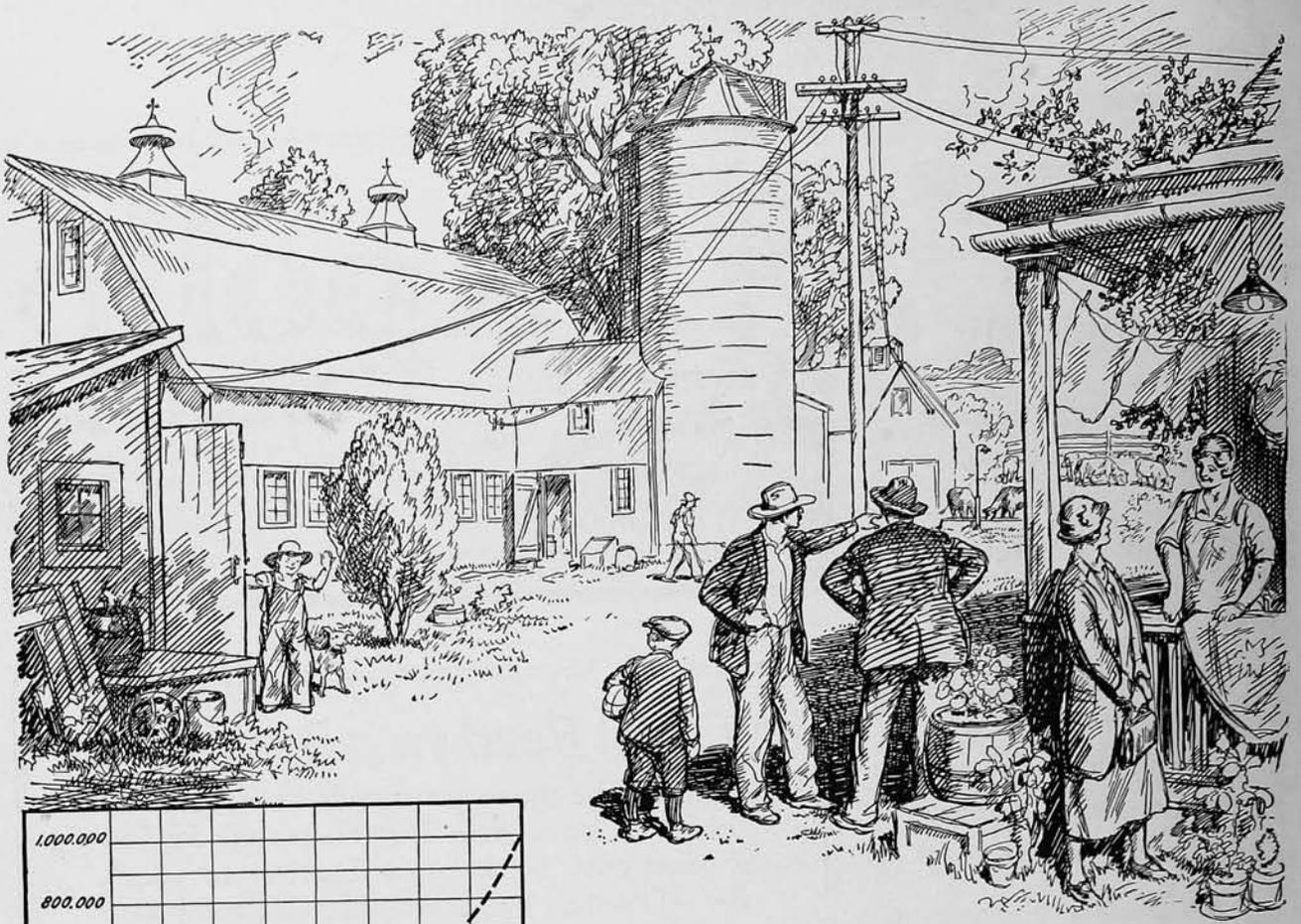
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This chart shows the growth of electrical service in rural districts of the United States in the last three years and projected to 1932.

It is reasonable to believe that this rate of growth will be bettered—but even if it remains the same, there will be approximately one million electrified farms in this country by the end of 1932.

American farmers may safely depend upon the electric power companies to carry forward the electrical progress which the principle of individual initiative has made possible in the past.

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The power requirements of agriculture are greater in volume and variety than those of any other single industry in the United States.

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By applying electric power to machinery, this production is being further increased today on 227,448 farms in

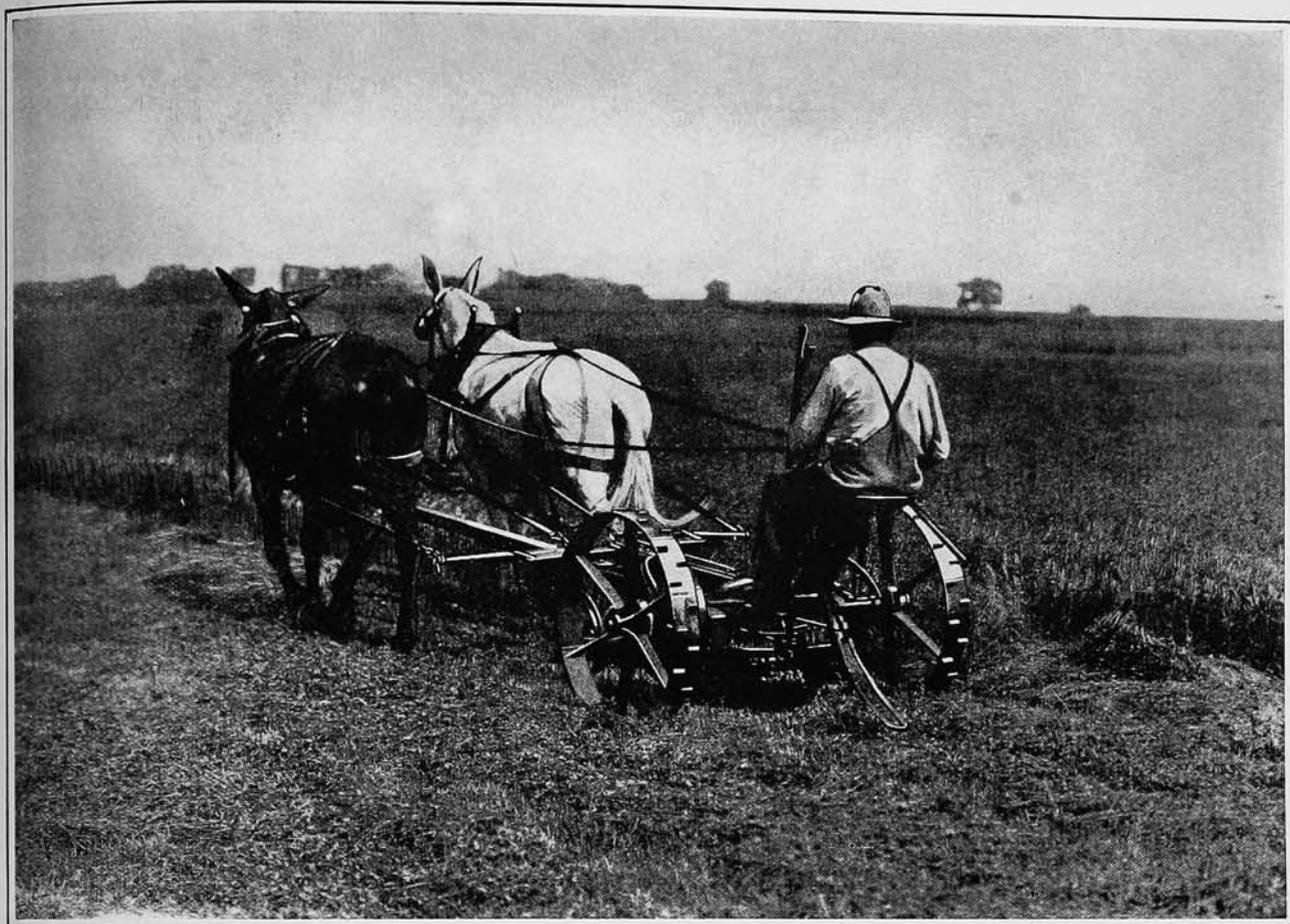
twenty-seven states where surveys have been made, while the cost of production is being materially reduced.

Electricity is to the farm work what fertilizer is to the soil—It now has 150 distinct proved uses whereby it makes farms more productive, and farm life more enjoyable.

To obtain electrical service for yourself and your neighbors, consult your power company. You will find ready cooperation. Many companies have established rural service departments to provide the latest information on the application of electricity to agriculture.

*The Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Individual Plant Manufacturers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Home Economics Association, National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, and the National Electric Light Association.*

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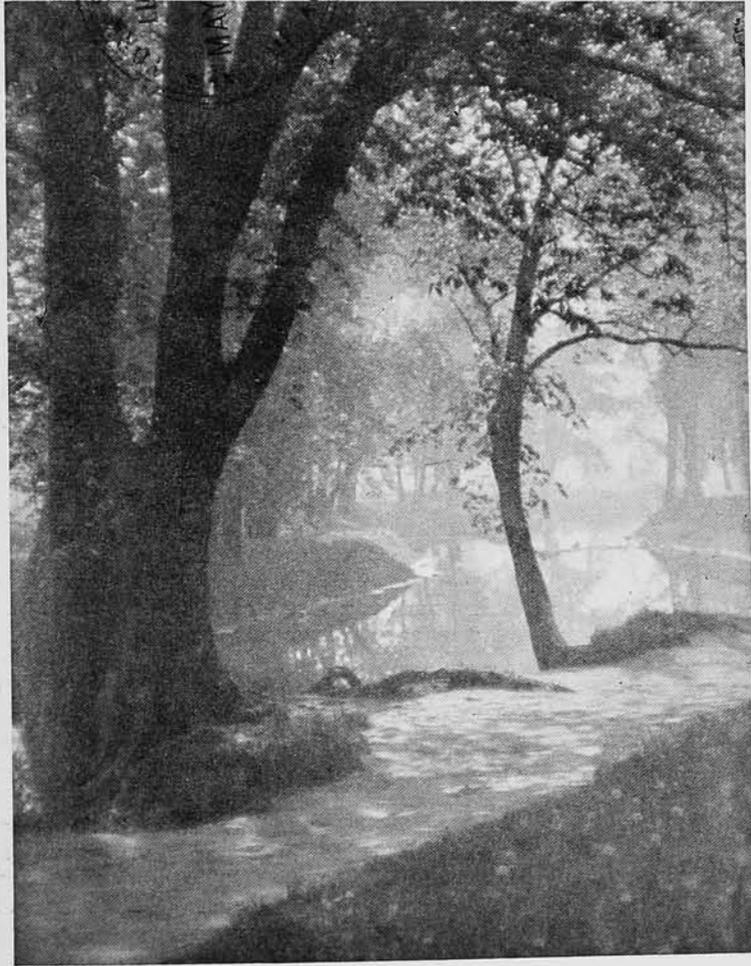
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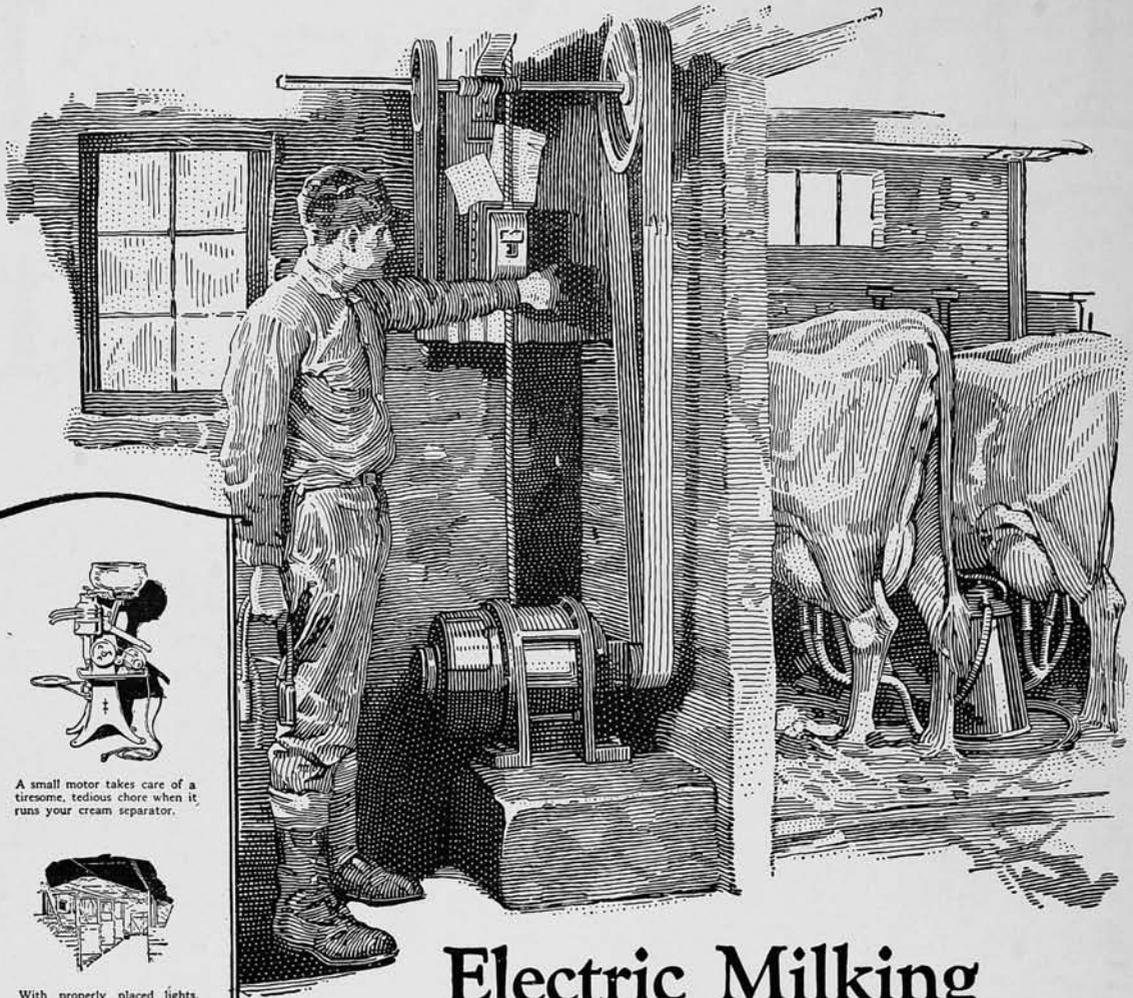
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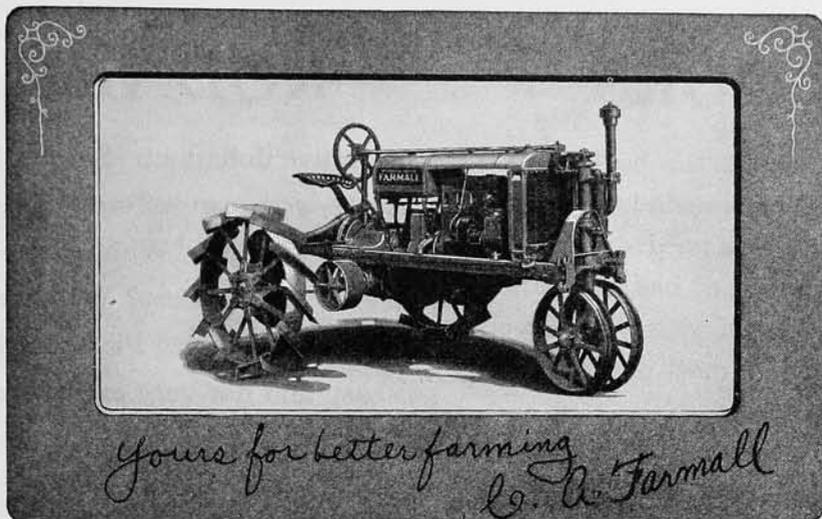
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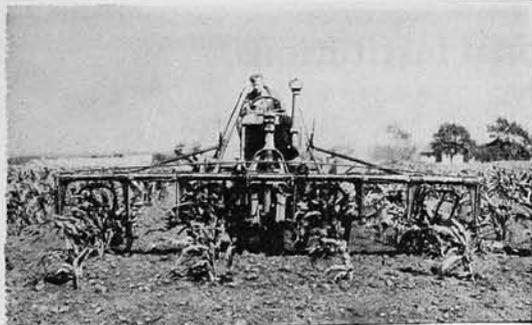
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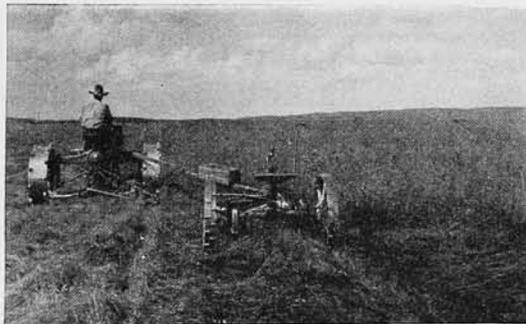
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By F. B. Morrison, director of experiment stations of New York State. Dr. Morrison is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin with the class of 1911. After his graduation he joined the staff of that University, where he conducted livestock investigations and later became assistant director of their experiment station. He was acting dean of agriculture at Wisconsin in 1918 and again from 1924 to 1926. He came to Cornell last fall to take charge of the New York Agricultural Experiment Stations at Geneva and Cornell, succeeding Dr. R. W. Thatcher.		Boys' and Girls' 4-H Clubs, including the selection of delegates for the National 4-H Camp from New York State.....	243
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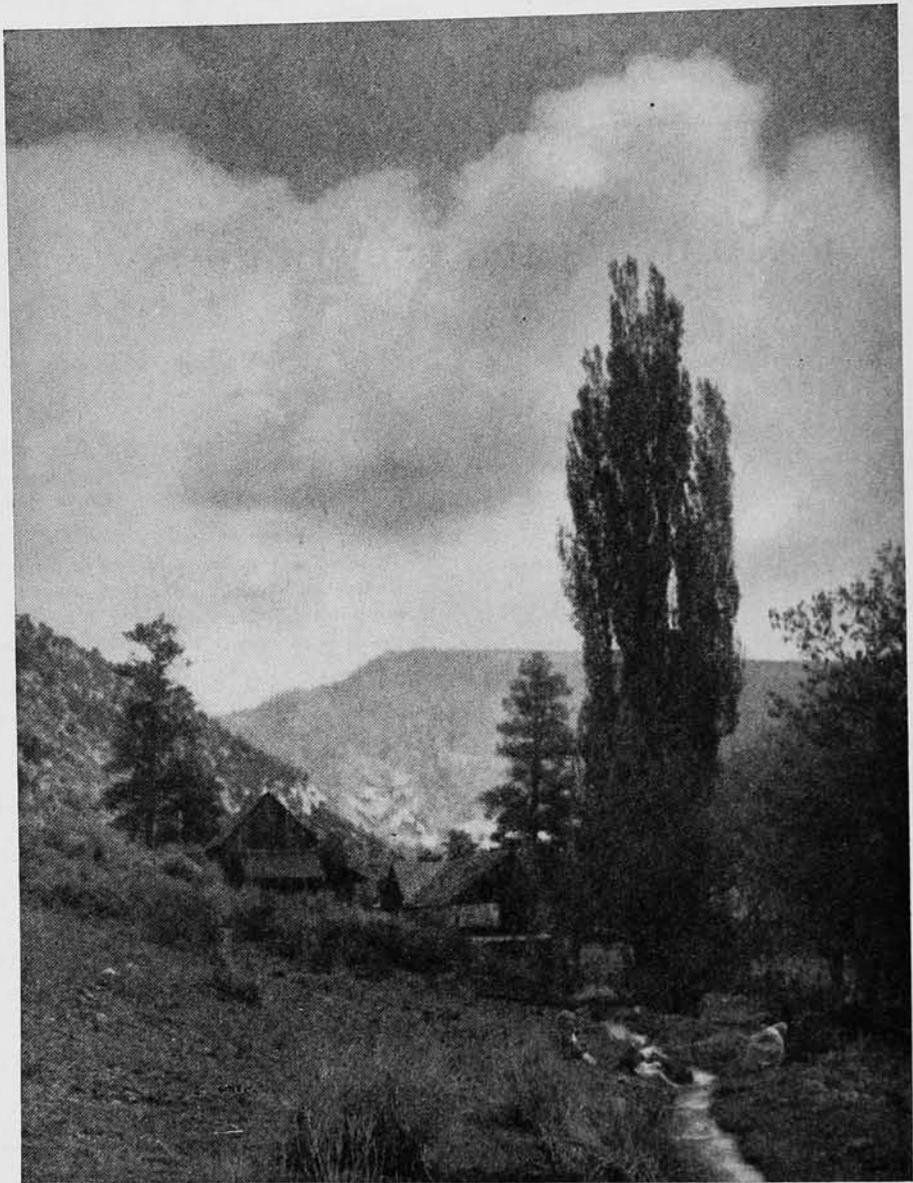
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SOLITUDE

# The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXV

May 1928

Number 8

## The Importance of Vitamins in Daily Life

By F. B. Morrison

IT IS due largely to the triumphs of modern science that most of the people in our country today are living in greater comfort and with more opportunities for happiness and health than even the wealthiest class possessed in the day of our grandfathers.

In no field of human endeavor has there been a greater transformation during the past twenty, or even ten, years than in our knowledge concerning the nutrition of man and beast. This is especially true in regard to those mysterious compounds, the vitamins, which were entirely unknown twenty years ago. Yet today we know that they are essential for health, and even for life itself.

Even ten years ago, when we saw a person afflicted with bow legs or distorted teeth, we had no definite knowledge of the cause, or of the methods of preventing such malformations. Similarly, in the case of live stock on the farm, if pigs during the winter became paralyzed with so-called rheumatism, or died with pneumonia, or were runts, even the scientists could offer little help. Likewise we knew not the reason why early-hatched chicks often suffered from "leg weakness" or why hens would sometimes lay soft-shelled eggs in the winter.

Today we know that these and many other disorders are due largely to a lack of one or more of the vitamins. Still more important, the recent discoveries in nutrition have so thoroughly unravelled these knotty problems that we not only know what causes them but we are able also to prevent them.

Thus far five vitamins—A, B, C, D, and E—have definitely been discovered. Their functions in the body are known with considerable exactness and the relative amounts of each contained in many foods have been determined by painstaking experiments.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, nutrition experts in various parts of the world had begun to suspect that some other factors besides the known nutrients (proteins, carbohydrates, fats, and mineral compounds) had a vital bearing on animal life.

An English bio-chemist, Hopkins, is usually given the credit for first pointing out that other substances must be present

in food to make possible satisfactory nutrition. In 1906 he reported that he had found when young rats were fed balanced diets made up of a mixture of purified protein, carbohydrates, fat, and mineral salts, so as to imitate the chemical composition of milk, they soon ceased to grow. But when a little real milk was fed, the young animals again thrived.

These investigations thus proved conclusively that there is something in butter fat and certain other foods which is necessary for animal growth and even life itself. McCollum called this mysterious substance "fat soluble A", but we speak of it now as "vitamin A".

NOT only is vitamin A necessary for the growth of the young, but it is essential for healthy adult life. It has been repeatedly shown that a diet deficient in this vitamin leads to general weakness and increases the susceptibility to many infectious diseases.

Not only may the eyes be diseased, but further investigations have shown that a lack of this vitamin may effect the digestive system, the lungs, and the air passages, including the nasal sinuses, the bladder, the skin, and the ears. Such effects have been definitely proved as yet chiefly in experiments upon laboratory animals, but there seems to be no reason to doubt that a deficiency of the vitamin may be the cause of similar troubles in man.

In experiments with swine we have observed that on a vitamin A deficient diet young pigs often succumb to pneumonia, just as has been found in experiments with rats. From these observations, I feel confident that a lack of vitamin A is a common cause of the pneumonia which so often occurs during the winter among swine in the northern states. The lack of the vitamin does not in itself cause the disease, but so reduces the resistance of the body that the pneumonia germs gain a ready entrance. For this reason, as well as to supply vitamin D, which will be discussed later, I believe it to be wise to supply swine in winter with a small amount of well cured legume hay, especially alfalfa.

On account of the vital importance of vitamin A in animal life, we should know the relative amounts in various foods.

Since butter-fat is especially rich in vitamin A, whole milk and all products made from it are excellent sources. Egg yolks, cod-liver oil, and other fish-liver oils are also high in the vitamin. Particularly important, both to humans and to animals, is the fact that all green parts of plants, especially the leaves, are rich in this vitamin. The thinner and greener the leaves, apparently the richer they are apt to be in the vitamin. The green-colored cabbage and celery contain a considerable amount; the inner blanched leaves and stalks contain much less.

As a rule cereals are low in the vitamin, but Steenbock discovered in 1920 that yellow corn was a notable exception, being relatively rich in it. Roots and tubers are usually low in vitamin A, but carrots are an excellent, and sweet potatoes are a good, source.

Fortunately, this vitamin is not very easily destroyed. It resists drying, as in the curing of hay, a matter of prime importance in stock feeding. Ordinary cooking temperature does not destroy it either. However, a combination of high temperature and oxidation destroys it readily, as will be pointed out in the discussion of vitamin D.

If it were not for the fact that the body has the capacity of storing up supplies of this vitamin in certain tissues, particularly the liver, there would be even more frequent injury due to a deficient supply.

In live-stock feeding, cattle, sheep, and horses will not lack vitamin A if they are fed the usual type of rations, including a reasonable amount of good hay. While green-colored hay is especially rich in vitamin A, most dry roughages contain some, for Eckles has recently found at the Minnesota Station that wheat straw has considerable.

Furthermore, since all green parts of plants are high in vitamin A, there is no danger of a lack in the case of any animals on good pasture.

Only swine and poultry are apt to suffer from a lack of this vitamin, particularly in the winter when they can get no fresh green food. In feeding them it is therefore necessary to make provision for a proper supply, or disaster may result.

FROM the time of antiquity a serious nerve disease called beri-beri was known in Oriental countries. Indeed, this disease was familiar to the Chinese nearly three thousand years before Christ. Before modern science eradicated the disease it was wide-spread in parts of the Orient and was often found in other regions, especially in sub-arctic districts.

Investigations have shown that not only is a supply of vitamin B necessary to prevent beri-beri in man and similar diseases in animals, but also this mysterious food factor has other very definite functions in the body.

Vitamin B is necessary for the growth of all animals. Without an ample supply normal growth is impossible. Moreover, the young require an abundance of B, the amount needed continues to increase as the size of the body increases. Adults, therefore, require a larger amount, though a smaller proportion of the vitamin, than do the young.

Most fortunately vitamin B is widely and generally distributed in plant and animal tissues. It is found in considerable abundance in all the chief parts of plants—the leaves, stems, roots, tubers, seeds, and fruits.

Among the foods especially rich in vitamin B are the whole, unmilled cereals of all kinds, egg-yolk, milk, either natural or dried, and spinach. Yeast is very rich in it. All vegetables thus far investigated seem to contain fair to good amounts. Muscle meat has a fair content, pork being much richer than beef. Heart, liver, and kidney are especially rich.

Among plant products, practically the only foods low in the vitamin or devoid of it are such highly milled or purified products as polished rice, patent flour, starch, sugar, and fats and oils.

Milled cereal products like patent flour and polished rice are very low in the vitamin because most of it is contained in the outer coats of the seeds, which are removed in the milling processes. For example, patent flour contains less than one tenth as much of the vitamin as does the wheat from which it is made. On the other hand, bran is twice as high and wheat middlings four times as rich in the vitamin as the whole wheat grain.

Not only is vitamin B widely distributed in foods, but, fully as important, it is not readily destroyed. Investigations have shown that it is not affected by drying, by exposure of foods to the air at ordinary temperatures, and it is not even greatly injured by the usual cooking temperatures. Its stability is well shown by the fact that rice seed known definitely to be a hundred years old has been found to have an undiminished amount of the vitamin.

FROM the standpoint of stock feeding, it is a highly important fact that all grains are high in it, and also all ordinary kinds of roughage, even straw. The cereal by-products, like wheat bran and wheat middlings, are especially rich in it.

Due to the wide distribution of vitamin B in human foods it is safe to conclude that there is much less danger in the human diet of a lack of this vitamin than of vitamins A, C, or D. Indeed, there is apparently no danger of a deficiency except when the diet consists too largely of artificially refined food materials.

It should be noted in this connection that vitamin B is the only vitamin which yeast furnishes.

It seems safe to conclude that there is no danger whatsoever of a lack of vitamin B in the rations usually fed live stock in this country, since all cereals and most roughage supply it in abundance. This is important, for a few years ago one of the large manufacturers of yeast conducted an extensive advertising campaign to induce farmers to add yeast to the rations of their stock, especially in the case of swine and poultry.

Investigations at the Missouri, Michigan, and Oregon stations showed that there was no advantage in adding yeast to the rations of well-grown pigs being fattened for the market. Similarly, we found in experiments at Wisconsin that it was unprofitable to supply yeast to young pigs fed a well-balanced ration. Studies at Minnesota have shown that yeast is not beneficial to calves or cows fed ordinary rations. Indeed, in recent investigations by Bechdel at Pennsylvania it has been found that vitamin B is actually produced in the bacterial fermentations which occur normally in the digestion of feed in the paunch of cattle and other ruminants.

In certain experiments with poultry there has seemed to be a slight advantage from the use of yeast but in others the reverse has been true. It does not seem necessary, therefore, to advise the use of yeast even in poultry feeding.

THOUGH scurvy was found many years ago, the exact cause was not determined until 1912. Then Holst and Froelich reported the results of investigations with guinea pigs in which they found that characteristic scurvy was produced in these animals when fed certain limited diets and that the disease could be cured readily by adding small amounts of fresh vegetables. They concluded correctly that scurvy was caused by a lack of a certain chemical substance. The exact nature of this substance is still unknown, but we call it "vitamin C", or the "anti-scorbutic vitamin".

While vitamin A and B are not readily destroyed, C is much more easily injured, even drying or storage causing a considerable loss. Unless the food has just the right degree of acidity, preservation by canning reduces the vitamin C content markedly. Fortunately tomatoes are not only exceptionally rich in the vitamin but have also just the right amount of acidity to preserve the vitamin content during the ordinary canning process. Consequently, canned tomatoes are just as

good a source of the vitamin in winter as the much more expensive fresh tomatoes.

Vitamin C not only protects against scurvy but also apparently has important functions in keeping up the resistance of the body to various infectious diseases. Sherman even suggests that much of the so-called rheumatism which afflicts such a large proportion of our people in the late winter and early spring may be due, in part at least, to diets too low in vitamin C.

Fortunately, vitamin C is of no importance whatsoever in the feeding of farm animals. This is for the very good reason that man, monkeys, and guinea pigs are the only animals which apparently ever have scurvy. Certain animals have been known to possess the ability to manufacture this vitamin in their bodies, others may secure plenty in all the rations they are fed or even perhaps require none of this food factor. At least they suffer from no lack of it.

LET us next discuss vitamin D and its relation to rickets. Though the bone diseases called rickets were recognized as early as 1620 in England, this vitamin was not discovered until six years ago, in 1922.

During the long years before the problem of rickets was solved, the disease had been attributed to many factors, such as over-eating, noxious gases, unsanitary surroundings, an infectious disease, and heredity.

Rickets is a disease of civilization, and, indeed, a disease usually found chiefly in regions of great industrial development, as in the crowded districts of the large cities. Savages may starve, but they do not have rickets.

While the effect of light had been discovered, up to this time the exact cause of rickets had not yet been revealed. The year before an English scientist, Mellanby, had found that cod-liver oil would prevent rickets in dogs, not a surprising fact when we recall that this had been used for years by people in sea-coast districts for children suffering from bone diseases. A little later Sherman at Columbia University and McCollum at Johns Hopkins discovered that a proper supply of calcium and phosphorus were necessary to prevent rickets.

The whole matter was cleared up when in 1922 McCollum and his associates proved that cod-liver oil contained not only vitamin A, but also another vitamin which was necessary for proper bone formation, in addition to an adequate supply of calcium and phosphorus in the food. This discovery was made by passing heated air through the cod-liver oil, which destroyed all vitamin A, but did not affect the new vitamin, which is extremely resistant to heat and oxidation.

Not only is vitamin D necessary for the proper formation of bone in young animals, but it is also required for adult life. The requirement is especially large in lactating

animals, for a great amount of calcium and phosphorus must be assimilated to secrete the large amount in milk.

Unfortunately, vitamin D is much less widely distributed in nature than vitamins A, B, and C. Indeed cod-liver oil and certain other fish-oils are the only natural materials particularly rich in it. For this reason, cod-liver oil and sunlight or ultra-violet light are the best preventatives of rickets in children.

In this connection it should be mentioned that the United States Department of Agriculture has recently reported that most of the so-called "vitamin preparations, extracts of cod-liver oil, pills, etc", do not have the vitamin D properties claimed for them.

Though no natural food is as rich as cod-liver oil in D, certain foods are quite good sources. These are milk, butter, egg-yolk, and the green parts of plants. The high value of these articles of diet is apparent, therefore, when we recall that they do not only supply D, but are also rich in A, B, and usually in C as well.

From the standpoint of live-stock feeding, experiments have shown that vitamin D is of very great importance to live stock. Dairy cows, swine, and poultry are especially apt to suffer from a lack of this vitamin.

Fortunately, it has been found that legume hay cured in the bright sun contains considerable vitamin D. Also, pasturage and other green food aids in furnishing this vitamin.

Poultry and swine are greatly benefited by sunlight and ultra-violet light, but, according to recent investigations by Hart, when cows are exposed to sunlight or ultra-violet light it does not increase their ability to assimilate calcium and phosphorus or increase the vitamin D content of their milk.

**I**N 1922 Evans and Bishop announced the discovery of a fifth vitamin, which they called "vitamin X", but which we now know to be vitamin E. They found this food factor to be necessary for the successful reproduction of the laboratory animals (rats) which they had used in their investigations.

Studies of this vitamin by Evans and other scientists have shown that it is widely distributed in natural foods, cereals and other seeds being rich in it, as well as green leaves.

It is doubtful, therefore, whether this vitamin is of any practical importance. Human diets and the rations fed live stock, as well, contain a considerable proportion of the classes of foods which have been found to be high in this vitamin.

It is of interest, however, that in the investigation on this vitamin, the results that have been secured indicate that for successful lactation there is either a requirement for a much larger amount of the vitamin than is needed for reproduction, or else an entirely distinct vitamin is concerned with lactation.

In discussing vitamin B, we did not point out that several recent investigations indicate that what we have known as

vitamin B really consists of two separate vitamins. The first is the vitamin which prevents beri-beri. Sherman has just recently proposed that this be called vitamin F.

The other is a vitamin which is necessary for growth. It has been proposed that this be called "vitamin G." The designation "vitamin B" will undoubtedly be retained, nevertheless, for the present to indicate the combined functions which we have previously discussed.

It is of interest to note in this connection that whole wheat is relatively rich in F—the anti-beri-beri vitamin—but relatively low in G—the growth factor. On the other hand, milk is relatively higher in G than in F.

**T**HE story of the vitamins is an excellent example of the manner in which modern science progresses. A scientist in some far-off land may first make a relatively simple discovery. From this bit of new information, piece by piece the mosaic of scientific truth is gradually built.

There is no "pride of race" in science. As we have seen, a discovery by a Japanese scientist may serve as a foundation for world-wide eradication of disease. To solve beri-beri it required the combined efforts of scientists in Japan, the East Indies, the Philippines, other Oriental countries, Europe, and America. We may well call this a league of nations of the scientists, working for the common betterment of mankind.

## When India Goes A-farming

By Yeshwantrao P. Bhosale

**W**HEN India goes a-farming there is no noise of tractors or other machinery. We hear the twinkle of the bells hanging around the necks of the many bullocks, or oxen if you please, and merrily they make their way towards the farms. Farmers in India are not afraid of losing time; time, rather, is afraid of losing them.

Not very long ago I was asked by one of my friends, "What do you think is the most outstanding difference between the people of the East and the West?"

"Well," I replied, "the people in the West live for time while time lives for the people of the East."

Suppose you were in India about harvest time. Imagine that you see one of the numerous villages from a distance. You will see a large number of stakes driven into the ground. "What is the use of these stakes?" you wonder. These stakes, along with stone rollers—each weighing three or four tons—help one thresh. This is the way they go about it.

The ears of grain are spread in a circle similar to a doughnut, to make it more

clear. The stakes are in the center, and to these stakes one end of the stone roller is tied. Two bullocks are used to roll it, one on the inside and the other out. They are driven in a circle, the roller rolling along with them until all the grain is threshed.

As regard the crops raised in Northern India, where the climate is rather cool, wheat is the principal crop. This area includes the Punjab Province, the Sind, and the Central India Agency. Rice is grown chiefly in the Konkan District and the Bengal Presidency. A certain crop is not restricted to a certain area, but one finds a large variety of crops grown in the same area.

The implements of husbandry are simple in construction. They are made of wood with iron shares and colters, and vary in price from three to six dollars. They are made and repaired by the village carpenter. The village carpenter is the mechanic and he arranges the angle to which the beam is mortised according to the size of the bullocks belonging to the individual cultivators. The depth at which the imple-

ments work is easily arranged by lengthening or shortening the rope which secures the yoke to the beam and body of the implement.

The plows used in India stir the soil to a depth of three to six inches. It is an effective implement for this purpose. The ordinary plow used in England and other countries does not go much deeper. The essential difference between the two is that the English plow is provided with a mold-board which inverts the soil, whereas the native plow only stirs it. In India, however, the inversion of the soil is unnecessary. The black soils in India contract during the hot weather providing deep and wide cracks, thus exposing its interior to the influence of the sun's rays and air. As soon as the first showers fall, a quantity of loose, crumpled surface earth is washed into the cracks, the soil then expands and becomes mellow and capable of being easily worked into fine tilth by a harrow. In this manner the soil is renovated every year by a fresh layer being brought to the surface. The English implement no doubt does the work quickly as it opens

out broad furrows but a native plow has to be passed over the land twice before it breaks the soil evenly. It takes time to do so, but who cares for time.

Moreover, the English implements which are made of iron could not be put into the field after a rain as quickly as the wooden implements, since the moist earth sticks more tenaciously to iron than wood. The English seed drill and other implements are worked on wheels which clog with lumps of earth unless the soil has become quite dry. The native seed drill, however, works freely, as soon as the surface dries immediately after a shower.

**T**HE farmer in India is not interested in non-agricultural things that are going on around him. A good crop, sufficient rain, and freedom from disease in his family are all that he asks. In days when education was not compulsory there was a cry for education, though at the present time there is compulsory education in many parts of India that I

know. It will not be out of place here to say that now, when the education is compulsory, some of the farmers are refusing to send their children to school. Education, thinks the average farmer, is not meant for his children, it is for the city folks—the *Baboos*—who seek government jobs and similar work. He does not have the idea that the kind of education he is getting will help him be a better farmer.

The climate of India, though presenting marked contrasts, has one common feature—the prevalence of great heat during at least some portion of the year—and this has had a great effect on the character and habits of the people. Where it is tempered by frequent rains, the dampness of the atmosphere tends equally to enervate them, and on the whole the nearer one approaches the Northwest, where the sun is fiercest and the rainfall least, the more manly and energetic one finds the people. The Punjab people are nerved to struggle against the recurring droughts by the piercing cold of the winter months and are thriftier than their less fortunate brethren of the South and East. But over the bulk of India high temperatures coupled with the tropical luxuriance of the crops have reacted unfavorably on the energy and prudence of the people. Unless it rains too little or too much—and who can foresee or guard against either contingency—you have but to

scratch the soil to gain a competency. Why, then, exert yourself unduly when you need not do more to keep warm, as in a temperate clime, and when indeed it is often torture to face the sun? The inevitable tendency is toward fatalism and inaction. Little does the dweller among the snows and winds of the north realize how much his boasted civilization owes to the fact that his fathers had to bestir themselves or die.

Now we should add history to climate and religion, and you have a picture of the Indian. If we were to peep into the

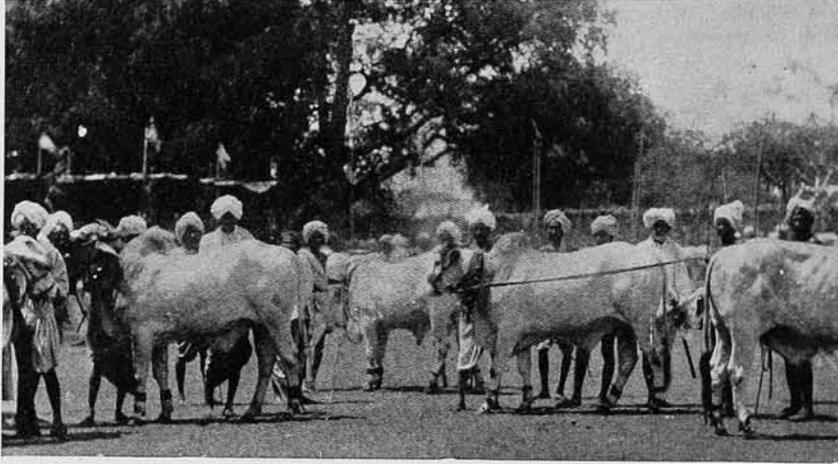
but the laws today are such as prevent exploitation of the farmer by city people. That may be one reason why most of the agitators, clamoring for a political change, come from the cities.

**I**t is a simple life that he leads, this Indian farmer. His needs are not many and he is satisfied with everything that he has. He does not need as many conveniences as a farmer in this country. A simple house containing simple furniture—if any—is all that he wants. The house may be made out of stone, brick, or it may be a plain mud hut. The sun is his watch by day, and the moon by night. When the cock crows early in the morning he knows it is time for him to get up. The farmer and his wife get up, prepare the breakfast, and eat it with their children. An hour or so later the sun rises high and the farmer and his wife go to the farm. The older children usually help their parents in the work. The younger ones

stay at home; some of them attend schools. If the farmer has a daughter, she stays at home as a general rule and prepares food for the rest of the family. She bakes a bread of sorghum or wheat, and some vegetables. The bread is prepared in an unusual manner; it is circular and flat, and is baked by placing it on an iron pan that is heated. Rice is the staple food of India, and is eaten with plenty of spices. No sugar is generally used in rice, and the food, almost always, is richly spiced.

When the sun is up in the sky just overhead, it is noon and time to eat. The farmer's daughter carries food to the farm. There is, as a rule, a well on the farm and this is where they get the drinking water. The dinner is soon over, followed by a little rest, and they return to work.

Evening comes, the sun disappears, and they know that it is time to quit. Supper is over, and the men gather and chat. They talk about the prospects of the crops, rains, and many other things. They are soon ready for a good night's rest. Morning comes again and they follow the same old life. They have been following it for generations, so why should they change it now.



**FITTING SIRES ON THE AUTHOR'S HOME RANCH**  
Zebu (humped) cattle are being primed up for a local fair. These and water-buffalo comprise the dairy herds of India, while oxen are used for draft work.

history of India we would find that there had been much banditry, looting, fighting, and similar things going on. It is only in recent years that there has been peace and safety of life in India. It will take more than a couple of centuries of peace and order to overcome the effects of such misrule as existed in parts of India in earlier days.

**N**INE-tenths of the people live on the farms, and when we talk of farmers, we are speaking of India. As their numbers increase and the limits of economic holdings is approached, their livelihood becomes more and more difficult. A bad season or two, or the extravagant outlay occasioned by a few marriages places them permanently in the hands of the money-lender. Once involved, they seldom recover. The crops produced go in part payment of the debt, enough being left, as a rule, in an average year to carry the owner through to next season. Sooner or later a mortgage is executed, which finally leads to sale of the holding. The farmer disappears as an owner of the land but remains to cultivate it for his master—the money-lender—on terms little better than serfdom.

This picture gives to the reader the dark side of the life of the Indian farmer. But there is hope. No doubt the city people are better organized in their attempts to exploit the poor farmers,

# A Gentle Countryman

By Harry J. Limbacher

IT WAS the afternoon of June 8 when the Lackawanna whipped into the Binghamton station, ten miles from Brackney, Pennsylvania, which was to be my summer home for the next three months. With the usual snap of youthful enthusiasm I gathered my bags and made my way out of the train to the waiting room. Shortly, a tall, slim, dark-haired fellow of about my own age sauntered toward me and inquired if my name was Limbacher. I nodded and he told me his name was Tom Patten. We shook hands and started for the baggage room, where I ordered my trunk brought out. After this formality, Tom led the way to the car and we started for the farm.

With all the attributes of a go-getter he jumped into the front seat with me and efficiently made his way through the traffic and out on the country road to Brackney. Neither of us said much on the way. He was hurrying, he said, in order to get back in time for the milking. I took in the scenery approvingly.

Finally we passed Quaker Lake and drove into the backwoods country evidenced by rough roads, rolling hills, and rocky fields. I noticed how far apart the houses were when, with a swing of the wheel, we bolted into a farm yard, scattering the chickens and awakening the watch-dog. Tom brought the car to a stop and, with the aid of the barking dog and the tooting of the horn we finally aroused the attention of an elderly man of about fifty and a sweet young girl of perhaps nineteen.

They smiled pleasantly as I jumped out and proceeded to the front porch. Tom introduced me to his father and sister, Jenny, and I then brought my trunk into the house without further ceremony.

Mr. Patten directed Tom to put the car up and get started on the milking.

He told me to get on some old clothes if I had any and come out to the barn, and promised to show me the place. They had given me a neat, clean, airy room on the first floor and I immediately began to change my clothes and put on my brown overalls and working shoes. I admired myself in the mirror, confident that I looked like a real farmer. When I came out no one was in sight so I started for the big, red, dairy barn. The dog started after me with a suspicious look and a low growl, sniffing vigorously all around me. Hesitantly I entered and listened. I could hear the milking operations plainly intermingled with the crunching noise of the cows chewing their feed. Suddenly the bass voice of Mr. Patten resounded above the clatter. He told me to start with the fourth cow on the line, explaining that she was the easiest milker. Full of enthusiasm to make a good start, I took a pail and stool from the rack and headed for Holstein Number Four.

Just like a green hand I carried my pail in front of me, and fortunately, too, for no sooner had I stepped over the gutter in the rear of the cows when the big black-and-white shot out a vicious right hoof and caught the pail squarely in the center, knocking me sprawling fully five feet behind the cows. All I could hear was the roaring laughter of the Patten family; and in more or less of a daze I got up with the assistance of Mr. Patten, who spoke kindly of the accident and helped me back into a more comfortable position on a milking stool, meanwhile talking gently to the beast.

It seemed like hours when I finished, but I think I milked her dry; at least I got all I could from her while she was continually moving about and stepping on

me without the least provocation. When I got up my legs were so cramped that I felt sure that they were broken. I looked out and saw that the folks had deserted me.

Carrying my first milk proudly, I strode out into the yard and found the rest of the family industriously engaged in their chores. Jenny was feeding the chickens; Tom was feeding the calves; and Mister was icing the milk at the milk house. I brought my offering to him and he smiled humorously at the half-full pail of milk which I gave him. Then he told me to help Tom feed the horses and after that to wash up. I followed Tom out to the horse barn and did everything I was told, as a good student should.

MY REAL trouble began next morning when I arrived at the pasture where the horses were kept. With three bridles on my arm I climbed over the gate and jumped in. They had explained to me to catch the horses in the pasture and lead them out after I bridled them. I suppose this is an easy task for most country folks but I soon got into difficulty. I strutted up to one of the beasts and after patting him gently managed to get a bridle on. Then I led this one toward another with more or less trouble.

It was quite a task to bridle one and hold the other and it seemed like a half hour before I accomplished this feat. Then I headed for another one (he wanted to use three that day). Here is where I met my Waterloo. I dragged the two horses toward the mare called Sally, but she simply would not stand still. I got close to her several times and just as I would try to put the bit in her mouth she would raise her head and move forward and once I was almost knocked down and stepped on. So I began holding her by the mane and hollering "whoa" and started to get a little gruffy. Then all of a sudden she bolted away and kicked her heels in the air, I trying to follow as fast as I could. The horses I held began to increase their speed and I soon found myself being dragged unceremoniously. I would have been killed had I not shouted "ho" and stopped and patted the two I had.

After recovering from my fright I decided to bring these two down to the barn and come back after Sally. This time I brought a measure full of bran with me. I finally got close enough to have her smell the feed and she began eating ravenously. After she had eaten about half of it I forced on the bridle between bites. When I arrived with Sally the other two horses were harnessed and hitched to the hay rack and they told me to use Sally on the manure wagon.



HARRY AND THE FARM DOG

The dog seems to have gotten over some of his first viciousness and looks almost pleased with his new friend, the summer farm-hand.

I SHOULD have worn a gas mask, I regretted to myself, but Tom did not seem to mind it. Arriving at the field he started the team slowly and began to scatter the manure around with a fork. I followed his example but a wind came up and somehow I seemed to be getting more than the land was, much to Tom's dissatisfaction. He showed me and explained to me in no uncertain or gentle tones or actions just how to do the trick. I was pretty tired after the second load. Glad I was when the time came to go to lunch.

In the afternoon I was put to work in a field of rocks with a team and a stone-boat. I was told to haul all the big stones to the sides and put them as near the stone fences as possible. They gave me a few more instructions and then left me. Here I did a real day's work. My back felt as if it were broken, my hands were cut and bruised, my spirits were low, and I was hungry. It seemed a long time before they called me for supper.

We ate heartily and talked about college and the dairy business. I soon found myself falling to sleep. They advised me to go to bed which I was very glad to do as the clock struck nine. I undressed as quickly as possible and fell into bed.

DAYS passed and as time went on my technique improved, my muscles hardened, my efficiency increased, and I was one of them. I helped with the planting of the corn, potatoes, and hayed with as much zeal as the best of them.

Friday night as last! For many days I had been looking forward to the greatest event of the season—the community square-dance. I often asked the neighbors, "What do you people do besides work?" The answer invariably was, "Wait until the Friday night square-dance." And the night was Friday.

Great was the commotion in the house of Patten as we dashed here and there, upstairs and downstairs, in our preparations for the affair. I washed and dressed with all the care and fuss one would take in going to a wedding. Dressing up had a remarkable effect on me—I was my own self again. Tom drove Jenny and me to Mr. Barney's beautiful colonial home bordering Quaker Lake. It looked unusually large and stately to me. Rays of the great full moon quivered golden on the quiet lake and seemed to inquire the reason for this hustle and bustle, merry music, and childish laughter disturbing the peace and calm of the secluded valley.

At ten o'clock both young and old joined in a large front room to start the dance. The orchestra which furnished the music consisted of a piano, large trap-drum, and violin. An elderly man, known as the caller, shouted commands for the dancers to follow. I was astonished at the great zeal and ability with which they were executed. Jenny was my instructor and she was ever ready to assist me in my new experience. Under her skillful guidance I learned quickly.

Young and old alike danced unceasingly to the merry tunes of the violin-drum-piano combination. How they could jig and spiel! I never saw such a friendly and happy-go-lucky bunch co-operating as this crowd did. Everyone was congenial, polite, generous, happy, and good-natured. No city dance or even the best college fraternity dance could equal the atmosphere of real joy and happiness displayed. In such wonderful company I absorbed much of their wholesome fun.

At twelve the music stopped and the elder ladies prepared a big spread. As I understood it, each family that came

brought cakes, candies, sandwiches, pickles, and other delicacies. The hostess supplied ice-cream and coffee or soda-water for those who wanted it. Needless to say I feasted aplenty. And how good everything tasted! Never will I forget the sparkling eyes of all the girls and boys with their healthy, ruddy complexions. I never imagined any rural affair could be so vivid, ecstatic, overwhelming.

After everyone had had their fill, the dance was continued, most of the younger ones participating. The party broke up about three o'clock. And the hard part of it all was that I had to get up at five with a big day's work ahead of me. Despite my tiredness I stood the strain, for I lived those hours as I never lived before, and I was always looking forward to the next Friday night get-together.

YOU have followed me through these experiences, and now I want you to know what impressed me most. The world bestows its big prizes both in money and honors for but one thing; and that is initiative. It is doing the right thing without being told. But next to doing the right thing without being told is to do it when you are told once. Those who can, get high honors, but their pay is not always in proportion. Next, there are those who never do a thing until they are told twice; such get no honors and small pay. Then there are those who do the right thing only when necessity kicks them from behind; and these get indifference instead of honors and a pittance for pay. This kind spends most of its time polishing a bench, and telling a hard luck story. Do not fall into the lower class.

I am a countryman, meek and gentle; I am also a gentleman in the country. I aim to be a country gentleman.

## Why Farm Experience?

By W. I. Myers

ONE of the most unfortunate results of the agricultural depression has been that many young men who wished to become farmers have become discouraged and have entered other occupations. The choice of a life-time occupation is a matter deserving the most careful consideration. Not all of the young men born on farms are needed in farming, or even perhaps in businesses related to farming. However, there is nothing in the present economic situation of agriculture that should discourage any young man who prefers farm life and farm work. With a continuing decline in the production of food relative to the population, the longer the depression continues, the longer will be the resulting period of farm prosperity.

Given reasonable intelligence and willingness to work, there are at least three important essentials for success in farm-

ing: experience, education, and environment. While individual cases may be found in which some degree of success has been attained with only two, or perhaps even only one, of these essentials, all three of them are necessary to give a reasonable chance for success. To argue as to their relative importance is equivalent to arguing as to which of three legs of a stool is more important.

There is a human tendency to believe that the training which one has had is the best and that other lines of training or experience are of less or even of minor importance. Experienced farmers usually recognize the importance of practical experience and of a good farm, but sometimes underestimate the importance of technical education in agriculture. Many agricultural college students, while appreciating the importance of education in agriculture, are inclined to underesti-

mate the importance of practical experience in the industry in which they are planning to enter. Lack of experience has been the most important cause of the relatively few but widely-heralded failures among college-trained farmers.

In the writer's opinion, every young man who expects to farm, should obtain thorough and varied practical experience in farm work. The way to obtain it is through working as hired man on good farms in several different farming regions following different types of farming. It is not enough to be born on a farm and to work on it each summer during high school and college. Every farm boy should spend at least one summer working on a good farm in some region following a farming system different from his home region. The young man who has lived and worked on a dairy farm will gain much from a summer's work on a crop

farm in western New York. The greater importance of field work in this region has stimulated the development of appliances and techniques that increase efficiency in this work. In a similar way the young man familiar with crop farming in that region will gain much from farm experience in a good dairy region.

In addition to practical labor and money-saving ideas that will be gained from working in other regions, the young farmer will be able to reach a more intelligent decision as to the region in which to invest his life's work. If he comes from a good farming region, contrast with other less-favored regions will emphasize the advantages of his home region and strengthen his determination to return. If, on the other hand, he comes from an unprosperous region, an understanding of conditions and opportunities in good regions will aid him in reaching a reasoned

decision as to the place in which to spend his working life. While sentiment makes it very difficult for anyone to make a rational decision as to the relative advantages of his home as compared with other regions, travel and experience in other regions are helpful. Many able farmers are hopelessly limited by a poor soil or by unfavorable marketing conditions. Fortunately for us, our ancestors had the courage to leave Europe in order to find greater opportunities. We should try to make our decisions in such a way that no one will have cause to be sorry for our children.

**M**ANY farmers' sons have been deterred from broadening their farm experience because they were needed at home. In such cases exchanges might be arranged so that two prospective farmers could get experience in other regions without any decrease in the labor

supply at home. What each young man lacked in acquaintance with local conditions would be more than made up by his willingness to learn and by his anxiety to make good. It is a very good thing to have the experience of making good as a hired man among strangers.

Each year several groups of students spend the summer travelling across the United States in second-hand cars, visiting the more important farming regions. Working for short periods in some of the regions visited reduces the cost of the trip and gives a better understanding of farming conditions. As a post-graduate course in farm experience, coming after thorough experience within the State, such a trip is worth while. A better understanding of farm conditions, problems, and opportunities in other regions will help one to be a better farmer and will add to the satisfaction and joy of living.

## Boys' and Girls' 4-H Clubs Delegates Chosen for National Camp

**N**EW York 4-H club members will be represented at the National 4-H Club Camp in Washington next June by four outstanding club members recently selected from among a number of applicants.

The successful candidates are: Elsa Krusa of Redwood, Jefferson County; Jane Gilmore of Holcomb, Ontario County; Ward Winsor of Guilford, Chenango County; and Fayette Sherman of Unadilla, Otsego County. Azella Wilkinson of Hilton, Monroe County and William Hoag of Hamden, Delaware County, were selected as alternates.

In selecting the delegates to represent the State, each county nominated one boy and one girl giving a full record of their club and community activities and from these a state committee determined the delegates on a score card basis. Each has a long and enviable record in club work and will be a worthy representative of the state at this national meeting.

Jane Gilmore has been doing 4-H club work in homemaking for four years, cooking the first year, two years of clothing work, and one of home furnishing. She has served as secretary, vice-president, and president of her club, attending the Ontario County 4-H Club Camp for girls each summer. Jane has been chosen as camp leader and has won the greatest number of individual points both in athletics and good fellowship. Together with another member of her club she won first place in the homemaking demonstration team contest at the New York State Fair last summer. Her ability as a demonstrator coupled with her leadership in camp activities has been the basis of her selection as a delegate to Camp Vail this fall. Jane is now a junior in the East Bloomfield High School.

Elsa Krusa '31 is in the College of Home Economics at Cornell University. Before entering Cornell she had six years of experience as a 4-H homemaking club member and during the past year acted as local leader of a club of younger girls



ELSA KRUSA '31

Elsa was local club leader last year while carrying on an advanced clothing and home making project.

while carrying on an advanced club project herself. Clothing project work was her chief interest the first three years. Then she enrolled for two years in the first home furnishing club work offered to the girls of New York State. The last year she led a 4-H clothing and health club. Elsa says that it was through 4-H club work that she became acquainted with Cornell and decided to enter the College of Home Economics.

Fayette Sherman has been a 4-H club worker for four years doing poultry and forestry club work. When the 4-H forestry club was organized at Unadilla in 1926, Fayette was made secretary and last year was elected president of the club. Besides planting about 3,000 seedling trees on his father's farm, Fayette has helped the Unadilla Forestry Club survey and plant a 16-acre tract of land purchased by the club. Fayette with his brother Harold won first honors in the agricultural demonstration team contest at the New York State Fair last year. Because of his leadership ability expressed at the State Fair camp, he has been selected as a delegate to Camp Vail, Eastern States Exposition next September. During the past year Fayette has served as president of his county council of 4-H clubs.

**W**ARD Winsor has been a member of the Guilford Calf Club of Chenango County for eight years. The story of his 4-H club experiences should be an inspiration to every farm boy in New York State. Starting with a purebred Holstein calf in 1920, he now has a herd of eleven head, tuberculin tested, and with creditable cow-test association records. In the show ring his animals have won for him the highest honors available in the 4-H club field. One of his heifers was selected as grand champion at the National Dairy Show last fall and, in showing her, Ward was adjudged Champion Holstein Showman in the national contest.

Ward has also been interested in the 4-H poultry project and has won many prizes with his birds and many honors for himself in the poultry contests. In his 4-H club experience he has won over five hundred ribbons and more than one thousand dollars in prize money.



# Through Our Wide Windows

## Nursery Course

THE STATE Senate and the State Assembly have both passed on a bill appropriating \$19,500 for the use of the floriculture and ornamental horticulture department of the College in establishing courses in the theory and practice of nursery work, including the propagation and growth of nursery stock. The bill at present awaits the Governor's signature to make it a law.

The appropriation includes the salary of a professor to give these courses as well as a suitable amount for the purchase of necessary materials and equipment to facilitate the instruction in the courses proposed. If the Governor signs the bill it will become effective on July 1 so as to enable the new professor to make the preparations necessary to start the proposed courses next fall.

This phase of work in the floriculture department has been sadly deficient in the past and it is expected that this new group of courses will greatly strengthen the department in many respects. First, it will aid the student in getting a well rounded knowledge of nursery practice both theoretical and practical which up to the present time he has been unable to get here at Cornell. And then, too, it will be a great aid to the nurserymen of the State in helping them to solve some of the many problems which they have.

## Back to the Land

FARM population in New York State increased during 1927 for the first time since the depression of 1921, which caused a heavy migration of farm workers to the cities. During 1927 there was a decrease of about ten thousand in the number of men and boys who left farms for work in the city over that in the preceding year. On the other hand, there was an increase of over five thousand in the number who left the cities for work on the farms during that year. Government statistics show that it is the younger men and boys who leave the farms; those who remain are older men, earnest, hard working, set in their ways.

There are two possible causes for the return of this large number of men from the city to the farm. First, and probably foremost, is the fact that city conditions are not all they are reputed. Wealth does not stand by for everyone to pick up, or at least if it does, the man just coming from the farm does not know where to find it. Years of discouraging experience are usually necessary.

The second possibility, and one which is no less certain than the first, is that farm conditions are again and more than ever comparing favorably with those in the cities, so that much more farm labor is employed and the remuneration is greater than formerly. It is felt among agricultural economists that, if this situation continues so that the proper balance between agriculture and other industries is restored, the young blood, which is necessary for progress, will discontinue leaving and will return.

## For Better Electrification

FARM electrification is so patently a desirable step that most folks are favorably disposed to it at once. And yet, so much over-optimistic and unfounded publicity have been given out that many, especially farmers, are either suspicious or antagonistic. The National Rural Electric Project is, therefore, an exceedingly welcome move on the part of the National Electric Light Association and the college men, farmers, and farmers' wives who are co-operating in this all-inclusive laboratory experiment plus practical demonstration which is soon to be set up in Maryland.

"The whole idea back of the project is to determine ways to use electric energy so that, in addition to promotion of domestic cheer and comfort, it will cut labor costs, or increase production, or both—in short, it is proposed to electrify the farm factory to the advantage of the farmer the same as has been done with the city factory."

A worthy purpose, indeed; and the need for it is keen at the present time, since the electrification idea has been largely sold to farmers but the necessary facts and ultimate possibilities for usefulness have not kept pace. Fortunately, the committee in charge seems highly qualified to undertake this problem and we look forward to some valuable information concerning the uses of electrical equipment and electro-motive power for the American farmer within the next few years.

## Book Notes

*The Biology of Insects*, by George H. Carpenter. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$6.50.

The keeper of the Manchester Museum of the University of Manchester in England discusses insect physiology and behavior and problems of ecology and evolution with a refreshing clarity that does not sacrifice accuracy.

*The Garden Lover*, by L. H. Bailey. (The Background Books.) The Macmillan Company, New York. \$1.50.

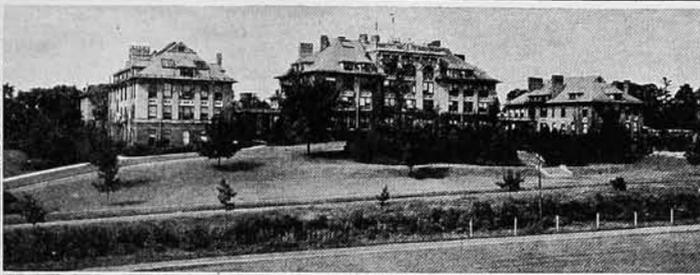
The eminent horticulturist offers a friendly little volume for those who have a garden for the fun and love of it.

*Textbook of Systematic Botany*, by D. B. Swingle. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Incorporated, New York. \$2.00.

Principles of plant classification and herbarium methods are discussed completely in a work that will be of distinct value to teachers and students of taxonomy. Brief descriptions of the more important Spermatophyta are included.

*College Textbook of Hygiene*, by D. F. Smiley and A. G. Gould. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$2.00.

Two assistant professors of hygiene at Cornell have compiled this very straightforward and useful outline of the work covered in the hygiene lectures at Cornell University.



## Former Student Notes

# Dr. E. P. Felt '94 Retires as State Entomologist

By Glenn W. Herrick

IT IS of interest to find, that of the official\* State entomologists of New York State, the first one, Dr. J. A. Lintner, was appointed by Governor A. B. Cornell, son of Erza Cornell, while the second one, Dr. Ephraim Porter Felt, obtained his doctor's degree at Cornell University in 1894.

Dr. Felt received his early, basic training under that veteran entomological systematist and teacher, Dr. C. H. Fernald of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, from which institution Felt graduated in 1891. In September, 1895, Dr. Felt was appointed assistant State entomologist and on the sudden death of J. A. Lintner, May 5, 1898, he became acting State entomologist and in the following December official State entomologist.

\*Asa Fitch was never an official State Entomologist

Since then he has served continuously in that official capacity until he retired in March of this year—an unbroken service in the interests of the State of nearly 33 years.

On assuming the position of State entomologist, Felt took up, at once, the work of his distinguished predecessor and has carried it on through the years with the same high degree of excellence set by Lintner. He has published 23 separate annual reports on the injurious insects of New York State besides many monographic bulletins on individual economic forms. In 1906 he published two large quarto volumes on *Insects Affecting Park and Woodland Trees*, an indispensable work to students of forest and shade tree insects. In his studies of tree-infesting forms he became interested in the gall midges and in 1906 appeared one of his earliest papers on the group, en-

titled "Studies in Cecidomyiidae" (21st Report of the State Entomologist, 1906). From this time on, Felt devoted much study to the gall midges, described many new species, published many papers on these tiny forms, and became a recognized authority on the group.

Although Dr. Felt has retired from his labors as New York State entomologist, he has not retired from entomological work. Immediately on leaving Albany he entered on his duties as chief entomologist of the F. A. Bartlett Tree Expert Company at Stamford, Connecticut. Here, in the splendid field research laboratories of the Bartlett Company he will have opportunity to carry on his investigations of insects injurious to shade and woodland trees, a phase of entomological research in which he has always been deeply interested.

'96

James M. Johnson's address is Park Drive, Cameron Park, Raleigh, North Carolina. He is in business in Raleigh.

'03

R. Wilbur Palmer is a farmer in Wayne county and has four children, two of whom are Beatrice, age twenty, who is in Keuka college, and Lorenzo, age 18 who is going to enter the Ag College here next fall. We hope if he has any more children, he will send them to Cornell too. His address is Ontario, Wayne County, New York.

'04

Rolla Van Doren comments on the anniversary number, "The picture taken at the School Picnic recalls an afternoon spent squeezing lemons the day before and endless lading of lemonade at the picnic.

"The short course of 1904 convinced me that I wanted more of what Cornell could offer so I registered as a special student for the next two years. Then I alternated working on the home farm

summers, with official test supervising under Professor Wing winters for a few years.

"In 1909 I married E. Louise Frary of Pulaski, sister of Ben Frary '13, and we started farming, renting the home of my father." He is active in the Farm Bureau and Grange of his community.

'05

Clarence Archie Bailey is poultry and bee farming at Holcomb, Ontario County, New York. He is married. He is trapping and weighs every egg from every pullet every day to get large white eggs. He is using for breeding, hens that laid 26 ounce per dozen or better eggs in the pullet year and cockrels from 28 ounce per dozen eggs sires. Some of his highest record hens he has killed, that did not come up to the mark size. Small pullet eggs have been his greatest loss till the last two years. His pullets to-day are laying 40% of the eggs 26 and 28 ounce per dozen.

Hayes C. Taylor is farming at Embreeville, Pennsylvania.

Thayer Clark Taylor has been tilling the soil on the home farm for the past seventeen years. He is married and has four living children, Burdsall, Charles, and Muriel. We regret to hear that a daughter Nancy was killed by an auto last March. He taught high school for five years after graduation. Then he took over the home farm and developed a purebred herd of Guernseys, and now ships the best grade of milk into the Philadelphia market. His address is Embreeville, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

G. H. Truckell, after being associated with Holstein publications for many years, is now putting all his efforts on breeding and selling Holstein Friesians. During 1918 he was associate editor of the Black and White Record; 1920 he had the same position on the *Holstein Friesian World*, and from 1921 to January 1926 he had a similar job on the *Holstein Breeder and Dairymen*. Truckell is married and has two children, Dorothy, a freshman at Gettysburg College, and Doris, a student in junior high school.

'06

George Walter Tailby, Jr., is now extension instructor in animal husbandry at the New York State College of Agriculture. His address is R. D. 2, Ithaca, New York. George is married and has one daughter, Eloise 6 years old. The family lives on a small dairy farm at Varna. George likes the farm and the cows, particularly the cows as his past record shows. After one year, 1906 to 1907, as assistant in the United States soil survey, he turned back to the cattle. From 1907 to 1919 he was superintendent of the livestock at the New York State College of Agriculture. From 1919 on he has been supervisor of cow-testing associations in New York State and extension instructor of animal husbandry.

'07

J. W. Alvord is raising corn, cabbage, and chickens on Alvord Manor Farms, Kirkville, New York.

'08

Clarence Lounsberry is employed by the Bureau of chemistry and soils, U. S. D. A. in soil survey work. At present he is working in Hancock County, Mississippi.

'11

Alvin K. Rothenberger has a large farm in Worcester, Pennsylvania. He has

forty pure bred Holstein cattle, 2,500 white leghorn hens, and twenty acres of potatoes. From 1912 to 1925 he was county agent of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Wayne Heebner Rothenberger, after leaving Cornell worked a 220 acre farm for seven years and then went into the real estate business for four years. When the slump in agriculture came and made the selling of farms a poor proposition he took his present position as financial secretary of the Perkiomen School where he had prepared for Cornell. He says his duties are to look after the school farm and building repairs in addition to taking care of the school's financial affairs.

He married Margaret Meckley a short course student '12-'13 and later a student in the Arts college. They have two children, aged six and thirteen. Their address is Perkiomen School, Pennsburg, Pennsylvania.

'12

Alfred Atkinson is President of the Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana. He is married. He is on leave now and living in Ithaca.

Jay Coryell, state leader of county agricultural agents or farm bureau agents in New York, recently left the Extension Service to operate his farms. He was first county agent and then assistant

leader in Vermont before he came to New York state in July, 1919 as assistant leader. He became leader in July, 1920.

Mr. Coryell recently purchased a farm at Fairport in Monroe County. This with another near Kendaia in Seneca County makes a total of 328 acres of which 147 are fruit, three acres in asparagus, and the balance devoted to vegetables and general farm crops. His address is 249 South Main Street, Fairport, New York.

He succeeded as state leader by L. R. Simons '11, who has been assistant for the past eight years, supervising county agent work in 19 counties in western New York. After graduation he taught agriculture three years in the high school at Gowanda. He then was county agent in Nassau County during 1914 and 1915, following which time he was with the federal extension service for four years in charge of farm bureau organization and promotion, and acted as supervisor in the eastern states. He came to New York as assistant leader in 1920.

Alpheus M. Goodman has been in Rio Piedras, Porto Rico, for some months, doing land drainage work in connection with the malaria control campaign being carried on by the Porto Rican department of sanitation and the Rockefeller Foundation.

H. B. Knapp is director of the State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island.

H. B. Munger is married and farming at Bergen, New York.

J. Clifford Otis is farm bureau agent in Lewis County. He "hangs out" at Lowville, New York.

'13

Alonzo G. Allen is farming at Waterville, New York.

Bruce P. Jones is farming at Hall, New York. He is President of the New York Seed Improvement Cooperative Association.

George Winfield Lamb is a farmer at Hubbardsville, New York.

'14

H. D. Bauder is farming at R. D. #3, Fort Plain, New York.

Frank Woodin Benaway has 75 acres of fruit including apples, peaches, pears, cherries, and plums, and 20 acres in rotation of celery, corn, oats, hay, cabbage and beans. He also has a flock of 500 white leghorns. He says that he is a convinced exponent of diversified farming.

"A good crop of fruit this past year has raised me above the depression."

He goes on to say that he married the "most wonderful girl in the world" although she is not a Cornell girl. They have three children, James Arnold, age eight, Ellen Jane, age six, and Mary Louise, age two. Their address is Ontario, Wayne County, New York.

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**Zinc Insulated**  
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B. L. Buck is farming at Freeville, New York.

L. L. Hull is farming at Spencer, New York.

Tuan Shin Kuo has been appointed chairman of the administrative committee of the University of Nanking, China. Since October, 1925, Dr. Kuo has been the co-dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry at the University.

'15

Sara T. Jackson is teaching in the Brockport, New York, Normal School. She lives at 59 South Avenue. She received her M.A. from Columbia this fall. She writes that Lura M. Ware '15 is teaching in Buffalo.

Robert D. Merrill is now advertising manager of the American Agriculturist.

Harry C. Morse is county agent in Tompkins County. He lives at 315 Ithaca Road, Ithaca, New York.

Ray F. Pollard is county agricultural agent of Schoharie County. His address is Cobleskill, New York.

'16

J. Tansley Hohmann is New England sales representative for the Vulcanite Portland Cement Company. He lives at 32 Riggs Avenue, West Hartford, Connecticut.

Richard T. Muller is now assistant manager of the Montgomery Company, Incorporated, of Hadley, Mass., one of the largest rose growing concerns in the East. He lives at 45 East Pleasant Street, Amherst, Massachusetts.

H. L. Vaughn is county agricultural agent in Cortland County. His address is 53 Floral Avenue, Cortland, New York.

'18

Perkins Coville has been appointed assistant silviculturist, a new position in the United States Department of Forestry. He will assume his new duties on July 1, in Washington. For the past five years he has been an instructor in forestry at Iowa State College.

M. Florence Lumsden is teaching in the Bradely School in Washington. She lives at Battery Park, Bethesda, Maryland.

James D. Tregurtha is a dairy chemist with the Newark Milk and Cream Company, at 26 Bridge Street, Newark, New Jersey. He was married last August to Miss Dorothy E. Clinton of East Orange, New Jersey. They are living in East Orange at 54 Eppirt Street.

'19

Harlo P. Beals is living at Coopers-town, New York. He has been Otsego County Farm Bureau Agent since April Fool's Day in 1923.

John L. Buys is professor of biology at St. Lawrence University. His address is 25 E. Main St., Canton, New York.

W. J. Weaver is supervisor of agricultural education in the State Department of Education, Albany, New York.

'20

Sidney C. Doolittle is advertising manager of the Fidelity and Deposit Company at 520 Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Maryland. They deal in surety bonds and burglary insurance. Doolittle lives at 300 Taplow Road.

A son, Bruce Broad, was born on September 3 to Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Gavett.

Mrs. Gavett was Ida M. Raffloer '19 A.B. They live on Valley Road, Watchung, New Jersey.

J. Mildred Keet is a dietitian at the Northwestern Hospital, Allegheny Avenue and Tulip Street, Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Masterman of 614 E. Seneca Street, Ithaca, New York, announce the arrival of Arthur J. Jr., on March 15. Mrs. Masterman is at present on the staff of the College of Home Economics as a home craft specialist.

WHAT THE COLLEGE DOES FOR THE FARM



Farm "House-Cleaning"

THE stumps and boulders scattered over the meadows and fields prevent the use of labor-saving farm machinery, reduce the yield per acre, and are invitations to do some "house-cleaning" on the farm.

The exhaustion of the Pyrotol supply cannot stop the "house-cleaning" required on the farms of the country. There is now ready for blasting stumps and boulders a new explosive, AGRITOL, made by the du Pont Company which prepared Pyrotol for distribution by the Federal Government.

AGRITOL is similar to Pyrotol, but has certain advantages:

1. More economical—about 172 sticks to the 50-lb. case.
2. Much less inflammable than Pyrotol.
3. No waste when cut in half or slit for loading.
4. Easy and safe to handle—does not burn.
5. Equally effective for stump-blasting, breaking boulders, and for other farm uses.

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



AGRITOL

The NEW Land-Clearing EXPLOSIVE

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

Name.....  
 Town.....  
 State.....

Everdell G. Smith is county club agent in Oneida County. His address is 47 Court House, Utica, New York.

Brentano's Fifth Avenue store in New York featured in its window display for National Garden Week of 1927 the home recently completed for Howard A. Stevenson, at Judson Park, Ardsley, New York. Stevenson is the manager of the horticultural department of the Macmillan Company.

William Stempfle is county agricultural agent in Steuben County. His address is Bath, New York.

C. C. Taylor Jr. is farming at Lawtons, New York.

'21

Samuel L. Althouse is managing editor of the *Poultry Item*. His address is Sellersville, Pennsylvania. He writes that "John Givens Althouse made his appearance on March 27, the first offspring

and the first grandchild on both sides of the family. We are all very much pleased with the result."

Clarence G. Bradt is county agent in Delaware County. His headquarters are at Walton, New York.

Joseph Sterling was married in September to Miss Ethel M. Michelson of Rochester, New York. They are living at 99 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, New York.

A daughter, Martha Jane, was born on February 14 to Mr. and Mrs. C. Lynn Waller of 10 Media Parkway, Sharpless Manor, Chester, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Waller was F. Jean Bright '21.

'22

Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Clark (M. K. Shevalier '20) announce the arrival of a daughter, Janice, on March 26. They have another daughter Jacqueline, three years old. "Champ" left the farm bureau in Essex County on March 1 to assume the management of Claymore Farms, at Ticonderoga, New York. The farm consists of 410 acres along Lake Champlain, is ideal for fruit, and he is planning to have a large part of the land set out with apples. Cattle and poultry will be side lines. Neither the land nor the buildings have had proper usage for years, and the process of developing a real farm will be slow. At the present he is more than busy preparing the stables and brooders for 90 head of cattle and 2000 baby chicks.

Walter P. Knaus is director of physical education at St. Lawrence University. He may be reached at Canton, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer C. Odell (Gladys Bretsch '24) have moved from Mineola, New York, to 121 Bay Street, Glens Falls, New York, where Odell is the district representative of the Chevrolet Company for the Adirondack section. They have a year-old daughter, Margery Jean. Mrs. Odell sends in the following items: William Littlewood '20 M.E., and Mrs. Littlewood (Dorothy E. Cushman '21) have moved to Hempstead, Long Island. Littlewood is with the Fairchild Aeroplane Company at Farmingdale, Long Island. Ruby M. Odell '21 is teaching nutrition and health in the Newark, New Jersey, public schools. She lives at 218 North Seventh Street. Jackson S. White '23 lives at 56 Cruikshank Avenue, Hempstead. He has a year-old son, Gordon. Irving W. Ingalls '24 is on the staff of *The American Agriculturalist*. He lives at 86 Lent Avenue, Hempstead. Louis M. Higgins '26 and Mrs. Higgins (Leila W. Beaver '25 A.B.) are living in Rochester, New York, where he is working for the Rochester Utilities Company.

Louis A. Zehner is field representative of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts. His address is 1350 West Onondaga Street, Syracuse, New York.



## GET RID OF SWAMP LAND

**T**HERE are a hundred million acres of fertile but uncultivated swamp or wet land in the United States. How many of these acres are on your home farm? How much is your family losing every year because of them?

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If you have never drained land with dynamite you can't appreciate how simple an operation it is, how inexpensive, and how much labor it saves.

Thousands of farmers have done it. Write us today for "Land Development." It is a 73-page booklet that explains how to use Hercules Dynamite on the farm for drainage work, stump and rock blasting, and many other purposes.

The coupon below is for your convenience. Our Agricultural Department will gladly answer any questions you have to ask.

### HERCULES POWDER COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

900 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware.

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

Name.....

College.....

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

'23

Mrs. Mabel A. Blend is living at 2223 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Mary Beatrice George married Othmar Karl Marti February 16, 1928. They will reside at 206 Cottage Avenue, Haddonfield, New Jersey. Mr. Marti, formerly an instructor in electrical engineering at Cornell, is now connected with the American Brown Bovier Company of Camden, New Jersey.

Lowry T. Mead, Jr., is with the Public Service Electric and Gas Company, located in the Newark, New Jersey, commercial office as assistant to the assistant agent. He lives at 83 Swaine Place, West Orange, New Jersey. He has a son, Harold, who is four.

K. E. Paine is county agricultural agent in Chautauqua County. His address is Jamestown, New York.

Joseph Slate is farming in Oriskany Falls, New York.

Hubert H. Snively has been appointed manager of the Palmolive-Peet Company in Belgium, with headquarters in Brussels. He had been manager of the company's branch in Syracuse, New York.

George A. West was married on January 14 to Miss Helen Schutt of Penfield, New York. They are living at the Normandie Court Apartments in Rochester, New York.

'24

Isaac Cohen is living at 1379 54th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Carroll C. Griminger is now with the Harris Seed Company near Rochester, New York, "trying to persuade timid souls that gardening is the easiest thing in the world and that it's never quite successful unless Harris seeds are planted." She lives in Rochester at 19 Cumberland Street. She writes that Francis C. Wilbur '20 and Robert T. Smith '24 are with the Harris Company in the vegetable department.

Grant Hansel is farming at East Winfield, New York.

Harry L. Holsten is located with the Manchester Cream Company, East 174th Street and Park Avenue, New York City. His home address is 3317 Bainbridge Avenue.

G. R. Kreisel writes "Please change my mailing address to Weedsport, New York, R. D. 3, as I don't want to miss out on THE COUNTRYMAN."

"March 1st I moved on my 160 acre farm that I recently purchased. Still sane, safe, and single."

E. J. Lawless, Jr. is employed by the Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He writes "If you do not already know, I wish to advise you that E. T. Bardwell '26, is now permanently employed by the Bureau of Markets and as far as I know seems to be enjoying the work. He has much responsibility and a considerable portion of the State to cover in our accredited hatchery work and any

other marketing work we may from time to time wish to take up. I might also say we had Charles Chamberlain '27, as an inspector and, from all reports, both were considered quite favorable to the poultrymen with whom they worked.

Mrs. Laura D. Palmer's temporary address is 1815 First Avenue East, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

H. A. Scheminger was admitted to the New York bar last year. He is with the firm of Murray, Ingersoll, Hoge, and Humphrey, 22 William Street, New York

City. His home address is 483 Bard Avenue, West New Brighton, Staten Island, New York.

Don J. Wickham is a farmer and gasoline dispenser at Hector, New York.

'25

Arnold H. Bronner is in the florist business with his father. Their greenhouses (30,000 sq. ft. of glass) are located in Mohawk, New York. The store and conservatory are at 101 West Main Street, Iliion, New York. He is married and his

## Larger and More Certain Returns

THE FARMER is compelled to take many chances. The elements may be friendly, or the reverse; he must take them as they come. He wages a continual battle with weeds and pests; it is estimated that losses caused by insects alone equal the total returns from 600,000 farms. He needs all the help he can get to overcome these natural handicaps.

One of the reasons for the reputation enjoyed by Case machines is that they give the farmer better control of weather, weeds and pests. He can do more and better work while the conditions are favorable. He has time, power and opportunity to do the kind of work necessary to eradicate weeds and pests; to improve his live stock, buildings and equipment, and add to the value of his farm.

This advantage not only makes his returns larger and more certain but also enables him to secure these more certain returns with less labor and expense. Case efficiency, proved up long ago, has helped thousands of farmers to make more money.



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home address is 27 Bellevue Avenue, Iliion, New York.

A daughter, Ruth Williams, was born to Mr. and Mrs. John E. Coykendall on March 5. They live at 1018 Schuyler Street, Rome, New York.

John M. Dockery is manager of the Raleigh Hotel in Waco, Texas. A daughter, Mable Camille, was born recently.

Madeline C. Heine and Harold L. Treu '25 M.E., were married on December 31. Herman Knauss '25 M.E., was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Treu are living at 71-38 Austin Street, Forest Hills, Long Island, New York.

William L. Lassiter is now assistant State botanist of New York. His address is The State Museum, Albany.

Arthur C. Mattison is an engineer with the Prest-O-Lite Company, Incorporated, a unit of the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation. He was married in Detroit last August to Miss Helen E. Hatch of Glens Falls, New York. They live at 86 Buckingham Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Mattison writes that Herbert J. Marchland '25 is in charge of new business at the Hotel Statler in Boston, and is living at the Moorland Apartments, 397 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

We not only misspelled Paul E. "Stubby" Spahn's name in our March issue, but we didn't have the dope straight either. We think it's right now. For the past

eight months prior to January, he was traveling in several states of the Eastern United States for the American Radiator Company doing special work. He was also taking a course of training in heating and ventilating engineering.

On the first of the year, he was transferred to Long Island and now travels the Eastern part selling Ideal boilers and American Radiation. His headquarters is at Riverhead, Long Island and he lives at the home of B. T. Davis, corner of Hallett Avenue and Lincoln Street.

We were right in saying that he is as happy and contented as ever and he still is enjoying "single blessedness." His mailing address is Box 1218, Riverhead.

He invites all Cornellians that pass that way to drop in and see him.

Willard E. Georgia is a buyer for Curtice Brothers Company, packers of Blue Label food products. He lives at 206 Colebourne Road, Rochester, New York. He has a year-old daughter, Beverly Jane.

'26

Helen L. Chappell is teaching home economics in the Staten Island Academy, and is living at 338 Stanley Avenue, Staten Island, New York.

Elton K. Hanks is farming at Almond, New York.

W. S. "Wes" Middaugh is doing extension work in rural engineering. His address is Slaterville Springs, New York.

Everice E. Parsons is teaching home-making in the Fordson, Michigan, High School. She lives at 5629 Hoeger Avenue.

Iva B. Pasco is assistant supervisor of health education in the public schools in Syracuse, New York. Her address is 216 Sedgwick Street.

Arthur L. Pierstorff is an assistant professor of botany at Ohio State University. His work is in extension in plant pathology. Mrs. Pierstorff was Marion L. Paddock '26 A.B. The live at 156 Clinton Heights Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. A son, Buckley Charles, was born last April.

Arthur J. Pratt is employed by the Lynn Guernsey Farms, Springfield, Ohio. It is a 400 acre farm, associated with a nursery. Mr. Pratt runs the farm. He is planning to develop a large Guernsey herd. He has a special market for his milk in Springfield. He is working on a salary and profit sharing basis.

Byron Spence is working for Chr. Hansen's Laboratory, Incorporated, at the head American office in Little Falls, New York. The company manufactures dairy preparations, including the milk dessert, Junket. Spence is working in the dairy sales department under Karl J. Monrad '07 A.B., who is general manager and treasurer.

R. T. "Rudy" Termohlen has been transferred from field work to the home office of the Lowden Machinery Company, Fairfield, Iowa.

# Leave a Good Impression

May is a Visiting Month on the Cornell Campus

Seniors will be interviewed

The rest of us will be entertaining guests from  
time to time

*Clean clothes help you look and feel your best!*

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W. S. Wyman '28  
Manager



**LAVNDRY**  
Dial 2023

H. W. Halverson '29  
Ass't Manager

Mr. and Mrs. G. Rick Tremaine of Angola, New York, have announced the marriage of their daughter, Geraldine Tremaine '26, to William R. Thompson, on January 2. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are living at 197 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo.

Millard E. Wadsworth is farming at Oswego, New York.

John W. Wilcox is farming at Westtown, New York. He keeps 40 head of cattle and raises potatoes. He is in business with his father.

'27

Ray Bender is field spray assistant at the Farm Bureau Office, Poughkeepsie, New York.

Leo R. Blanding writes "I have a job as field man for the Eastern Farm Department of the Home Insurance Company. I am on the road all the time, but my headquarters are at 312 University Block, Syracuse, New York. I contend that I haven't missed the mark as badly as some ag college graduates, as I am not selling life insurance, and I have constant contact with farmers and farm conditions.

"One of the best features of the work is that every once in a while I run up against some good Cornellian. Just yesterday I ate lunch with Robert Grant of Clayton, New York, who would have graduated from the ag college along about 1918, but, like so many college men of that period, his plans were upset by Uncle Sam who was mixed up in a little argument in Europe about that time. "Bob" is in business with his father, running the biggest bank in Clayton, besides their insurance business, and on the side "Bob" owns a good herd of purebred Ayshires."

C. I. "Chuck" Bowman is assistant county agent of Orleans County. He "hangs out" at Albion, New York.

We made another error in the March issue when we located Dorothy Bucklin in Oswego instead of Owego, New York.

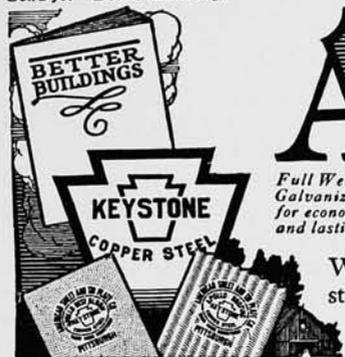
R. B. Crane is assistant farm bureau manager in Steuben County. His address is care of Farm Bureau Office, Bath, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Cone have announced the engagement of their daughter, Barbara F. Cone '27, to Winslow Eddy '27 E.E. Eddy is an engineer with the Ingersoll Rand Company in Phillipsburg, New Jersey. Miss Cone lives at 193 Front Street, Binghamton, New York.

J. R. Currie is doing farm management and marketing work with L. K. Elmhirst '21 at Dartington Hall, Totnes, Devonshire, England. Mr. Currie was married recently.

D. M. 'Dan' Dalrymple has been appointed county agent of Seneca County. He is taking the place of Albert "Al" Kurdt '26 who is going to Ulster County to replace F. M. Wigsten '22 who is now working for the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corporation.

Send for "Better Buildings"



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Full Weight,  
Galvanized—  
for economy  
and lasting service!

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

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

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

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

## A Good Feed in a Scrub Cow

is apt to be more profitable than any old feed in a purebred. But the *right* feed in a good cow is the combination to work for. If, when you start dairying for yourself, you are fortunate enough to have a herd of purebreds or very good grades, do not fail to make the most of their large capacity for milk production. Give them a ration built on a good milk-producing concentrate as its protein basis.

## Diamond Corn Gluten Meal,

an all-corn feed, furnishes a lot of protein economically. A moderate amount of Diamond in your ration will provide for the inclusion of big quantities of home grown grains and the bulky carbohydrate feeds. Rations containing Diamond are profitable because they are efficient.

If any alumni engaged in milking cows would like a circular full of good productive ration formulas, they can have it by return mail if they'll write:

Ration Service Dept.  
Corn Products Refining Co.  
17 Battery Place New York City

MAKERS OF THE FEEDS THAT ARE  
**IN EVERY LIVE DEALER'S STOCK**  
AND  
**EVERY GOOD DAIRY RATION**



The engagement has been announced of Thomas C. Deveau to Miss Elizabeth K. Reardon. She is a graduate of the Ithaca Conservatory of Music. Deveau is connected with the Hotel Bethlehem in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

"Mack" Glasier is on the city staff of the *Troy Times*. His address is Y. M. C. A., Troy, New York. He says "I am beginning to be intrigued with the newspaper game, which its victims, the reporters, call the hardest, least paid, most thankless one in the world. The worst drawback to this game aside from poor pay, abuse from the public, routine work, etc., is the poor quality of type-writer found in the newspaper office."

Eldred W. Hoffman is county club agent in Tompkins County. His address is 706 East Buffalo Street, Ithaca, New York.

Harry B. Love is assistant manager of the Necho-Allen Hotel in Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

Marian J. Race is assistant head hostess of the Alice Foote MacDougal Coffee Shop at 41 West 47th Street, New York City. She may be addressed at 4314 Lowery Street, Long Island City.

Lilla Richman '27 was married to William Lodge '27 on April 14 at 4 p. m. Mr. and Mrs. Lodge will reside at Bay

Ridge, New Jersey. "Bill" is assistant Director of Dining Room Service of the Brooklyn division of the Bell Telephone Company.

Esther M. Rhodes is doing student dietitian work at the Clifton Springs Sanitarium in Clifton Springs, New York. Her permanent home address is R. D. 1, Elmira, New York.

Dorothy T. Smith after graduating became a reporter on the *Geneva Daily Times*. She gave up this position to become associate editor of the home and child department of the *Dairyman's League News*.

F. R. Smith is now county agent of Essex County.

Francis Townsend is working for the Homestead poultry farm at Berkshire, New York.

Virginia A. Van Slyke is nutrition worker for the nutrition committee of the American Red Cross in Binghamton, New York.

E. E. Vial, formerly an instructor in Agricultural economics and farm management, is now statistician for the N. V. Potash Importing Company. He was married early in April.

A. V. "Andy" Vickers, former varsity pitching ace, is now studying medicine at the University of Buffalo.

Norma Wright Webber writes, "Since October 27 I have been employed with L. Bamberger & Company, Newark, New Jersey, in the capacity of secretary to the publisher of their house organ, e.g. *Charm* magazine. That doesn't sound very domecony, but I actually get the practical H. E. training the other sixteen hours. And how! My duties are manifold but fascinating. They vary from writing letters advising prospective brides how to get rid of pimples and helping them plan their trousseaux, to distributing the weekly salaries to members of the office force."

S. Hildegrade Whitaker has been doing work this winter for the Church of All Nations at 9 Second Avenue, New York.

'28

George H. Salisbury is assistant county agent in Chautauqua County. His address is Farm Bureau Office, Federal Building, Jamestown, New York.

'29

F. W. "Zeke" Ruzicka '29 is working under A. H. Nehrling to get practical experience this term. His address is Hill Floral Products Company, Richmond, Indiana.

We wanted to put Former Student Notes in this space, but we didn't have any. Please send us some.

TO extend the practice of scientific feeding is the aim of everyone genuinely interested in the progress of the poultry industry. The Quaker Oats Company, in every phase of its activities—research, manufacturing, advertising and distributing—counsels scientific feeding, management, and marketing. How this effort succeeds may be seen in the recognition given *molasses in dry form*, introduced this year in Quaker Ful-O-Pep Mash.

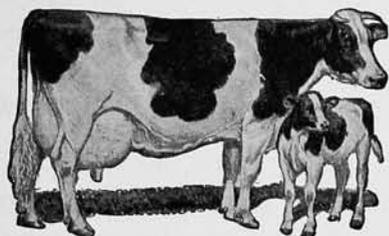
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## NOVEL LIGHTING EFFECTS ARE FEATURE OF BARNYARD BALL

Third Annual Event is Well Attended;  
South Americans Tango in Costume

THE third annual Barnyard Ball, held on the evening of Saturday, April 14, was among the best of the Old Armory dances of the year. The dance was a success from all points. The brilliant orange posters recalled the good times of last year's dance. The rustically garbed students arrived in all kinds of contraptions, on foot, and at least one intrepid couple came in a one horse shay.

Although a majority of the costumes were of a simple rustic nature there were many others present. An Indian khedive, a Scottish Highlander, prosperous gentlemen farmers, college hybrids, and bashful country school girls intermingled on the dance floor.

### Country Store is Prosperous

The decorations lent a rustic atmosphere to the dance. Over the counter of the old country store punch and cookies were given to the hungry and thirsty. A large green moon shed its mellow light upon the gay throng as it swayed beneath the varicolored beam of the spotlight.

Among the entertainments was an exhibition tango by Miss E. M. Guervo '30 and C. D. Larco '28. Because of the applause E. J. Wiedenmayer '29 gave an encore to his clog dance.

### Fourteen on Committee

The committee in charge of the dance were as follows: F. D. 'Ful' Baird '28, chairman; J. 'Jim' Lacy '28; G. W. Hedden '29; C. F. 'Babe' Blewer '28; P. F. Tinker '28; R. E. 'Russ' Dudley '29; D. L. 'Don' Bates; A. T. 'Art' Ringrose; R. W. 'Bob' Foote '29; Misses L. E. Griswold '28; A. K. Deyo '28; H. S. Bruckner '28; V. A. Stephany '29.

## AG LEADS IN INTRAMURAL SPORTS

Ag is leading in the intramural sports with a score of 42 points toward the all around championship banner. The nearest contender for honors is Arts with a score of 35, followed by Law, 20; M.E. 15; C.E. 13; E.E. 11; Forestry 4; Chem. 3; Vet. 3; Architects, 1, and Hotel Management 0. Ag placed first in wrestling and cross country and second in soccer, swimming, and track.

There still remains baseball, outdoor track, tennis, and crew. In order to win the banner, ag will have to place well in all of these. Eighteen men have already signed up for crew and are working out daily on the inlet, according to manager F. D. 'Ful' Baird '28. Manager H. H. Fuller '28 says that a goodly number of men are out for track but we must have more if we expect to hold Arts. Manager A. B. Quencer '28 requests all that have any tennis ability at all to please get in touch with him so that he can shape up a good tennis team. The baseball team is now practicing daily under the management of D. L. 'Don' Bates '28 and is expected to make a good showing.

### HEB-SA

H. W. Beers  
H. H. Benson  
W. P. Bullock  
A. B. Butler  
R. W. Foote  
Dennis Hall  
H. W. Halverson  
G. W. Hedden  
Bernard Katz  
Alfred LaFrance  
John Larco  
C. E. McConnell  
G. J. Olditch  
P. P. Pirone  
W. A. Ranney  
J. W. Stiles  
W. W. Stillman  
C. H. Todd  
J. E. Wiedenmayer, Jr.

### HELIOS

H. F. Dorn  
R. E. Dudley  
R. A. Dyer  
W. E. Fleischer  
M. J. Kelly  
E. J. Mortimer  
M. L. Smith

## UPPER CAMPUS MEN RECEIVE VARSITY ATHLETIC AWARDS

Varsity "C"'s were formally presented to 130 men at the annual Junior Smoker in Willard Straight Hall. Ag was well represented, 25 men being honored. In number of letter men Ag trailed Arts and ME who had 41 and 28 respectively, and was followed by CE with 20. In Hotel Management there were three who received their letters. Those in ag who received letters are:

Crew: K. H. Fisher '27, J. M. Francis '27, P. D. Harwood '28, A. W. O'Shea.  
Baseball: A. V. Vickers '27.  
Football: A. Schumacher '28, B. Katz '27, A. L. Towson '30.  
Cross Country: H. A. Fuller '28, J. D. Pond '28, R. G. Eldridge '30, S. R. Levering '30.  
Soccer: G. J. Olditch '29.  
Hockey: C. E. Houghton '27.  
Basketball: E. C. Masten '28.  
Lacrosse: W. S. Salisbury '28.  
Tennis: T. A. Eggman '27.  
Track: G. P. Rhodes '27, C. M. Werly '27, J. D. Pond '28, H. H. Benson '29, A. H. Orthmann '29.  
Fencing: F. Chardon '28, E. Good '28, P. P. Pirone '29.  
Those in hotel management who received letters are:  
Hockey: J. B. Taylor '28.  
Basketball: T. C. Deveau '27.  
Wrestling: R. B. Munns '28.

The following men were awarded varsity insignias but the formal presentation will not take place until the 1930 Junior Smoker.

Basketball: J. H. Caldwell '28.  
Hockey: A. G. Sharpe '28.  
Rifle: W. M. Wood '30, J. B. Spring '30.

## ENTOMOLOGISTS FROM TWENTY COUNTRIES WILL MEET HERE

Fourth International Congress of Entomology Has Varied Program

THE fourth International Congress of Entomology will meet at Cornell August 12 to 18. Cornell has the honor of being the first University on this side of the Atlantic to entertain the congress. Former congresses were held in 1910 at Brussels, in 1912 at Oxford and in 1925 at Zurich.

More than a hundred men from twenty different countries have accepted the invitations sent out by the State Department at Washington. There will also be some seven hundred present from the United States and Canada.

### To Take Trip to Geneva Station

The program provides for a meeting each morning at which papers of general interest will be read. All are expected to attend these meetings. In the afternoon there will be sections to take up more detailed work in taxonomy and evolution, morphology and physiology, medical and veterinary entomology, genetics, ecology, and economic entomology which will be further subdivided into sections to consider fruit, field crop, vegetable, and cotton insects. On Wednesday there will be a trip to the Geneva Experiment Station and on Friday there will be a banquet.

After the congress there will be an excursion to Niagara Falls and another to Pittsburg, Washington, Philadelphia, Riverton, New York, Boston, and Melvins Highlands.

## WEATHER STATION ADVANCED

The Ithaca weather bureau station became the first class station for central New York on April 1, in accordance with the new reorganization plans of the weather bureau system. The station takes two observations daily, at 8 A. M. and 8 P. M., which records are telegraphed to New York City and Chicago, and thence distributed to over 200 stations in the United States and Canada. The station has been completely equipped with the latest automatic meteorological instruments and telegraphing facilities.

The daily determination of the velocity and direction of air currents and the condition of the upper atmosphere by means of pilot balloons is being continued. These reports are telegraphed to Washington and compiled for the use of the airports as an aid to aviation.

The spray service weather reports have been renewed for the year. By means of a system of telegraph and telephones this service enables the farmer to receive the forecast for the day at his breakfast table and so plan his spraying and other farm work dependent upon the elements without having to guess at the weather.

An Ag student, H. W. Halverson '29, is president of the recently organized Cornell Flying Club. In pursuance of the purpose of the advancement of aviation, they recently sponsored a lecture on aviation in Bailey Hall.

## STUDENTS AND FACULTY FORM CORNELL UNIVERSITY 4-H CLUB

All Former 4-H Members on the Campus  
are Eligible to Join

THE first joint meeting of the state leaders, county agents, and former 4-H Club members now attending Cornell was held on the evening of Wednesday, March 28, in the Home Economics building to form a Cornell 4-H Club. Miss Mildred Stevens '18, assistant state leader of junior extension, presided at the meeting.

The students introduced themselves, giving short histories of their former club work and told in what county this work had been carried out. The county agents and other members present also introduced themselves and told what county they represented.

Mr. O. C. Croy, assistant state leader of junior extension in Ohio, who is taking graduate work at Cornell, discussed the activities, aims and purposes of the 4-H Club at the Agricultural College of Ohio State University.

Professor W. J. Wright, New York state leader of junior extension, gave a summary of the departmental activities in the interest of organizing the University 4-H Club at Cornell. He outlined a plan whereby the club might affiliate with the American Country-Life Association.

The County Committee of which Henry Clapp '31 is chairman, has representatives from 14 counties. At the first meeting of the committee Friday evening, April 13, at the junior extension office, a committee to draw up a constitution and an activities committee were appointed. The members of the constitution committee are: Louise Gilbert '31, Elsa Krusa '31, George Gifford '31, and Dean Cutler '31. Catherine Buckelew '29, and George Earl, Jr. '31 are the activities committee members. These two committees are to report at a meeting of all the former 4-H Club members at the University as soon as arrangements have been completed for the formal organization of the club.

Service is the key-note of the organization. The probable outstanding activities of the club will be to foster leadership among its members, to study and discuss American country-life problems, and to promote greater interest in 4-H work. The members will be able and willing to assist the extension department at such times as Farm and Home Week and junior field days.

At present there are 27 former club members that the County Committee has been able to locate at the University. All former 4-H club members are eligible to join the university club.

There were 888,000 baby trees set out in this state last year. This was done by a number of organizations, but by far the largest number was planted by 4-H club members on the waste land of their parents' farms.

## MAKE SOCIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF TWO COUNTIES

The department of rural social organization is co-operating with the Department of Agriculture in making sociological surveys of several counties, the first of which are Broome and Onondaga. The object of this survey is to find out to what extent farm people are still active in small community centers which before the age of the automobile and rural free delivery

mail service did flourishing business and were the scenes of many social activities. This survey will also try to find out how much the country people go to the larger villages, towns, or cities for business and social life.

A questionnaire is being mailed to every householder in these counties, and the questions asked are intended to show where the family does its trading and goes to church, where the children go to school, and where young folks go to dances and parties.

Whether the country people maintain their old community centers or whether they go to larger villages and cities is a practical matter. It should determine where improved roads should be built to best meet the needs of the future; it should determine where churches, grange halls, and similar institutions should be built.

## PROFS' PRANKS

Professor Louis Knudson '11 is in Guatemala on sabbatic leave continuing his studies of virus diseases of bananas.

Professor G. F. Warren has been appointed to the state reforestation commission by Governor A. E. Smith. This commission was provided for at the past meeting of the legislature.

Professor Bristow Adams, editor of publications, Professor R. H. Wheeler '09, extension professor, and L. R. Simons '11, county agent leader, attended a conference of similar officers from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana on April 2 and 3. The conference was held in Washington to draw up plans for extension activities in connection with corn borer control in the states represented at the conference.

Dr. Cornelius Betten '05, director of resident instruction, has returned to Washington to continue with the survey of the land grant colleges after being here for the month of March while Dean A. R. Mann '04 was in Porto Rico.

Mr. and Mrs. Arno H. Nehrling announce the birth of a son, Arno Herbert Nehrling Jr., on March 5. Mr. Nehrling was a professor of commercial floriculture at Cornell until last year when he accepted a position as sales manager of the Hill Floral Products Company, Richmond, Indiana. Mrs. Nehrling was the manager of the Domecon Cafeteria in 1924-26.

## PLANS PERFECTED FOR THIRD ANNUAL HOTEL EZRA CORNELL

Student Hotelmen Will Put on Varied  
Program in Willard Straight Hall

FINAL arrangements are being made for the third opening of the Hotel Ezra Cornell at Willard Straight on May 11. The opening of the hotel has received the sanction of the University officials and of the Board of Directors of Willard Straight.

The plans at present include an eight course dinner, which is to be served in one relay, an entertainment by the dramatic club, and at ten o'clock dancing begins in Willard Straight which is to last until early in the morning. It is thought that holding the hotel in Willard Straight will be more advantageous than at Risley where it was held in former years, as it will facilitate the receiving, dining, and dancing.

## NEW COURSES AT SUMMER SCHOOL

The announcement of the thirty-seventh summer session at Cornell, June 30 to August 10, states that there are 27 new courses to be given in agricultural subjects this summer. The new courses are to be in agricultural economics and farm management, biology, entomology, extension teaching, floriculture, and ornamental horticulture, forestry, nature study, pomology, poultry, rural education, and vegetable gardening. The announcement of the session is now obtainable.

## MINISTERS TO HOLD SCHOOL

The fifth summer school for town and country ministers will be held here July 9 to 21 under the auspices of the department of rural social organization, the united Christian work at Cornell, and the New York State Sunday School Association. Last year there were 148 enrolled, representing eight denominations, and Professor Felton, who is in charge of the school, expects more this year. The school will take up all phases of the work of the rural church and ministers of all denominations are invited to attend.

The loggias connecting the Roberts group of buildings are being reconstructed because the old ones were unsafe.



THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN BOARD FOR 1927-28  
Front row: C. G. Small '28, G. H. Gibson '28, John Ehrlich '28, C. F. Blewer '28, Roger Clapp '28, J. D. Pond '28  
Second row: G. W. Hedden '29, B. E. Foster '30, Frances Leonard '30, L. E. Griswold '28, K. C. Seager '29, Jean Warren '29, M. J. Kelly '29  
Back row: W. D. Hull '29, J. M. Stiles '29, W. E. Fleischer '29, Richard Churchill '30, W. P. Bullock '29, E. W. Hicks '30

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# Domecon Doings



## CLASS IN INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT TAKES TRIP

**E**LEVEN senior students and two instructors in institution management left by various routes on March 28, for New York City to make an inspection tour of cafeterias, tea rooms, and hotel kitchens in the big city. "Various" ways includes the five girls who drove down without accident and the rest who patronized the Lehigh Valley.

On Wednesday morning the trip was officially opened when Miss Coppins, private secretary to the executive secretary of the Statler system of hotels, led the managers-to-be through the kitchens of the Hotel Pennsylvania. The size and amount of business can be partially comprehended from the fact that there are five complete kitchens in the hotel.

### See Fruit Auction

Thursday morning the class had a thrill watching a fruit auction in the Washington Market while jobbers and wholesalers yelled out their bids for oranges, lemons, and grapefruit. Prior to visiting the auction, a talk was given by Dr. A. E. Albrecht, director of the New York office of State Department of Agriculture and Markets, on the methods of wholesale handling of fruits and vegetables in general, and in New York City in particular. A walk through Washington retail market and a spaghetti lunch completed the morning.

### Inspect S. S. Majestic

Two interesting trips not exactly in the course of study were taken in the afternoon. The first was a tour from the top to the bottom of the S. S. Majestic. Even the kitchen was inspected and everything was discovered quite "shipshape." After leaving the ship a rather hurried examination of a Lehigh Valley pullman diner and kitchen was made, during which Mr. P. A. Ellerman, superintendent of the dining car service, made a complete explanation. Despite the hurry, for the train left at four and it was 3:58, chicken sandwiches, tea, and cakes were served. In the evening the privilege of going through the kitchen of Rutley's Tea Room was taken advantage of.

### Get Frequent Free Food

On the following Monday the morning was spent visiting the cafeterias under the management of the Brooklyn Telephone Company. "Bill" Lodge '27, hotel manager, acted as guide and made an excellent one. He took advantage of his position as assistant head of the cafeterias and entertained the girls at lunch in the main branch.

A different type of tea room, one of the Alice Foote MacDougall Coffee Shoppes, was visited in the afternoon. Next on the program was a trip through the Savarin Restaurant at the Pennsylvania Station. Mr. Fitzori, pastry chef, made a hit by placing several large trays of French pastry at the girls' disposal.

Another treat, chicken dinner at the Ware Coffee Shoppe as guests of the es-

## SEDOWA

Catherine Buckelew  
Ferne Griffith  
Lydia Kitt  
Gladys Lum  
Helene Miner  
Dorothy Reed  
Marjorie Rice  
Kate Seager  
Viola Stephany  
Edith Young

## HOTEL SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED AT MEETING; T. G. GREEN SPEAKS

**T**HE Hotel Association at the last meeting awarded two scholarships to hotel students. A. C. Hunt '29 received the Horwath and Horwath reward founded by that firm for the student in hotel administration that shows the most promise in accounting. R. A. Rose '29 received the prize offered by the International Stewards Association.

After the regular business had been transacted, the members of the association enjoyed a short talk by Mr. Thomas D. Green, President of the American Hotel Association and proprietor of the Hotel Woodward in New York City.

## NEW PROJECT UNDERTAKEN

The girls in institution management undertook a new kind of project in the form of running Forest Home Inn for two weeks from April 16 to 30. The Inn was under the direct supervision of Charlotte Hopkins '25, assistant manager of the Home Economics cafeteria and instructor in the course in institution management. Most of the work at the tea room was done by the senior and junior members of the course who had had previous practice in such work at the domecon cafeteria.

The project was most successful, judging from reports of visitors at the Inn and the value the girls received from the work.

## STUDENT ATTENDS CONCLAVE

Frances Hook '29 attended the biannual convolve of Omicron Nu, national honorary home economics society, which was held April 19, 20, and 21 at Lawrence, Kansas.



IN THE KITCHEN OF THE S. S. MAJESTIC

Left to right: D. D. Dann, L. E. Griswold, M. Wilson, H. Mercer, A. Brill, F. Sinnett, C. Hopkins, E. Dempsey, E. Gaynor, E. Gosman, K. Harris, E. Booth, H. Allyn, M. Gordon, head chef.

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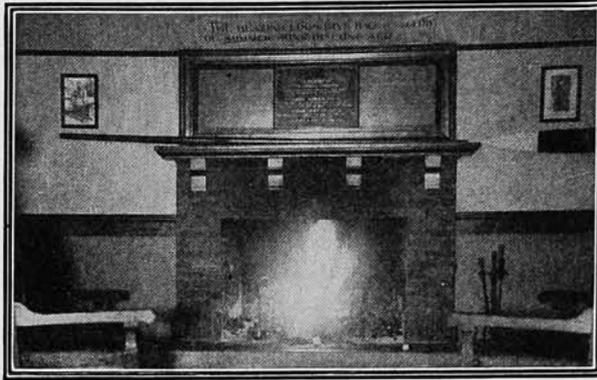
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## Cornell



### For the Disciples



## Foresters



### Of Saint Murphius

#### “PRODIGAL SONS” RETURN FROM SOUTH CAROLINA TRIP

THE forestry seniors returned from the south in a burst of typical Ithaca weather, after having spent a perfect week under the sunny skies of South Carolina on the site of logging operations owned by Mr. Cherry. The party studied the rapid growth of red oak, loblolly pine known as “shortstraw,” and longleaf pine known as “longstraw,” and also laid out sample plots for future studies. Near a marshy section known as “Hell-hole Swamp,” not far from Witherbee, the logging headquarters, “Matty” Mattison captured a large squirrel and promptly named it “Hell-hole Witherbee.” The squirrel is thriving under an Ithaca diet and climate, and bids fair to be a popular pet among the foresters. The alligators run rampant in the Cooper river and Prof. “Reck” gave “Nick” Carter and “Matty” Mattison a half day off to snare one, but sad to say no gator accompanied the squirrel northward.

#### Foresters Hospitably Received

Grazing is a popular pastime among the natives and they resort to annoying devices to perpetuate the forage on the forests. These natives believe that by burning the dead grass and weeds that the resulting grass reproduction will be thicker and appear sooner. But such a practice starts numerous forest fires and is a considerable annoyance as well. Mr. Davis, manager of a nearby rosin and turpentine operation, conducted the students around the mill and still of his company. During the entire week the foresters were very well received by all those with whom they came in contact, for southern hospitality once enjoyed is something to cherish.

#### COMMISSION FORMULATED TO INVESTIGATE REFORESTATION

The 1928 New York State legislature passed a bill recently, providing for a state reforestation commission to investigate the amount and location of land unsuitable for agriculture but which will grow trees, to ascertain the present rate of planting, and to formulate state-wide planting programs with the bills necessary for the execution of such planting programs. The commission consists of several members of the Senate and Assembly together with the presiding officer of each house; three members appointed by Governor Alfred E. Smith, namely: Nelson C. Brown, professor of forest utilization at Syracuse University; George F. Warren, professor of agricultural economics and farm management at Cornell University; and Robert W. Higbie of Kew Gardens; and one member to be chosen by the commission itself.



#### TO BE OR NOT TO BE?

It appears as if an old time revival meeting or a stump campaign is necessary if the foresters are going to win the inter-college crew race on Spring Day. To date there have been less than a half dozen men working on the machines in the Old Armory—a number which might produce a winning four-oared boat but never an eight-oared one. The crews went down on the inlet the week of April 16. Every man is supposed to have rowed on the machines for a week before going on the water, so somebody is going to have to break into the crew room and dispose of some surplus energy “right pronto.” There is a dearth of coxies as well as oarsmen, but then few foresters are built for ideal coxies. But husky rowers we must have to produce a winning crew. We have two firsts and one second to our credit in the past three years, so for the sake of precedent alone we should have a good crew to keep up the family tradition. So let's go and have a “potent” crew all primed for Spring Day.

With baseball we're having more success. The natural ball field near Fernow Hall makes a wonderful place to practice and even with but ten (and sometimes fifteen!) minutes between classes, the foresters get a good daily workout on the installment plan.

#### ERIE COUNTY HAS FORESTER

Erie county is the second county in the country to have an extension forester. The new county forester is Croydon Kingsbury of Buffalo. Mr. Kingsbury will conduct an educational campaign, in conjunction with the forestry department here, in tree planting and in wood lot management. He is also to develop a demonstration county forest.

#### CLUB QUIPS

We hear that the wooden banquet in wood technology was unsatisfactory. Perhaps the foresters have been spoiled by soft food and were unable to appreciate the wooden diet.

Prof. Guise (discussing the specific gravity of bowling balls)—“Do bowling balls float in water?” Whisper from the rear, “Yes, if the water is frozen.”

Autin Wilkins, extension assistant in the forestry department, was operated on for appendicitis on Friday, April 13, in the Cornell Infirmary.

#### FOREST SOILS PROFESSOR ARRIVES HERE FROM SWEDEN

LARS G. Romell of the Swedish Forest Experiment Station at Stockholm, who was appointed to the Charles Lathrop Pack Research Professorship in Forest Soils at Cornell University, has arrived and started the work of his professorship. Dr. Romell has taken special work in botany at the University of Strassburg under Professor Jost, and in botany and cytology at the University of Lund under Professor Lundegardh. He spent nine months recently studying the bacteriology of soils with the renowned Doctor Winogradsky near Paris. Jost, Lundegardh, and Winogradsky are among the outstanding scientists in their fields in Europe.

#### Dr. Romell Familiar with Soil Research

Since 1918 Doctor Romell has held an appointment at the Swedish Forest Experiment Station in association with Doctor Henrik Hesselman, who is recognized both in Europe and the United States as the outstanding contemporary authority in forest soils. During his connection with the experiment station he has made many investigations and he is familiar with the various soil researches now going on there. Doctor Romell has also been engaged during two summers as a member of a commission dealing with the practical application of a Swedish law for the protection of the forests in the higher mountains. Therefore he is practically as well as scientifically acquainted with forest matters. It is anticipated that the forest soils research conducted by Doctor Romell at Cornell will aid materially in solving many of the complex problems confronting the timber grower. The results of this pioneer work in America will be watched with interest by those concerned in the conservation of our dwindling wood supply.

#### N. E. EXPERIMENT STATION DIRECTOR VISITS CORNELL

Mr. Boyce, newly appointed director of the Northeastern Experiment Station of the U. S. Forest Service, located at Amherst, Massachusetts, visited the Cornell forestry department on April 13. For the past seven years Mr. Boyce has been in charge of the Office of Forest Pathology, Bureau of Plant Industry, at Portland, Oregon, where he was engaged in the investigation of forest tree diseases in relation to forest management. The Northeastern Forest Experiment Station includes all of the territory of the New England States and New York State, and conducts studies of the growth and reproduction of spruce, principally red, for the paper and pulp industry.

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## CAMPUS CHATS

## ELECTIONS

H. W. "Howie" Beers '29 was chosen president of the Agricultural Association at the annual elections held in Roberts Hall on April 24. The other officers, who will begin at once their duties for the coming year, are R. W. "Bob" Foote '29, vice-president; B. M. "Mike" Clarey '29, treasurer; H. H. "Benny" Benson '29, secretary; H. H. "Hal" Dorn '29, athletic director (elected last year); and D. M. "Doug" Roy '30, assistant athletic director.

The personnel of the Honor Council, elected at the same time, are Miss J. E. "Jean" Randall '30, women's representative; R. A. "Bob" Dyer '29 and G. W. "Jidge" Hedden '29, senior representatives; S. R. "Sam" Levering, junior representative; and O. H. "Red" Maughan '31, sophomore representative.

Barring the foresters from voting for officers of the Ag Association roused no little comment at the elections. Nor was this surprising, for foresters had not, we believe, been excluded previously. We feel, however, that the action as just, and a wise precedent. In recent years the large size of the student body on "top of the hill" has resulted in subdivision into smaller groups, notably domecon, forestry, and general agriculture.

In the days when the Ag Association was formed it was the central organization for all the student in the College of Agriculture. This included domecon but not forestry which was a separate college at that time. Later forestry was combined with agriculture and the few foresters naturally joined in ag activities. But

with the passing of time and an increase in the number of students, the Cornell Foresters (the Forestry Club) organized, filling the place for foresters, even to athletics, that the Ag Association fills for aggies. Then domecon became a separate college and organized the Home Economics Club which is the domecon counterpart of the Ag Association.

Students on top of the hill are thus divided broadly into three academic groups (not including the hotel managers), each with a student organization. The administration of affairs within each group, such as the organization elections, is the concern of the members of the group concerned, we believe, and nobody else's business. Domecon girls did not try to help elect Ag Association officers. Foresters had no more place in Ag Association polls (as was pointed out by the past president of the association) than would aggies attempting by similar means to direct the destinies of the Cornell Foresters.

Let there be no hard feelings about the apparent injustice in these elections. Let us try, rather, to view the situation in a reasonable light and encourage each group to work out its future without attempts at outside interference but by sympathetic co-operation with the sister groups.

## BUSES

Field trips form an important part of many of our ag courses. Several strictly passenger busses would greatly aid in the practicability and ease of making these trips. They would be useful, to begin at the beginning of the alphabet, in animal husbandry, biology, botany, floriculture, etc. The weather overhead and the walking underfoot often make it difficult and seemingly absurd to make the trips.

## CAMPUS CHATS

Forgetting bodily comforts and coldly scrutinizing the situation, we must admit that motor transportation would greatly shorten the time consumed in travelling to the field of operations. That this time would be profitably used in doing the work of the period. The schedule of many of the labs consumes more than the allotted time for thorough work.

Under present conditions professors must ask, request, or plead for motor transportation from the students. Students must use their own cars if they are fortunate enough to have any. Animal husbandry, floriculture, and farm management each can secure an open truck which has been used to cart certain odoriferous farm products. Being herded into such conveyances would probably be objectionable to members of "the best families."

The forestry department is the only one on our campus that can boast of a bus with seats and curtains to use in inclement weather, which we know is frequent here. This bus has carried the foresters many thousands of miles to places they would otherwise have been unable to reach and has permitted time for adequate study there. If you wish to learn the value of a bus ask the forestry faculty to discontinue using theirs. Surely several buses with seats and curtains could be purchased, which might be used by many of the departments. They would probably be in almost daily service. They would furnish transportation for the longer field trips which are a necessary and most interesting part of many of our courses.

Spring is here and the windows need washing; here's hoping!

**T**HE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN takes this opportunity to congratulate the newly-elected officers of the Agricultural Association. The Countryman is sure these directors of "Ag. spirit" are conscientious and sincere. May they have every success and good support.

The Seniors can follow the campus events through the Campus Countryman pages though some of them will be in China. The Countryman has a world-wide circulation because it fills a distinct need. If you are a Senior, subscribe now for next Fall.

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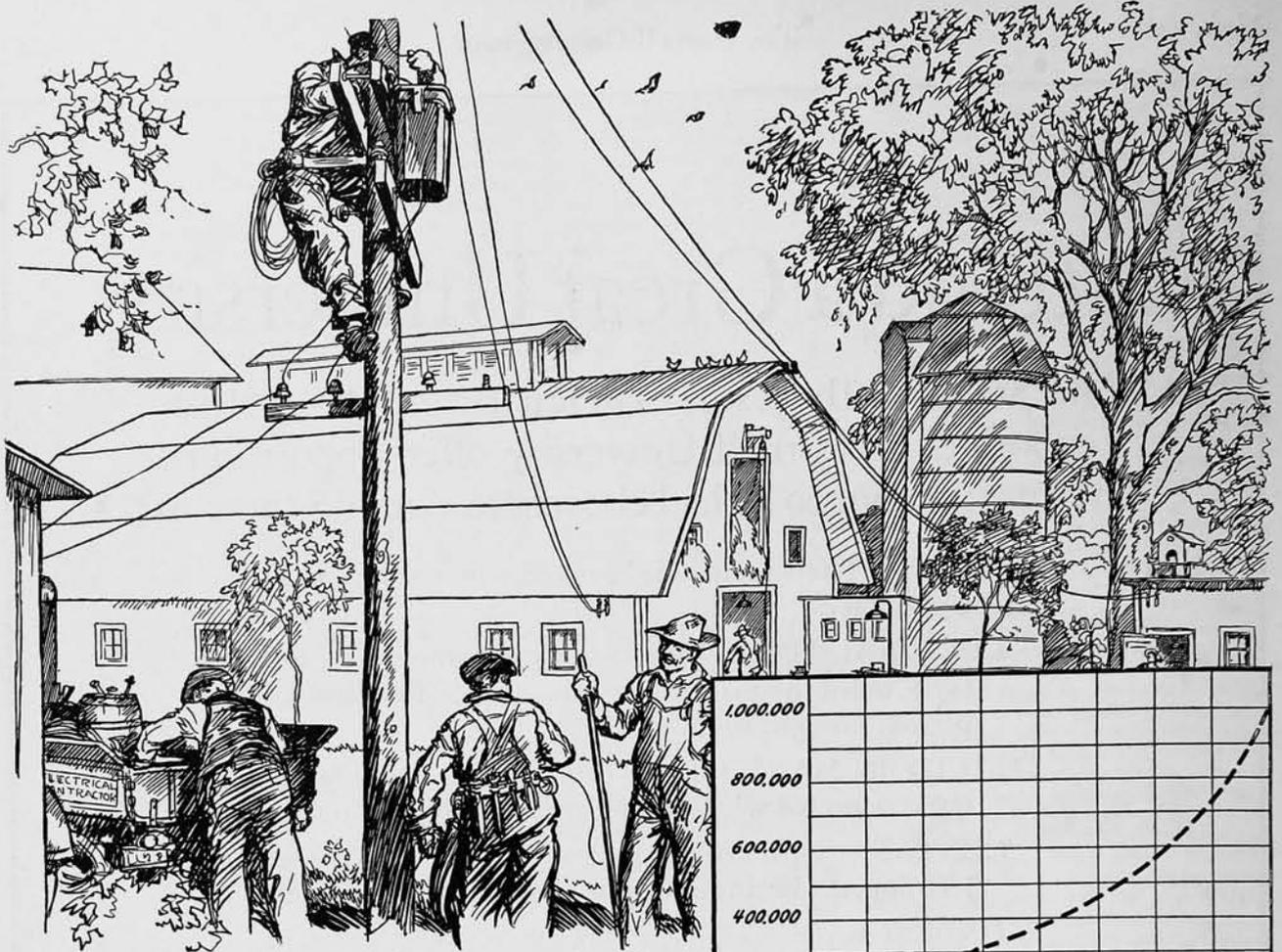
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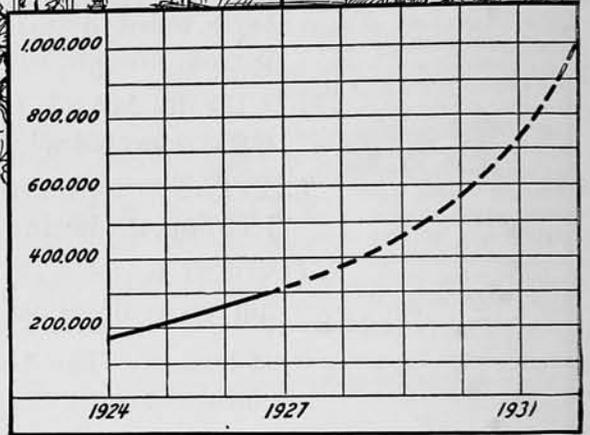
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This chart shows the growth of electrical service in rural districts of the United States in the last three years and projected to 1932.

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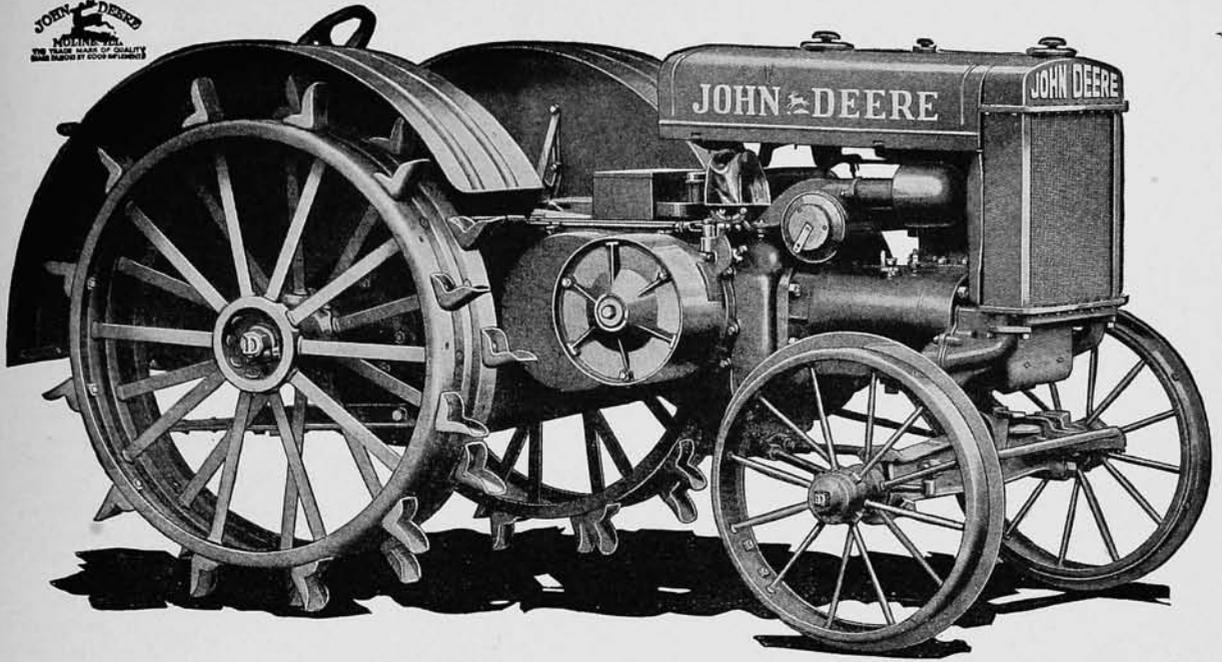
tending electrical service into rural communities as rapidly as possible.

Approximately 300,000 American farmers are using electrical service from the power companies to make their operations more productive and profitable, and farm life more livable.

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*The Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Individual Plant Manufacturers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Home Economics Association, National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, and National Electric Light Association.*

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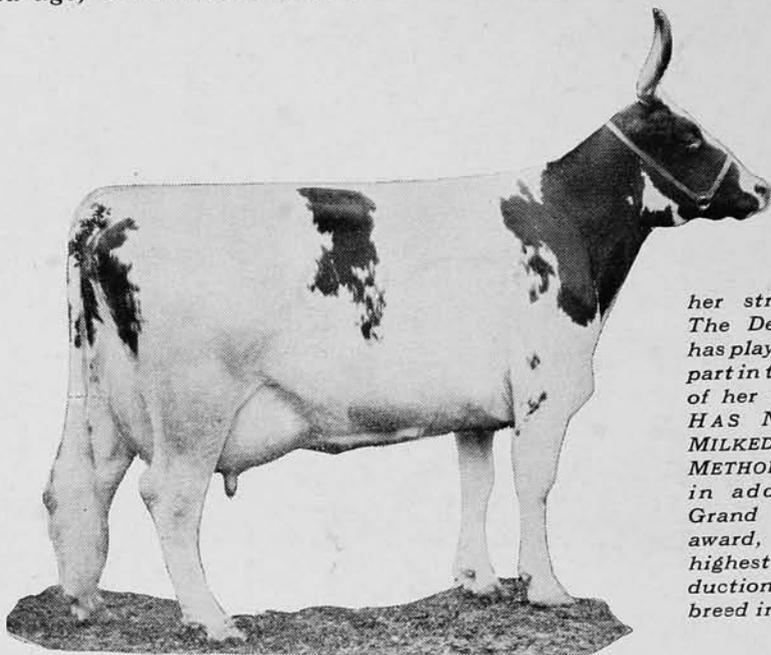
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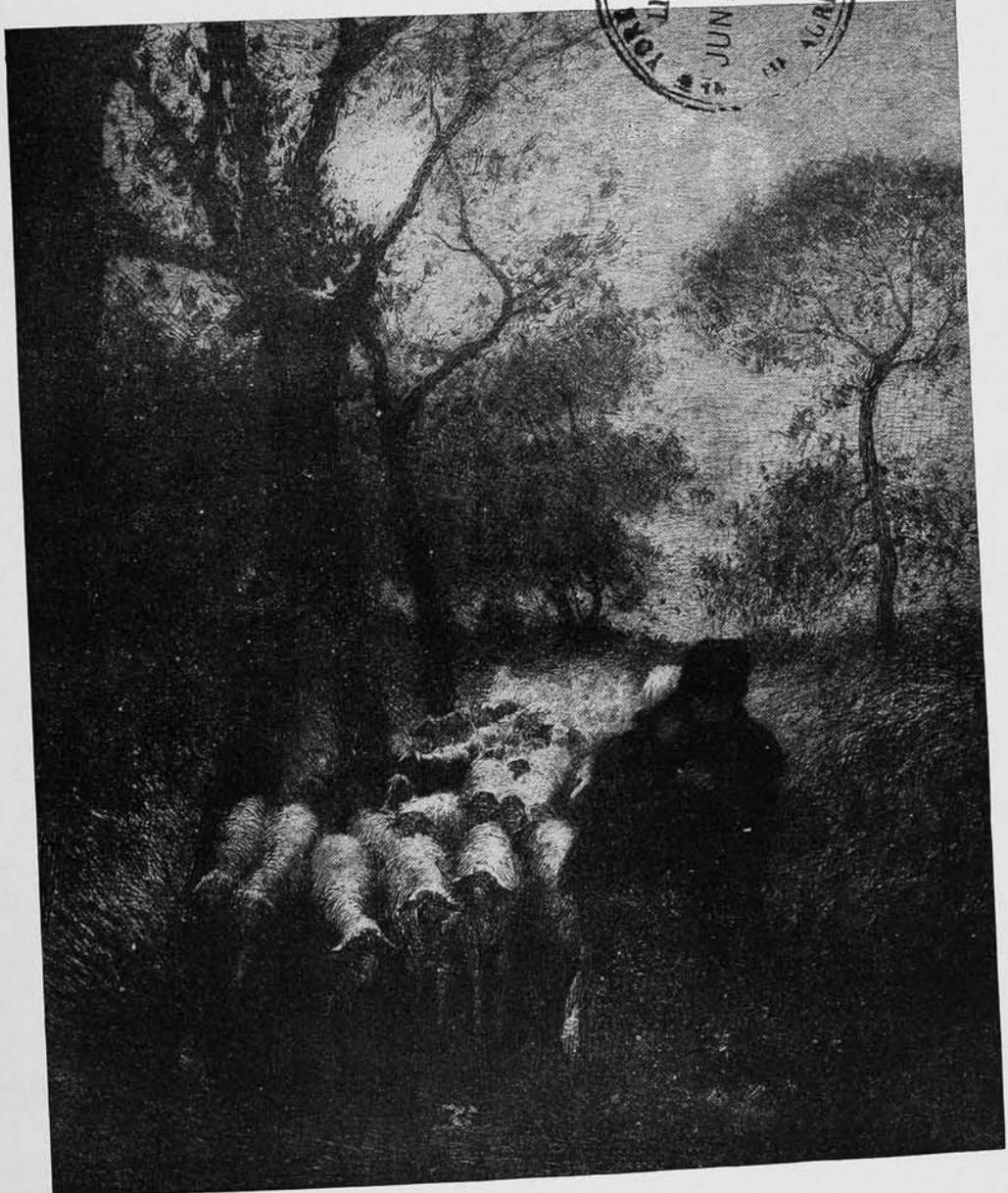
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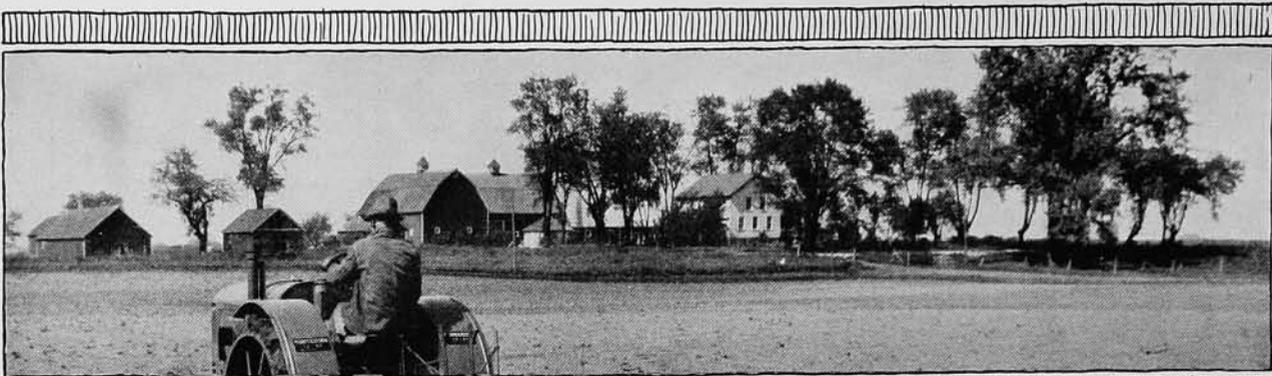


ANIMAL HUSBANDRY NUMBER

Volume XXV

JUNE  
1928

Number 9



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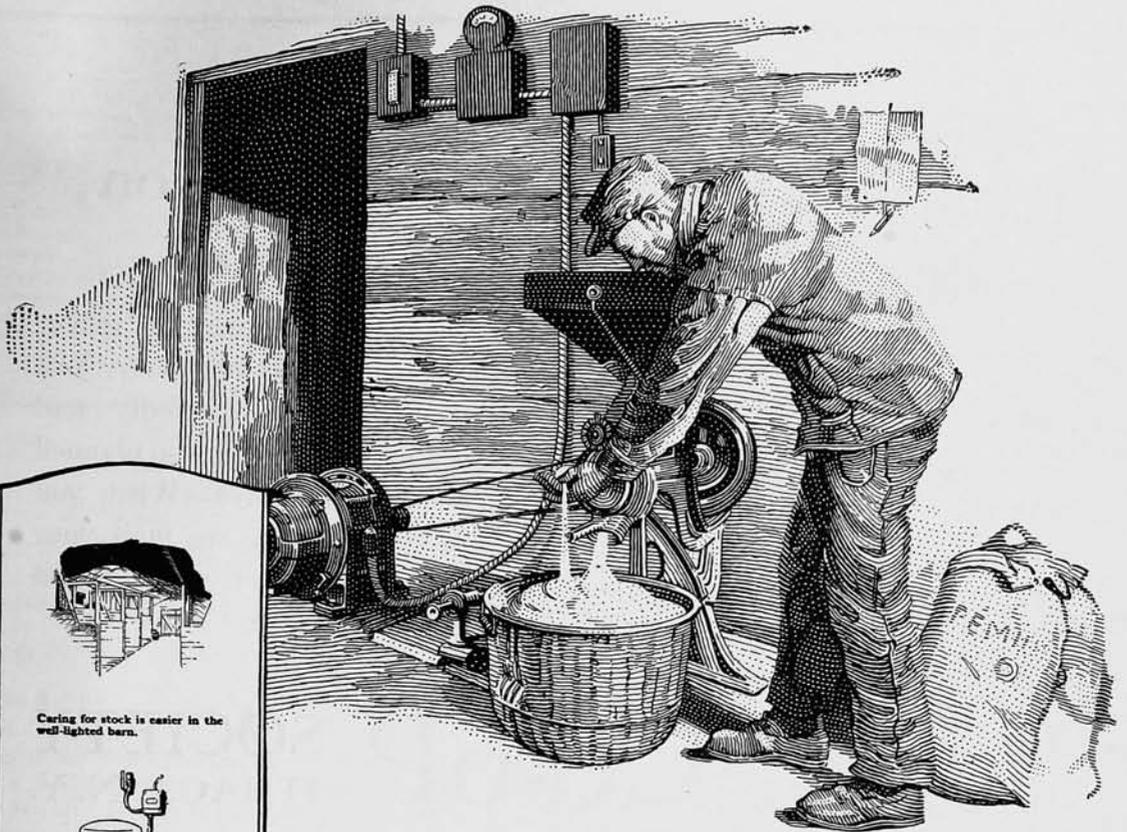
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Incorporated 1914

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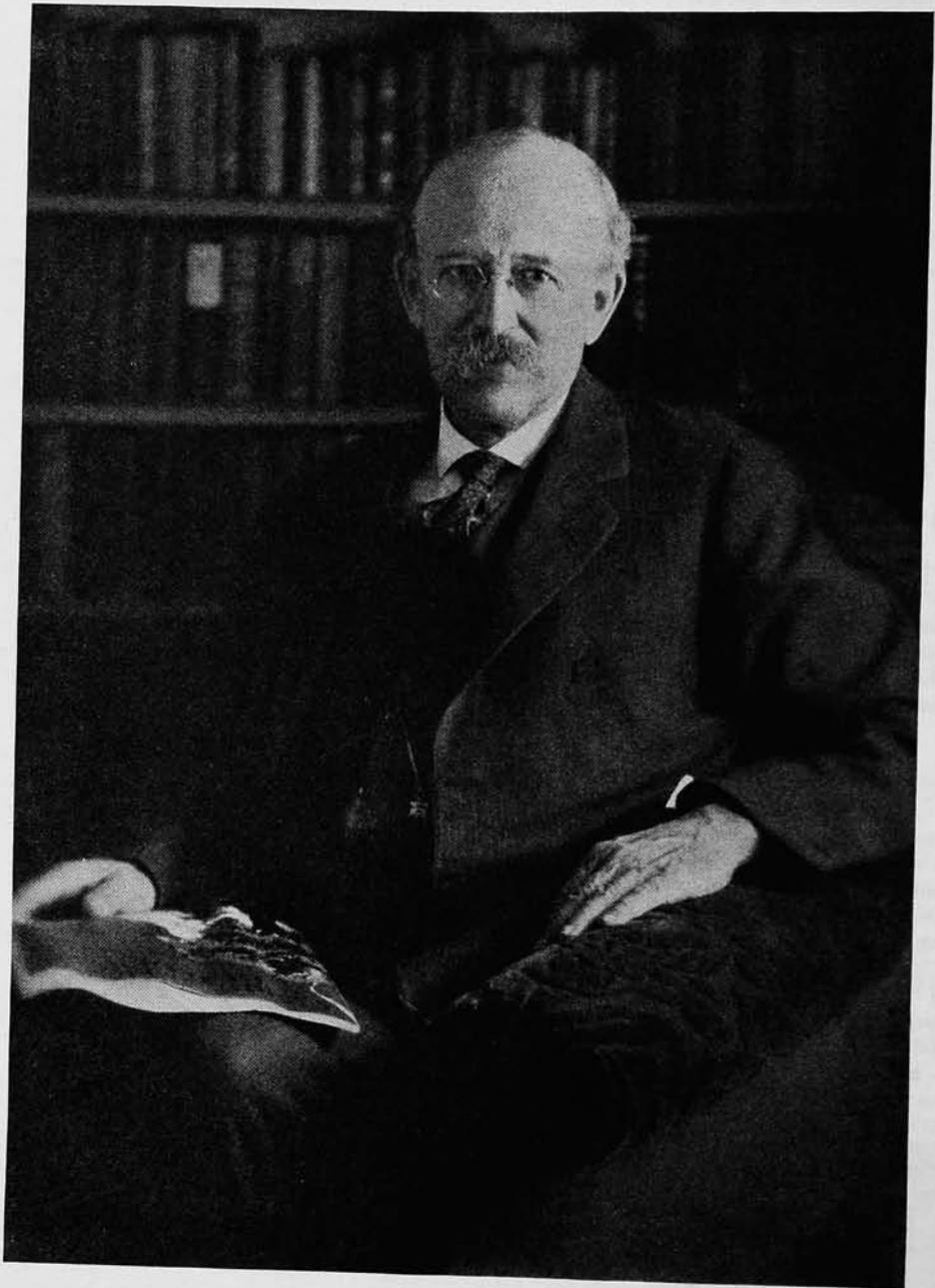
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By Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., '91 who is one of the early graduates of agriculture and who knew Professor Wing both as a student and later as a colleague when he aided in teaching at Cornell for several years. He is now a successful dairy farmer at Lawyersville, New York.		By John P. Willman who is extension instructor in animal husbandry and who has charge of 4-H livestock work in New York State. He is a graduate of Pennsylvania State College in the class of '24 and later took a Master of Science degree in Kansas State College. He has been at Cornell since August 1925.	
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Henry M. King

# The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXV

June 1928

Number 9

## Professor Wing Retires

By Jared van Wagenen, Jr.

THE CLOSE of the college year in the College of Agriculture will be signalized by the retirement of Professor Henry Hiram Wing. This is a noteworthy occurrence because in a certain sense it will mark the ending of an era. Professor Wing is now the only member of the faculty whose official University connection goes back and links with that—to most men—rather fabulous and prehistoric epoch when there was no upper campus and no great New York State College of Agriculture, but only a department of the University made up of a little group of teachers and a few earnest hearted students who were being trained in agriculture according to the best light of their day and generation. It is a fast fading age, the story and the glory of which ought to be celebrated and preserved before the memory wholly fades.

THE COUNTRYMAN has done me the honor of asking me to set down some of my recollections of those years when, about ten years after his graduation Professor Wing returned to Cornell to establish there a connection which has remained unbroken for full forty years.

I would like to write down here some of the things which I remember concerning him, having always due regard for the fact that I am not asked to write my autobiography and also that I bring the recollections of student years when a boy's head is full of the most foolish dreams.

By some chance he was born in the city of New York, but he was always farm reared—of good, sober-minded, farm-Quaker ancestry. I have more than once passed by the pleasant, old, substantial white farmhouse in north-central Dutchess County where his brother Will still maintains the family homestead and the agricultural faith. Thus, in his boyhood he had the advantage of a genuine farm training and outlook, an equipment for life that is hardly to be gained by a summer of farm practice as a student-helper.

He may fairly be called a trail-breaker in agricultural education for he entered Cornell in the fall of 1877 along with the class of '81. That class of '81 seems agriculturally to have been rather noteworthy. Just at this time the fortunes and the prestige of the University were at

almost the lowest ebb of its history, but, if I mistake not, that class of '81 graduated more men in agriculture than any class up until that time nor was the number again equaled until ten years later. While in college, one of his most intimate friends was W. A. Henry '80, who also as Dean Henry of Wisconsin, was destined to become one of the outstanding figures in animal industry in America.



THE OLD DAIRY HOUSE  
The original home of Cornell's dairy industry courses and one of Professor Wing's early laboratories.

Soon after his graduation he was called to Geneva as assistant director of the then newly established New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. Here he had contact with Director E. L. Sturtevant and he had charge of much of the first investigational work undertaken at the infant institution.

Three years after graduation he went to Lincoln, Nebraska, as instructor in agriculture and farm superintendent at the State University. Here he rounded out his experience by contact with agricultural environment and methods totally different from those of New York.

He came back to his alma mater in 1888 and found his real life work, first as assistant director and secretary to the Cornell Experiment Station and a little later taking up the teaching work in animal industry ("an hus" seems not yet to have been christened).

I SUPPOSE I was a sophomore when Wing returned to Cornell. Unless my memory fails me, he sported a luxuriant full beard, perhaps because every last one of his colleagues (except Bailey) rejoiced in the same incontestible evidence of masculinity. My earliest distinct recollection of him was one day when he was in the tiny old wooden dairy building

making a little vat of cheddar cheese. Mrs. Wing stood by his side and holding her mother's hand was the very small baby girl, Lois. Wing's arms were bare to the shoulders and his hands pinky-white from long immersion in the warm whey. Perfectly well I remember his characteristically whimsical remark that "making cheese is awfully good for the complexion of the hands."

Those were great years. The College of Agriculture was a rather insignificant and unknown department in a small university. In my freshman year by counting all departments and all sorts and conditions of men and women, without regard to scholastic fitness, race, color, or previous condition of servitude, the University for the first time in its history numbered a student body just in excess of one thousand—this representing a round figure of triumphant progress which was loudly proclaimed.

I well remember all of Wing's colleagues—at least all of professorial grade.

Roberts was head of the department as well as director of the Experiment Station and he was, of course, a whole college of agriculture in himself.

Over in Franklin Hall, then a comparatively new building, urbane, polished George Chapman Caldwell was lecturing on agricultural chemistry, enriching his lectures by quotations from Boussingault, Laws and Gilbert, von Liebig, Wolff, and Lehmann. Apparently there were not as yet many American authorities to be quoted.

In the botanical lecture room in the south wing of Sage College, Professor Prentiss with vast deliberation lectured upon systematic botany, forestry, and landscape gardening.

Somewhere up in White Hall, Professor Comstock was teaching entomology with apostolic zeal and luckless students like myself were "analyzing" red-legged grasshoppers and other vermin.

Every morning except Saturday at eight o'clock in the south wing of McGraw Hall, the kindly Scotchman, Professor James Law, lectured on veterinary science to agricultural seniors and others.

This was the College organization to which Wing returned. That same year there joined the agricultural faculty a

young professor from the Michigan Agricultural College, one L. H. Bailey, whose maiden lectures on "Olericulture" and kindred topics I attended. I can testify that these first lectures gave full promise of the brilliancy of his later years.

I HAVE never been able to feel sorry for myself because it was my lot to be born at a period which brought me to college during these years. The College has now a vastly more numerous faculty but not a better one and in those times even if less men went through the College, I like to believe that more college went through the men. You are rather fortunate if you may pass your student years as one of a family group rather than one of the units of mass production.

As I have said, agricultural instruction was scattered pretty well over the campus but the official dwelling-place of the department of agriculture was the north corridor of Morrill Hall. On the first floor it occupied only the south side of the corridor. Here was the agricultural reading room. Less officially it was the department lounge and talkfest rendezvous. Directly across the corridor was the co-eds' rest room, whither they did much resort. While the popularity of our lounge (among the males) was thereby greatly increased, I fear that agricultural research and scholarship sometimes suffered because of this juxtaposition to the parking grounds for university women.

One flight up, agriculture occupied both sides of the corridor, Roberts lecture room on the south side and the general offices on the north. Agriculture did not go above the second story. I am not now sure just what was found if you kept going up stairs, but have a dreamy impression that somewhere aloft Jimmy McMahon initiated freshmen into the occult mysteries of O. W. J. algebra and solid geometry.

Of course the real business end of the College was up on the farm. As a matter of fact almost the whole of the original farm has been taken over for upper campus, heating plant, and athletic grounds. The very best fields of the farm were taken for athletic fields and stadium. I have rather hoped that dear Professor Roberts laid down his good gray head at the last in happy ignorance of the fate that had overtaken his beloved fields where in the old days he grew lusty corn and yellow wheat.

The great Roberts Barn stood on the ground now occupied by Bailey Auditorium. It was very big on the ground, very lofty, and of cheap hemlock construction. It was the architectural child of Roberts' brain and he was tremendously proud of it. Somewhere in its cavernous interior and in its various stories, it sheltered every thing pertaining to the farm—cows, horses, sheep, and swine. Its most

distinctive feature was a big covered barn-yard with a water-trough in the center. This covered barn-yard was also Roberts' original idea and he did not tire of proclaiming it as the best solution of stabling devices. I know that if Professor Wing will close his eyes for but an instant he will see upon the sensitive plate of memory an exact reproduction of this barn with which he was minutely familiar for many years.

Speaking of faculties and of barns reminds me that I must not forget the farm superintendent, George Tailby. He, too,



HENRY H. WING

From a photograph taken during the early years of the animal husbandry department.

was a creation of Roberts, who admired his superintendent quite as much as he did his barn. Years afterward any old student who returned was sure of a warm greeting and a glad hand from George Tailby.

JUST two or three rods west of the barn stood the primitive little wooden dairy house. It may have been as much as twelve feet by twenty but no more. I remember when it had a De Laval separator—a weird contrivance with a bowl that lay horizontal like a threshing machine cylinder. For some reason when in operation it made a howl like a steam calliope. The power plant consisted of a steam engine of about one pony power mounted on a cast iron boiler. The engine and boiler were constructed in the Sibley shops from the original design of some (insane) Sibley student. It seems that there were actually constructed two of these engineering masterpieces. On graduation I purchased the twin-sister of the one in the dairy-room, paying therefor \$40.00 which was some \$35.00 more than it was actually worth. It was always exceedingly temperamental but served several years on Hillside Farm until very fortunately one day it "busted" a flue.

There was also a seldom-visited, misbegotten structure known as the South Barn, which stood near the site of the big State Armory. Professor Roberts used to assure us that this remarkable structure owed its existence to the misguided conception of one McCandless. He was an untutored Irishman who in the very early beginnings of the University had been imported in the raw for the purpose of instructing New York farm boys in the practices of agriculture, which he proceeded to do according to the methods in vogue in his native land. In bright and sunny weather it was his pleasure to walk abroad directing farm operations from beneath the shelter of a large umbrella which he jauntily bore to protect himself from sun-stroke.

Such was the college and its surroundings when Wing came.

I am not sure just when he began his teaching work but I distinctly remember at least two of his courses which I attended. One, taken I think in the last term of the senior year, was a so-called seminar on experiment station methods. My comment is that even at that time the discerning student could discover "snap" courses.

The more pretentious course was a lecture and laboratory course on the principles of breeding. Professor Wing had a rare flair for remembering and reciting pedigrees and his lectures were largely founded upon early Shorthorn history, with a laboratory made up of much tabulating of pedigrees of foundation animals. I took the course with peculiar pleasure and indeed was so inspired by it that at one time (as he will surely remember) I felt called to write a treatise on cattle breeding, something that I am very certain I shall never do again. Even after the lapse of well toward forty years the Durham Ox and the White Heifer That Traveled, and Hubback and the Studley Bull, and Favorite (252) and Comet, and Young Mary and an interminable line of Dutchesses (to say nothing of the Galloway Alloy) pass before me in imposing bovine procession. I shall always feel that I have a sort of nodding acquaintance with early Shorthorn history. Outside of a little Mendelism (which after all doesn't seem to really work out right when you come to breed dairy cattle) I do not believe that the past generation has given us a single idea which was not in those early lectures of Wing. I hold that every an hus student ought to be thoroughly indoctrinated into this "Dutchess by Daisy Bull" stuff—whether he likes it or not. I am convinced that these lectures were a rather wonderful setting forth of the known foundation principles of heredity and biology.

I WOULD like to set down how in 1895 Professor Wing was kind enough to ask me to leave the farm during the winter months and teach butter-mak-

ing in the special short winter course. This arrangement continued for four winters until various matters (mostly babies) made me feel that I could no longer leave home for an unbroken stretch of three months. This work was done in the "new" Dairy Building, just built by the State. It now forms a wing of Goldwin Smith Hall but you may still see the pipette and Babcock bottle cut in the stone beside the door.

Wing was professor, Walter Hall instructed in cheese-making, Hugh Troy taught Babcock testing, and I assayed instruction in butter-making. I think we were a very happy family and sometimes of a late afternoon after the boys were

gone and the utensils washed up, there was much conversation on many topics in Professor's little office at the head of the stairs.

One of the most fortunate happenings of my life was when for three winters I became a member of the Wing household at 3 Reservoir Avenue, close by the University Reservoir which at that time had not been roofed over and which, according to accepted tradition, Jack Law, when so moved, was accustomed to utilize as a swimming pool.

By this time the University and the College had begun to grow but it was still possible each winter for the Wings to give a "reception" to the students of the Col-

lege to which almost every body came, and yet the house was not crowded. On these occasions, being a member of the family rather than a guest, I had a most vainglorious time making lemonade and passing sponge cake.

It would be easy to keep on writing, but I must not. I apologize abjectly for the autobiographical note which has crept into what I have written. My excuse is that I am not writing an obituary—I am not even saying farewell. I am simply setting down a student's intimate recollections of a delightful gentleman and lovable teacher who through forty years in a noteworthy way has made his contribution to Cornell.

## The Present Status of the Pure-bred

By Henry H. Wing

**P**URE-BRED dairy cattle were a rarity in the United States until the close of the Civil War. From about 1870 to 1890 interest developed in the introduction of pure-bred dairy cattle and numerous importations of the various breeds were made. These importations became the foundation of the dairy cattle of the country and with one or two notable exceptions comparatively few animals have been imported since the last named date.

Dairy husbandry had scarcely developed as a specialized branch of agriculture at this time, and the dairy cattle descended from the common stock imported by the early settlers were notably unproductive. The early importations of animals of improved breeds, Jersey, Ayrshires, Devons, Guernseys, and finally Holsteins, fell into hands largely of the more progressive and enterprising farmers, and when these animals demonstrated their ability to produce two or three times as much as the native stock, public attention was rapidly drawn to them, and their descendants, particularly the males, came to be in great demand as sources of improvement of the common stock. Consequently, the breeding and rearing of pure-bred cattle for the sake of producing offspring available for breeding purposes came to be a lucrative business, and has remained so almost to the present time. While the herd book associations show the number of pure-bred animals has increased rapidly, particularly since 1900, the percentage of pure-breds to the whole cattle population still remains comparatively small and probably does not exceed five or six per cent.

In the mean time the introduction of the improved breeds has had a marked effect on dairy production, and it is doubtful if modern dairy practice could have been brought to its present plane of efficiency without the influence of the pure breeds. The native scrub or common cow has practically disappeared. There are few, if any,

dairy cattle of the present day that do not show distinct characteristics of some of the dairy breeds. This does not mean that the unproductive or inefficient cow has completely disappeared, for weeding out of the inefficient is as important now as it has ever been, and there is no indication that it will ever cease to be so. It does mean, however, that the general level of productiveness has been materially increased, and while undoubtedly a part of this increase is due to a better knowledge and practice in feeding, care, and management, a large portion of the credit must be given to the influence of the improved pure-bred animal, notably the improved purebred sire. Fairly reliable estimates of the production of dairy cattle in New York State places the average yield of milk in 1888 at a little over three thousand pounds. Present estimates place the yield at about five thousand five hundred pounds. This means an increase of nearly 100% in 40 years. While the increase from year to year has seemed to be to those interested in it very slow, still taking the whole time into consideration it must be regarded as quite wonderful.

**T**HE beginner in live stock at the present time is faced with several problems in respect to the best basis for his live stock operations.

Most people would agree that the establishment and maintainance of a high class pure-bred herd of cattle kept with the aim of producing offspring suitable for breeding purposes is the highest type of breeding operation and gives scope to the highest degree of skill and energy. There is still ample opportunity for the successful operation of such establishments. Such breeders must follow a somewhat different policy than has been successful in the past, the essential point being that selection must be much more careful and "weeding out" much more rigid than heretofore. Because of the failure of many

breeders to do this, we find not so much a lessened demand for pure-breds but a steadily falling price until, as is commonly said, pure-breds sell for no more than grades. The breeder of pure-breds can no longer expect there will be a demand for all of his young stock for breeding purposes. The average of his young cows and heifers even in a well selected herd can scarcely be expected to produce more than the very best grades and will therefore sell for about the same price. As for the veals, only the very best can be sold for remunerative prices even for use in grade herds. If a breeder reasonably intelligent and skillful and careful in selection and mating finds a demand at satisfactory prices for breeding purposes for one fourth of his young males and three fourths of his young females, he would be justified in considering himself at least reasonably successful.

If these premises are correct, it would seem logical that even a pure-bred should be maintained with the idea that the milk is the main product and that the surplus young stock is the by-product and as many successful businesses are prosperous upon the profits derived from the sale of by-products so the breeder making the milk pay for all the costs of the herd may realize a handsome profit from a comparatively small number of the choice young animals both male and female.

Standard advice for many years from all quarters has been to the effect that the profitable animal for dairy production is the grade cow, and that improvement should be sought through the use of the pure-bred sire in the grade herd. This advice is eminently sound and its successful following is largely responsible for the notable increase in average production that is so important a feature of modern successful dairy practice.

Notwithstanding what has already been said with respect to the pure-bred herd as an ideal, grades and grade herds will prob-

ably always far outnumber pure-breds so that the establishment and maintenance of the grade herd demands careful attention. The beginner has been advised to choose grades because the initial investment required is so much less and because with the use of the pure-bred sire rapid improvement in production even approaching the pure-bred is secured and the results that have been secured are so apparent as not to demand any attention.

**N**OW, however, a somewhat changed condition is appearing. The scrub and common cow has largely disappeared. The grade has been improved until she approaches her rival, the pure-bred, in size, in color markings, in productivity, and will sell for nearly the same price. The problem for the owner of the well selected grade herd is no longer how to improve a common cow, but how to keep an already "improved" cow improved, or better yet, how to secure advancement.

No longer can he depend upon almost any pure-bred bull picked up at random to produce daughters better than their dams. He must have an animal of high individual type. The animal must be from a high record dam and his pedigree must be strong for several generations. No longer can the owner depend upon every cow producing a better daughter even when mated with a high class sire. He must begin to select and to cull. In short, the breeding problems of the owner of a high class well selected herd of grade cows with three to five crosses of pure-bred sires are not essentially different from those of the owners of registered cattle and care, skill, study of animals, and pedigrees have equal scope and will give approximately equal results in both cases. The grade herds will always have the handicap of no demand for the male calves and the records show that the average production of pure-bred herds is still well above that of even the best grade herds.

If forty years of observation and study coupled with a reasonable amount of practical experience entitles one to give advice, I would say to him about to establish a herd to be maintained by raising the offspring:

By all means start with pure-bred females as well selected as finances will permit. The first cost will be so little above the cost of grades as to be negligible.

Make profitable production the absolute requirement for continued existence in the herd.

Let no male calf pass the veal age that does not promise to develop well above the average of the breed.

Pass on transfer with an animal that will not command a price at least twenty per cent that of a grade animal of its age and sex.

With these ideals carried out would come the satisfaction and pride of having a first class article and more than occasionally would appear animals for which rival breeders would strongly compete

## The Development of Animal Husbandry at Cornell

By M. W. Harper

**I**NSTRUCTION has been given in farm animals since man's time runneth not to the contrary. Professor Roberts included such instruction in the first agricultural courses which were given at Cornell. At that time farm animals were a very important part of every farm and of every class of farm. Even so, today they play an equally important part on the farm. Cattle, sheep, swine, and horses form a great branch of a great industry known as agriculture. It is hardly amiss, then, that there should develop at Cornell, as in every similar institution, a department whose sole purpose should be given over to the study of such animals.

Professor Roberts, when he first came to Cornell in 1873, gave the first instruction in animal husbandry at this University, much of which was of a very general nature and intermingled with other courses in agriculture. Some years later in 1888, H. H. Wing came to the University as deputy director and secretary of the experiment station, being given a one room office-library-laboratory on the second floor of the north wing of Morrill Hall. A short time later he was made an assistant professor in animal industry and dairy husbandry at this time taking over the instruction in dairying and dairy farming. From these humble beginnings the present animal husbandry department has evolved.

Winter courses were introduced into the University in 1893 and a year later poultry husbandry became recognized as important. These additions necessitated a larger staff and J. E. Rice, Leroy An-

derson, G. C. Watson, and J. M. Trueman served at this time in various capacities.

In 1903, when Professor Roberts retired and Dean L. H. Bailey took charge, various departments were established including animal husbandry and dairy industry. Professor Wing took charge of



THE OLD NORTH BARN

A reproduction of the first Cornell barn, the forerunner of the present modern equipment.

the former which in addition to dairy cattle included horses, sheep, and swine. Up to the time of his retirement Professor Roberts gave instruction in horses, sheep, and swine. Professor R. A. Pearson was called to head dairy industry, J. E. Rice was called to take up the poultry work which remained a part of animal husbandry until 1906 when the poultry husbandry department was established.

During the first and second decade of the present century there was much activity in agricultural education. The number of students increased by leaps and bounds and the curriculum was extended to include many new courses. Due to the increasing pressure for animal husbandry instruction Professor Wing had as

assistants, in addition to others mentioned, R. E. Deuel, E. R. Zimmer, Devoe Mead, and S. F. Bittner.

In 1905 under the supervision of Professor Wing the writer assumed charge of the instruction in horses, and later the courses in meat production and advanced breeding. This included the introduction of animal mechanics, a horse-training course, a harness laboratory, and the development of the horse stock as well as the introduction of a course in beef, pork, and mutton production. As this work developed, E. S. Ham, George Haines, E. E. Vial, and A. O. Rhoad served in turn as assistants.

In 1907 E. S. Savage joined the department as assistant and graduate student, assisting with the course in feeds and feeding. Five years later he took charge of this course. When facilities became available, Professor Savage established the laboratory of animal nutrition and the laboratory for teaching feeds and feeding, the first exclusively for this purpose.

Because of the volume of administrative work in connection with the conduct of the department, Professor Wing found his time so largely occupied that in 1920 he turned the instruction in dairy cattle and the principles of breeding over to C. L. Allen who had joined the department in 1916 as a graduate student and assistant. Later Professor Allen was given supervision over the dairy herd and is featuring methods for control of bovine abortion. He has been assisted from time to time by J. A. McConnell, R. W. Blakely, and R. C. Maxwell.

**E**XPERIMENTAL work in feeding dairy cows continued, and in recent years under the supervision of Professor Savage, the "Savage Feeding Standard" was introduced. Beginning with the department's control of the horse stock, feeding and breeding projects have been conducted featuring the relative value of cereal grains as a food for the work horse and factors to consider in raising colts. Reports are issued from time to time, some of which have extended application.

Research was definitely established as a branch in the department in 1915 when L. A. Maynard was appointed Professor of animal husbandry and assigned to research. He has devoted his time exclusively to nutrition including a study of protein and mineral metabolism and their effect on growth and development. Several reports have been issued. Because of the increasing amount of analytical work involved Dr. Maynard has been assisted by R. C. Miller, R. C. Bender, and C. M. McCay.

Extension in animal husbandry dates back to the early days of Professor Roberts, who may be credited with giving the initial work such substantial standing among farmers as to clear the field and lead to the permanent policy of extension teaching. Such work developed along three lines, lectures, demonstrations, and tests. Dairy cattle breeders early appreciated the value of records of performance in selecting breeding cattle for milk and butter fat production. This provided an excellent opportunity for fundamental extension work which was facilitated by the invention of the Babcock tester. Professor Wing was foremost in urging the testing of purebred dairy cows. In 1894 he supervised the first official records in New York State. During that year thirty-five cows were certified, twenty-five in New York State, five in Michigan, and five in Wisconsin. The supervision of this work under the rules of the several breed associations assumed large proportions. During the first two decades of this work Professor Wing certified more than half of all records made in the United States. This may be regarded as one of the largest and most significant extension projects of this college.

Extension activities of the department were first put on a definite basis in 1913 with the appointment of H. A. Hopper as extension professor. One year later the Smith-Lever Extension Act made expansion possible. A broad program was formulated and gradually extended to include every county in the State.

During the expansion assistance became imperative and in 1915 C. H. Royce and C. A. Boutelle joined the staff as assistant professors de-

voting their major activities to dairying. In 1922 they were succeeded by W. T. Crandall, under whom dairy production has gone forward. Herd improvement work gained such headway that in 1919 Walter Tailby, who had joined the department as stockman in 1907, was appointed supervisor of dairy improvement work. At present there are 45 of these associations situated throughout New York State.

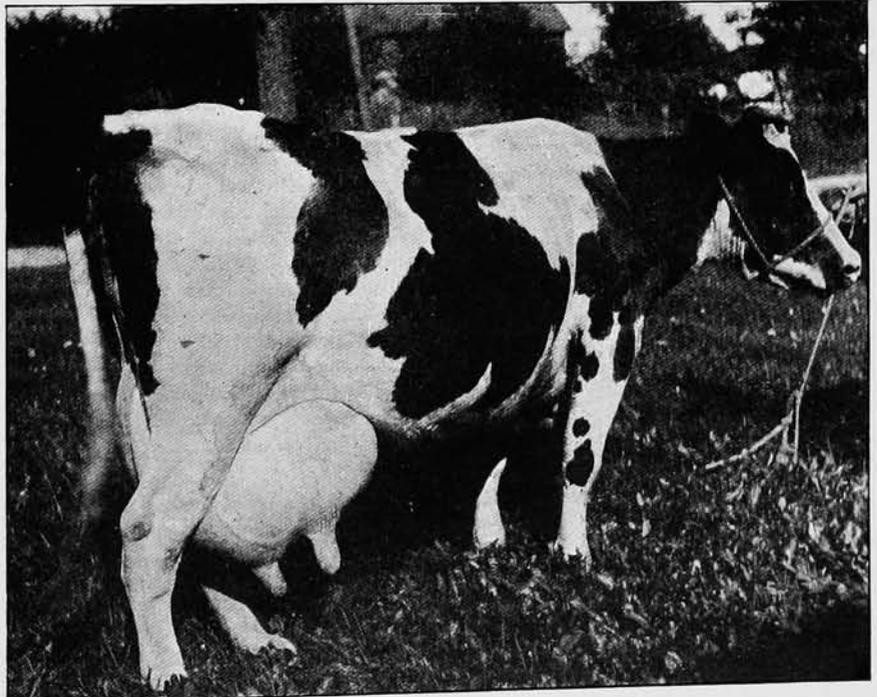
As extension work broadened, other lines were added. In 1917 Mark Smith joined the staff in charge of the sheep work. Three years later W. T. Grams took up this work, featuring improved methods of flock management and grading and marketing wool. Because of insidious disease in herds and flocks often encountered by extension specialists, it was deemed advisable to procure the assistance of a trained veterinarian. In 1922 Dr. H. J. Metzger joined the staff. His efforts towards control of sheep disease and losses from bovine abortion have met with substantial response from live stock owners.

**T**HE expansion of facilities from the one room office-library-laboratory in the north wing of Morrill Hall to the present equipment, typifies the development of the animal husbandry department. In 1893 the original dairy building, now the north wing of Goldwin Smith Hall, was occupied. This was the first building exclusively used for dairy instruction purposes. It provided laboratories for testing and manufacturing dairy products, in addition to the usual office, class room, and library. In 1906 or soon thereafter the main buildings of

the College of Agriculture were erected and the department occupied the animal husbandry quarters, now the farm management building. In addition to the usual facilities this building included accommodations for judging farm animals, a type of instruction attracting wide general attention at the time. In 1914 the present animal husbandry building was occupied and soon thereafter the judging building.

These new quarters provided the much needed facilities for instruction and research. Thus the abattoir in the basement provided for instruction in slaughtering, chilling, cutting, and curing meats. The first floor furnished the usual offices, reading, recitation, and lecture rooms. The second floor was fitted with laboratories for investigation and teaching instruction. Dr. Maynard and his corps of assistants occupy these laboratories in their studies of the fundamentals of nutrition. The attic is furnished into small animal laboratories including colonies of white rats and rabbits for investigations in nutrition and genetics.

The expansion of the first two decades of this century made imperative the extension of facilities for housing the increasing number of farm animals. In 1910 the present dairy barn was occupied. This provided quarters for a milking herd of 54 cows including the necessary young stock and furnished room for the storage of feed, including grain, hay, and silage. Two years later the horse barn was occupied providing quarters for 18 working teams in the north wing and the breeding stock in the (Continued on page 287)



**GLISTA ERNESTINE, ONE OF CORNELL'S EARLY CHAMPIONS**  
Glista was for many years a champion grade cow, having a unique record for milk production, an equal for which has not since been found.

# Where Shall We Get Our Protein?

By E. S. Savage

THE SURVEY bulletins prepared by Professor E. G. Misner in the last ten years show that the average feed per cow used in New York State is probably very close to 1700 lbs. This average cow eats 1462 lbs. in the winter and 236 lbs. during the pasture season. Of this 1700 lbs. there is 1600 lbs. purchased and about 100 lbs. home grown. This shows that only six per cent is grown at home and that 94 per cent of it is purchased. There are about 1,300,000 cows in New York State. If we figure that each cow gets 1700 lbs. of grain per year, the total consumption in our state is 1,100,000 tons of feed. If 94 per cent of it is purchased, the potential feed market for New York is 1,000,000 tons of feed per year. This feed must average at least 20 per cent protein so that the demand for protein alone in New York State is 200,000 tons to feed to dairy cows. If we estimate that the average of our high protein feeds is one-third protein then the potential market for high protein feeds in New York State is between five and six hundred thousand tons. There is getting to be quite a serious question where this amount of high protein feed may be obtained. Almost every year the expensive ingredient in a ration is the protein. Sometimes when there is a tremendous cotton crop there is so much cottonseed meal available that the price of high protein feed is not much greater than the price of the carbohydrate feed.

The following table shows the tonnage of the principal high protein concentrates available for feeding purposes in the United States for the calendar year 1927:

Feeds	Tons
Gluten feed, gluten meal, corn germ meal	700,000
Cottonseed meal for feed	2,000,000
Linseed meal	300,000
Soybean oil meal	50,000
Peanut oil meal	50,000
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Total tons	3,100,000
Total pounds	6,200,000,000
Divided among 22,000,000 cows =	300 lbs. per cow.

These estimates are very rough estimates. It is very difficult to get accurate figures for the production of these feeds.

No account is taken in these figures of the amount of cottonseed meal and linseed meal that is used for beef cattle feeding and for other animals. I have taken out the amount of cottonseed meal that is exported and the amount used for fertilizer. I am very well satisfied, however, that the amount of high protein feeds available for each of our cows is much less than one pound per day rather than more than a pound per day. This all leads me

to the conclusion that we should create for ourselves as rapidly as possible a measure of independence against a shortage of protein.

This can best be done by growing more and better alfalfa and clover hay and thereby reduce the amount of protein that it is necessary to buy in our concentrates.

WE NEED to do two things, first to grow all the protein we can in our roughage and then study very carefully what the optimum protein need of the grain mixture should be to go with certain kinds of roughage. Suppose that we should find that in the improved state of our roughage that we could feed four per cent less protein in the grain mixture. A reduction of four per cent protein in the grain mixture on the basis of the estimation above would be 40,000 tons less protein per year.

In terms of 40 per cent cottonseed meal, this is 100,000 tons less cottonseed meal. When we figure in these terms we can easily realize what a factor the lessening of the demand for high protein feeds would be in the high protein feed market. Another way of getting at it is by growing a high protein crop.

A very interesting account of how the high protein shortage may be met is written up in the *Prairie Farmer* for April 21, 1928. We quote the following from this source:

"For the first time in history, except during the war, Illinois farmers have the opportunity this year of planting a major crop in the spring with the certainty that they will get a specified price for it when it is ready for market in the fall.

"The American Milling Company of Peoria, the G. L. F. Exchange of New York, which operates a large mill at Peoria, and Funk Brothers Seed Company of Bloomington, have offered to enter into a joint agreement with Illinois farmers to buy 1,000,000 bushels of soybeans from this year's crop, at a guaranteed minimum price of \$1.35 a bushel for No. 2 beans, f.o.b. Bloomington or Peoria. The price for No. 1 beans will be one cent a bushel higher, for No. 3 beans two cents a bushel lower, and for No. 4 beans four cents a bushel lower.

"The freight rate from most Central Illinois points to Bloomington and Peoria is from six to eight cents a bushel in carload lots. Elevator charges for loading will vary, but in most cases the net price to the farmer for No. 2 beans on this basis should not be much below \$1.25 a bushel. This is substantially higher than the net price received by Illinois farmers for beans, except those sold for seed, during the past five years.

"Bear in mind, too, that this is a minimum price. The farmer who signs an agreement with these companies is guaranteed this price as a minimum, but he is not obligated to sell at this price if he can get more elsewhere, either for seed or for commercial purposes. All that he is required to do is to give these associated companies an opportunity to buy at the higher price offered. If they do not desire to do so, he is free to sell elsewhere.

"This new outlet for soybeans at a guaranteed price comes at a fortunate time. Illinois has the largest abandoned wheat acreage in history, and the additional market for soybeans will make it possible to put a substantial part of the abandoned wheat acreage into soybeans.

"The rapid growth of the mixed-feed business has created an unusual demand for protein feeds, and this demand seems destined to increase. Feed manufacturers are looking for new supplies in order that they may not be caught short of this necessary raw material in the future."

THE proposition was presented to a meeting of central Illinois farm advisors held at the University of Illinois, Monday, April 16. The plan was well received and it is believed that a considerable increase in the acreage of soybeans would result from it. One of the largest of Illinois soybean growers, W. E. Riegel, said, "This is the realization of a 20 year dream of what is needed to make soybean growing a major industry in Illinois." The signing of agreements is in the hands of the farm advisors under the direction of a committee consisting of Wilfred Shaw, Peoria; Alden Snyder, Hillsboro; and W. E. Riegler, Tolono.

Professor J. E. Hackleman of the University of Illinois, believes that this minimum price offer will do a great deal to encourage soybean growing in Illinois.

I have been very much interested in this whole proposition. I have tried out feeding soybeans this past winter to some extent and find them palatable and efficient in the grain mixture for the production of milk. There seems to be no reason why soybeans cannot be taken directly from the farm, ground, and mixed with corn and oats, wheat by-products, and feeds of this kind to make a very valuable dairy feed. If it becomes a profitable crop then it will offer another crop in comparison to corn which can be marketed directly from the Middle West to dairy-men in the East in the dairy feeds, just as corn and oats are now marketed. It would seem as though ground soybeans offer the best solution to our protein and fat shortage in dairy feeds.

# Opportunities for 4-H Livestock Club Members

By John P. Willman

**T**HE BOYS and girls enrolled in 4-H livestock clubwork in New York State have greater opportunities ahead of them than ever before. Many fathers and mothers wish that such opportunities had been available for them. When Dad was a boy he thought he was lucky if he owned a pair of bantam chickens or a bill goat. The farm boys and girls today have developed flocks and herds that many of our best farmers would be proud to own.

Boys and girls cannot be expected to maintain their interest in livestock club work just by feeding their animals, so further inducements to carry on are offered. They have an opportunity to attend their county 4-H club camp, the annual junior field days held at Ithaca, the county fair, the state fair, the National Dairy Exposition, and to take other educational trips. In addition to this scholarships are offered to outstanding calf club members. Last year the Grange League Federation gave

scholarships to two calf club members who attended short course at Cornell University. They are repeating the offer this year.

The prizes offered at the 1928 New York State Fair are bigger than ever before. The State Fair management are offering about fifteen hundred dollars in prize money to the winning livestock exhibitors. In addition to this they offer five dollars to every exhibitor showing a worthy animal which does not place and also furnish free lodging and board for the exhibitors. They do not charge the 4-H livestock club exhibitors entry fees. In addition to the prizes offered by the State Fair about eight hundred dollars is offered in the form of special prizes by breed associations and breeders. This is a much larger amount of money than has been offered in the past.

During the past few years there has been a marked improvement in the quality of the animals shown as well as increase in the number exhibited. In 1925 only fifty livestock club members exhibited their animals at the State Fair while in 1927 over two hundred 4-H livestock exhibitors were present. A few years ago the club members showed very few ani-

mals in the open classes. Last year the calf club members won fairly well in the open classes while the pig club members did even better in the open classes.

The New York 4-H dairy club members have been represented at the National Dairy Exposition for the past four or five years. It was not until 1926, however, that a large exhibit of calves was sent to the dairy show. At that show the dairy club members showed twenty-one head of cattle. In addition to this New York State was represented at the 4-H club camp at the 1926 National Dairy Exposi-



A GROUP OF 4-H SHEEP JUDGES IN ACTION  
Otsego County sheep club members judging a ring of Shropshire rams at the 4-H sheep picnic at Cooperstown, New York.

tion at Detroit, Michigan, by about twenty-five club members and eleven leaders and parents. When the dairy show was held at Memphis, Tennessee, in 1927 the New York dairy club members exhibited twenty-one calves. Twenty club members and twenty-one parents and leaders attended this show. The State breed associations and interested individuals and organizations assisted us financially in making our exhibit at the 1927 National Dairy Exposition. So far this year the New York Holstein, Jersey, and Guernsey cattle clubs have promised us \$100 each toward transportation expenses to the 1928 National Dairy Exposition which will be held at Memphis, Tennessee, in October.

We hope that New York will be able to send a few pig, sheep, and baby beef members to the 1928 Boys' and Girls' Club Congress to be held at Chicago in connection with the International Livestock Exposition.

These trips to the fairs serve as a goal for which many of the club members work. These trips are of great educational value and the good the club members get out of them cannot be valued in terms of money.

**F**ROM the above paragraphs one may get an idea that livestock members do nothing but feed animals and show them at the fairs and expositions. This is not the case. Many New York State calf club members have accomplished great things on their fathers' farms and in the community. Cases may be cited where the boys have demonstrated the value of purebred livestock to their fathers. Some of the fathers have become purebred breeders through the lessons learned from the son. In Chenango County a 4-H dairy club organized their own dairy improvement association. They said they did this because they wanted to know what kind of cows they were developing. Since this dairy improvement association was formed in April 1926, they have tested from fifteen to forty cows monthly. They keep records on and test the milk of cows owned only by club members or former club members.

A sheep club composed of five members was organized in the spring of 1926 in Orange County. At that time the members owned a total of about fifty scrub sheep. Now they own nearly that many pure-bred sheep and about one hundred and fifty grades and scrubs. In addition to buying pure-bred sheep they have learned to shear their own sheep, tie their wool with wool twine instead of binder twine, pool their wool, dock and castrate lambs, treat their sheep for stomach worms, and dip for external parasites. They also have adopted many other practices too numerous to list here.

The swine club members have been very successful in a financial way. Many pig club members have found swine raising profitable. Some of our pig club members have not only won in the pig club classes but have been prominent winners in the open classes at the State Fair. Last year and the year before the pig club members were the only exhibitors at the State Fair in the open class for a pen of three barrows. Two championships in the open classes for boars were won last year by club members. This goes to show that the pig club members own some real hogs. They also have adopted new practices such as a system of swine sanitation (Continued on page 287)



# Through Our Wide Windows

## To Professor Wing

**J**UNE is the month of song, of flowers, of warm clear days, of happiness. We are soon to depart on our various ways, some of us to practical work, others to more scholarly pursuits, but there isn't a one who can leave without some regret that when we return next fall it will be to miss the presence of our friend, Professor Wing.

With the retirement of Professor Wing a certain irreplaceable spirit of leadership and helpfulness will be taken away. For over forty years, first as an undergraduate, later as an assistant professor, and finally as the head of the animal husbandry department his leadership and service have been felt not only in the College of Agriculture and in Cornell but in country-wide animal husbandry circles as well.

He is the last of the early faculty of the University to leave us but the foundations which they set down will long stand as monuments of their untiring efforts to rear an institution such as we have today.

We dedicate this issue of *THE COUNTRYMAN* to Professor Wing and to those others whose ideals he typifies.

## The Faculty to Roberts

Isaac Phillips Roberts was born at East Varick, New York, July 24, 1833. He became Professor of Agriculture in Cornell University in 1873. Was made first director of the College of Agriculture in 1896 and retired Professor Emeritus in 1903. He died at San Francisco, California, March 17, 1928.

**F**OR thirty years Isaac Phillips Roberts was the exemplification of agriculture in Cornell University. He taught the subject wisely, managed the farms successfully, directed the students in their many activities with sympathy and good judgment, bore the difficulties of a pioneer period with courage and unflinching hopefulness, and was a trusted counsellor and leader with his colleagues. He was admired and trusted by the farming people of the State, and became an acknowledged master throughout the country on the subjects associated with agricultural education. In the period when the rural subjects were unorganized pedagogically and when the way was not plain, he held the work clearly and definitely for agriculture and had always in mind the welfare of the farming people; and in so doing he made a basic and enduring contribution. He lived to see his faith justified and established. His memory will occupy a large place in the history of the University.

For these reasons and for all the associations that cluster around such an upright and devoted life, it is now

**RESOLVED**, That we, the faculty and staff of the College of Agriculture, owe it to the memory of Professor Roberts, to ourselves and the public to make here a formal and heartfelt acknowledgment of our indebtedness to his life, character, and accomplishment; we place ourselves on record as his beneficiaries and grateful that he lived to the fulness of his years; we wish

the College always to hold his name in reverence; and we express our sorrow to all his survivors at the termination of his career.

L. H. BAILEY  
 GEORGE N. LAUMAN  
 JAMES E. RICE  
 JOHN L. STONE  
 HENRY H. WING  
*Chairman*

## L'envoi

**O**NE fault that is often found with college publications is that little constructive planning can be done over a long period because the staff of editors and managers is new each year. However much this may be a drawback, there is one signal advantage to a publication such as *THE COUNTRYMAN* in that its readers are subjected annually to a slightly different type of article and news story, a somewhat varied slant in editorials, another standard for make-up. Where general style, type-faces, and the like are held constant, these variations are refreshing, both internally to the publication and to those who run it, and to its readers outside.

It is without regret, therefore, that we, who have guided and planned *THE COUNTRYMAN* through the past year, give over our desk and quill and worries to new shoulders. For we know that they are sturdy and trained to bear their burden wisely. We know, too, that they are enthusiastic for this venture with all its fun and responsibilities.

Though different in some details, *THE COUNTRYMAN* through them will carry on, raising a clear voice, faithful to the progressive and genuine interests of the College, its alumni, and sound-minded men and women on the farms and in farm homes everywhere.

## Welcome

**T**HE CORNELL *COUNTRYMAN* wishes to announce the election of Miss Mary Barvian '31, Henry Clapp '31, Gifford Hoag '31, and Alfred Van Wagenen '30, as associate editors. At the same time Miss Doris Brown '31, Miss Helena Perry '31, Don Armstrong '30, Harold Gulvin '31, Ray Mapes '30, and Gifford Stoll '30 were elected as associate business managers.

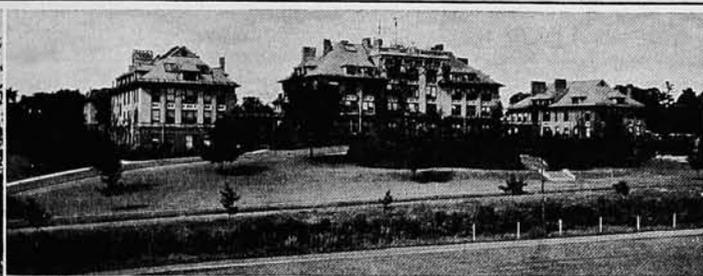
## Book Notes

*Comparative Morphology of Fungi*, by E. A. Gaumann., translated and revised by C. W. Dodge. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Incorporated, New York. \$7.50.

This translation of the eminent work by the Swiss botanist will be of invaluable assistance to American students of mycology, not only because of its completeness and excellence, but also because it is the only treatise of its kind in the English language.

*Introduction to Entomology*, by J. H. Comstock. The Comstock Publishing Company, Ithaca. \$6.

Professor Comstock has long been known as the dean of American students of the insects, and the unparalleled exactness and breadth of this work reflect ably the powers of the investigator and teacher.



## Former Student Notes

### Cornell's An Hus Men Doing Their Part

ALL the Former Student Notes in this issue come from people who have taken courses under Professor H. H. "Hi" Wing '81. Most of them majored in animal husbandry. As the notes came in one thing impressed us most. That was the great respect these folks have for Professor Wing. Besides these people there are at least ten times as many animal husbandry men with warm feelings in their hearts for "Hi" Wing.

'81

Fred L. Kilbourne got his degree in Veterinary in '85 and then became director of the Veterinary Experiment Station, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., until 1895 when he went into the general hardware business in Kelloggville, New York. He is still in this business there and he sells seeds, drugs, and medicine. He is married and has three children, Sara Marie, Syracuse University '18, Charles L. '20, and Frederick W. '30. His address is Moravia, New York, R. D. 3.

'83

Harry N. Hoffman is a dairyman and also in the nursery and greenhouse business. His address is 603 Hoffman Street, Elmira, New York. He is a widower and has six children, Wray B., Allyn P., Arthur L., William E., Ruth, and George C.

'84

Nelson A. Welles is operating some saw mills, planing mills, and farming. His address is 861 College Avenue, Elmira, New York. He is married and has five children, Sayre Welles, Charles Fisher Welles, Mrs. Ellery D. Manley, Mrs. Edward Allen Mooers, and Prudence Talcott Welles. Since leaving college he has invested in saw mills and planing mills in New York State, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and British Columbia.

'88

Gerow D. Brill is superintendent of Forsgate Farms, Jamesburg, New Jersey. He married Mary Williams '01. They have five children, Marian, C. U. '26, Statia, Wellesley '26, Mary, Syracuse '28,

and Jeanette and Gerow, who are still at preparatory schools. He farmed until 1897. In 1898, he opened the first agricultural school in China at Wuchang. He had charge of agricultural education in the Philippines until 1902. He has been managing farms since.

'89

Thomas R. Fife is a dairy farmer at Madrid, New York. About a year after leaving college he took charge of the Fife homestead, which has been in the family for about one hundred and ten years, and has been at the job ever since. He is married and has seven children, Ralph, Helen, Ethel, Margaret, Isabel, Ruth, and James.

Arthur E. C. Moore is chief travelling inspector of the Health of Animals Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture. He is married and has two children, Isobel C., and Charles E. He entered McGill University in 1891 and graduated as a Doctor of Veterinary Science in 1894. He entered the service of the Department of Agriculture in 1897 and has been there ever since. His address is 297 Clifton Avenue, Montreal, Canada.

'90

Newton D. Chapman is a physician and surgeon. His address is 272 Heberton Avenue, Port Richmond, Staten Island, New York. He is married and has five children, Margaret '16, Dorothy '17, Lucie '19, Albert '27, and Newton Jr. He says his big job has been keeping his children in college. Margaret and Lucie both married Cornellians.

Edwin C. Powell is an editor for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. His address is Silver Spring, Maryland. He is married and has two daughters, Mrs. Beatrice Wilcox and Mrs. Edith Vander Wolk. After leaving college he farmed for seven years. He was assistant editor of *New England Homestead* for the next three years, and editor of *Farm and Home* 20 years. He has had his present job for seven years.

Professor James E. Rice, who has been the head of the poultry department for the past 25 years, is living at Trumansburg, N. Y., R. D. 34. In addition to teaching in the New York State College of Agriculture he is now engaged in fruit and poultry farming. Professor Rice is a widower. Professor Rice's children are Ruth Rice McMillan, Paul K. Rice, James E. Rice, Jr., John V. B. Rice, Alice V. B. Rice and Elizabeth V. B. Rice.

'91

C. W. Mathews is professor of horticulture at the University of Kentucky and horticulturist at the Kentucky Experiment Station. His address is 660 South Limestone Street, Lexington, Kentucky. He is married and has three children, Ruth E., George F., and Paul W. From 1892 to 1910 he was professor of horticulture and botany at the University of Kentucky. Since then he has been professor of horticulture.

W. E. Rumsey is state entomologist of West Virginia. His address is 443 Park Street, Morgantown, West Virginia. He has two children, a boy and a girl, Neal O. and Virginia C. He has been in the entomological department of the West Virginia Experiment Station since leaving Cornell.

Frank E. Rupert is living at Geneva, New York. He has 60 acres of orchard containing apples, pears, cherries, and peaches. Besides being a fruit grower, he is also a dairyman. He married a graduate of Mt. Holyoke. They have three children, Philip D. and Donald M., who both graduated from Cornell, and William P., who graduated from Hobart in 1927. He has been on the Rupert homestead since leaving college. The homestead was established in 1818. He keeps pure bred registered Ayrshires. He has a nursery and does some general farming.

Edwin Stratton Van Kirk is farming and in the insurance business at Newfield,

Tompkins County, New York. He is a widower with three children, Lockary A., Mrs. Milton P. Royce, Cornell '22, and Mrs. Calvin E. Hall. He has been farming at the Van Kirk homestead since leaving college, except for one year, 1894, when he was superintending a farm on Long Island.

Jared Van Wagenen Jr. is farming with emphasis on dairying at Lawyersville, Schoharie County, New York. He is married and has four children, Sarah L. '20, Loraine M. '20, Jared 3rd '26, and Margaret A. in training for '33. With his usual modesty he says since leaving college he has done "nothing very noteworthy: farming for a living, doing some extension teaching on the side."

'93

Thomas Brill is a farmer and cattle dealer living at R. D. 1, Cortland, New York. He is married and has four children, John '27, Achsah '28, Kenneth, and Irene. He farmed in Dutchess County until June 1924, when he moved to Cortland. He keeps 185 head of cattle and is milking 140. His farm contains 480 acres.

Benjamin F. Pringle is farming at Mayville, New York. He has 280 acres of land. He raises pure bred Holsteins and registered Shropshire sheep. He is married. His daughter Caroline graduated from Cornell last June. Richard will graduate in 1932. George is coming to Cornell in the future. He says he has never done anything else but farm.

'94

Harry Hayward is agricultural and scientific advisor to N. W. Ayer & Son, advertising counsellors. His office address is 308 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He spent eight years in dairy work at the Pennsylvania State College. For a short time, he was at the New Hampshire State College and with the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He spent three years organizing and directing the department of agriculture at the Mount Hermon School, Mount Hermon, Massachusetts. For 13 years he was dean and director of agriculture at Delaware College. He has been in his present position seven years. He is married and has one daughter, Mary Frances. His home is in Devon, Pennsylvania.

Raymond A. Pearson is President of the University of Maryland and Executive Officer of the Maryland State Board of Agriculture. He married a graduate of Western Reserve University. They have one child, Ruth Pearson. He was assistant chief of the Dairy Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture from 1895-1902. The next year he was general-manager of the Walker-Gordon Laboratory. From 1903-1908, he was a professor of dairy industry at Cornell. For the next four years he was Commissioner of Agriculture in New York State. He

was President of Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, from 1912-1926. Since September 1, 1926 he has been President of the University of Maryland. During the War emergency in 1917-18 he was Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

'96

Nelson F. Hopper is farming and specializing in fruits and dairying. His address is 219 Chestnut Street, Ithaca, New York. He is married and has two children, Nelson F. Jr., and Elnora E. He has grown fruit all his life, and has been a Holstein breeder for 15 years.

'99

Henry W. Jeffers is president of the Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company at Plainsboro, New Jersey. He is married and has three children, Emily A., Henry W., and Louise E. He has been with the Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company since graduation. He is a member of the American Farm Economic Association, the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture, and President of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers of America.

'00

A. LaVerne Roe is farming at Sherburne, New York. He is married. He worked as a herdsman and dairyman for several years. Since 1914 he has been operating a small farm at Sherburne, and doing some outside work.

'02

Dorr W. McLaury is lumbering, operating the River Meadow Farms, making Grade A milk, breeding pure bred Holsteins and in the mercantile business at Portlandville, New York. His address is Milford, New York. He is married and has three girls, Doris, Loraine, and Jean. After leaving college, he was president of the Northern and Southern Lumber Company in Florida for two years. For six years he was Director of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry at Albany, New York, managing the tuberculosis campaign. The River Meadow Farms are a combination nine farms.

'03

John W. Gates is farming at Chittengo, New York. He is married and has three children, Francis E., Edward C., and Grace M. After leaving Cornell, until 1918, he was busy operating the homestead farm which was established by his great-grandfather in 1798. Then he turned it over to his son Francis, who has 100 head of pure bred Holsteins. Edward has charge of a Silver Black Fox ranch on the same farm. Since retiring from the active management of the farm, he has been elected to the Assembly in 1924 and 1925. At the present time he represents the 39th district in the Senate.

H. A. Hopper is extension professor of animal husbandry at Cornell. His address is 106 Irving Place, Ithaca, New York. He married a girl who graduated from Illinois in 1907. They have three

children, Elizabeth, who is a freshman in Cornell, Portia, and Herbert A. Professor Hopper worked for the University of Illinois four years, Purdue one year, and the University of California two years. He has been at Cornell since 1913.

Homer N. Lathrop is farming at Sherburne, New York. He married a graduate of Wisconsin. They have three children, Henry 13, George 11, and Louise 2. After leaving Cornell, he had one year at the University of Wisconsin and has been farming for himself since. He specializes in pure bred Holstein-Friesian cattle. He writes "I have known Professor Wing since 1904 and I feel that Cornell is suffering a great loss in the retirement of Professor Wing. However, I expect he will be active in agricultural affairs of the State for many years to come."

Rollo Van Doren is farming at Chaumont, New York. He is married. For two years after graduation he did official test supervising under Professor Wing Winters and worked on the home farm summers. He has been farming continuously since 1909. He has done some experimenting under the department of plant breeding. He has been a member of the Farm Bureau Executive Committee of Jefferson County for nine years.

Rollo sends the following Former Student Notes.

"Charles Selter '07 is living at Three Mile Bay, New York. He is unmarried and has been farming since leaving Cornell.

"Floyd Shimel '09 is farming near La Grangeville, New York. He is specializing in seed oats. He has been secretary of the farm department of the Farm and Home Bureau Association for several years and is now chairman."

'08

Floyd Carpenter has a large farm and herd of excellent Ayrshire cattle at Asheville, New York. He is married and has three children. Floyd used to be a champion wrestler at Cornell. He farms on a big scale using 4-horse teams and tractors.

W. F. Gleason has a 175 acre farm and a good herd of Holstein cattle at Asheville, New York. He is married and has three children.

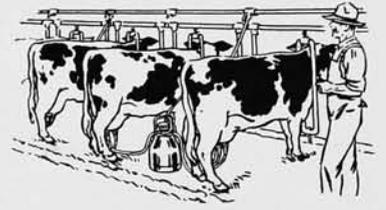
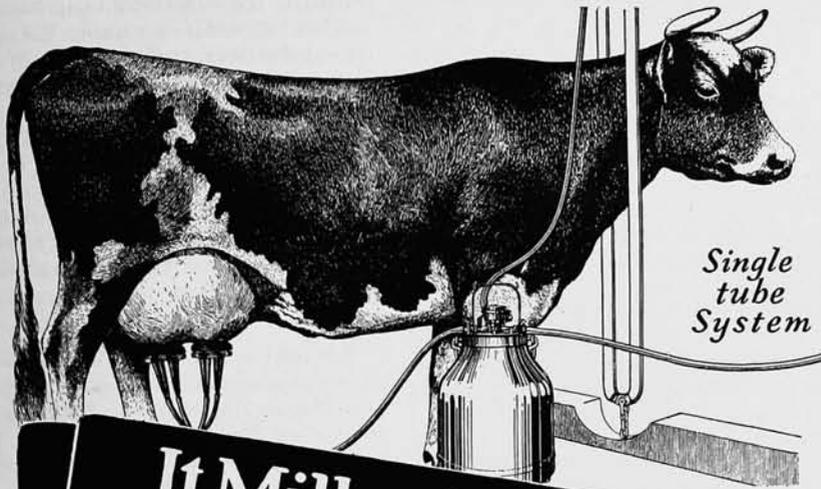
'09

W. D. Brown is a dairy farmer at West Winfield, New York. He is married and has three children, Howard 15, Betty three, and Janet 15 months. He has been farming and raising pure bred Holstein-Friesian cattle since leaving college.

John H. Hill is raising Holsteins. His address is Freeville, New York. He has three children, Margaret Rose twelve years, Francena Bancroft ten years, and Edward Seward one and a half years.

'10

Kent A. Overton is farming at Adams, New York. He is married and has two children, Betty 9 years old, and Richard,



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7 years old. Since leaving college he has been running a 370 acre dairy farm and breeding pure bred Holsteins. He now owns 83 females.

'11

Floyd W. Bell is a professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural College. He married Mildred F. Dudley '12. They have one daughter, Dorothy Jane Bell, 11 years. They live at 1736 Fairview Avenue, Manhattan, Kansas. Until 1918, he was in the animal husbandry department of the Texas A. and M. College. Since then he has been at Kansas.

Ray E. Deuel '16, who was engaged in farm Bureau work for eight years in Vermont, New Hampshire, and in Onondaga County, New York, has been farming at Manlius, New York since 1922. Breeding of Holstein cattle is his specialty. He is married and has four children whose names are Ray E., Jr., Madeline, Walter E., and Frank M.

Thomas E. Elder has been connected with the Northfield Schools since leaving Cornell and is now the Dean of Mount Herman School. He has been active in Holstein circles and has judged twice in Chile. He is a director of the National Holstein Association, President of the New England Holstein Association, and trustee of the local Farm Bureau. He is

married and has two sons, Henry Holton, age 16 and Thomas Edwin Jr., age 10. His address is Mount Hermon, Massachusetts. He wishes to take this opportunity to voice his admiration for Professor H. H. "Hi" Wing '81, so we will let him speak for himself.

"Professor Wing, I believe, has been a vital and potent force in the life and work of Cornell, an inspiration to hundreds and thousands of students who have studied under him, and a real power in agricultural development, particularly along animal husbandry lines in the state of New York. I have a genuine respect for his ability and a real affection for him as a man."

Stanley C. Judd is principal of the Vermont State School of Agriculture at Randolph Center, Vermont. He is married and has three children, James Malcolm, Jane Robinson, and Charles Dane. Since leaving college he has been an instructor in animal husbandry at the Lyndon Agricultural School, Lyndon Center, Vermont, and the New York State School of Agriculture, Cobleskill, New York. He has been an extension dairy specialist for the Vermont Extension Service, a farm manager, and farm owner.

After leaving the department of agricultural economics and farm management at Cornell in 1917, A. L. Thompson

started in the milk distributing business and has followed it ever since. His plant is located at 2012 11 Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. He lives at 3101 18 Street, N. W. He is married and has three children, Jean, Arthur Lee, and Ruth Downing.

'12

F. A. Pearson is a professor of marketing at Cornell. His address is 211 Cornell Street, Ithaca, New York. He is married and has two children.

'13

Edward Gardner Misner is a professor of farm management at Cornell. He married Marian Montrose '14. They live at 221 Cornell Street, Ithaca, New York. He was a farm foreman for one year after leaving college. He has been at Cornell since then.

'14

Thomas A. Baker is a professor of animal husbandry at Newark, Delaware. He is married and has one daughter, Melissa, who is three years old. After graduation he was an instructor in animal husbandry at Cornell. In 1917-18 he taught animal husbandry at Cobleskill State School. The next year he served in the army. Since then he has been at the University of Delaware. He expects to enroll in the graduate school at Cornell for 1928-29 to continue work for a Ph.D. started some years ago.

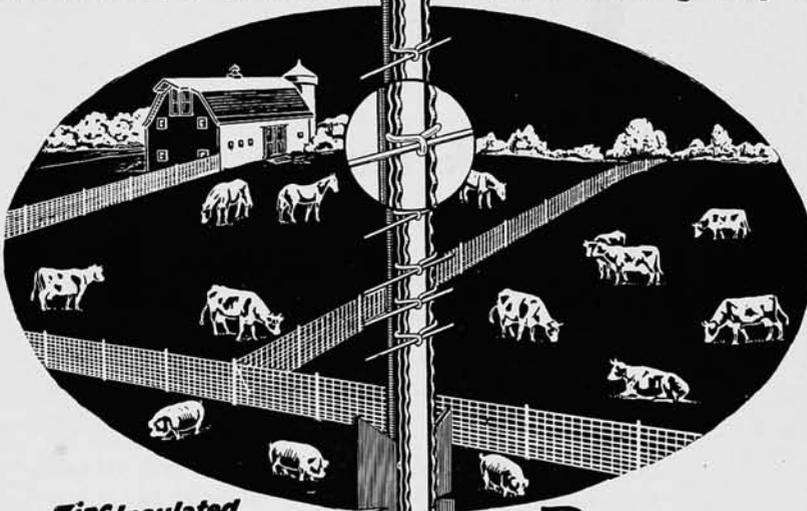
Harrison F. C. Bostwick is farming and also town assessor of Waite, New York. He is married and has three children, James F., Emily M., and H. Curtis. Since leaving college he has been in general farming and breeding Holsteins. He has 100 sheep and is growing potatoes.

Arnold E. Davis is living at Livonia, New York. He married a girl who graduated from Smith in 1913. They have three children, Richmond E. 7, Lewis Fitch 5, and Elizabeth Jane 3 months. He is a farmer, insurance agent, President of the Livingston County Mutual Fire Insurance Company and in the G. L. F. service. He came home to his father's farm in 1914 and bought the farm in 1928. He has a herd of pure bred Holsteins raised since he started in the business. It numbers 35 head. The farm has 222 acres. He raises wheat, beans, potatoes, cabbage and cash crops.

William E. Davis is Eastern New York representative for Dr. Hess and Clark Incorporated of Ashland, Ohio. He is married and has two children, Ruth Antoinette, 11 and William Johnson, 4. He was a farmer for six years after leaving college. He was a county agricultural agent and the first field secretary of the New York State Guernsey Cattle Breeders Association. His address is Greene, Chango County, New York.

Myron S. Morton is superintendent of ten government stallions, that are maintained at Lookover Stallion Station, Avon,

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New York, during the winter months, and go out to the farmers the first of May. He is also superintendent of about sixty mares that belong to the Genesee Valley Breeders' Association. He is married and has five daughters, Harriet, Jean, Georgia, Muriel, and Marcia. After college, he was superintendent of a 1200 acre farm owned by Theodore Robinson, now assistant Secretary of the Navy, for three years. For the past nine years, up to March 1, 1928, he was superintendent of horses, beef cattle, sheep, and swine at Cornell.

F. E. Rogers is sales manager of Thompson's Dairy in Washington, D. C. He married Mabel L. Flumerfelt '15. They have four children, Helen Jane, Paul Elton, Mary Ann, and Donald Edwin. Their address is 1205 Decatur Street, N. W., Washington. He was county agent for New Haven County, Connecticut for two years, and for Wayne County, New York, three and a half years. He has been with Thompson's Dairy since that time.

J. R. Teall is with R. W. Jones Incorporated, retail milk and cream dealers in Buffalo. His wife graduated from the University of California in 1910. They have one daughter, Barbara Jean Teall. His address is 307 North Park Avenue.

Glen J. Wight is head of the department of animal husbandry in the New York State School of Agriculture, Canton, New York. He married Helen Flint '17. They have three children, Edna Isabel, Helen Muriel, and Marjorie Amy. He taught agriculture in the Canandaigua Academy from 1917-27. July 1, 1927, he came to Canton. His address is 4 State Street, Canton, New York.

Meredith C. Wilson is in charge of extension studies doing cooperative extension work for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. His address is 3005 South Dakota Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C. He married Mary E. Denniston '12. They have three children, Meredith C. Jr., Philip H., and Donald L. He has been engaged in cooperative extension work since prior to graduation, beginning as assistant county agent in Tompkins County, New York. He has filled in turn the positions of farm management demonstrator in Vermont, and New Hampshire, and county agent leader in New Hampshire before joining the federal extension staff. At present he is engaged in extension research involving cooperation between the Federal Department of Agriculture and the State Extension Services.

'15

La Motte P. Breese is a farmer and milk dealer at Elmira, New York. Last year he managed the local G. L. F. Service Store at Elmira, starting it in April 1, 1927. He is married and has four children, Paul, John Lewis, Harry, and Lucy

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## Summer Feeding

This month some of you are going to start dairy farming for good. Others are going to start a 3-months term of it—running the home establishment—until college opens in the fall. And still others—alumni who have been at it for years—are simply going to carry on as usual.

For all of you the problem of the most efficient grain feeding program for cows on pasture is a real and immediate problem.

One solution—which has made profits for many good dairymen—is to use

### Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

as the protein basis of a simple grain ration, filling out the balance with bran, ground oats and hominy. A ration easy to mix, safe to feed, palatable, economical, productive of milk—in other words a proper supplement to pasture—is the result.

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

Corn Products Refining Co.  
New York Chicago



Jane. He has been on the farm since leaving college. At present, he has a herd of pure bred Holsteins of 90 head and a retail Grade A milk route handling 900 quarts of milk.

James Bull is in partnership with Charles A. Blanchard at Jamestown, New York. They have a big herd of pure bred Holsteins and produce fluid milk for Jamestown's babies. "Jim" is getting to be a real showman with his cattle. He gives 'em hard competition at the fairs.

I. F. "Ike" Hall is assistant professor of extension in farm management in Cornell. He is married and has one daughter, Joline Marie. His address is 109 Hudson Street, Ithaca, New York.

Howard Campbell Jackson is in the dairy husbandry department of the College of Agriculture at Madison, Wisconsin. His address is 706 Seneca Place, Madison. He is married and has three children, Barbara, Howard C. Jr., and Virginia. He was connected with the dairy department at Cornell from 1915 to March 1, 1924, when he accepted a position in a research laboratory of the Dairy Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He was transferred to Grove City, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1924. He was in charge of the experimental field laboratory which the Bureau of Dairy Industry maintained there. He accepted a position as chairman of dairy husbandry at Wisconsin, September 1927.

Ray F. Pollard is manager of the Schoharie County Farm Bureau. His address is Cobleskill, New York. He is married and has four children, Mary Elizabeth, Ray Jr., Helen Loraine, and Charles Lyman. For the summer of 1915, he was supply Farm Bureau manager in Oneida County. That winter he was an instructor in the farm management department at Cornell. He has been in his present position since April 1, 1916.

Harold J. Tillson is farming in Morris, New York. After graduation he had about one year in farm bureau work. He was in the army for a year. There are three boys in the Tillson family, William, Albert, and Norman.

Theodore Ward Vann spent his first year after leaving college as superintendent of Huricano Farms at Amsterdam. He then spent three years as county agricultural agent at Elmira and another three years at Warsaw. The last five years he has been a hardware merchant in Penn Yan. He married a girl that graduated from Elmira College. He has three boys, Theodore, Courtney, and David. His address is 105 Burns Terrace, Penn Yan, New York.

Paul W. Wing is in the sales department of D. H. Burrell and Company, designers and manufacturers of equipment for the milk industry. He married Anna C. Kerr '16. They have two children, William Henry 7, and Ellen Cornell 3. He

has been with this company since graduation except for "time out" with the army.

Charles Earl Young is doing freight trucking from Watertown to Ogdensburg, New York. He is married and has two children, Robert, 7 and Bernard, 3. His address is Theresa, New York.

'16

Harry Earl Bremer is in charge of creamery and dairy inspection for the Vermont Department of Agriculture. He is married and has one girl, Virginia, age six years. After graduation he worked for two years inspecting the navy's butter and was assistant in the dairy department at Cornell, specializing in market milk. Since November 1918, he has been with the Vermont Department of Agriculture. His address is Montpelier, Vermont. He sent us a circular from the Bethany Congregational Church which suffered a tremendous loss in the November flood. The pictures surely "brought home" the tremendous amount of damage that the flood did. Vermont agriculture suffered a lot too.

Harry writes "We should have a Cornell Club in Vermont. The College at Burlington is full of Cornell men and women. Thomas Bradlee '11, in charge of Extension and Professor H. B. Ellenberger '15, head of the dairy and animal husbandry work are Cornell men. Then there are others



To the graduates of '28  
go our best wishes for  
successful careers!



**The Quaker Oats Company**  
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Manufacturers of a complete line  
of poultry and livestock feeds  
—look for the striped sack.

—J. A. Newlander '19, LeRoy Ware '16, short course, James Frazer '15, and M. V. Barnes '14. About the only time we get together is every other year at the Dartmouth game at Hanover, New Hampshire—only 60 miles away. Last fall we all had tickets but the flood kept us away. B. Allen '17 of Great Barrington, and Luther Banta '15, of Amherst, are usually there with bells on.

"We want to congratulate "Hi" Wing on his work, especially the strides the department has made under his leadership. He was lecturing in high gear when I entered Cornell in 1912, in the little old building back of Roberts Hall."

Forrest C. Button after graduation was connected with commercial dairy plants and then was in government inspection work from 1916 to 1918. He then became associate professor of dairy husbandry in charge of dairy products at the New Jersey Agricultural College at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey and the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. He is married and has one son, Forrest, Jr. His address is 50 Lincoln Avenue, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

E. W. Catchpole is a horticulturist at 16 Main Street, North Rose, Wayne County, New York. He is married and says his job is "growing a family and fruit." He writes "George J. Mitchell is a successful fruit grower. His address is Wolcott, New York, R. D. He is a member of the board

of education of the \$200,000 North Rose Central High School. He is also vice-president of the Wayne County Farm Bureau. He is married and has a son and daughter."

J. C. Corwith is farming at Water Mill, New York. He is married and has two children, Virginia H. and Barbara E. He has been engaged in farming since graduation. He has 50 cows and 100 acres of potatoes.

James F. Free is district manager of The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey. He is married and has one son, James Fisher Free Jr. His address is 118 Frederick Street, Athens, Pennsylvania.

Leo A. Muckle is county agricultural agent of Niagara County. He is married and lives at 5 Morrow Avenue, Lockport, New York. He was county agent of Rockland County, New York for two years and of Schuyler County three years. He has been in Niagara County for five years.

V. B. Hart is extension professor of farm management at Cornell. His address is 207 Cobb Street, Ithaca, New York. He married Helen Clark '23. From 1917-19 he was in the Navy Dirigible Service. For the next three years he was an instructor in the College of Agriculture. He was made an assistant professor in 1922 and a full professor in 1927. He is in charge of the extension work of the farm management department.

'17

John K. Baildon has a 170 acre farm about 14 miles from Ithaca on the Ithaca-Auburn road. He is married and has three children, Edith, age 7, David, age 5, and Sarah, age 3.

William E. Boshart spent the first year and a half after graduation with the Army in France, and then returned to the home farm where he has remained since then. His address is Lowville, New York, R. D. 4.

Cleon L. Dunham owns and runs the home farm, where he has been since leaving college. His chief business is producing milk for the New York City market. He is married and lives near Lebanon, Madison County, New York.

During the past three years DeWitt U. Dunham has been milking test cows in good Southern California herds. He is now at the Pottenger Farm, home of America's champion class B herd. Before coming to California, he had been a soldier, herdsman, and farmer. He thinks he likes dairy farming best of all. He is not married as yet, and "I still have all my hair."

R. F. Fricke is farm bureau manager of Erie County. His address is 91 Newman Place, Buffalo, New York. He married Julia S. Cooper in December 1919. She is a graduate of the Asheville Normal and Collegiate Institute of Asheville, North Carolina. They have one son, Richard Irving, who is six years old and already planning to come to Cornell. He was

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County representative for the New York State Food Supply Commission in Chautauqua County in 1917. He farmed in 1918 and then was assistant manager of the Niagara County Farm Bureau a year. In 1920 he was manager of the farm bureau in Clinton County and has been in Erie County since.

Wayland P. Frost is field representative of the Eastern States Farmers' Exhibit. His address is 1447 Boulevard, West Hartford, Conn. Frost is married and has a little girl, seven years old, Beverly E. He has been county agent of Windham County, Vermont and co-operative creamery manager at Brattleboro, Vermont.

George Haines' home address is 6 Carroll Avenue, Hyattsville, Maryland. His business address is, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. He married Helena Jenanyan '18. They have two children, Charles Edward and Ida Caroline. For four years after graduation, he was assistant and instructor in animal husbandry at Cornell. He did abstracting for the animal husbandry and dairying sections of the *Experiment Station Record* from 1922-26. Since then, he has been assisting with the administrative work of the Office of Experiment Stations. His present work is largely concerned with the Adams and Purnell Funds. These are Federal funds appropriated for Research at the State Experiment Stations. His

work deals particularly with animal husbandry projects.

Harold Regnault is a dairy and general farmer at La Grangeville, Dutchess County, near Poughkeepsie, New York, where he is making grade A milk. After leaving college he worked as a herdsman, doing A. R. O. work on Holsteins for Professor G. F. Warren. He share rented one of Professor Warren's farms after that. He is not married.

'18

O. H. Chapin represents the Ralston Purina Feed Company in Delaware and Otsego Counties. He is married and has three boys, O. Hilan Jr., Frederick Dinehart, and Charles Richard. He was assistant farm bureau manager of Delaware County for one year. For the next eight years, he was farm bureau manager of Cattaraugus County. He has had his present position as feed salesman for a year and a half. His address is 46 Gardiner Place, Walton, New York.

Stephen R. Farley '18 is the Massachusetts representative for the American Milling Company of Peoria, Illinois. Since leaving college he was assistant county agent for Herkimer, Wyoming, and St. Lawrence Counties from 1918 to 1920, and from 1920 until 1927 he was the county agent for St. Lawrence County. His address is 53 Warren Road, Framingham, Massachusetts. He has one son, James N. Farley.

Leland E. Weaver is doing work in poultry extension at Cornell. A letter addressed to the Poultry Building, Ithaca, New York, will reach him. He is not married. He has been doing poultry extension continuously since graduation. He worked for two years at Kentucky before returning to Cornell. As a side line he and his two brothers have a general farm near Ithaca. They have a herd of 30 registered Guernsey cattle and a small start of Duroc swine, besides 700 White Leghorn hens.

'19

Harlo P. Beals is county agricultural agent of Otsego County. He is married and has one child, Harlo P. Jr. After leaving college, he taught a year on the St. Regis Indian Reservation. He went to Otsego on April Fool's Day of 1923. His address is Cooperstown, New York.

Marian Priestley Frank is a homemaker at 821 East College Avenue, Appleton, Wisconsin. She married William Walter Frank September 6, 1923. He graduated from Princeton in 1919. They have one daughter, Virginia Priestley Frank, born November 11, 1926. She writes, "My baby is a wonder for size and the doctor rates her almost 100%. At 17½ months she weighs 27 pounds (birth weight 5½ pounds) and she is 32 inches tall. She walks and talks in sentences, having a vocabulary of over 200 words.

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"I've found my animal husbandry training of great value in feeding my family. The judging of livestock hasn't helped me much (since I picked my hubby) but the principles of nutrition are the same. All need CHO and amino acids, vitamins, etc."

She got her M.S. from Cornell in 1920. She taught in the biology department in Elmira College. After her marriage she kept house for one year in Lawton, Oklahoma, and then in Appleton, Wisconsin.

Robert D. Knapp is farming at Preble, New York. He is married and has four children, Adelbert D., Ann C., Clara D. and John V. He has been farming on the old homestead since graduation. It is a crop and dairy farm in Cortland County.

Elizabeth R. Myers (E. R. Cook) says she is a real dirt farmer, no frills; she takes care of everything from plowing to threshing, and is breaking in two colts this spring just to keep her hand in. She is married and has one son, Robert T. Myers, two years old. After leaving Cornell, she got her M.S. degree from Iowa State College in 1920 and has been farming since then on a 200 acre farm. She has a herd of 30 registered Holsteins, most of them are sired by a son of Glista Ernstine. The herd is making fine C. T. A. records. Her address is Baldwinville, New York.

Julius E. Parsons is growing muck crops at Savannah, New York. He mar-

ried Lina R. Darling '19. They have two children, George A. and William D. He taught vocational agriculture in the East Aurora High School from 1919-24. The next year he operated the home farm. He has been on his present farm since then.

Leo C. Norris is an assistant professor of poultry nutrition at Cornell. He has been conducting research in poultry nutrition since graduation. He is not married. His address is 212 Overlook Road, Ithaca, New York.

R. W. "Daddy" Pease is county agricultural agent of Ontario County. His address is Canandaigua, New York. He married a Conservatory girl. They have three children, Barbara, 10 years, Rodney Jr., 7 years, and Robert Glenn, 3 years. He was manager of the Clifton Springs Sanitarium farm for a half-year. He has been in his present position eight years.

Clayton C. Taylor is farming at Lawtons, New York. He writes "Since finishing at Cornell in 1920, I have been farming, raising certified seed potatoes, Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and hothouse lambs." He sent us a circular about his herd, which is called "The Dancote Herd." There are several prize winners and champions in it, and the herd bull was grand champion Aberdeen-Angus bull at the Eastern States Exposition, in 1923.

'21

James A. "Jim" McConnell is manager of the G. L. F. Dairy Feed Department.

His address is 204 Parkside Drive, Peoria, Illinois. He married Lois Zimmerman '20. They have two children, Jean and Joe. "Jim" instructed in animal husbandry for one year and then was fieldman for the G. L. F. for two years. He was superintendent of the Buffalo G. L. F. mill for one year. He has been in Peoria since.

'22

William H. Hutchings is assistant sales manager of the Buffalo Division of the Purina Mills. His headquarters are at St. Louis, Missouri. The Buffalo division is comprised of New York and New England. His address is 512 Oak Street, Webster Groves, Missouri. He married Frances E. Davis '23. He tested cattle for H. H. Wing doing A. R. O. work for one year after finishing school. He came with the Purina Mills February 1924 as junior salesman in New York State. He has had his present position since July 1924.

E. S. Moot is teaching agriculture in the high school at Weedsport, New York. He is married and has one daughter, Elorsa Marian, two years old. He spent five years doing county agent work. He has been teaching one year.

Fred B. Morris has been doing county agricultural agent work in Oswego County since graduation. He is now county agent. He says "This is a challenging field for any red-blooded graduate." He is married and has one daughter, Mary, three

## Forty Years Ago—1888

**F**ORTY years ago, when Prof. H. H. Wing went to Ithaca as Deputy Director of the new Experiment Station, there were none to visualize the immense strides that have been made during the two score years that he has given to Cornell.

Forty years ago, Dr. S. M. Babcock was still working in his laboratory for the perfection of a "fool-proof" test for butterfat. Not until three years later was the Babcock Test given to the world, and not until 1901 was the first yearly Advanced Register testing system established by The American Guernsey Cattle Club. . . . Today, over 21,000 pure bred Guernsey cows have made over 26,000 yearly records,—many of them under Prof. Wing's supervision.

Forty years ago, The American Guernsey Cattle Club was only eleven years old, and had a total membership of only ninety-two. . . . Today, nearly 20,000 breeders of pure bred Guernsey cattle are using the Herd Book, and 1800 of them are located in New York State alone.

Forty years ago, only 4000 pure bred Guernseys of both sexes had been registered. . . . Today, over 350,000 have been recorded in the Herd Book; while there are 90,000 living Guernsey cattle, over 10,000 of them being found in the Empire State.

And so on, ad infinitum. Forty years represents the best part of the life of a man, which is why we are now paying just tribute to Prof. Wing. The contribution of many such rich lives is necessary to comprise one fleeting moment in the life of a breed of cattle. Through the help of such men, the dairy world moves onward and upward.

The American Guernsey Cattle Club  
34 Grove St., Peterboro, N. H.

and one-half years old. His address is 116 West Mechanic Street, Oswego, New York.

'23

B. A. "Burt" Leffingwell is poultry farming at Canaan, Connecticut. He is not married. The first season after college, he was farming. Then he did extension work for one year, but the next year he was farming again.

Darwin A. Ward has been farming since graduation at Whitehall, New York.

He was married on June 30, 1925. His wife graduated from the Conservatory in 1923.

'24

G. Harold Cowles is farming at Asheville, Chautauqua County, New York. He is specializing in high class registered Holstein cattle. Since leaving college, he writes, "have been in business on the farm with my father. We have 45 head of pure bred Holsteins. I did fairly well with a show herd at the County fair. We

own one of the New York State Champion Holsteins. We raise Cornellian oats, alfalfa, barley and peas.

"I have been back to Ithaca a couple of times. Last Farm and Home Week I went from Ithaca to Poland, New York, where I visited the herd of W. D. Robert and purchased a herd sire.

"My father, George S. Cowles '95 W. C., took a course in dairy and ran a creamery for a few years, but has been farming for over 20 years."

W. D. "Bill" McMillan is working for the Agricultural Research and Advertising Service, Trust Company Building, Ithaca, New York. His address is R. F. D. 5, Ithaca. He married Ruth V. B. Rice '23. They have one son, Donald Rice McMillan, age 14 months. He got his M.S. in June 1925. From then until November 1927, he worked for the Co-operative G. L. F. Exchange Incorporated. Most of the time he was in charge of the G. L. F. retail service stores. Since November, he has been in his present position.

John G. Seibel is fieldman for the Virginia Seed Service. His address is 701 Locust Avenue, Charlottesville, Virginia. He is married and has one girl, Sylvia Lenore. After leaving college, he started a G. L. F. store at Cincinnati and later had charge of all G. L. F. stores. Two years ago he came to Virginia to work with the Virginia Seed Service as fieldman and has been with them ever since.

'25

R. Grove Maxwell is an instructor in animal husbandry at Cornell. He is not married. His address is 119 College Avenue, Ithaca, New York.

'26

Robert K. Mitchell is dairy farming at Southbury, Connecticut. His herd are all Holstein-Friesian cattle, the only breed in the world, he says. He tells us he is not married. His address is Southbury, Connecticut.

Jared van Wagenen 3rd is farming at Lawyersville, New York. He is married and has one daughter, Martha R. After graduating, he came back to the old homestead and took up the work along with his father.

'27

Leo R. Blanding is inspector for the farm department of the Home Insurance Company. His address is R. F. D. 4, Syracuse, New York. He took a trip around the United States, and has been on his present job since about the first of February 1928.

Lincoln E. "Abe" Cruikshank is doing farm cost account work for the farm management department at Cornell. His address is R. F. D. 2, Utica, New York. After leaving school last June, he worked on a farm management survey in Niagara County. August 1 to December 8, he toured the U. S. in an old Buick with Leo Blanding '27 and "Bill" McKnight '27.

## One Case Contribution To Agriculture

**B**EFORE the thresher came, a man could always plant more grain than he could harvest, and harvest three times as much as he could thresh. His limit as a grain grower was fixed by the amount he could flail and winnow—about 8 bushels per day per worker.

The first Case thresher, built in 1842, replaced fifty men with flails and allowed the farmer to save all the grain he could raise.

Later developments in Case threshers, steam engines and tractors still further increased the farmer's capacity, lightened his labor, improved the quality of his grain and increased his income.

With the latest of these developments—the Case Combine drawn by a Case tractor—three men can harvest and thresh 1,000 acres of grain in about 22 days. This is more than 150 men could have done when the flail was the accepted means of threshing.

Developing threshing machinery to a point where one man can do the work that once required fifty, is this Company's contribution to the progress of agriculture.



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



## Development of Animal Husbandry at Cornell

(Continued from page 273)

south wing with storage capacity above. In 1917 the sheep barn was occupied giving quarters for a breeding flock of 40 ewes including storage. Two years later the pig barn was made available, giving room for 12 brood sows with necessary storage capacity and large feed mixing room. Additional barn facilities have been provided for dairy cattle at the Waite farm, for sheep and beef cattle at the Blair farm, and for horses and steers at the Mitchell barn.

THE sheep flock dates back to Professor Roberts' time. He featured production of hot-house lambs. Later the plan was adopted of raising, each year, the first ten ewes lambs born to replenish the hot house lamb flock. Thus by selecting early lambs a flock was developed to breed early lambs. Systematic breeding began in 1903, when Dorsets and Rambouillets were introduced. Later, Shropshire and South Downs were added. At the present the pure bred and the hot house flock each consist of 50 breeding ewes including a total of 150 head of both sexes and all ages.

Systematic horse breeding did not begin until 1910 when the department pur-

chased the Percheron stallion Negro. Later two teams of Percheron mares were introduced. With these foundation mares the present Percheron stud was developed by exchange or purchase of a different Percheron stallion each four years. In 1922 Belgians were introduced by the purchase of a stallion, Paul de Wiels, and four mares. The present stud consists of nine Percheron, five Belgian, and two grade mares of breeding age included in a total of 55 head of both sexes and all ages.

Animal husbandry at Cornell has in this way more than kept pace with the development of animal husbandry throughout the country and has been one of the features of our College of Agriculture. From the humble beginning of one room for all purposes and one professor in charge of all phases of the work it has developed into three distinct departments, dairying, poultry, and animal husbandry, with three large buildings to say nothing of the farm equipment required by the departments. The staff has increased proportionally until it is now made up of a large group of scientific experts, many of them leaders in their respective fields. This is due, in a great measure, to the high standards set by the early leaders in this work at Cornell, notably Professor Roberts, Professor Wing, and Dean Bailey.

## Opportunities for 4-H Livestock Club Members

(Continued from page 275)

and the use of pasture for hogs. During the past year three outstanding boars owned and raised by club members have been purchased for use in the herd at Cornell University.

THERE are nearly fifteen hundred boys and girls enrolled in livestock club work at the present time. We would like to see a still larger number enrolled. One of the reasons why more boys and girls do not choose livestock projects is because the animals cost more money than they can afford. Probably the biggest reason, however, is the lack of leaders in the rural communities who are willing to work with the livestock club members. We are hoping that as time goes on more and more men will volunteer to help the rural boys and girls who enroll in the livestock projects.

If space would permit it a volume could be written on the achievements of 4-H livestock club members and the good accomplished by this project. It is a project that offers as many or more opportunities to rural boys and girls than any other project and is of vital importance to the future livestock industry of the country.

# Warm Weather Items

White Flannel Trousers \$9 to \$10

Linen Knickers \$3.50 to \$7

Sweaters \$5

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 Fitted..... the custom manner  
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in all-clothes you're accustomed to think  
 of as costing much more than the modest  
 figures you'll find on them.

\$29.50 to \$45.00  
 the suit

## W. J. REED

## THE WISTERIA

OPPOSITE STRAND

Regular Meals 50c—70c.

Special Dinners \$1.00—\$2.50.

VISIT THE PIRATES DEN  
 DOWN STAIRS AND  
 BE CONVINCED

Open During Summer  
 Until 8 P. M.

## STRAND

JUNE 14-16

### Hangman's House

JUNE 17-20

### Clara Bow

IN

### Red Hair

COMING

### Bringing Up Father

## FLOWER SHOW BRINGS CROWD TO WILLARD STRAIGHT HALL

Floriculture Students Make Varied and Well Executed Exhibit

THE Spring Flower Show, held in Willard Straight Memorial Hall on April 28 and 29, was attended by more people than any other two day function ever held there. There were 1040 visitors during one hour of Sunday afternoon. The show was put on by Pi Alpha Xi in co-operation with the department of floriculture and ornamental horticulture, the Floriculture Club and the management of Willard Straight Hall. Most of the material for the show was from the College greenhouses, but there were many features by private companies.

### Show Has Educational Value

The object of the show was for the most part educational. Arrangements of flowers were shown correctly made up and placed. There were also small congruous landscape plantings and exhibits of especially fine specimens of flowers and plants.

One of the novelties of the show was a vase of the rose "Talisman" shown by the Montgomery Rose Company of Hadley, Massachusetts. This is an undissected hybrid of the pernetiana group of roses and is a blush peach color on the outside and yellow on the inside of the petals.

### Table Arrangements Featured

The ten table settings by the students in floriculture attracted a great deal of attention. The tables were laid and the flowers arranged correctly for different meals and in several different national motifs. The Spanish luncheon table attracted particular attention with its beautiful green glass ware and its simply arranged Spanish irises in the center. Another series of exhibits which appealed to the home owner was that of bowl and basket arrangements; one basket done entirely in blue flowers attracted especial attention.

There was a plant zoo at which many plants with common names the same as

## AG ATHLETIC AWARDS

**Basketball 1927-28:**—D. A. Armstrong '30, H. H. Fuller '28, L. L. Lasher '30, R. M. Peck, Sp., A. B. Quencer '28, W. S. Salisbury '28.

**Swimming 1928:**—C. W. Atkinson '28, R. A. Aymar '29, S. C. Bates '30, S. I. Brooke '31, W. C. Ritter '30, J. Shacter '31.

**Wrestling 1928:**—C. E. Heit '29, E. J. Mortimer '29, V. G. Visbara '28, P. P. Wallace '28.

**Track 1928:**—M. P. Homan '30, R. S. Lourie '29, I. E. Madden '31, D. M. Roy '30.

**Manager:**—E. F. Nohle '28.

those of animals were kept. A collection of dwarf cacti by Mr. W. A. Manda of South Orange, New Jersey, attracted considerable attention. There was a rock garden built in the lobby which was in full bloom.

## PARK SUPERINTENDENT SPEAKS TO THE FLORICULTURE CLUB

J. B. Fleckenstein '30 was elected president of the Floriculture Club for the coming year at a meeting held on the evening of Thursday, May 3 in Caldwell Hall. The other officers are Miss J. E. Saltford '30, vice-president, and B. C. Blackburn '29, secretary-treasurer.

After the business meeting Mr. Herbert Blanche, superintendent of the Finger Lakes Parks, told how he was planting native material in the parks in order to preserve the beauty of the characteristic New York State flora in its natural setting. He pointed out that plants from locally gathered seed produced better adapted plants than those from other regions. This was followed by a two reel movie on the moving of large ornamental trees as carried on by the Lewis and Valentine Company.

## SUMMER SCHOOL WILL INCLUDE NEW SPECIAL UNIT COURSES

Novel Form of Instruction Will Be Tried in Several Courses

THE College of Agriculture announces a summer session with new features which provide for what are called special unit courses, by which attendance may not be required for the entire six weeks of the course; instead a student may concentrate on lessons in one subject alone for a period of from one to six weeks or on two subjects for two weeks. For example, vegetable gardening is given six hours a day for the first week of the session, so that the student may get, in this time, the equivalent of a six-weeks course in which fewer hours each day are devoted to the subject.

### Twelve Added to Instruction Staff

Among the teachers engaged for the course are Arthur W. Ashby of the University college of Wales and lecturer in agricultural economics at Aberystwyth, Wales, in charge of advisory work in agricultural economics for Wales and Monmouthshire; H. R. Tolly, senior agricultural economist of the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture, will lecture on methods and uses of statistics. Others are: C. H. Lane, head of the agricultural education service of the federal board for vocational education; Arthur K. Getman, New York state supervisor of vocational agriculture; M. G. Nelson, New York State teachers college; Ray P. Snyder, chief assistant in the rural education bureau of the New York state department of education at Albany; C. D. Champlin, Pennsylvania State College; W. S. Brooks, president of Courier College, Chicago; M. T. Herrick, University of Illinois; A. L. Winsor, Webber College, Utah; Virginia Bonser, Columbia University; and Josephine Wright, Columbia University. Members of the Cornell University faculty are also included.

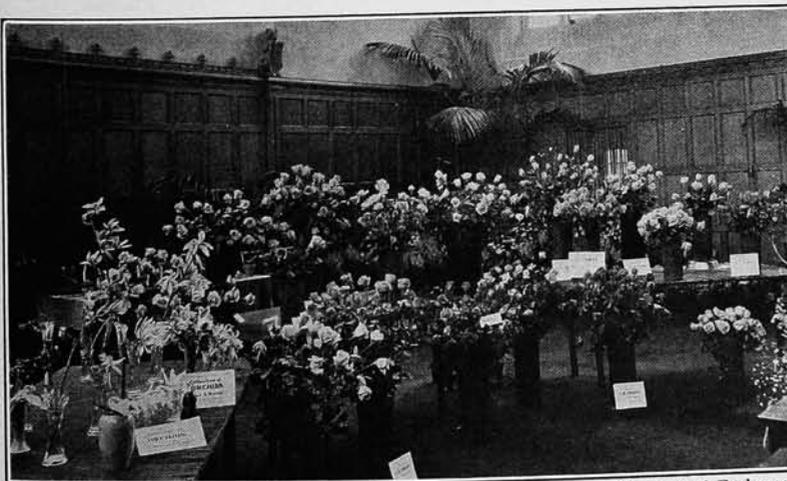
## NEW AG OFFICERS PREPARE PROGRAM FOR NEXT YEAR

The officers of the Ag Association are trying to obtain Secretary of Agriculture W. A. Jardine for the speaker for the Ag Association banquet next fall. The association is planning on revising the *Cornell Songs*, which is published under its authority. The reason for this is that many of the songs in it are no longer sung and other popular ones are omitted.

Next fall, membership tickets will be given to all those who join the association in order to prevent confusion at the various functions.

## BANQUET GIVEN FOR HI WING

The animal husbandry department gave a banquet at Forest Home Inn on Saturday evening, April 28 in honor of Professor H. H. "Hi" Wing '81, who is retiring this June after more than forty years' active service in the University. Professor M. W. Harper told of the history of the animal husbandry department and Professor Wing's close connection with its growth and development. The department took advantage of the occasion to present him with a traveling bag.



Courtesy The Florists' Exchange

COMMERCIAL ORCHID AND ROSE EXHIBITS AT THE SPRING FLOWER SHOW

### INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ENTOMOLOGY WILL MEET HERE

**W**ILLARD Straight Hall will be the headquarters for the fourth International Congress of Entomology which will meet at Cornell August 12 to 18. The Congress will be attended by more than eight hundred men and women interested in the science and the economic importance of entomology, of whom there will be more than one hundred delegates from foreign countries. These men will represent the national museums, national entomological bureaus and entomological societies of eighteen European countries, China, Japan, Australia, India, Mexico, West Indies, and South American countries. The majority of the representation will come from the United States and Canada.

#### President Farrand Will Speak

The Congress will officially open on Monday, August 12, 1928, with an address by Dr. L. O. Howard '77. President Farrand will also speak. The program as it is now planned will have open meetings in the mornings at which famous entomologists will read papers and give addresses of general interest. In the afternoons there will be meetings of special sections. The recently imported insect pests, the Japanese beetle, the Mexican bean weevil, and the European Corn borer will receive their attention at the congress.

### SUNSHINE AFFECTS NUMBER AND QUALITY OF HEN'S EGGS

The poultry department has been conducting experiments for several years to determine the effects of radiant energy and cod liver oil upon egg production. This year the results have been more striking than usual. Birds receiving cod liver oil in their ration or exposure either to direct sunshine or to the rays of a quartz mercury vapor arc have laid an average of 86.2 eggs per bird in a period of 24 weeks beginning November 14, 1927. A control group getting exactly the same ration and treatment except for the factors previously mentioned has produced only an average of 35.7 eggs per bird in the same period of time.

#### Cod Liver Oil Strengthens Egg Shell

A similar difference has been observed in the resistance to breaking of the eggs from these groups of hens. At the present time the breaking strength from birds receiving cod liver oil is more than twice as great as from the control birds. This of course deserves very important consideration when shipping eggs for market. It should be pointed out that an egg with low breaking strength is almost invariably a thin shelled egg that contains less

### QUILL AND DAGGER

H. H. Benson  
Dennis Hall  
D. F. Layton  
F. J. Wrampelmeier

### SPHINX HEAD

Bernard Katz  
Javier Larco  
G. J. Olditch  
P. P. Pirone  
W. A. Ranney  
C. H. Todd

mineral matter in the shell than one of high breaking resistance.

The hens in the control lot have consumed less feed, are in poorer physical condition, and weigh less than the birds receiving cod liver oil or exposure to radial energy.

#### Light Controls Appetite and Health

Furthermore, rickets, a nutritional disease ordinarily occurring only in immaturity, has developed in the control group. Many of the birds have become lame. Post mortem examinations have revealed curvature of the breast bone, enlargement of the ends of the ribs, and extreme fragility of the long bones of the legs. Such a condition as this eventually causes the death of the bird. Such extreme results as these would not usually be obtained under ordinary circumstances, but the extreme pressure for eggs and yet still more eggs is very likely to bring about a sort of border-line deficiency which, unless proper precautions are taken, must be reflected upon the profits of the poultrymen.

### PROFESSORS LEAVE CORNELL

The office of the Dean regrets to announce that the following resignations will become effective June 30, 1928: Professor Beatrice Hunter; Dr. Helen Bull '11, acting professor; Dr. Edith Nason, and Miss Charlotte Weiss, assistant professors, all in Home Economics, and Professor F. G. Behrends '16, extension work in rural engineering; and H. W. Schneck, assistant professor of vegetable gardening. The resignations of Mr. Jay Coryell '12, county agent leader, effective March 15, 1928, and G. H. Rea, assistant professor of apiculture, became effective March 31, 1928.

### WING TO HAVE PORTRAIT MADE

The Round-Up Club has taken the initiative in raising money to pay for having a portrait painted of Professor H. H. "Hi" Wing '81. The portrait will be painted this spring by Professor O. M. Brauner of the College of Architecture and will be presented to the University and be hung in an appropriate place.

### BULLETINS SENT UPON REQUEST

During the first three months of 1928 the colleges of agriculture and home economics distributed more than five thousand free bulletins every working day. The average for each month was 126,921, making a total of 380,672 for the three months. These publications are sent only in response to individual requests, because the colleges aim to make sure that the pamphlets are not wasted by indiscriminate mailing. Anyone may obtain a copy of the list by writing to the College of Agriculture, Ithaca, for bulletin E47.

### NINE PROFESSORS WILL TAKE SABBATIC LEAVE NEXT YEAR

**M**ANY professors in the College of Agriculture will take their sabbatic leaves during 1928-1929. Professor D. B. Carrick and extension Professor J. Os-kamp, both of pomology, Professor E. S. Guthrie of dairy industry, Assistant Professor A. C. Fraser of plant breeding, and extension Professor H. A. Hopper of animal husbandry, will leave for the year. Professors J. C. Bradley and G. C. Embody of the entomology department will go for the first term. Professor E. A. White of floriculture will take his leave the second term. Mr. E. A. Flansburgh, assistant county agent leader, will take six months beginning July 1, 1928.

### AG WILL ADD SIX NEW COURSES

There will be six new courses in the Ag College next year. The new courses are in farm management and agricultural economics, animal husbandry, poultry husbandry, rural education, rural social organization. The new courses are:

Sales Management—Professor M. L. Holmes and Mr. H. B. Boyd.

Practical Livestock Management—Professor M. W. Harper, Assistant Professors C. L. Allen and R. B. Hinman, and assistants.

Advanced Poultry Marketing—Mr. J. C. Huttar.

Psychology of Learning—Professor P. J. Kruse.

General Seminary in Rural Education—Professor J. E. Butterworth.

Training Voluntary Leadership of Juvenile Groups—Mr. Foster.

Professor C. L. "Charley" Allen has been out every week end since vacation with the animal husbandry judging team to get the men ready for the Eastern States Exposition which will be held September 16 to 22 and the National Dairy Show which will be held October 13 to 20.

### 4-H CLUBS TO VISIT CORNELL

The seventh annual junior field days and short courses for 4-H club members will be held at Cornell June 25, 26, and 27. Classes and demonstration will be held in the college buildings, shops, barns, and on the farm. Walks over the campus, the mass meetings in Bailey Hall and the Drill Hall, the games on the college play grounds, the country club yells, the camp-fire supper in the glen, the candle-lighting ceremony, and many other features will make up the extensive program.

Uncle Ab sez as how he don't see how this here daylight saving time is going to work, seeing as how the young folks have to wait too long for it to get dark as it is.

### PI ALPHA XI

R. A. Aymar '29  
B. C. Blackburn '29  
W. H. Boehler '15  
K. R. Boynton '13  
H. H. Handleman '29  
L. E. Longley Grad  
C. J. Hudson Jr. Grad  
Tobbio Martino '28  
F. W. Ruzicka '29  
E. L. D. Seymour '09  
E. S. Shaw '14  
C. A. Vanderbrook '28

### SIGMA XI

C. A. Arnold, T. A. Bacher, M. C. Bond, H. H. Boysen, John Carroll, H. S. Cunningham, Jean Dufrenoy, J. R. Greeley, W. J. Hamilton, L. R. Hawthorn, T. H. Shen, A. B. Klots, F. F. Lininger, J. H. Miller, V. A. Pesola, I. F. Phipps, W. C. Senning, G. F. Sprague, Dewey Stewart, J. L. Tennant, C. K. Tucker, L. R. Waldron, S. C. Teng.

# HILLCREST FARM

BREEDERS OF  
*Holstein-Friesian Cattle*

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## OUR HERD SIRES

### *King Ormsby Ideal 15th*

"Ideal" is sired by King Ormsby Ideal whose first nine two year old daughters tested an average of 823 pounds of butter in a year, and who is a 1346 pound son of King of the Ormsbys. His dam is a 1084 pound daughter of the grand old centry sire, Sir Veeman Hengerveld.

We only recently purchased this bull with Benjamin Pringle and N. O. Hadley. We will later on have some of his sons for sale.

### *Colantha Sir Ragapple*

#### *Pontiac*

"Rag Hero," as we call him, is a son of Denton Colantha Sir Ragapple, the herd sire at the United States Government Farm at Beltsville, Maryland. His dam is a 1062 pound daughter of King Segis Pontiac Hero.

His daughters are good producers and have excellent type. We have some of his sons for sale.

## OUR COWS

We show the merits of our cows by long time records made under practical farm conditions. Our herd, last year, averaged 10,472 pounds of milk and 366 pounds of butter fat. This year they have averaged 39.2 pounds of fat each month for six months. Some are milking 75 pounds daily.

The cows are nearly all grand-daughters of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka and have several generations of 1000 pound sires back of them.

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## GEORGE S. COWLES & SON

ASHVILLE, N. Y., R. F. D. 64

Chautauqua County

*Our herd is under Federal Supervition.*

*Visitors are welcome.*



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*then*

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**THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, INC.**  
Ithaca, New York



# Domecon Doings



## NEW COURSES ARE ADDED TO HOME ECONOMICS CURRICULUM

THE College of Home Economics has added many new courses to the curriculum for the year 1928-1929. Textiles and Clothing 10 will be a course entitled *Clothing for Children*. It will deal in the principles underlying the selection, use, and alteration of children's clothing. There will be a study of foot-wear and ready-made garments available for the child. Textiles and Clothing 55, an elective for juniors and seniors, will teach the selection, use, and care of fabrics for the home. This will include the selection, use and care of equipment and supplies necessary for the laundry.

Institutional Management 52 is a two-hour course for freshmen in hotel management. It orients the beginner and takes up an elementary study of hotel organization. Institutional Management 185 is a study of hotel accounting problems. It deals with finance and law difficulties of accounting.

### Three Courses Emphasize Child Care

Family Life 107 is a course especially interesting to those planning to be teachers or extension workers. This is a study of home and pre-school environment in child guidance. It instructs in the adjustment and response of the child to material and equipment selected. Family Life 125a is a course in infant hygiene. The major problem is to teach maximum protection against defects and diseases prevalent in babyhood. Family Life 215, for graduates only, is a research in child behavior and child guidance. It will be a study of the factors controlling the life of the young child.

## SUMMER HOTEL COURSES PLANNED

The department of hotel management has announced a series of summer short courses for those employed in the hotel business, without formal entrance requirements. Under this plan, a hotel worker who can leave his job for three weeks can get a course related to his work. Instruction is offered in accounting, food preparation, and engineering. One elementary and one advanced course will be given in each subject. The elementary courses run from July 2 to July 21, and the advanced from July 23 to August 11. A person who can leave his job for only three weeks could take the elementary course this year and return for the advanced some other year. For one who could spare the entire six weeks in one year, the course would be a continuous one. Some few students may have enough background through study or experience to take the advanced course alone without other preparation. A tuition charge of thirty dollars for the three weeks plus some minor incidental fees will be required. Full information and application blanks may be had from Professor H. B. Meek, of hotel management at Cornell, who is in charge of the work.

## RAVEN AND SERPENT

PRICILLA HICKS  
MARGARET McCABE  
EDITH NASH  
JEAN RANDALL  
AGNES TALBOT

## DOMECON ELECTS OFFICERS

A mass meeting of the Home Economics Club on Monday, April 23, resulted in the election of the following officers of the Club for next year: president, Edith Young '29; vice-president, Edith Nash '30; secretary, Pauline Terwilliger '30; treasurer, Helen Griffis '30; publicity manager, Agnes Talbot '30; historian, Charlotte Kolb '29.

Miss Claribel Nye '14 gave an enlightening history of the annual ceremony of Candlelighting which was held this year on Wednesday evening, May 30.

To develop a more widespread interest in the club it was decided to post papers in domecon, one, headed social committee, another, program committee, and a third, publicity committee. Any person interested in any one of the three phases may sign, and five will be chosen from the lists to act as a standing group for each committee throughout the first term of next year. Hence more people will have an opportunity to actively participate in the work of the Club.

## EDITORIAL

Graduation time is again with us. This, however, does not intend to be the usual farewell sob stuff with which magazines and papers are prone to be filled this time of year. Instead it is to be as an au-revoir or until we meet again.

This year has been, we feel, quite a successful one for domecon. In many ways we seem to be getting back more and more of that spirit of cooperation and pep concerning which we heard so much from classes of by-gone days. It is the earnest wish of all those leaving not to return again as undergraduates that this feeling may grow and prosper, fostered by the live enthusiasm of every domecon girl.

Out of some fifteen students elected to THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN board this year, only two were domecon girls. Journalism or advertising, even on a small scale, may be a slight venture from the path of home economics, but it offers an opportunity to learn something of the make-up of papers and magazines, of the way publications are run, of rules and methods of writing news articles and editorials, and of different kinds of advertising and ways of obtaining such. The COUNTRYMAN does not take a great deal of a student's time, yet it does give valuable experience to anyone interested in such work.

## DOMECON STAFF MEMBERS LEAVE AT END OF TERM

FOUR members of the faculty of the College of Home Economics will not return next year.

Dr. Edith Nason of the department of foods and nutrition will be in charge of the department of foods and nutrition at the College of Home Economics at Syracuse University. Dr. Nason, a graduate of Vassar with a Doctorate from Yale, came to Cornell from the University of Illinois three years ago.

Miss Charlotte Weiss who came to domecon in 1924 is leaving to be the head of the Clothing Information Bureau of L. Bamberger & Company at Newark, New Jersey. This will be the second bureau of its kind to be established in connection with a department store in this country. It will open in the fall as soon as the store building is completed.

Miss Dora Sonnenday who has been nutrition specialist is leaving to study medicine at the University of Chicago.

Miss Marian Hillhouse of the clothing department will spend next year abroad studying in London and the Continent.

## TEA GIVEN FOR STUDENTS

The juniors and seniors in Clothing 103 were entertained by their instructors, Miss Ruth Scott and Miss Beulah Blackmore, at a tea at Miss Scott's apartment on Monday afternoon, May 21. The tea marked the completion of the coats and dresses the students had been working on since Easter vacation, and so it took the place of a classroom criticism.

## CANDLELIGHTING OBSERVED

The annual Candlelighting ceremony at which the seniors pass to the juniors the light symbolizing the spirit of home economics, was held this year on Wednesday evening, May 30, at the College building.

The first part of the service took place on the lawn outside the building and was composed of singing and some aesthetic dancing by the students in the College, and by a reading of the history of the class of '28 by Mildred Gordon, historian of the class. This was followed by a reception in room 245, at which the juniors were hostesses, and the sophomores served. All senior girls in the University were invited to attend the ceremony, also the faculty of the Colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture, the Deans of all the Colleges, and the parents of all home economics senior girls living in the city.

Gladys Lum '29 was in charge of the ceremony. She was assisted by Agnes Talbot '30, publicity; Irene Ver Wiebe '30, invitations and programs; Frances Leonard '30, food; Elsa Krusa '31, decorations.

# Attend a Great University

The State Colleges of Agriculture and of Home Economics at Cornell University offer opportunities in education not to be had elsewhere. Among these are:

**FREE TUITION** to qualified persons who reside in New York State.

**CULTURAL ADVANTAGES** of a great university, lectures, music, drama, religion, art, science, from famous persons brought to the university.

**STUDY IN MANY FIELDS** other than in the technical ones connected with agriculture and home economics.

**CONTACTS** with fellow students in all branches of learning; the life in dormitories, fraternities, sororities.

**UNDERGRADUATE ACTIVITIES** in every phase of university life at one of America's greatest institutions of learning. The Activities include publications, glee clubs, dramatic organizations, public speaking contests, intercollegiate athletics.

## BUT

Facilities in some courses are limited; admissions are likely to be held closely to those who have the best preparation and to those whose applications are received early.

If you expect to go to college in the Fall and if you hope to attend the

## State Colleges at Cornell University

send in the entrance forms now and thus be prepared to take advantage of the opportunities which education offers. Address

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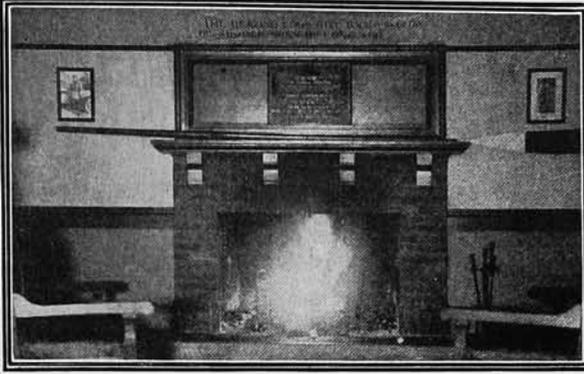
O. W. SMITH, *Secretary*  
CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ITHACA, NEW YORK

## Cornell



### For the Disciples



## Foresters



### Of Saint Murphius

#### SENIORS GIVE INSIDE DOPE ON SOUTH AT CLUB MEETING

THE SENIORS had such a good time on their southern trip to South Carolina, that they turned out in mass formation to tell the juniors and underclassmen all about it at the meeting of the Cornell Foresters on April 25. Our President, "Matty" Mattison, led off by exhibiting his pet squirrel, "Hell-hole Witherbee", formerly of South Carolina. The squirrel had a merry time chasing his tail around the stuffed head of the bear on the wall. After the seniors had "passed the buck" as to who should tell about the trip, "Van" Desforges nobly rose to the occasion and talked for a half hour or more. "Pooch" and "Pez" added a few details that "Van" forgot and disagreed with him on a few points. It was suggested that a life-secretary be elected for each graduating class to keep the men in closer touch with each other and to facilitate the filling of jobs. Gerald Pesez '28 was elected secretary in one of the morning classes when just seniors were present.

#### Ag Officers Discuss Situation

"Cam" Garman '28, retiring president, and "Howie" Beers '29, newly-elected president of the Ag Association, were present at the meeting and discussed the foresters' position in regard to the Ag Association. The general sentiment was that the foresters should remain independent, inasmuch as they constituted a good-sized body, had different aims and took different courses. A committee of foresters, "Pooch" Ericson, "Fran" Davenport and "Art" Butler, was appointed to be present at a meeting of the Ag Association officers and further discuss the situation.

#### WHAT HO! COMPETS!

The present Forestry editor, "Froggy" Pond will graduate in June (at least so we expect!) and the assistant editor will take over the job and run the forestry page next year. All of which means in the logical course of events that next year there must be another forester to help take care of the page. Any forester, frosh or soph, who has any journalistic desires or even any latent possibilities should step around to the Cornell Countryman office and get busy on the competition. In the year 1926 and in the years previous thereto the Cornell Foresters published their own annual, entirely separate from the Cornell Countryman. Then in 1926 the annual ceased to be, through lack of an editorial and business board and funds and the forestry page in the Cornell Countryman was adopted in its place. So there should be no difficulty in securing one or two men to carry on the page after we are gone and forgotten.



#### IN MEMORIAM

On the afternoon of May 26, in the year of Our Lord 1928, the foresters will assemble on the grassy banks of Cayuga Lake and chant a solemn dirge in memory of the crew that used to be:

"By the rude bridge that arched the inlet  
Their heads to coxies' wrath unbarred,  
There once the jovial foresters strove  
And rowed the race sung 'round the hill.

There once our oars did sweep the lake  
We bowed to none save once to Ag!  
There now will boats of lesser men  
Be joyful that the crew of woodsmen is  
defunct.

The crews of yore in silence sleep,  
Alas, so too our crew doth sleep!  
And so we shed a bitter tear—  
And hope we'll have a crew next year."

#### GOOD LUCK

To those of us who are graduating in June, the end of our four turbulent years comes almost as a surprise. It seems as if we have been struggling through a brush thicket and have finally emerged into an open forest with a clear and perhaps difficult trail ahead. As usual our seniors are scattering widely, to California, Hawaii, Africa, and various parts of the United States. Thirteen men are hoping to be claimed by the U. S. Forest Service, and to them we wish the best of luck. Others are hankering to work for telephone companies, and last a few will stay and become "grad students with pocket-books thin."

With the limited means at their disposal the profs have given us as much practical training as was feasible. Naturally we come to Cornell to obtain the theoretical or so-called book knowledge. To link these two, practical and theoretical, together should be our aim while in college, for in later life our work will be practical based on the theoretical knowledge we have gained in college. We extend to all the seniors our best wishes for a happy and successful life, and hope that we shall see you again at some reunion.

On Tuesday morning May 1, Prof. "Reck" showed us some movies that he had taken in South Carolina. That the pictures were taken upside down only added to the pleasure of seeing them.

#### PROFESSOR SPAETH APPOINTED BLISTER RUST FORESTER

PROFESSOR SPAETH has been appointed Consulting Forester for the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, by Mr. Detwiler, chief of the Blister Rust Control for the Bureau. On Monday, May 14, Professor Spaeth left for the western states, where he will conduct a blister rust survey of all five needled pines, regarding the problem specifically from a silvicultural standpoint in relation to forest management.

For the past few years Prof. Spaeth has been working on a bulletin *Twenty Years of a Sprout Hardwood Forest in New York*, which has been just released by the Agricultural Experiment Station at Cornell. This bulletin is a study of the effects of intermediate and reproduction cuttings along the Lower Hudson River. Forest Service data from 1905 was available and data in 1925 was taken by Prof. Spaeth and correlated with the earlier figures. Valuable results from a twenty year period were thus secured.

#### "RECK" BECOMES COLLABORATOR

Professor A. B. Recknagel has been appointed by Dr. A. Weber, editor of the quarterly *Forestliche Rundschau*, the German digest of all forestry matters, as Collaborator, to cover all developments in American forestry. This honor comes to Professor Recknagel after 14 years on the editorial board of the *Journal of Forestry*, the official organ of the Society of American Foresters. The *Forestliche Rundschau* is published by J. Neuman at Neudamm, Germany. The first number will appear in July, 1928.

#### COL. GRAVES TALKS TO CLUB

Colonel Graves, former chief of the United States Forest Service and the present dean of the Yale Forest School, honored the Cornell Foresters by talking to them in their Club Room on Thursday evening May 10 at 8:15 P. M. It was one of the few chances to talk with one of the leading American foresters and many of the undergraduates took advantage of the opportunity.

Editor Bullock (revising a compet's editorial)—"I wonder if this guy Van Wagenen knows the difference between a diplomat and a woman—he's got them mixed up."

"Gawge" Hedden—"That's easy, if a diplomat says yes he means maybe, if he says maybe he means no, and if he says no then he's no diplomat; if a woman says no she means maybe, if she says maybe she means yes, but if she says yes—then she's not a woman."

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**CAMPUS CHATS**


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**SONGS AS SUNG**

It has been suggested that the Ag Association revise the *Cornell Songs* which is published by its authority. This book needs a complete overhauling. Songs are now sung with slightly different words from those of former times; others have been completely dropped. Too many songs appear in the present book without music and many popular songs are missing.

A revision might be accomplished in co-operation with the glee clubs. Some information could be had at Ag Association meetings; fraternities ought to be willing to list the songs they sing most often. It will take work to re-edit the book, but the sooner the better.

**PUBLICITY FOR AG**

It seems that there is a journalistic movement on foot to eliminate the College of Agriculture from the field of intramural athletics at least. There has been little publicity given to our teams to say nothing of our crew as yet this spring. Are we being hidden for some reason or another? From an outside viewpoint it would seem that we were; but on the other hand the real reason possibly is that most of our teams are their own advertisement. Witness the Spring Day crew races.

**RURAL RELIGION**

During the past few years the department of rural social organization has been increasing its work of rational religious education. In both the gatherings at Cornell and in the country villages it mixes the congregations of the various

churches, a thing which creates a tendency toward church unity. Church unity, not standardization, would permit the employment of more capable ministers and the better administration of charity problems. Such is one of the purposes of the country ministers' summer school at Cornell.

**AUTHORS, ATTENTION!**

The Kermis playwriting competition for next year has been announced. Two years ago no presentable play was submitted to the judges and last year a good play was selected from a rather few manuscripts. The money and the personal publicity that go along with the winning of the prize ought to be a good inducement to anyone with latent playwriting abilities to attempt to submit a manuscript. We hope that next year there will be more manuscripts submitted to the judges than in recent years.

**THE FROSH CAMP**

The third annual freshman camp will be held at Lisle under the auspices of the C.U.C.A. on Friday and Saturday before registration next fall. Because of lack of facilities, this camp is limited to about ninety boys out of the 1500 entering Freshmen. At this camp the frosh are given such information about Cornell that they may reduce their wasted time in both studies and activities to a minimum and also develop a class spirit.

The idea of this camp is a good one, but it reaches too few students. Recently several colleges have officially installed a "frosh week" before the start of classes as a regular part of the curriculum. While a compulsory frosh week may not be best, Cornell would certainly welcome a larger frosh camp.

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**THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR**


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There is only one thing that we may be sure will not change, that is, the world will always go on changing.

Crew races certainly have a great advantage over baseball games from the spectators' point of view. They are seldom called because of darkness; not that it makes a great amount of difference to the average person anyway, because you can't see an awful lot from Cayuga's banks even if it is light and the lake is calm.

Colonel "Joe" Beacham's band showed itself very well throughout the various athletic seasons, baseball included, and it most certainly led the march in the final review of the R. O. T. C. season.

"Rim" Berry and his variety of athletes have been about the same as usual this year, good in spots and bad in others. We sort of expect another financial report soon to hear more about these good and bad spots.

Bids will soon be let for the remainder of the plant industry building as the State Architect's office will again be open after repairs.

The parade has been cut out of this year's spring day program. The floats for this parade were put on by groups independent of the Spring Day Committee. The elimination of this parade reduces the participation of the student in the Spring Day festivities and tends to put a more commercial aspect on the circus.

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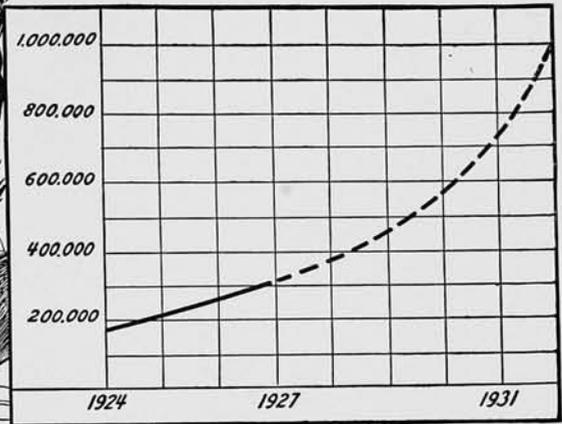
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This chart shows the growth of electrical service in rural districts of the United States in the last three years and projected to 1932.

It is reasonable to believe that this rate of growth will be bettered—but even if it remains the same, there will be approximately one million electrified farms in this country by the end of 1932.

American farmers may safely depend upon the electric power companies to carry forward the electrical progress which the principle of individual initiative has made possible in the past.

## Electricity is more than lighting— it is a power helper on the Farm!

Many people still think of electricity only in terms of lighting. Yet this is but one of the many things electricity can do.

Electricity as heat operates the electric range or cooker; heats the electric iron, toaster and percolator; and provides warm water throughout the year.

Electricity as power, pumps water, runs the washer, milks the cows, separates the milk, churns the butter, turns the grindstone, grinds the feed, cools the refrigerator, mixes concrete and

performs a proved total of one hundred farm tasks.

There is a wider variety of uses for electricity in agriculture than in any other industry. Experimental work is constantly increasing these uses.

To obtain electrical service for yourself and your neighbors, consult your power company. You will find ready cooperation. Many companies have established rural service departments to provide the latest information on the application of electricity to agriculture.

*The Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Individual Plant Manufacturers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Home Economics Association, National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, and the National Electric Light Association.*

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are all that could be hoped for in such a machine and must prove a source of pride as well as profit to every owner.

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