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.
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Photo by Troy Studio

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STATE—STRAND—CRESCENT
Are Your Theatres
STATE—Starting September 21st
John Barrymore in “Moby Dick”

STRAND—Starting September 21st
“Common Clay”
The Occupations of the Graduates
By A. W. Gibson

Besides farming, what kinds of work can graduates of an agricultural college find to do, is repeatedly asked by those who are considering the advisability of studying agriculture. This does not mean, necessarily, that the inquirer is not interested in farming, but rather that he is wondering if an agricultural education narrows a man's opportunity for choosing a vocation, or are there many outlets? The idea behind this question was well expressed by a former winter course student of the College, now a successful farmer, with a son ready to begin a four-year course in college. He said, "I want my son to be well prepared for farming, so that he can take over the farm some day if he wants to. Further than that, I think he ought to have an education that will fit him for other work if he finds later on that he doesn't want to farm, or if he prefers to do something else for a few years before coming back to the farm."

This farmer was recognizing several conditions, important educationally, which nearly always exist. His son, not yet seventeen years old, likes farming but he is not sure that he will be a farmer. He recognized that changes might easily take place in his son's interests, and also in farming and in the business world, which would materially change his vocational ideas and opportunities. He knew that specialization and the higher levels of business efficiency, to-day, demand that his son should have better preparation for farming or whatever line of work he follows than he himself had, if he is to be relatively as successful. He also said that his son had learned much about farming from him, and he thought there ought to be other places, in addition to farming, where he could make use of this knowledge, if he should want to do so. He knew that his son needed a broad training if he is to be ready to meet the changing conditions of the coming generation, but he also wanted the training to lead somewhere.

It seemed to me that a description of the types of work taken up by the graduates of the class of 1930 in the College of Agriculture would give this father and son the information they sought on the subject of what agricultural graduates find to do. Such an answer is based on actual experience, is concrete, and is up-to-date. The Editor of the Countryman apparently thinks that his readers may also be interested to know what the graduates of last June are doing, since he has asked me for an article about them.

There were eighty-one men graduated from agriculture in the class of 1930. Information has been received from sixty-nine of them telling about their occupations. They are the group I shall write about. I have not heard from the remaining twelve, six of whom were forestry students. One of these, at least, has been reported indirectly as travelling in Europe and another in the west. I hope the others are as fortunate as are these two.

During the history of the college we have found that more graduates have become farmers than have gone into any other type of work. That is also true of the 1930 graduates, but in a reduced proportion. About twenty-five percent of all former graduates of the college are farmers, while only eight, or about twelve percent of this year's class went directly to farming. This might reasonably be expected for it takes capital to start on a farm. There are so many openings available to agricultural graduates, which do not require capital, that some who will farm later on, work at something else for a few years in order to pay off college debts and to accumulate a little capital for farming. Ten years from now I have no doubt that approximately a quarter of the 1930 graduates will be farming, as has been the case with former classes, after they have been out for a time.

Those who are teaching vocational agriculture make up the next largest group. There are six of them. These are good jobs for men just out of college, for starting salaries run from about $100 to $120 a year.

The department of floriculture and ornamental horticulture graduated a number of men this year. Five of them are in commercial floriculture now and three others are with ornamental nurseries. One graduate has taken a position in golf course management, primarily for experience in that type of work, and has a position in ornamental horticulture in view later on.

The dairy industry has taken four men in commercial and technical phases of the manufacture and marketing of milk and milk products. The dairy interests are so large in this state that high class men, who have had proper training, should have no difficulty in finding positions in this field in much larger numbers.

Four men went with the G. L. F. They were all brought up on farms and are tremendously interested in that large cooperative organization. Four others have gone into the agricultural extension service. Two of them are in farm bureau work in this state, one is an extension instructor in agricultural engineering, and the fourth is in the extension service of the Republic of Panama.

For several years the power and light companies of the State have been coming to the college for men to direct their rural developments. This year two men went with one of the largest of these organizations.

Two men are inspecting fruits and vegetables for a railroad in one of our large terminal markets. The business in these perishables is so large in this state, that there must necessarily be an enormous number of men working in this field, not only in the inspection of the commodity, but more important still, in strictly commercial phases of the business. It is an industry in which technically trained men are needed. Inspection work is simply one place at which a college graduate may start, and where he may get valuable experience.

We have one graduate who has taken a position as instructor in plant pathology.
The Cornell Countryman October, 1930

at an agricultural college. Another is agricultural chemist at an experiment station. One is doing research work at a state fish hatchery. The New York State Soil Survey and the United States Forest Service have each taken one man. Another graduate is bacteriologist with a commercial concern. One who took a combined course in veterinary medicine and agriculture is a veterinarian. The last year's Editor of the COUNTRYMAN is Secretary-treasurer of the New York State Cooperative Official Poultry Breeders Incorporated.

Two men are returning to college this fall for graduate study in agriculture and related sciences. In recent years there has been a large increase in the number who go on for graduate work, directly after graduation. Last year over twenty percent of the class registered for advanced work in Cornell and other universities. It is an indication of the need for men with more technical training than can be gotten in a four-year course.

This accounts for fifty-nine or eighty-five percent of our group. They are all in agricultural occupations. The variety and range of locations these graduates of a single class have found in agriculture, immediately after graduation, gives some idea of the many types of work in which agricultural education is useful, and in which there are opportunities for employment. The list would be many times as long if an attempt were made to make a complete list of agricultural occupations for only the northeastern section of the United States.

The other ten men, to make our total of sixty-nine with which we started, have gone into occupations outside the field of agriculture. Their jobs include telephone, oil, construction, manufacturing, and hardware business, with one man studying law.

IT IS ALWAYS interesting to note that the graduates who were brought up on farms almost invariably are in unusual demand for agricultural work. Thirty-two of our sixty-nine graduates were farm-reared and thirty-one of them, ninety-seven percent, are among those engaged in agricultural occupations. In general they are in the types of work most closely related to farming or are on farms, while not so many go into floriculture, bacteriology and other fields in which the contact with farm conditions is not so intimate.

Farm experience is really a valuable part of the preparation of agricultural graduates for all kinds of agricultural work. The insistent demand of practically all employers of our graduates, that they should have been brought up on farms or have had much farm experience is an acknowledgment that our agricultural problems can be solved best by men who know farm conditions from actual experience.

The high proportion of our graduates going into agricultural occupations, the responsible positions which they are filling, and the wide range of opportunities which they find are encouraging indications of the value of an agricultural college education. Our industry needs trained men and the openings such men are finding is evidence of the opportunities in agriculture, as compared with other industries, for men of equal ability and training.

Editor's Note: This article gives the reader a good idea of the occupations of former students immediately after graduations. The Former Student Note section contains a lot of notes from students of fifteen years ago through the co-operation of the class of 1915.

Cornell's New Aviation School

F. B. Wright

DURING the past year the Cornell Flying Club sponsored an aviation ground school in Ithaca for the benefit of the students who are interested in aviation. A group of fine young men who took advantage of the opportunity and the school was a success. It was discovered, however, that comparatively few of those interested could afford the tuition. The Cornell Flying Club is anxious that every one that is interested in aviation shall be able to take the course. It is to this end that the school has been reorganized, and is now offering a broader course, at a very small cost to the students.

As now organized the school will be conducted on the campus with headquarters in Sibley College. The University class rooms, laboratories and equipment will be used for instruction purposes, thereby greatly reducing the cost of operation.

With the exception of Mr. Thompson, who has left the University, the same faculty men who taught last year will continue teaching this year. In addition six other members of the University faculty have joined the teaching staff.

The school will be under the direction of F. B. "Doc" Wright '22, who will also do some teaching.

The subjects of aerodynamics and theory of flight will be taught by Professor K. D. Wood of the Mechanical Engineering College. This course will deal with airplane design, construction, characteristics, and performance.

The course in airplane engines will be taught by Professor A. C. Davis and F. O. Mordoff, also of the Mechanical Engineering College. Lectures and laboratory practice on engines will cover the principles of operation, design, construction, operation and performance of modern air craft engines.

Meteorology will be taught by Professor R. A. Mordoff of the New York State College of Agriculture. This part of the course will include a study of weather conditions as related to aviation.

Navigation will be taught by Professor S. L. Boothroyd, Professor of astronomy. Professor Boothroyd had considerable experience in teaching navigation during the World War.

Professor True McLean of the Electrical Engineering College will give a few lectures on radio as used in aviation.

Professor B. B. Robb of the New York State Agricultural College will give some instruction on airport grading and drainage.

Professor H. E. Baxter of the College of Architecture will give instruction on airport design.

Other subjects to be taught are, airplane rigging, aviation law, aviation corporations, airplane salesmanship and airport management.

It is intended that the course shall be broad enough to meet the demands of those who are interested in learning about aviation, but do not expect to fly. More than adequate training will be given for meeting the requirements for a pilots license.

THE aviation industry must look to the colleges and universities for the material for managers and other executive positions, and unless trained personnel can be obtained, the difficulties arising from the lack of such personnel will prove a detriment to the development of the industry.
Teaching Agriculture in High Schools
By R. M. Stewart

During the last six months I have had many inquiries from graduates and undergraduates concerning the opportunities available in teaching vocational agriculture in our high schools. Such inquiries are not easy to answer since they involve several factors the control of which is very difficult. Certain questions are sure to arise: What sort of qualities do I need to possess for a teaching personality? What sort of training is necessary to train one for such a responsibility and how much is needed? What are the chances of one's securing a teaching position when prepared? What are the chances for promotion, or what is the future?

In order to answer these questions, a preliminary statement may well appear necessary. In the first place, there are no set number of chances for securing positions in teaching agriculture and one faces the limit of opportunities soon, nor is the opportunity for promotion unlimited. This involves the question of demand and supply, plus the factor of control that may be exercised in establishing departments in high schools on the one hand and in the kind and quality of training accepted as minimum, on the other. The questions raised must be answered in the light of changing conditions. In general, no country furnishes relatively more opportunities for teaching than our own. This has been partially responsible in the past for the ease of "falling into" teaching.

Do you care to train in a given teaching end? Teachers do not just teach "agriculture"; they teach something. As teaching was used above to qualify personality, here is something used to complete "teaching personality." For teaching to have an end. This end is a double one: it involves a learner who is the one taught, and it involves the material by means of which the teaching is done. This paragraph involves particularly the teaching of young men by means of agricultural materials. The teaching personality, therefore, that would be effective in training young men in farming must be prepared in the specific attitudes, knowledges, and skills sufficiently to make himself a suitable representative of the agricultural vocations. A graduate of the College will have the writer asking why he was not permitted to teach agriculture in a certain high school. He closed his appeal with the statement, "I know I can teach high school boys something." Of course a graduate of this College could teach the boys something, but what something? This implies that "teaching agriculture" may be entirely too general if one identifies his training merely with having a degree from an agricultural college. Preparation must be specific with reference to the end. If, for example, one desires to teach a boy the appropriate attitude, knowledge, and skill for growing potatoes successfully, he must not only know the boy and the potatoes, he must know these in the situation "growing potatoes." It is this type of training that the teaching of agricultural vocation demands. Professional training is not institute for technical training. How much training is needed is relative to the situation.

In dealing with the facets discussed, one must recognize that in teaching agricultural vocations, a large opportunity is granted the teacher for accepting responsibility. This makes this type of teaching unusually attractive for the person who desires an opportunity to achieve in the exercise of an effective leadership in a rural community. It gives scope to individuality and calls out of the individual those qualities that make leadership in this field a genuine personal achievement. The teacher of agriculture is responsible for employment and other personal contacts, for perfecting his organization of work within his patronage area, for preparing courses of study for his school, for establishing professional relationships with the personnel of the school, for conducting the instruction for the several groups of persons within his area, for assisting farmers, particularly in connection with the other agencies assisting farmers, for promoting the activities of the department, for producing in short the outcomes desired in those farmers who are trying to place farming on a better economic and social basis.

In addition to the above leadership demands, the teacher of agriculture shares with other teachers the opportunities that come with his identification with an educational institution. Experimentation and research, a systematic extension service, professional improvement are all close to the new problems of the day in agriculture and furnish a basis of personal self-improvement that would be difficult, if not impossible to find outside of teaching.

(Continued on page 19)
Customers' Cooperatives in Great Britain

By Leland Spencer

IN the summer of 1929, it was my privilege to spend several weeks in England and Scotland. Naturally I gave much attention to the marketing of farm products, especially fruit and milk.

One thing which surprised me was the small importance of farmers' cooperative associations in selling such products. Apparently cooperation among farmers is no further advanced in England today than it was in this country before the World War.

In London I inquired as to the part that was played by cooperative associations in selling or distributing milk. I learned that the farmers in England had but little voice as to the prices received for milk or the methods of handling and distribution—no organization comparable to the New York Dairymen's League. To be sure, there is the National Farmers' Union which has sponsored a plan for the sale of milk to dealers, the N. F. U. Milk Scheme, as it is called. But the collective bargaining efforts of this organization are supported by only a few thousand milk producers, and their influence is probably less than that of the old Dairymen's League in 1916.

It happened that the National Farmers' Union was just then attempting to get an increase in the price of milk. I was told that the increase had been agreed to by the United Dairies and other large distributors, but representatives of the consumers' cooperative societies had flatly refused to pay the higher price. Thus the negotiations were deadlocked. This excited my interest in the consumers' societies. It appeared that they must be important when they could block a change in the price of milk that was approved by the United Dairies, the big milk combine.

This proved to be the case, for I learned that the four consumers' societies ranked next to the United Dairies in the quantity of milk sold in London.

From that time forward, I kept my eyes and ears open for more information about the consumers' cooperative organizations. I visited some of their retail stores, and spent the better part of a day at the headquarters of the Cooperative Wholesale Society in Manchester, where I was shown many courtesies and given a great deal of information by Mr. Lancaster, the secretary, and other officials of the Company. English business men are reputed to be very reticent and secretive about their affairs, but I must say that my questions put to Mr. Lancaster and his associates were answered with extreme frankness. Their reports and other publications also give fully as complete and detailed information as is found in similar reports of our own cooperative organizations.

THE consumers' cooperative system of distribution in Great Britain is something like our chain store system in the United States. The main differences are that the British Cooperative system is owned and operated by consumers' cooperative societies rather than by private corporations, and, that the management of the retail stores is independent of the management of the wholesale purchasing organization.

I shall first discuss the wholesale business because that is, so to speak, the hub of the system. The wholesale agency in England and Wales is the Consumers' Wholesale Society, Limited, commonly known as the C. W. S.

The C. W. S. is a federation of local cooperative associations and acts as their purchasing agent. Its business is limited mostly to England and Wales. Another wholesale society, the Scottish C. W. S. serves the cooperative retail societies in Scotland and still another, the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society serves Ireland.

The English Federation started business in 1864, during the Civil War. It started in a very small way with only a few affiliated retail societies as its customers. Its business has grown steadily until at present it has over eleven hundred local societies as members and customers, and annual sales of over four hundred million dollars. This is five times the annual sales of the Dairymen's League and ten times the annual sales of the G. L. F. The C. W. S. has about the same relative importance in England and Wales as the A. & P. chain store system has in the United States.

Groceries and provisions constitute about eighty per cent of the total sales. The remaining twenty per cent of sales includes a wide variety of goods such as clothing, house furnishings, and many other lines. Annual sales of butter are about fifty million dollars a year which is equivalent to the total output of the 450 Land O'Lakes Creameries. The C. W. S. takes nearly one half of the butter exported from Denmark, the greatest butter exporting country in the world. Other important items listed among the sales are: sugar and flour, about thirty five million dollars each; tea, thirty million; tobacco and soap, ten million each; oleo and jam, six million each; fresh milk, one million; besides a large quantity of canned and powdered milk. When I asked Mr. Lancaster what the scope of their business was, what commodities they sold, he promptly answered "Everything but wines, spirits and beer".

The large central store in Manchester reminded me very much of the big Sears Roebuck or Montgomery Ward mail order branches. I could think of nothing not exhibited there. Of course nothing is sold at retail in this store. Buyers from the retail societies come in about once a week to select the goods they want and leave their orders.

About one third of the goods sold is produced in the society's own plants. The C. W. S. is the largest flour milling concern in Europe and it operates many other kinds of factories. It has bacon factories in Denmark and creameries in New Zealand. Its other plants include feed mills; candy, drug and tobacco factories; textile, hosier and clothing mills; tanneries and shoe factories; furniture, hardware and china factories; soap, paint and luggage works; printing and book binding shops. Tea plantations are operated in Ceylon and India and a coal mine in England. My wonder grew as I learned of these varied activities being carried on by a consumers' cooperative organization. The greatest surprise of all was to hear that the C. W. S. was a big farmer. It actually owns and operates over 50,000 acres of farm land in different parts of England! I was curious to know why the C. W. S. (Continued on page 17).
Agriculture and Athletics
By Leon L. Lasher

HISTORY has often repeated itself in regard to Ag athletics, and last year was no exception to the rule. In other words, Ag again won the All Around Championship Trophy for the fourteenth time in the 21 years since the start of formal inter-college athletics. Mechanical Engineering is the only other College in the University that has won it more than once, they having captured it twice.

The Ag College was among the first eight Colleges that formed the nucleus of the Inter-College Athletic Association. The Association was the result of some informal baseball games and crew races between the different colleges of the University. At first the association included cross country, track, basketball, baseball, and crew. Now there is competition in soccer and cross country in the fall; basketball and wrestling in the winter; and track, baseball, tennis, and crew in the spring. Teams not only represent all of the colleges, but also some of the divisions of the different colleges. Teams that competed last year represented M.E., C.E., E.E., Arts, Arch., Chem, Law, Vet, Hotel, Ag, and Forestry. The members of the winning team in each sport are awarded inter-college medals by the Inter-College Athletic Association, and the members of all teams are given shingles by their own college association. The All Around Championship Trophy is awarded to the college that has the highest number of points for the entire season. Points are given for the relative standing of each college in each sport. Ten points are given for first place, seven for second, five for third, three for fourth, and one for fifth.

AG MEN have proven themselves to be capable athletes as well as students. They have not only shown plenty of ability, but lots of cooperation and un-selfishness. They have worked faithfully with their managers and have always willingly given up their places on the teams when better men were found. It has been this cooperation and loyalty to the Ag College that has kept Ag at the top year after year.

The men deserved more credit and honor last year than ever because they met unusually strong teams all along the line. Our friends and rivals here in our own College, the Foresters, were our chief competitors last year. They not only beat Ag in soccer and basketball, but were the only crew that gave the Ag crew any competition on Spring Day. They were also only a very few points behind in the All Around Championship, which makes us realize that although there is not much danger of any particular team taking the trophy away from the upper campus, we will have to watch out for our near neighbors, the Foresters, who will try even harder to win the championship this year.

The managers of the various teams last year were: Wayne Willis ’30, manager of soccer; Don Russell ’32, manager of cross country; L. L. Lasher ’31, manager of basketball; W. O. Sellers ’30, manager of wrestling; Fred Allyn ’31, manager of crew; Jack Thorne ’30, manager of tennis; and Don Russell ’32, manager of track. Each one of the managers showed excellent ability in rounding their respective teams into shape, and in their choice of men for the various positions on the teams.

ANY of the men on last year’s teams have graduated, or in some cases will probably make the varsity teams this year, so there will be plenty of room for new men who try out for the different teams. All men who have either natural or acquired ability should report to the managers when the call for candidates is issued. If you don’t think you have any ability come out and try anyway, you’ll have lots of fun and exercise and at the same time you may be helping Ag to win another championship. There has been a spirit that never gives up that has changed turned many defeats into victories. When that spirit prevails it is a tough job to beat any team. Let’s carry that spirit through the coming year and show the other colleges that we have more fight than ever.

Freshman especially should come out for inter-college sports because they have four years ahead of them in which they may compete. These inter-college teams also give the players experience which may help them to get on the Varsity team for as Howard Ortner ’17, director of inter-mural sports and Varsity basketball coach, says:

“The purpose of all inter-college sports, as well as all

(Continued on page 20)

The Ag-Home Economics Association

THE present Ag-Home Economics Association is the direct successor to the old Ag Association. Thus the newer organization may trace its real history back a good many years, since the Ag Association was the first permanent student organization to be established on the University campus.

The present organization was made necessary by the changes in conditions on the upper campus. When individual students became interested in one or two lines of work, there arose numerous departmental clubs whose interest was limited to their own particular field. The Home Economics College was established as a separate institution rather than a department in College of Agriculture. These things divided the student body into small groups, rather than keeping them together as one large family. The new association was formed to take care of the interests these groups of students still have in common.

All students in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics are eligible for membership in the new organization. The executive committee is composed of the officers of the Association, elected by the students at the end of the spring term, and one representative from each club or society. The officers for the coming year are E. M. Smith ’31, president; Dorothy King ’31, vice president, R. C. Crosby ’31, secretary, and A. B. Nichols ’31, treasurer. The clubs and societies that are represented on the executive committee are: Sedowa, women’s senior honorary society in Agriculture and Home Economics; Omronic Nu, senior honorary society in Home Economics; He-Nun-De-Kah, men’s senior honorary society in Agriculture; the Cornell Countryman; the Forestry Club; the Home Economics Club; the Floriculture Club; the Round-Up Club; and the Veg Gardening Club. The chairman of the various committees are also members of the executive committee.

The old Ag Association not only took part in all the functions on the Ag Campus, but was the originator of many of the College’s most important institutions. It sponsored the election of class officers, held mass meetings and get-togethers, it brought many famous men in the field of agriculture to the campus, it helped with Farmers Week and other special meetings. Besides these it fostered Ag athletic teams.

WHAT does the new association give the student to-day? It supports both Ag and Forestry athletics and provides funds for the Home Economics Club. It helps with the Farm and Home Week program and provides ink in the library. This year the association expects to put on a couple of dances, two or three get-togethers, and possibly a banquet or a barbecue. If you dance you’ll want to attend the Ag dances because they are the outstanding dances of the year. They alone would more than cost you the price of a membership ticket. And if you don’t dance you will get your moneys worth out of the get-togethers. If you don’t care for social functions either just, go and watch the Ag teams beat Arts and the Engineers and you will be glad that you have your part in helping to keep Ag on top, even though you may not be able to help out in the actual playing of the games. So don’t forget, be sure and buy that membership ticket early and help keep up Ag traditions and provide yourself with a good time at the same time.

*Editor’s Note: A history of the Ag Association from the time of its origin in the form of the Agricultural Club up until the present time will be published in an early issue. Don’t miss this fascinating article on the organization which has had as its members many of the agricultural leaders of the present day.
Through Our Wide Windows

Welcome to Cornell

FROSH, we welcome you to Cornell and the upper campus. We're glad that you have chosen Cornell as the place to get your education because we are sure you have made no mistake. We are positive that there isn't any better University to be found than our own Cornell, and we know that you will agree with us before long, if you do not already.

You will get plenty of advice from everyone so we will leave that little job to those who are better qualified to give it. Just let us say, "Make yourself at home." If there is anything we can do to give you a lift just let us know and we will be glad to do anything we can to help you get started on the right track.

The immediate reaction to this is an uproar on the part of consumers and city officials. The politicians see a chance to be public heroes and to draw attention away from the graft in city administration by starting an investigation to force the price of milk down. The people in the cities are out of work and can't afford to pay the increased price of milk. The cry goes out that babies are being deprived of their milk. But they do not consider that if prices don't go up there will be a real shortage of milk and then prices will go much higher and there will be a serious milk problem with babies really having to go without.

When the farmer is getting low prices for his produce, and he is not getting enough money to live on, the city people do not come out to the country and say, "We'll reduce the prices on those things that you have to buy because we realize that you can't afford to pay existing prices." No, the farmer either has to pay or go without. The trouble is that the city man thinks that the farmer must abide by the law of supply and demand; but when the supply is short instead of long he wants the law set aside.

In other words he wants to keep one provision of the law and not the other. If the cities want to set aside one part of the law of supply and demand they will have to find a way to do away with the whole thing and replace it with a better one, which will work both ways to the advantage of all concerned. The farmer will take the short end of the deal half of the time, but he won't take it all the time.

Of course we feel sorry for the people who are out of work in the cities, but they will have to realize that we have our troubles as well as they. If the city folks uncovered all the graft in their city administrations they would probably find that it was costing them even more than a cent a quart on their milk for a few weeks or even months when production costs increase. We wish our city cousins the best of luck and hope that they are able to solve their problems, but we will have to insist on a square deal for the farmer too.

Another Championship

LAST spring the boys won the inter-college crew race from the Foresters and thus captured the All Around Athletic Championship for Ag for the fourteenth time in the 21 years of organized inter-college sports. All the members of the various teams deserve a great deal of credit for their excellent showing last year. The Foresters came close to winning. They will have to be watched this year as they will make an even greater effort to win the Championship than they did last year, and the effort almost turned the trick. So watch out boys!
Where They Are After Fifteen Years

Fifteen years. Much can happen in such a space of time. In fact so much that many of us have been musing as to the walks of life graduates of the class of '15 may have strayed. Many of them have had prosperous times, some few have not been so fortunate, but, judging by the merry group that returned for the fifteenth annual reunion last June, there are many who "had not been a wasting their time" since leaving Cornell. It is encouraging to look at the accomplishments of those who have gone before, and to use their deeds as a goal for which to strive and, we hope, surpass.

George A. Abed is a musician and piano tuner in Syracuse, New York. He studied music in Boston during 1916. Then served during 1917-19 with the 104th Field Artillery. He was with Sousa's Band from 1920-24. His address is 1431 South Salina Street.

After graduation Gertrude L. Blodgett did extension work for the University of Texas, at Austin, Texas. Then she was State home demonstration agent in Delaware, after which she returned to Texas to become district home demonstration agent at College Station, Texas, which position she now holds. Her address is A and M College, College Station, Texas.

Winfield H. Boehler is manager of the Auburn branch of Shaw and Boehler, a florist company. He is married and has one son, Winfield C. They live at 140 Dunning Avenue, Auburn, New York.

Merton S. Carleton is in the life insurance business. He has been with a company in Detroit for eleven years. He is married and has two children, William S. and Barbara J. Their address is 409 Griswold Street, Detroit, Michigan.

Estella Church (Mrs. H. C. Wright) is teaching homemaking in Worcester High School. She taught one year before marrying Mr. Wright and then was homemaker until his death in 1928. She attended summer school at Cornell in 1928 and again in 1930. Besides teaching she maintains a home for her three boys, Charles F., Robert H., and Horace C. Their address is Worcester, New York.

George Ellision Cornwell lives at 16 Edison Avenue, Albany, New York. George says that he is a salesman, he has spent the time since graduation farming, selling, and recovering from a long and serious illness. We are sorry your health has been poor George, but we certainly hope that you have fully recovered by now and that you will have the best of luck in the future.

John H. Coyne has seen plenty of action along all lines since graduating. From 1915-17 he was proprietor of a poultry farm. Then served in the United States Army, Forestry Regiment, until 1919. An auto supply store claimed him for the next seven years until the Borden's Farm Products Company got hold of him. In January 1930, however, he went back into forestry work, this time under more peaceful conditions, as a tree surgeon. Mr. Coyne and his two sons, John H., Jr., and Francis J., live at 94 Convent Place, Yonkers, New York.

Pearle V. Decker (Mrs. J. W. Tickell) is teaching home economics in Rochester, New York. She was formerly the wife of E. L. Banner, an assistant professor in agriculture before his death in 1922, and they had two sons, Lynn F. and Roger H. Her address is 45 Somerset Street, Rochester, New York.

Floyd W. DeGolyer has been running a sawmill and retail lumber yard for the last nine years; also operating a small farm on the side. During the World War he was in naval service on a transport. He is married and has one daughter, Jean Elizabeth. Their home is near Geneva, New York.

Frances Edwards (Mrs. H. C. Smith) except for one year spent as matron in the New York State School for Girls at Hudson and the Reformatory for Women at Bedford, has been directly connected with the City Cafeteria, now called "The Tavern" at 231 E. Seneca Street. She is manager and proprietor of this cafeteria. Her address is 302 N. Cayuga Street, Ithaca, New York.

Helen N. Estabrook has taught in various places in New York State including five years at the State School of Agriculture at Morrisville. She received her Masters degree from Teachers College, Columbia University, after which she went south in 1925. She is now doing extension work in house furnishing and home management as a specialist for North Carolina State College at Raleigh.

After returning from France, Franklin R. Fielding became a salesman for the Legume Inoculation Companies and Plant Foods Company. He is now vice-president and general manager with offices in the Stimpson Laboratories, Long Island City. His home address is 2954 Marion Avenue, New York City.

Mabel Flummerfelt (Mrs. Francis E. Rogers) writes of what her occupations are: "mostly keeping enough to eat in the house for four hungry, lively, normal youngsters; guarding the family's health and general welfare." In spare moments she escorts sight-seers around the national capital.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are Helen Jane, 13, Paul Eton, 10, Mary Anne 6, and Donald Edwin, 3. They live at 1205 Decatur Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Max Forman was engaged in the agricultural machinery business until the War World interrupted. Since 1919 he has been engaged in importing furs and skins. He is married and has two daughters, Florence Hermine and Jacqueline Lois. Their address is 138 W. 29 Street, New York City.

S. W. Frost is engaged in research work as an entomologist at Arentsville, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Frost have one son, Stuart Homer.

Frederick W. Furst is assistant forest supervisor of the Whitman National Forest, with headquarters at Baker, Oregon. Fred started with the United States Forest Service as field assistant in 1919. In 1920 he passed the civil service examination and received the appointment as forest assistant, and has been with the Forest Service ever since. Fred is mar-
ried and lives at 2275 Auburn Avenue, Baker, Oregon. He says that to his knowledge there are no other Cornellians in eastern Oregon, so if there are any more of you out there speak up and let Fred know that he isn’t the only one that has wandered far from Cayuga’s shores.

Carl R. Gleason taught school, entered the lumber business, was in the army, and in the feed business. After this varied experience, he entered the hardware business and seems to have settled there after nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Gleason have three children, Carl Roger, 9, William Clark, 6, and Suzanne, 2. Their address is Groton, New York.

Cecil R. Gross is research chemist in insecticides and fungicides in the Insecticide Division, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. After graduation he spent two years in the A. E. F. and then went with the Pennsylvania State College. His research work has included a study of dehydration of fruits and vegetables at field points in California, at Washington, D. C., and at the Fruit and Vegetable Chemistry Laboratory at Los Angeles; a study of methods of sulfurizing dried fruit at the Bureau of Chemistry Laboratory, at San Francisco; and a study of methods of washing fruits to remove arsenical spray residue at Seattle, and field points in the apple districts of the State of Washington. Recently he has been in charge of research work of the Insecticide Laboratory at Yakima and Wenatchee, Washington, on the control of the codling moth. At present he is at the Bureau of Insecticides, Washington, D. C.

Isaac F. Hall received his Ph.D. from Cornell in 1926 after eleven years of teaching and farming. For three years he taught in the State School of Agriculture at Delhi, New York and then farmed at Owego from 1926-1929. From 1923-1929 he was an instructor at Cornell, becoming assistant professor in 1928. Since 1928 he has been in charge of the extension work of the department of agricultural economics at the college of agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. Professor and Mrs. Hall have one girl, Joline Marie. Their address is 2422 Commonwealth Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin.

Willard J. Hall has stuck rather persistently to operating farms. After a year in New Jersey he came back to New York State and is now managing the Kingsland Farms near Oswego. He has one son, Willard Kingsland. The family lives at Oswego, New York, R. D. 5.

Miles B. Haman has been in the mining business since graduation and has spent a lot of his traveling around the world from one mining section to another. Miles spent a year in Utah, one in Arkansas, two in Kentucky, one in Illinois, five in Arizona, one in the West Indies, one in Venezuela, one in British Guiana and one in Dutch Guiana. He has mined aluminum, fluor spar, silver, lead, copper, and gold. Miles certainly has seen a lot of the country and he has seen more valuable minerals than most of us will ever see. Just now he may be reached at Rosiclare, Illinois, where he is with the Franklin Fluorspar Company.

E. C. Heinsohn spent four years with the United States Department of Agriculture investigating the handling of perishables in transit. Three years in China in the frozen egg business, then back home to become connected with the Seymoutr Packing Company, a wholesale distributing company for poultry and eggs. While at Cornell he was editor of the Countryman. Mrs. Heinsohn took a summer school course at Cornell. They have three children, Judith, Barbara, and Meredith. Their address is 170 Adams Street, Delmar, New York.

Albert Scott Henderson has been engaged in the vegetable seed business since graduating. He received his M. S. from Cornell in 1917 and since then has been with the Burpee and the Rice Companies. For the last nine years he has been in technical work in the production of vegetable and field seeds for the W. Atlee Burpee Company. His address is 485 N. Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Ross L. Hoge is farm superintendent of a certified milk plant. Ross has been farming ever since graduation except for some time out during the World War when he served in the Army during 1918 and 1919. Ross married Ruth O. Demoney of the class of ‘22. They have four children; Miriam, eight years old; Lucile, six; Robert, three; and Doris, four months old. Ross and Ruth may be reached at R. D. 5, Binghamton, New York.

Howard C. Jackson is head of the dairy department at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. After graduation he went on and received his master’s degree in 1917 and his doctor’s degree in 1920. He went with the Dairy Division of the U. S. D. A. March 1, 1924. He was placed in charge of the experimental creamery and laboratory, of the government creamery at Grove City, Pennsylvania in September 1924. He went to Wisconsin as head of the dairy department in September 1927. Professor Jackson is married and has three children, Barbara, Howard C. jr., and Virginia.

Hugh Macomber was with the Cornell Poultry Department for three years. For the last ten years he has been with the United States Department of Agriculture, most of the time as chemist in that division of the department having in charge the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act. He has three children, Irwin, 13, Edwin, 10, and John, 6. His address is United States Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration, United States Custom-house, Savannah, Georgia.

Gerald R. McDermott is in the bond business at 55 Wall Street, New York City. Jerry is married and has three children, Gerald R., jr.,. J. Richard, and Kevin. After graduation Jerry inspected milk and then served in the Army for eighteen months. Since that time he has been in the bond business continually.

Frederic H. Millen was in professional forestry work in the State Service in Texas and New Jersey for three years after graduation. He was New York State highway bridge maintenance inspector for seven months. Since that time he has been in private and municipal practice of engineering and land surveying. Fred married Mabel G. Beckley ’15. They have two boys and a girl, Frederic Newton, 12 years old, David, ten years old, and Gertrude, four years old. Their address is 419 Ramapo Avenue, Pompton Lakes, New Jersey.

A. S. Montague is an attorney-at-law and a member of the firm of Kemper and Montague, 1039 Broadway, Birdseye Office Building, 627 Olive St., Los Angeles, California. He entered the University of Michigan Law School in February 1916, but took time out as soon as war was declared and joined the Navy on April 6, 1917, the day United States declared war on Germany. He was in the Navy until March 1, 1919, and then re-entered Michigan Law School and graduated with his LL. D. degree in June 1920. Since that time he has been practising law, for two and a half years at Howell, Michigan; and for seven and a half years at Los Angeles, seven years of which have been with Hill, Morgan, and Bledsoe and a half year with Kemper and Montague. Mr. Montague was a member of the Countryman Board 1912-1914.

Henry Carlton Moore is extension specialist and research associate in farm crops in charge of potato work. During the World War he was Lieutenant in the Field Artillery. Since then he has been in his present position. Henry married Cornelia F. Kephart ’10. They have three girls, Virginia, Jeanette, and Susan Evelyn. Their address is Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan. Henry is the secretary and treasurer of the Potato Association of America and is the editor of the American Potato Journal. His wife helps him in his editorial work.

D. P. Morse has been in the shoe manufacturing business since his graduation. He is married and has three children, Marian, John, and Elizabeth. His address is 11 West 42nd Street, New York City.

Winifred Moses is a free lance writer. She may be reached 107 East 35 Street, New York City. After graduation she taught foods and nutrition for nine years here at Cornell. Then she became the holder of the Charon Magazine, which position she held for five and a half years.

George W. Musgrave is in charge of the soil erosion station of the United States Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. He is married and has one boy, George McCoy. His address is Box 272, Temple, Texas.
Beth Pritchard is married to W. H. T. Johnston and lives in Ocean Springs, Mississippi.

William Edward Underdown of Ann Arbor, Michigan, died May 26 as the result of an automobile accident. He was born in Newfield 47 years ago and attended the Ithaca High School before entering the University. Mr. Underdown was manager of the Huron Farms Company at Ann Arbor. He is survived by his wife, formerly Helen B. Douglass of Trumanburg.

Lee B. Cook is owner of the Highland Dairy in Waterford, doing the wholesale and retail milk, ice cream, and dairy products business. His address is 295 Highland Avenue.

Frank E. Mixa is poultry specialist in Worthington, Minnesota. His address is 1120 4th Avenue.

Ray Huey is with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the United States Department of Agriculture, located at Albany, New York. He is living on High Street in Vorheesville, New York.

H. Deane Phillips is with the Department of Agriculture and Markets of New York State, located in Albany. He lives in Delmar, New York.

Robert W. Eisenbrown is president and treasurer of the George H. Petersen, Inc. nursery in Fair Lawn, New Jersey. He lives at R.D. 1, Ridgewood, New Jersey. He has a son who is five, and a daughter who is one.

Raymond P. Sanford is general director of Common Ground, a projected community center “at the gateway of the Ruhr of America,” with temporary headquarters at 3029 East Ninety-first Street, Chicago. Sanford lives at 2652 East Ninety-first Street.

R. D. Sanford is district representative of the Quaker Oats Company feed department. His address is Cleveland Avenue, Binghamton, New York.

Carl R. Bradley is credit manager with Butler Brothers in Jersey City, New Jersey.

Parcly Scofield Clapp, Jr., was married to Miss Juliette Hinckley of New York City, May 23. After a trip to Bermuda, they settled down at 135 East 74th Street, New York City. Mr. Clapp is with the Isham Steamship Company.

William D. Crim '17 and James H. Luther '23 are now with the First Detroit Company, the investment unit of the Detroit Bankers' Company, which is a recently organized holding company owning several banking institutions with assets in excess of $750,000,000. Crim lives in Franklin, Michigan; Luther at 1761 Rose-lawn Avenue, Detroit.

Roy L. Gillett is with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. He is living in Slingerlands, New York.

John C. C. Gardiner is general sales manager of Southern Dairies, at 60 M Street, N.E., Washington. He lives at 4907 Indian Lane.

Dunbar M. Hinrichs is vice-president and director of the General Exchange Insurance Corporation, a subsidiary of General Motors, at the General Motors Building, Fifty-seventh Street, New York.

George S. Kephart since March 1 has been in the New York office of the Eastern Manufacturing Company, in the New York Central Building, 230 Park Avenue. He lives on Drake Avenue, Rye, New York.

Donald C. Thompson is vice-president and general manager of Sprague, Grout, and Lowe, Inc., in Orange, Massachusetts. He lives at 45 Fountain Street.

We have just heard that William Jacob Wedlake died at his home in Mt. Vernon, New York, on September 13, 1928.

Howard E. Blair this year became associated with the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company at 600-8 Lincoln Alliance Bank Building, Rochester, New York. He lives at 309 Delmar Road. He has three sons and a daughter.

Powell E. Breg last year joined the Southwestern Dairies Company at 923 Santa Fe Building, Dallas, Texas. He lives at 4091 West Eighth Street.

Cora E. Cooke is an extension specialist in poultry. She lives at 2130 Como Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Doris F. Lake has been since 1927 a professor of home economics at Battle Creek College. She received her A.M. from Columbia in 1924. She lives at 77 North Washington Avenue, Battle Creek, Michigan.

Archie H. Robertson has been appointed director of the State Food Laboratory at Albany, New York. He has been bacteriologist at the Experiment Station at Geneva, New York.

Florence G. Beck is teaching foods in the Junior High School in Trenton, New Jersey. She lives at 635 South Warren Street.

Clarence P. Holton will next year be assistant professor of English at the Texas Technological College in Lubbock, Texas. He has two children, a daughter, aged three, and a son who was born last January.

Mrs. M. A. Price (Marie A. Stanbro) lives at 1012 Alden Court, Toledo, Ohio.

Ellery Barney resigned his position as head of the animal husbandry department of the Delhi State School of Agriculture to accept the position as head of the agricultural school at Milford, New York. This department of the Milford High School was made effective this summer, and Mr. Barney assumed his duties immediately. Mr. Barney first went to teach at the Delhi school in 1922, advancing to the head of the department in 1928. He made a reputation for himself throughout Delaware and surrounding counties for his aptitude in cattle showing. Many of the leading younger cattlemen of Delaware County received their preliminary training from him.

Mrs. Ester Van Buskirk Bryant '25 of Ithaca, and Roland Wiley Bartlett '22 were married July 5, 1930. Dr. Bartlett received his master's degree from Cornell in 1924. Dr. and Mrs. Bartlett will live in Urbana, Illinois, where Dr. Bartlett is a member of the faculty of the University of Illinois.

John R. Fleming, since 1923 assistant editor of the office of publications of the agricultural college extension service at Ohio State University, has been appointed a special agricultural writer for the United States Department of Agriculture. His headquarters will be in Washington. During the corn borer campaign in 1928, Fleming aided the Department of Agriculture in the educational phases of that work.

Mrs. Fleming was Margaret A. Cushman '23.

Gertrude Mary Lynahan, formerly of Corning, now of New York City, and Joel Grover Sayre, Jr., of New York City, were married on July 21, 1930. Mrs. Sayre is a former editor of the New York Times and Mr. Sayre is on the staff of the New York Telegram.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Grosvenor Walker have announced the marriage of their daughter, Corinella S. Walker '22, to William Simon Peterson, California '17, on June 28, at Pacific Palisades, California.

Mr. William P. Hannifan of Olean, New York, has announced the engagement of his daughter, Edith M. Hannifan, to Beverly Stewart Galloway of Washington. He is the son of Dr. Beverly T. Galloway, who was Assistant Secretary of Agriculture during the Wilson administration, and former dean of the College of Agriculture at Cornell. The wedding will take place in the fall.

John B. Hartnett has returned from a trip to northern Africa where he made a motion picture of native life, and is now being used in educational work. He is now on the staff of the Hughes-Wolf Company, an advertising agency in Rochester, New York.

A second daughter, Anne Arden, was born on November 5 to Chilson H. Leonard '23 and Mrs. Leonard (Edith W. Parrott '23, Arts). They live at 507 Orange Street, New Haven, Connecticut. Leonard is an instructor in English at Yale. John W. Mayo is a real estate dealer at 229 Main Street, Texarkana, Texas. He lives at 2308 Pecan Street, Texarkana, Arkansas. He has a year-old son.

Mercedes M. Seaman was married to Frederick W. Wrede, Jr. '25 (C.E.).
on June 12, 1930 at the home of her aunt, Mrs. N. L. Garling, 410 North Aurora Street, Ithaca.

Al Zeissig has been awarded the National Research Council Fellowship and will study at Heidelberg, Germany, this coming year.

Mr. and Mrs. Carleton Montgomery of New York have announced the marriage on May 29 of their daughter, Katharine Montgomery, to Major Philip Lewis Cook of the United States Army Medical Corps. They are living in Denver, Colorado.

Johnny Seibel is district manager of the Retail Purchasing Service in northern Virginia. Johnny makes his home in Harrisonburg, Virginia. A son, John Deat, was born last November.

Clifford Thatcher is an instructor of agriculture in Boonville, New York. He has a year old son, Robert Clifford.

George P. Vincent is now a research chemist with the Matheson Alkali Works, Inc., in Niagara Falls, New York. He was for three years with the Eastman Kodak Company. Mrs. Vincent was Mabel K. Slattery, A.M. '26.

Ruth Augusta Northrop was drowned on July 8 when the seaplane on which she was a passenger capsized after a forced landing in the Baltic Sea. She was born on June 17, 1904, in Westfield, N. Y., the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Northrop. She was assistant dietician at the Mount Sinai Hospital.

A daughter, Barbara Anne, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Antrim on June 10. Mrs. Antrim was Adinor R. Powell. They live at 3337 Queen Lane, Germantown, Pennsylvania.

Wendell and Mrs. Webber announce the arrival on May 31 of "something" with "Not much hair, just some fuzz; Sleep and eat is all it does; Just a baby—but it's worth More than anything on earth!"

And little Miss Anne Elizabeth weighed eight pounds.

Alfred Aslander is at Experimental-fal, Sweden, doing research on the mineral nutrition of plants, on a stipend from the Academy of Science. He began this work last year for the University of Upsala.

Seth Jackson has left the Queensborough Gas and Electric Company and is now a forester with the International Power and Paper Company of Newfoundland, Ltd. His address is Gunnern Inn, Corner Brook, Newfoundland.

David P. Kunta is with the Turner Construction Company at 420 Lexington Avenue, New York.

Antonia Texidor is Supervisor of Agriculture of Second Rural School Units and High Schools in the office of the Commissioner, Department of Education, San Juan, Porto Rico.

Virginia I. D. Carr '27 and Edson A. Edson '29 were married at Sage Chapel on July 5. David A. Fisher '31 was best man and among the ushers was Marcellus H. Stow '25. They are living at 1001 North Second Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Charles B. Kreuge of Ithaca and Miss Mildred Louise Townley of Ithaca were married June 2 at the home of the bride's parents. During the summer they took a trip through northern New York and Canada.

Bertha L. Leitch is head of the bookkeeping department of the Citizens' Banking Company in Eastman, Georgia, and is a director of the Eastman Cotton Mill and of the Citizens' Banking Company.

Harry B. Love has been appointed assistant manager of the new Ludy Hotel at Atlantic City, New Jersey. He has been manager of the Penn-Lincoln Hotel at Wilkinsburg, Pa., and of the Daniel Boone in Reading, Pennsylvania. His brother, Robert E. Love, is now with the Lamar Hotel in Houston, Texas. They are sons of Professor Harry H. Love '09.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hixon McPherson of Ithaca have announced the mar-
riage of their daughter, Ellen Waterman McPherson '27 to Charles E. Barnett on May 17, at Ithaca. He is a graduate of Hiram College and has received his Ph.D. in chemistry.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond F. Townley of Ithaca have announced the marriage of their daughter, Mildred Louise, to Charles B. Kreese '27. She is a graduate of the Rochester General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Zautner have announced the arrival of Robert Norris on the Fourth of July. The Independence boy started out in life weighing seven pounds and four ounces. Bob is a former editor-in-chief of the Countryman, we hope he brings up his son to follow in his footsteps so we will at least be assured of one good editor in the next generation. Bob can sometimes be found (and more often now since the arrival of the latest attraction), at 21 Center Street, Delmar, New York.

Ernest Cleveland Abbe and Miss Lucy Boothroyd of Ithaca were married May 21, in the Lutheran Church, Ithaca. They took a three months trip to Europe and will spend the coming year at Harvard.

A. Elizabeth Booth is supervisor of home economics and teacher of clothing at the Conneautville, Pennsylvania, Vocational School. Her permanent residence is at 16 Seward Street, Saratoga Springs, New York.

Johnny Ehrlich spent the summer in New York, Boston, and Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia claimed him for the greater part of the season. Johnny was Editor-in-Chief of the Countryman in his senior year.

Cam Garman will study at Columbia the first semester and will be back at Cornell for the second term.

Paul T. Gillett is county extension forester of Chautauqua County, New York. Mrs. Gillett was Lois B. Beadle '28. They live at the Willcox Apartments, Jamestown, New York.

Gilbert Beljamine Hart and Martha E. Stahl, of Newcomerton, Ohio, were married on August 1 in Canton, Ohio. The couple will make their home in Ithaca where Gil is employed in the Post Office.

Edith Lucille Logtridge, of Cincinnati, New York, and Raymond Grant of Ithaca, were married August 21 at the home of the bride. They will be at home after September 1, at 21 Clarion Street, New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Pettengill announce the arrival of an eight pound baby boy, James Charles, on August 25, 1930.

Vitautas G. Vizhara is a junior marketing specialist in the Division of Poultry and Dairy Products, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. He is located in Boston. His address is 948 East Broadway, South Boston.

Kenneth R. Wood and Ullica W. Judson '27 (Arts) were married on June 14 in Sage Chapel by Rev. J. A. G. Moore. A reception was held at the bride's home, 144 Casadilla Park, Ithaca. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have made their home in Albany.

What shall I do when I leave school?

College of Agriculture University of Wisconsin

COLLEGE does two things for a man. It supplies him with a fund of valuable information for use in his life work. It teaches him to estimate his capabilities and so helps him to find his proper place in the world's activities.

Agricultural college students are well equipped to farm; to teach; to engage in scientific work; to enter commercial fields. To those interested in commerce we want to present the opportunities that are to be found in the retailing of farm equipment and machinery.

You must have realized the tremendous changes in farming brought about during the past few years by the increased use of mechanical power in farm work. The modern tractor has not only revolutionized farming methods, but it has created a great and growing market for many kinds of new and improved farm machines.

This market, still in its infancy, promises ample rewards for men with your agricultural knowledge and technical training, if your mind is of the commercial type. If you want to engage in constructive work in a commercial field; if you enjoy contacts with farmers; and especially if you want to use your sales ability to the benefit of farmers, this field deserves your careful consideration. It offers greater opportunities to men of your training than it ever did before.

J. I. CASE CO., Racine, Wis.

CASE

The new Model "CC"—the first tractor that actually combines the advantages of both a plowing and a cultivating tractor. A new, adjustable wheel spacing feature quickly converts it from one type to the other.
The Cornell Countryman

October, 1930

A Gordon Bedell of St. James, Long Island, New York, and Anna C. Asmus '29 (Aria) daughter of Professor and Mrs. Henry Asmus, were married at the Methodist Episcopal Church at Long Lake, New York, on August 20. They will be at home at Overlook Farm, St. James, after September 15.

Lillian S. Bennett is teaching homemaking at the Spencerport, New York, High School. Her permanent address is Southampton, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Colfax Brown have announced the marriage of their niece, Clarice M. Brown '29 to Jasper S. Costa '31.

Chester F. Burnham is in the pulpwod division of the manufacturing department of the International Paper and Power Company at 100 East Forty-second Street, New York.

Russ Dudley spent the month of August in this country and returned to Greece early in September. He has resumed his work there in the American boys' school and expects to be gone for two more years before he will be seen around these parts very frequently.

Ernest C. Hope is an assistance professor of farm management at the University of Saskatchewan, in Saskatoon, Canada.

Anna C. Root '29 and John L. Lounsberry '30 were married at the bride's home at Slaterville Springs, New York. They will live in Brooktondale, New York.

William S. Scott, Jr., has been elected a member of the Legion of Honor of the Order of DeMolay, the highest honor that can be deferred by the Order. He is a member of the Cayuga Chapter. He is an insurance salesman with the D. S. Purdy Agency at 139 East State Street, Ithaca.

Russell J. Smith is a poultry farmer. His address is Elm Street Extension, Ithaca.

Theodore H. Taylor is now an order clerk with the Western Electric Company at 100 Central Avenue, Kearney, New Jersey. He lives at 1 Poinier Street, Kearney, New Jersey.

George Phillips Davies was killed on July 11 when the plane in which he was a passenger crashed near Dayton, Ohio. He was born there on June 26, 1908. He was a member of the freshman football team, but received injuries which prevented later playing. He was a member of Sigma Phi, Red Key, and Sphinx Head.

J. William Cole is manager of the Molly Pitcher Hotel in Carlisle, Pa. Mrs. Cole was Edith M. Cuvero '31.

Almensa Ruth Dean is married to Robert B. Crane. They are now living in Pittstown, New Jersey.

Minnie Edminster of Ithaca and Charles W. Webb of New York City were married at the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, New York on June 21, 1930. Mr. and Mrs. Webb will live in New Brighton, Staten Island. Mr. Webb is in the employ of the Proctor and Gamble Company, New York City.

Elmora Bertha Hungerford of Ithaca, and Albert Gerald Allen of Jacksonville, were married August 16 at the home of the bride's parents. They will reside at Parish, New York, where "Jerry" has a position on the High School staff.

Basil G. Moussources has returned to Greece and may be reached at 16 Smolenski Street, New Phales, Greece. He will be associated with the Near East Relief as a teacher in extension teaching.

Jean Elizabeth Salford '30 of Hyde Park New York, and Francis William Ruszka '29 of Chatham, New Jersey, were married on June 9, 1930.

Art Rawlins is doing graduate work in entomology at Cornell.

Alda Emma Shangle, and Hervey D. Hotchkiss, both of Ithaca, were married August 18 at the Parsonage of the First Methodist Church, Ithaca.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Stewart of Geneva, New York, have announced the marriage of their daughter, Hermine Stewart '29 to Elmer Smith Jorgenson, of Stanley, N. Y., on April 19 at Geneva. They live at the corner of Floral Avenue and Maple Grove, R. D. 6, Ithaca.

Bill Wood is doing graduate work in neurology and Bill Ritter is doing graduate work in biology at Cornell.

Being a Freshman isn't such a riot of gaiety during the first few days at college. Everything looks strange—from the lay of the land to the faces on the campus walks.

If being a freshman hits you this way—if you feel that you’re intruding every time you open a door—if you’re aware of something hanging around you that smells suspiciously like homesickness—forget it. In no time at all you’ll be up to your neck in every interesting activity that’s going on around the college and learning every day about something you hadn’t thought much about before. In the matter of animal husbandry, particularly in the matter of feeding, one of these things, like as not, will be

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

Alumni who have never learned about Diamond have never learned one good way of jacking up production and cutting costs ... Dairy and poultry ration formulas that are money-makers free for the asking if you’ll write:

RATON SERVICE DEPT.
CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
17 BATTERY PLACE, N. Y. CITY

40% Protein Guaranteed
October, 1930

Mary Ellen Crandall of Ithaca Road married W. Eugene Dennis of 506 Mitchell St. on August 2, 1930. They will live on Slate Valley Road, Ithaca.

Lois Caroline Rice of Ithaca died August 11 at the Memorial Hospital, Ithaca, of infantile paralysis.

John Ralph Yerkes, a freshman in the College of Agriculture, was drowned in the lower pool at Taughannock State Park on June 7. He was born in Romulus, New York, on August 20, 1910, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Yerkes. His father and a sister survive him.

Co-op In Britain

(Continued from page 8)

had gone into farming. The secretary informed me that it was their idea to build up a complete producing and distributing service from the farm to the consumer's table. They also thought they could produce vegetables, fruit and milk more cheaply than they could buy them from independent farmers. In this they seem to have been mistaken for their reports show a large loss on their farming operations. One advantage derived from the farms is a better understanding of the costs and problems of producing some of the farm products that are purchased.

The Society has a banking department with 75,000 checking accounts and 30,000 interest accounts. Checking account balances are over thirty five million dollars and interest account balances over sixty million. Most of the checking accounts are with individuals. Life and health insurance is provided jointly by the C.W.S. and the Scottish C.W.S. Annual premiums received amount to about twenty million dollars a year.

Total assets of the C.W.S. including the banking and insurance departments are about three hundred and twenty million dollars, but only about one hundred twenty million dollars are required for the trading department. Member societies have supplied about forty million dollars of share capital, and most of the remaining capital has been supplied by members and others in the form of loans. Officials of the federation state, however, that capital contributions are not insisted upon, since the C.W.S. already has ample funds for the conduct of its business. The accounting seems to be conservative. The trading department carries reserves of more than five million dollars.

The management is vested in a board of thirty-two directors who are employed on full time salary. The official term of office is four years but re-election is so common that the position of director has come to be considered permanent. Directors are retired on pension at the age of sixty-eight. The directors are nominated by districts, but elected by the whole membership just as the Dairymen's League directors are. Each member society has one vote, plus one additional vote for the first fifty thousand dollars of purchases, and one more vote for each additional one hundred thousand dollars of purchases. Thus a society purchasing two hundred thousand dollars worth of goods from the C.W.S. would have three votes, a society purchasing five hundred thousand, five votes and so on. The directors are organized into three large committees and eight sub-committees. One of these committees has charge of each department of the business.

The C.W.S. employs about forty thousand persons, not including the number employed in enterprises conducted jointly by the C.W.S. and the Scottish C.W.S. The Society caters especially to the trade union people and consequently aims to provide better jobs for its employees than are offered generally by private employers. Special arrangements are made for employees' insurance, pensions, and the like.

Now a few words about the local cooperative societies. As previously stated, over eleven hundred of these are affiliated with the C.W.S. This includes some societies outside of England and
Wales. The total number of societies reported for these countries is a few less than one thousand, and a number of them are not affiliated with the C. W. S. Scotland has about two hundred fifty societies, most of which are affiliated with the Scottish C. W. S. Ireland has about thirty retail societies. Some foreign societies hold membership in the C. W. S. The total number of persons in the retail cooperative societies is nearly five million for England and Wales; seven hundred thousand for Scotland and fifty thousand for Ireland.

Perhaps I can explain the set-up of the local societies best by reference to one of them, the Torquay Cooperative Limited of Torquay, Devon, in the Southwest part of England. Torquay is a pretty seaside town and vacation resort on the south coast. It has a permanent population of a little more than 10,000 but during the summer vacation period visitors bring the population up to 100,000 or more.

The Torquay Cooperative Society has about nine thousand members. This does not represent quite nine thousand families, since two or more members of one family sometimes belong. The society operates thirty stores and departments, has three hundred fifty employees, and sells over one and one half million dollars worth of goods a year. The following names of departments will indicate the varied lines of business done: grocery, butchery, bakery, boots, drapery, outfitting, coal, dairy, green grocery, furnishing, chemistry and drugs, sweets and tobacco, farms and gardens.

Each member of the Torquay Cooperative Society is required to take two five dollar shares of stock in the Society and may take additional shares as an investment, up to a total of two hundred. Interest is paid on the shares at the rate of five per cent a year.

The stores sell to anyone. Prices are adjusted so as to cover the running expenses and leave a margin for surplus. Most of the surplus is distributed to the members as a patronage dividend on their purchases during the previous six months, the remainder being added to reserves.

Last year the members received a rebate or dividend equal to seven and one half per cent of their total purchases. Each member has one vote regardless of the amount of capital furnished or amount of trading done.

Expenses last year amounted to about fifteen per cent of sales. This is a very low figure for a retail business. Besides the amounts invested in its own business, the Torquay society holds shares in the C. W. S. valued at one hundred thousand dollars, and in addition is loaning the C. W. S. over two hundred fifty thousand dollars. About half the goods sold were purchased from the C. W. S.

There is no contract between the C. W. S. and the retail societies. The Society aims to supply its members with merchandise of known value at the lowest possible prices. However, the retail societies find it necessary or convenient to buy certain items elsewhere. For example, most of the retail societies still buy their fresh milk direct from the farmers. Officials of the C. W. S. contemplate a big expansion of their milk business, however, and probably in time they will provide a milk purchasing and handling service for most of the local societies.

In Glasgow, the Scottish C. W. S. supplies one of the five societies with milk and provides milk inspection service on contract for another.

KNOWING something of the set-up and management of chain store systems and the G. L. F., I could not refrain from asking officials of the C. W. S. whether they were likely to undertake the direct operation of retail stores. I found that this had been done experimentally. Among the thousand and more local societies, some are bound to be weak and inefficient. The wholesale society has to coach them along and try to keep their heads above water. In two such cases, the Scottish C. W. S. has taken over the stores for direct operation. A year or two ago the question of retail store operation by the C. W. S. was discussed at the annual meeting. The following resolution was passed by a small majority of votes:

"This Congress expresses the view that the time is now opportune for the C. W. S. to undertake retail trade in areas where there are not sufficient facilities for the same and requests the C. W. S. to take steps in this direction."
ALTHOUGH the C. W. S. does not as yet operate any retail stores, it does offer legal and auditing service and other supervision on a fee basis to the retail societies. I was also curious to know whether any retail mail order business had been developed. Officials of the C. W. S. replied, somewhat regretfully, I thought, that they had not been able to do this on account of the attitude of the retail societies which feared it might have a harmful effect on their business. However, the possibility of trying out mail order business in certain lines is being seriously considered.

Another branch of the consumers' co-operative movement in Great Britain should be mentioned. That is the Cooperative Union. The functions of this organization are publicity, development work, the influencing of legislation and the like. The Cooperative Union is financed by the retail societies with annual contributions of four cents per member.

In general, the Consumers' Cooperative Movement in Great Britain resembles the G. L. F. more than anything else I know of. Like the G. L. F., the prime purpose of the C. W. S. and the other cooperatives in Great Britain is to provide their members with an interested service, with quality merchandise at the lowest possible cost. Their consistent growth, present prominent position, and sound financial condition indicates that they are succeeding very well in the fulfillment of these aims.

Teaching Agriculture
(Continued from page 7)

WHAT ARE ONE'S chances in teaching agriculture? Two main questions are no doubt in the mind of the inquirer: how much money may I expect, and what is there of personal achievement.

NITROGEN

is the GROWTH ELEMENT As essential as sunshine to growing crops. Be sure your crops get plenty of nitrogen both in the complete fertilizer you use at planting time and as top-dressing during the growing season.

Are you giving your crops enough NITROGEN?

FARMERS everywhere know that nitrogen is the fertilizer element that makes plants grow.

But not all farmers know when and how to use nitrogen so as to get best results. Some use it merely in their mixed fertilizer at planting time. Others use it as top-dressing or side-dressing after the plants are up.

There are many farmers, however, who have found that it pays, and pays big, to do both. At planting time they use a complete fertilizer—rich in nitrogen. Then when the young plants begin to feed heavily, they put out a side-dressing or top-dressing of Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia.

It's the nitrogen in the fertilizer applied before growth begins that gives the young plants a firm stand. And whatever your crop—corn, grain, fruit or truck products—it's the nitrogen in the top-dressing applied after growth is well started that boosts the stand along to early maturity and a bumper yield.

These are facts which you can easily verify by writing to your State Agricultural Experiment Station or by demonstrating for yourself.

Arcadian comes in triple-ply, moisture-proof bags. It is always fine and dry, and easy to distribute. The nitrogen's all soluble, all quickly usable by the plants.

Farmers, let us know if we can help

To be sure of your supply—order Arcadian from your dealer when you buy your mixed fertilizer. Farmers everywhere are invited to write to The Barrett Company for helpful information about their nitrogen fertilizer problems. Address our nearest office.
in it? These are fair questions, questions that should not be dissociated, and I doubt if they can be considered apart. I am inclined to say that in the long run there tends to be a high correlation between these two factors of success, each contributing to the other. Society is more able and willing to pay for teaching service than ever before, and is less likely to expect the teacher to take his rewards in merely personal satisfactions. On the other hand, society is more particular about outcomes. Considering the steady demand for teachers during the last four or five years at salaries of $2000 and better the college graduate is able to take up a definite calling at a salary comparable to those in positions of much less scope and responsibility.

**WHAT IS THE future of vocational agriculture?** The program of vocational instruction in high schools was begun in 1918 with 609 reimbursement units; for 1929, there were 6,533 such units. In 1918, there were 14,167 pupils enrolled in all day schools; in 1929, there were 161,296 males enrolled for instruction, 102,341 of which were in all day classes. This shows a significant growth. With the return to the farms of the country fifty per cent of these young men, the importance of this group on the farms of the United States is tremendous. Who would think it not worth while to teach such a unit of boys?

As to one's chances of promotion after once launching out as a teacher, is a matter to be observed. The opportunities for promotion in any calling are limited to the demands and these are changing. This field offers unusual opportunity to begin and the progress that the men who have entered teaching have made, either by continuing as teachers or by turning to other related opportunities where their training and experience counted, has given us considerable satisfaction. In the long run one's chances of promotion are largely with the kind of service we render, having once accepted the responsibility. The teaching of agriculture is a challenge to the best young men who would aspire to genuine achievement in rural leadership.

**Ag. Athletic**

(Continued from page 9)

intra-mural athletics, is to enable large groups of students to participate in competitive and recreative games and sports, thereby enabling a much larger percentage of students to receive the many benefits from these sports. The intra-mural athlete considers the Varsity as the peak of athletic achievement, and so at Cornell the intra-mural department works in co-operation with the Varsity coaches, and at no other eastern college do varsity coaches show greater interest in intra-mural athletics than at Cornell.”

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**DYNAMITE removes farming handicaps**

(Above) The winding stream which overflowed to ruin the crop

(Below) The present channel after du Pont Ditching Dynamite was used

A specific example of the value of explosives to agriculture is found in this story of a Pennsylvania ditching operation.

About 1,000 acres of high-grade muck land had been ditched and partly placed under cultivation. The outlet of the ditch went into a meandering stream which was clogged with debris to such an extent that whenever there was a heavy rain the stream would not carry the water. This plugged up the ditch and flooded the swamp area.

Mr. A. H. Meyer, a progressive farmer, had ten acres in celery, valued at $10,000, which was jeopardized four times last year during growing season by the overflow of this stream. To correct this condition, dynamite was used to clean out the stream for approximately one mile. The new, blasted ditch carries the water without overflow.

Hundreds of other examples might be cited showing the value of explosives in making for more efficient farming.

Knowledge of explosives and their use on the farm is valuable to the agricultural student and farmer. You can obtain more information about ditching with dynamite, about stump and boulder blasting by writing to the du Pont Company. Write for our free booklets, "Ditching with Dynamite" and "Acrisol for Field Clearing." Address Agricultural Extension Section.

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**E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.**

**Wilmington, Delaware**

**EXPLOSIVES**

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**HOLSTEINS**

HOLSTEINS are the greatest consumers of roughage. They thrive everywhere. Built for production, HOLSTEINS lead cow-testing associations. Send for the facts.
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Membership tickets will be on sale in Roberts Hall during Registration. Join now and enjoy the benefits and privileges of the Association.

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Make this Place Your Shoe Headquarters!

We furnish everything from shoe laces to new shoes. We guarantee all our work and merchandise. Try us once and you will be satisfied.

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ECONOMIC CONFERENCE HELD HERE AT CORNELL

Twenty Countries and Two Hundred Delegates Have Part in International Conference

THE second international conference of agricultural economists, and the first to be held in America, was held at Cornell University the last two weeks in August, two hundred delegates from twenty countries. The first of such conferences was held at Dartington Hall, Totnes, Devon, England, last August on the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Elmhirst. Mr. Elmhirst was present at the Ithaca sessions, and responded, on behalf of England, to the address of welcome by Dean A. R. Mann '04, who opened the sessions.

The one word which characterized all sessions was "pressures," and most of the economists tried to define it, explain it, or tell why the depression started, and how or when it would end.

Professor G. W. Warren '05 said that the agricultural depression was caused by the lag of wages behind farm prices during the deflation period. He also said that he believed that prices and wages would decrease to pre-war levels and that the agricultural depression would last until that condition is reached.

Professor Warren's statements brought out many differing opinions, only a few delegates agreeing with Professor Warren.

Among the countries and administrations represented by speakers on the program are: England, Germany, Canada, Finland, Scotland, Japan, China, Russia, Philippines, Union of South Africa, Poland, Australia, Mexico, Wales, Bulgaria, New Zealand, Ireland, Denmark, and the United States.

COUNTY FARM AND HOME BUREAU PICNIC HELD HERE

The Tompkins County farm and home bureaus held their annual picnic east of the Crescent on Saturday, September 13. Besides having all kinds of games, races, and plenty of eats they had the pleasure of hearing Professor C. A. "Charlie" Taylor '14, professor in the extension service, speak.

CORNELL HAS ALMOST 500 HENS LAYING OVER 200 EGGS

In 1906 the Cornell poultry flocks produced their first hen to lay 200 eggs or more in a year. She laid 213 eggs, a feat heralded far and near as a remarkable record. In 1913 "Lady Cornell" laid 250 eggs in a year, a still greater accomplishment notwithstanding that she was underweight and her eggs undersized.

After fifteen years of line breeding the Cornell flocks now have 31 Barred Rocks laying 200 eggs or more; 50 Rhode Island Reds laying 200 eggs or more; 146 Single Comb White Leghorns laying 210 to 235 eggs; 218 White Leghorns laying 225 to 250 eggs; 37 White Leghorns laying 250 to 270 eggs; and 37 White Leghorns laying 270 to 300 eggs.

With the increased egg-laying ability the value of the eggs as to shape, size, and color has been proportionately increased as has also the weight of the birds and their freedom from standard disqualifications.

Professor H. E. Botsford, extension professor of poultry, has returned after a year leave of absence. While on leave of absence he worked with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, on a study of consumer preference for eggs on the New York City and Boston markets.

PROFS PRANKS

Dr. Earl Bates, advisor in Indian extension, has been given a leave of absence to assist in working out a plan for work among the Indians of the nation similar to that he has worked out in New York State. His work will be conducted under the auspices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior.

Dr. Bates has been working with the Indians of this State for the past twenty years, the last nine years of which have been with the College of Agriculture. While working among the Onondagas he developed what is known now as the Bates plan which excepts the Indian as a man and recognizes his pride in his forefathers and his culture, and endeavors to make the Indian a good Indian rather than an imitation white man.

Professor J. G. Needham '08, professor of entomology, took charge of instruction in insect study on the summer field trip conducted by the university of West Virginia.

D. R. "Dean" Marble '27 of the poultry department got his Ph.D. last June and after spending the summer doing culling work throughout the State has assumed the position of assistant professor in the poultry department at Penn State College, State College, Pennsylvania.

A daughter, Anne Elizabeth, was born on May 31 to Mr. and Mrs. Wendell K. Webber.

CORNELL AWARDED PRIZE BY AGRICULTURAL EDITORS

With awards in seven of thirteen classes, the New York state college of agriculture won sweepstakes in the exhibit at the seventeenth annual meeting of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors at Washington, D. C. Our college may well feel proud of these successes of our professors and the extension work.

Cornell won first place on the best circular letter, prepared by F. B. Morris in the office of the state leader of farm bureaus; for the best radio service as conducted by Professor C. A. "Charlie" Taylor '14; and for the best poster, designed and cut by Professor Bristow Adams, office of publications, for use in the campaign for dairy herd improvement.

A memoir on fugal diseases of beans written by Professor W. H. Barr have held in the department of plant pathology won second place in a class for technical bulletins. Third places were awarded to the county agents column conducted by W. H. Stempfle of Steuben County and published in the Bath Courier; and on the syndicated news service published by the office of publications.

Cornell was represented at the conference by Professor Bristow Adams, editor of publications of the Ag College, Helen Crouch, director of publicity for the College of Home Economics, G. S. "Tim" Butts '25, Supervisor of farm study courses, and H. R. Waugh, assistant news writer.

Including the sweepstakes prize, Cornell's four first premiums were more than all prizes taken by any other one institution. Judges of the contest were Byron Price, head of the Washington Bureau, Associated Press; Dewitt Wing, associate editor Rural New Yorker; and Lincoln C. Loundesbury, managing editor of the Gunsey Breeders' Journal.

Thirty-one states were represented at the Washington meeting, the largest in the history of the organization.

CORNELL'S EDITORIAL STAFF

A picture of G. S. Butts '25, Professor Bristow Adams, Helen Crouch, and R. H. Waugh taken at the Washington Conference. Miss Crouch is holding Cornell's prize poster drawn by Professor Adams.
**EDITORIAL**

The summer months have quickly passed and again we find ourselves here, ready to start another year. Last year’s seniors have gone on. It seems strange not to see them about and even stranger to think that those of us remaining are now in our senior year. However, there is an incoming class for us to meet and greet. We all remember how it was when we first came. A cherry smile and a pleasant word helped greatly in making us forget our homesickness and to make us feel at ease.

We of the three upper classes extend a cordial greeting to the Freshman Class. May your years here be pleasant and profitable ones. There is much to be learned and your best is not yet to come. Within a week or two you will begin to feel as though you really belonged here. With the passing of time you love of this college will continue to grow and you will take pride and pleasure in glorifying and upholding her name and honor.

**DOMECO FACULTY CHANGES**

It has been announced that Professor Adelia Spohn has been granted a sabbatical leave for the period of the coming year 1930-1931. Professor Spohn has been a professor of home economics at Cornell for the last 11 years.

**DOMECO OFFERS NEW COURSES**

That “the old order changes” is ever evident and it is with this in mind that we note the new courses that are being offered in our College. The new courses include, one in Textiles and clothing, a new course number 120, dealing with clothing problems. Household art number 32 is a course in advanced home decoration and furnishing. Household management is offering three new courses. A course in the introduction to the study of family and home problems is known as course number 6. Household management 26 is a study of household buying and the markets. Course 260 takes up the marketing system and its relationship to the consumer.

One new course in hotel management is offered this year. Hotel accounting 184 is an advanced course in accounting especially adapted to the hotel field.

**NEW CORNELL PUBLICATIONS FOR THE HOMEMAKER’S BOOKSHELF**

The Parent Education Issue of the Home Economics Reminder was published this summer in response to the many requests that are coming to the College from parents all over the country asking for information on modern methods of child guidance. The articles in this issue of the magazine were contributed by members of Cornell’s nursing school staff. They describe the opportunities for education in this field and discuss such problems as child health, feeding, clothing, toy selection, and home furnishings.

The woman who lives in the country and is interested in making some money at home will be interested in The Roadside Market, An Opportunity for the Rural Woman, a new bulletin for homemakers, by Nancy Masterman and Helen Crouch. This new homemakers bulletin number 93 discusses the road stand in relation to its location and type. The products to be sold are discussed as to kinds of produce, the effects of grading, prices to be charged, and the containers for different products. The management of the market is discussed with special regard to the time of operation, which includes a discussion of whether it is necessary to do business on Sundays, the operator herself, the planning of the housework so that the market will not interfere with it, the necessity of keeping accounts, and even the children’s part in the operation of the stand. Advertising is also thoroughly considered.

The types and location of signs is considered as well as displays and other methods of advertising. Even the question of cooperative roadside markets is considered. This bulletin will be of great help to any woman who is contemplating the establishment of a roadside stand as an added source of income for her farm home. The bulletin may be had by writing to the

**ANNOUNCE SCHOLARSHIPS TO BE AWARDED WORTHY STUDENTS**

Hotel Management Department Announces Six Scholarships Available Annually

Three men have already benefited from this scholarship. One of them, M. C. Smith ’30, came to Cornell from Texas with the strong endorsement of Paul Harvey of El Paso. Another, William Carroll ’31, who earned his way through high school by working a dog watch on the bell-ry of the Russell Lamson Hotel, Waterloo, Iowa, came to Cornell with the endorsement and financial assistance of Mr. and Mrs. EF. of the Lamson chain, the operators of the Russell Lamson. The third student to receive help from the Savarins scholarship is A. Harrington ’30, who, after completing the current term, is to return to the Eppey chain of Hotels.

Other scholarships now available to Cornell hotel students include the Horwath and Horwath scholarship which entitles the holder to $200 a year, and the recognition particularly scholarship in the field of accounting, the International Stewards Association scholarship valued at $100 a year, the Edward M. Tierney memorial scholarship, established by E. T. Tierney, Arlington Hotel, Binghamton, New York, in memory of his father, paying $500 a year, the New Jersey Hotel Association scholarship, for the same amount; and the Ahrens Publishing Company’s travel-study award which gives the winner $100 cash, a round trip ticket, first class, to Europe, and a position for the summer in a European hotel.

**DOMECO CAFETERIA ANNOUNCE STAFF CHANGES**

Charlotte Hopkins, ’25, who has been assistant manager of the Home Economics Cafeteria, was married to Harold A. Merrell, ’25, on August 20, 1930. Mrs. Merrell will succeed Katherine Harris, who is taking a year’s study for a degree, as manager of the cafeteria. Margaret Sheer, ’29, will return to Cornell to be assistant manager.

**DOMECO GRADUATES HAVE JOINED EXTENSION STAFF**

Extension work in home economics is claiming several recent Domecon graduates. Agnes Talbot, ’30, will be the new home demonstration agent in Togga County succeeding Ethel Olsen, who is going to Jefferson County. Beatrice Fehr, ’30, has been on the job since early summer as agent in Delaware County. Among the new assistant agents are Edith Nash, ’29, who is going to Tompkins County, and Elda Jane Barker, ’30, who is going to Broome County.
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Let us be your Jeweler

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The Jeweler
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Records for rushing!
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Seven Dollars
Exclusively in Ithaca at
THE MEN’S SHOP

Rothschild’s
Ithaca’s Foremost Department Store
SENIORS HOLD ANNUAL CAMP IN HEART OF ADIRONDACKS

The Cornell Forestry Camp got under way ... that rough men like. Chewing tobacco is also popular in the country because it doesn’t set the fire to the balsam the determination aided the material, valiantly, the presidency, and Charles Washington has and the upper department, an enviable reputation for Cornwall and we who follow must not diminish this prestige, but rather should do everything possible to add to it. Most of you are just starting on your forestry careers and have very little idea of what is coming. One of the reasons our profession is so interesting is the very indefiniteness of our future. We may be called upon to do most anything from blacksmithing, building trails, fighting forest fires to addressing a women’s Tuesday reading club. A forester is supposed to know a little of everything. It is up to you fresmen to make the most of your college career in order to make a success of your later life.

Dance Supplements Work

The next great happening occurred Wednesday night when the camp was deserted in favor of a dance at Kelly’s on Long Lake. Deerland, an Adirondack Summer Hotel, furnished the fair sex from its personnel of waitresses. With all the excitement and outside interests, the

FOREST CLUB WILL HOLD FIRST MEETING OF YEAR

The initial meeting of the Forestry Club will be held at an early date. It is the duty of every Cornell Forester to be there. The frosh will get a chance to become acquainted with the staff and with the other classes, and the upperclasses can renew old acquaintances and collect old debts (maybe).

The main attraction of the evening will be the election of officers. A finer array of candidates can be found nowhere and the election is under the Marquis of Queensbury rules. Of course we’ll eat! ! ! ! !

FERNOW SPORTS

Well, well, well, the intercollegiate soccer season has begun again and Forestry must have a team. Last year we had the championship team and most of that powerful aggregation are back. But there are still a few places that need to be filled. There is no doubt that the superb athletic spirit of the men of Fernow Hall will bring excellent material to the fore. So, get rid of that inferiority complex, and play soccer for Forestry. We can knock off any team (including Ag) that plays on upper Alumni Field, and possibly win the championship again. Who knows?

"Chuck" Abel ’28 is working for his master’s degree at the Yale Forest School

COME ON FORESTERS

The Countryman is opening a competition in the near future for membership in its editorial and business boards. Foresters are eligible for any position on either of the boards and the position of Cornell Forester Editor is open only to students in Forestry. At the present time there is only one forester on the board so there is plenty of room for any one with some ambition. Let us see some of you come out for the competition when the notices are posted.

Best educated man is the one who knows what the most things mean.

Timid people try to figure out that there is something wrong about the past-times that rough men like.

Chewing tobacco is also popular in the country because it doesn’t set the barn on fire.
**October, 1930**

The Cornell Countryman

**WE KNOW**

because we've been there

We are Cornell men, we know the present day demands of style and quality at moderate price, and that's just what we specialize in giving you. A store that's different, with a friendly and informal atmosphere. Won't you come in and get acquainted?

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**Barkley's**

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**Prescriptions**

Carefully Prepared!

At this pharmacy, extra care is exercised for the safeguarding of your health. Prescriptions brought to us to be filled are compounded by registered pharmacists upon whose skill and accuracy you can always depend. All drugs and other ingredients used are of a uniformly high quality.

**The Hill Drug Store**

C. W. DANIELS, Pharmacist

328 College Avenue

Ithaca, N. Y.

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**Stein Bloch Clothes**

Internationally renowned quality is its own reward. A store does best by itself that does best by its customers. Stein Bloch clothes realize our long-time ideal. They will realize yours. We are proud of them. We want you to see them. We warrant every stitch in them.

Stein Bloch Fall Suits and Topcoats

Starting at $50.

**Buttrick & Frawley Incorporated**
FRUIT GROWERS HOLD ANNUAL SUMMER MEETING AT CORNELL

The New York State Horticultural Society held its annual summer meeting here at the College August 7. The meeting was attended by about three hundred of the leading fruit growers from all parts of the State. Last year's meeting was held in the form of a trip to the fruit regions of Virginia.

This year's meeting was held at Cornell as the result of an invitation issued by the Society by Dean A. R. Mann '04 and Professor A. J. Heinicke '16, head of the pomology department. Although the Society has often met here during the winter months, this is the first time they have held their summer meeting at Cornell.

The meeting was addressed by Dean Mann in the morning and the rest of the day was spent looking over experiments being carried on in the University orchards. The chief experiment was a study of the most profitable period of cultivation for orchards. The results of this experiment show that cultivation should be started early and continued only until June. By stopping cultivation at this time much time and expense is saved as well as resulting in the production of better colored fruit and firmer trees.

PROFS PRANKS

Dr. George Alan Works, former professor of rural education in the College of Agriculture and for the past year president of the Connecticut Agricultural College, has resigned because, he says, trustees at the college "do not have the degree of freedom in determining the policies of the college that I believe to be essential for a governing board to possess."

Dr. Works said that he believes that under the existing political system in Connecticut educational work cannot be furthered. His resignation resulted in large part because of "the strait-jacket hold the Connecticut political machine and the board of finance and control has on the college and the board of trustees." This hold, he claims, is retarding the natural development of the college.

Dr. Works said that a position offered him at the University of Chicago also influenced his resignation.

Dr. R. F. Bucknam '14, extension instructor in farm management since 1926, has been appointed to head the new rural electrification work in the New York State Public Service Commission. This work was authorized by the state legislature last winter.

Dr. Bucknam received his Ph.D. degree in 1929. For the past four years he has been making studies of rural life extension plans and rates, working with electric utility companies to promote better extension plans and rates for farmers.

Professor H. H. "Hi" Wing '81, professor emeritus of animal husbandry, was recently elected president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Mr. and Mrs. George Thomas Millhouse to Martin Paul Catherwood on June 28, 1939 at Chicago, Illinois. Professor Catherwood is an assistant professor in the farm management department.

Professor J. D. Brew '12, extension professor in dairy industry since 1920, has resigned his position on the staff. Professor Brew is now associated with the New Cornell Poultrymen Attend World Poultry Congress

Professor J. E. "Jimmie" Rice '90, G. F. Heuser '15, and L. E. Weaver '18 joined the representatives of 60 foreign countries at the fourth World Poultry Congress at London, England July 22 to 30. The party sailed from Montreal on July 12, following the meeting of the American Poultry Science Association and landed in Montreal on the return trip on September 5.

In addition to the papers presented by Cornell's delegates to the Congress there was a paper prepared by Professor G. O. Hall and Dean Marble '27 on poultry breeding. Professor Rice was elected vice president of the World's Poultry Science Association and Professor Heuser was re-elected secretary of the organization.

In addition to Professors Rice, Heuser, and Weaver other members of the poultry department attended the American Poultry Science Association meeting at McDonald College St. Ann, Quebec, Canada. These other members of the staff that attended the Canadian meeting included Professor L. C. Norris '20, F. E. Andrews, H. S. Wilgus '26, and A. T. Ringrose '29.

White men have always exacted heavy pay for carrying what they call the "white man's burden."

Sympathy is something that must never be asked for.

York State Department of Health. He spoke at the eleventh annual Eastern States Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Conference held at Albany on June 3.

Alumni News.

Eight years of successful service

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The Gateway Supply Shop

A Friendly Place to Buy College Supplies
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Extra trousers at $8.00

W. J. REED
146 East State Street
A study of the village of Dryden, New York, is given in the new Cornell bulletin E 504. First it gives the historical development of the village, then the changes in the past decade, and then makes some predictions for the future that may be applied to most any similar situation.

A New York study shows that a longer period of membership in 4-H clubs makes for greater incomes, more property, and more savings.

In April, food retail in cities at 73 per cent above pre-war prices, but farmers received only 39 per cent above pre-war prices for it.

The typical hen usually lays the greatest number of eggs the first, or pullet year, then drops off about 15 to 20 per cent each succeeding year.

Bill Alexander, the Georgia Tech football coach, finished his dinner and solidly-quized something to the effect that the material makes the coach and not vice-versa.

"I remember seeing Gil Dobie sitting in the lobby of the Astor a few years ago just after a bad season," he reflected. "Some youngster who had coached a winning team in the Middle West came along and slapped him on the back.

"How're you, Gil?" he said with something approaching tolerance. "I see you didn't have much success this fall. What's the matter; is the old master shipping?"

"'Nope,' replied Dobie calmly, 'just forced to play my students.'"

N. Y. Herald-Tribune

CAMPUS CHATS

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE!
Within a very short time the Cornell Countryman will open another competition. The new competition will be for both the editorial and business boards, and will be open to students in the College of Agriculture and Home Economics. The exact date and the classes to which the competition will be open has not yet been decided, so watch the Cornell Daily Sun and the bulletin boards for announcements. The competition will give you a chance to make either the editorial or business boards and if you are successful you will be eligible for the major positions on the board in your senior year.

Anyone that has ever worked on the board can tell you how much it has meant to them. The experience you will get will always be great benefit to you. If you think you can write pick up your pen and hike over to the Countryman office when the competition is announced. If you don’t think you can push a pen or pound a typewriter, come out anyway and try the business side of the office.

A Poser
Madge—"I’m in an awful fix.
Ethel—"What is it, dear?"
A Poser—"Jack insists that I return his engagement ring, and for the life of me, I can’t remember which one it is."

The Nordic—"Aye want to take dis book from de library."
The Librarian—"This 'Ben Hur?"
The Nordic—"Yas, dat ban she."
O. A. C. Review.

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Welcome Back

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Five (5%) per cent on all Purchases.

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Open Evenings — For Your Convenience
The Cornell Countryman

will soon open competitions for Freshmen and Sophomores. This is an opportunity to gain valuable experience in journalism. Previous experience unnecessary.

Dial 6925

The Cornell Countryman, Inc.

Office: Countryman Building

W. G. Hoag, Editor-in-Chief

A. B. Nichols, Business Manager
When the Crops Are Put By

and the outdoor work begins to slacken, why not think of making use of the

New York State College of Agriculture

It may help in many ways to renew your stock of ideas, or even to introduce you to some new ones.

Just at this time it offers the chance to get helpful facts about

Dairy Farming  Milk Plant Operation
Fruit Growing  Vegetable Growing
Flower Growing  Poultry Keeping
Farm Mechanics

in its Winter Courses, which start November 5 and end February 13. Shorter periods are open to those who cannot attend the full twelve weeks.

Why not write for a catalogue of the courses? Perhaps you may wish to interest a young man in the opportunities they offer.

Address: College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N.Y.
The De Laval Magnetic Combine Milking System for Large Herds and Special Conditions

The latest De Laval milking development, which has created a great deal of favorable interest among dairy authorities, is the De Laval Magnetic Combine Milking System especially developed for milking large herds and for special conditions.

This outfit milks in exactly the same manner as the famous De Laval Magnetic Milker but differs in the manner in which the cows and milk are handled. With this system the cows are milked in a special room in which milking stalls are placed which will hold four, six, eight, ten or more cows, in multiples of two, depending on the total number of cows to be milked and the speed at which it is desired to milk them. One milker unit is provided for each two cows.

Milk is drawn from the cows into a Pyrex milk holder suspended on a scale so that the weight of the milk from each cow is recorded. The milk is then conveyed by vacuum through the sanitary pipe into the dairy room; it does not come in contact with human hands or any other contaminating agencies.

After a cow has been milked the milker is placed on an adjoining cow, the gate in front of the cow which has just been milked is opened, she passes out and her place is taken by another cow waiting to be milked. In this manner the cows pass through the milking room until the entire herd is milked. The cows readily fall into this routine and quickly learn to take their places.

The De Laval Magnetic Combine milks, weighs and conveys. With it one man can milk from 30 to 40 cows per hour.

In addition to the great saving in time which the Combine effects and its many sanitary features, the Combine has considerable advertising value for the dairyman who produces and markets his own milk.

We will gladly send complete information upon request.

The De Laval Separator Company

New York
165 Broadway

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61 Beale Street
HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW THE MAN BEHIND THIS SIGN?

The streets of your town are many stores handling many lines. Somewhere on one of those streets there is a man doing business under a familiar sign. He is the McCormick-Deering dealer—a plain man to whom the whole community is indebted. How well do you know this man?

The neighbors and customers of the McCormick-Deering dealer see only his every-day work. They know he is selling tractors and plows, hay tools, tillage and harvesting equipment, and many other machines and tools. They watch him give a feed grinder demonstration on a winter afternoon, and they see the tractor coming in for service and going back to the farm.

Behind such details there is a wonderful work. The dealer in farm power and equipment is a man of great importance to his town and to every farmer roundabout. You cannot tell it by his "front" because he does not go in much for show. You may have to go around the corner to find his store.

But, just the same, this man under the McCormick-Deering sign is the most vitally necessary merchant in town.

Good Equipment Is Vital

Before the womenfolks go in to shop for hats and clothing, groceries and dry goods, pianos and house furnishings, there must be money for these things. The menfolks must earn it—with land and good equipment.

Today the whole family on the farm enjoys a high standard of living—education, automobiles, music, the talkies, and all the rest—because of the labor-saving, cost-reducing equipment that the McCormick-Deering merchant is selling to help the farmer make money.

Today, more than ever, this man can be of practical vital service to all in your town. He represents not only the very beginning of modern agriculture, of which the emblem is the first McCormick Reaper, but all the remarkable changes and improvements that have revolutionized agriculture.

In the old days, when farming was a much harder job in labor, toil, and drudgery, the dealer's service was much simpler—just like the machines and implements of his time.

The Changing World

How different it is today! Mighty changes have transformed the world since 1900. New methods and new efficiencies came to the aid of agriculture. New and bigger and more complicated equipment set out to batter down the costs of production. Farming became a business. POWER FARMING was developed in its many phases. Agriculture followed the lead of industry and mechanized itself.

The dealer has kept himself abreast of these great waves of change. Year after year he has learned more about power and modern equipment. Today his store is headquarters for the modern equipment that makes up the McCormick-Deering line—and his mind is a storehouse of information to go with the equipment. He is a prosperity builder of the first order. He has contributed much to your community—he will contribute much more.

No matter how well you know the McCormickDeering dealer now, you will surely like to know him better.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY


McCORMICK-DEERING
The WIRES you never see . . .

The convenience and economy of electricity, your home servant, depend largely on the electric wires behind your walls. Only when the wiring is well planned—providing for handy wall switches and plenty of outlets—can you take full advantage of electric lights, floor lamps, irons, fans, and all the labor-saving appliances. Electric service can go only as far as the wires that carry it.

When the home and farm buildings are first wired—or when the wiring is extended—keep in mind that it doesn’t pay to scrimp. Adequate, well-planned wiring costs little and soon pays for itself in the added comfort and saving of time and work.

The G-E Wiring System has been designed by experts to provide the greatest convenience and safety. Only materials of the highest quality are used. It permits the most economical and satisfactory use of Mazda lamps and electric fans, vacuum cleaners and refrigerators, Hotpoint ranges and heating appliances, and every other electric device. And it can be the means of bringing you running water in the house and the dairy. Ask your power company about the G-E Wiring System.

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They defy whistling winds. They are delightfully comfortable to snuggle into. Plain, curled or mottled weaves. Sumptuous luxury can go no farther. Messrs. Stein-Bloch have hand-tailored our fleece overcoats into garments of singular lightness and softness.

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Gonna have a party when we pitch our hay.
Bring yer' gal and set down beside 'er,
Give 'er a swig o' real apple cider!

Well I should say! You're gol-durned right!
There'll be plenty o' dancin' till late that night.
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We'll meet yer there when the clock strikes nine.

Get out yer pipe and ole' straw hat,
Overalls, gingham, and togs like that.
Why it's just the thing before Thanksgivin'
Ta drive away blues and be glad you're livin'.

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Auspices of AG-DOMECON ASSOCIATION
A Summer at "Old Acres"

By Wilbur F. Pease '31

NEXT to getting by the registrar's office, the most difficult task that a freshman in Agriculture has is that of satisfying the farm practice requirement of Professor Asa C. King '93. Not having been farm-bred, it became necessary for me to spend at least one of my summer vacations on a farm. So I took Horace Greeley's, but more immediate, Professor King's advice and went west. lest you have mistaken ideas about west, let me hasten to say that by west I mean western New York, more specifically, about two miles from Perry in the beautiful Genesee country.

A steady drizzle did not improve the Lackawanna scenery between Binghamton and Elmira. By the time the train reached Dansville, however, sunshine had replaced rain, and from the summit outside of the city I could see the Genesee Valley gradually opening to view, ever increasing in width and winding toward the north. Later, it became my custom in the cool of the evening to gaze towards Dansville from the lawn of "Old Acres," trying to see again that gorgeous panorama as it had first been disclosed to me. It was from Dansville that Clara Barton went forth to lay the foundations for the American Red Cross. Near Mount Morris I saw several hundred Italians and Poles harvesting spinach; a quaint picture, alive with the color of kerechiefs and scarfs.

It is a wonderfully enlightening experience to look-up to someone. literally, as well as figuratively, that is what I did most of the summer, from the time my employer met me at the station to the time we waved farewells, for six feet four inches is nearly a foot more than I can claim. I soon hit upon the plan of standing a few feet away when conversing with him—it was a most pleasant relief for my neck!

THE Richards' family was one of unusual interest to me. The father was a Yale man, an Episcopal rector until his health was impaired in 1920; a man full of reminiscences welling from a varied experience; a man who, despite the vacations of his physical condition, met life with a cheery twinkle in his eyes. A chair was always drawn for me in his library, and his books were ever disposed for my personal. "Mother" Richards, as I eventually came to call her, was the only member of the family not a college graduate, but she was ever a continual example of the fact that all culture is not gained in college class-rooms. Down from Jonathan Edwards and the Dwight, noted educators and men of culture, came the keen mind that was hers. Many years suffering from arthritis had not dulled her mind, nor made her spirit bitter. New courage followed every trial. I can still hear her hearty laugh—laughter that brought pain. Among my most precious books is David Grayson's Adventures in Friendship, a gift of "Mother" Richards. Three before me have owned this book, the gift of one friend to another, so that the book and I seem to have had many "a true adventure in a real friendship."

Dick and Ted, the sons who really managed and worked the farm, were Penn State' men. Dick, by priority of birth, was the "boss", yet it was a smooth running combination that lost no efficiency from friction. Dick's wife was a Smith woman, and Ted's wife a graduate of Bryn Mawr. I was made to feel more like a little brother than a "month hand". Could any family show more opportunities for cultivating new friendships and new interests? A source of meriment to all was Eddie. Not that he himself was grotesquely funny or to be laughed at, but it seems a human trait to think that anyone different than ourselves is funny. Eddie was fresh from New York. He was amazed to find that strawberries grew on vines above the ground and not underground. Of the habits of animals, he knew nothing. Yet the first time I visited New York, I presume I was as "green" as Eddie was at "Old Acres". "Greenness" seems to consist of a lack of maturity of experience along some line, even as a 'green' apple is one that has not matured. So we came to laugh with and not at Eddie. One never became depressed in his company.

TO ONE accustomed to the hillsides of northern Pennsylvania and the glaciated rolling fields that may be seen around Ithaca, the farm was one of continual astonishment. Never before had I seen...
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250 acres, everyone of which could be worked with a tractor. Dairying was largely the agricultural type of the community, with each crop of beans, peas, and sweet corn. Small grains and wheat were also grown. We had about 50 acres of cultivated crops, 50 acres of grain, 75 of hay, and the rest was pasture. One has a better idea of 20 acres of cultivated crops when one has cultivated them three or four times during the season. I cast a vote of thanks for the inventor of the sulky cultivator. Possibly the invention saved me from the 'sulky' many times!

The harvesting of cannery peas is almost an art. Twenty-four hours may make the difference between a delicious, tender product, and one that is hard and unpalatable. Hence, when the order comes to cut the crop, you cut, rain or shine, week day or Sunday. About the only day it rained all summer was the day we were ordered to harvest the peas. Perpiration and rain mingled freely that day.

Bean harvesting for the canneries is one of the most picturesque tasks of the year. Three pickings are usually made. The canner sends out a gang boss with 100-150 pickers; sub-bosses are set over groups of about 20 pickers each. To manage these gangs skillfully, one must either be a psychologist, or faithfully pursue the policy of speaking softly and using a big stick. As a rule, however, it is usually a holiday for the pickers, full of sport, laughter, and good humor. Most of the pickers were Italians or Poles, varying in age from 7 to 60. It is interesting, and safe if you keep a distance, to watch two old women argue over the question of who's row is who's. The pickers leap from the trucks and swarm over the field like a swarm of bees. Until they depart there is a gay hum of voices, vivid flashes of color, and occasionally you may hear snatches of a song that sounds suspiciously like grand opera.

If necessary to raise crops of course, yet animals have always held a special fascination for me. I find it difficult to see life in beans, or grains, or fruits, or vegetables. I want a response to my care beyond that of mere growth. Even the hog, which is to me the least likable of animals, reacts to your care for him. Thus it was that the 25 sleek Guernsey cattle came to be my special delight. I never tired of asking questions concerning their care, feed, and management. Dick and Ted were equally tireless in answering my queries, for they too had special pride in their cows. They were still combating contagious abortion, and so I had the opportunity of seeing the havoc it can make in a herd and to observe practical means of preventing its spread. "The eye of the master fattened his cattle", and the boys surely turned a fond eye on their Guernseys.

The boys were excellent in giving me opportunities to do work I had never done before. After about the tenth load, I got so I could put on a fairly respectable load of hay. Strange to say, I only lost a part of a load of grain during my apprenticeship in grain loading. Dick and Ted were always willing to slow down on a job and chat with me about the whys and wherefores of certain farm operations or practices. No one could have taken more interest in a neophyte, or spend more time for his enlightenment, than they did with me.

Visits to Letchworth Park, horseback rides to the Genesee River Highbanks, and boat rides on Silver Lake took all or part of the Sundays. I did, however, attend church rather regularly and had the pleasure of meeting Larry Taylor 27 there. Letchworth Park is the largest tree park in the east, containing nearly 6,000 acres. The middle falls of the park rank second to Niagara Falls in New York State and are 107 feet high. In this park is the statue of Mary Jemison, "first white woman of the Genesee." Along the gorge of the Genesee River are cliffs that tower 300 feet above the river-bed. It has a reason to be called "Yosemite of the East."

Mention must be made of an ex-German Count, a friend of the Richards'. He gave up claim to his title in favor of a poultry business! Nor must I forget a cousin and an uncle of the family, the one a musical composer, the other a retired businessman of much travel and many stories—men invaluable around the fire-place during wintry evenings. Nor Delora, who came in to help with the household duties, and the time she prepared a quilt of burdocks for my bed; nor of my revenge on her by turning loose a veritable menagerie in her car—snakes, toads, star-nosed meadow moles, and mice. From the lack of screams, I concluded that she was a dead game sport.

Professor King sent me west to learn practical farming. If I did not, to some degree at least, it is entirely my fault. But I think I did gain much experience, and incidentally, enough credits to satisfy farm practice requirements, yet, if I had to lose part of that summer, I would prefer it to be the farm experience. That can always be relearned. The friendships come but once, and these I cherish and jealously guard.

Cornell Goes Visiting

By Charles A. Taylor

The farmer's wife doesn't worry any more about getting company dinner, when the professors from Cornell come to visit them. The radio is the reason. WEAI magically carries the professors voice, but not their appetites, and the professors may be heard every week day at the dinner tables of thousands of farm families, chatting about the weather, the crops, what to feed or what to read, how to control mice in the orchard or avoid a mortgage foreclosure on the dear old homestead. Farm homes along the Hudson River, in the mountain valleys of the Catskills, away up in Jefferson county, and over most of central and western New York, get the habit of listening in on the "voice of Cornell", at 1270 kilocycles.

But it is not alone at dinner time; afternoon tea time brings many university folks at four or four-thirty. Maybe it is a home bureau meeting that has just finished a demonstration, or a Ladies Aid meeting, or at home when the children are just back from school; they tune in on WEAI and get drama or music by student organizations at Cornell, lectures on science, history or current events, or talks about women's things by the college of home economics. The University Hour comes daily except Saturday and Sunday, during the last hour of day light. WEAI is licensed for daylight hours, which vary according to the season.

During the noon-time farm hour, the College of Agriculture releases both "service talks" and "cultural talks". Appeal is made to all members of the farm family, and also to the farm and garden interest of urban dwellers. Every department of the college is represented on the program, and there are many speakers from the Geneva Experiment Station and the State College of Veterinary Medicine. More than three hundred talks are listed in the printed program for the farm hour for October, November and December. They will be given by 178 speakers who will discuss every branch of farming and of farm and community problems.

The contributions to the farm program from the several departments are arranged in a daily schedule for the week. Each Monday, addresses are given about poultry, field crops, the work of
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farm bureaus, plant disease control, farm business, farm management and farm news.

On Tuesdays, flower growing, milk handling and manufacture, plant breeding and nature study are discussed.

Wednesday, brings talks by the College of Veterinary Medicine, a poultry and egg marketing report by students in the poultry department, and an address on farm economics and farm management.

Thursday is devoted to fruits and fruit growing, agricultural engineering, a discussion of reading for the farm home, and a talk on the history of central New York. Friday, it is bees, forestry and vegetable gardening.

Saturday brings special features for boys and girls (particularly those in 4-H Clubs), discussions of the problems of animal husbandry, and farm news notes.

A sixteen page printed program may be had for the asking.

The general weekly program for the University Hour (3:30 to 4:30 in the afternoon) is as follows:

Monday brings radio drama, home economics, dramatic and literary reviews, and talks by members of the department of European languages.

Tuesdays, musical specialties, including programs by the university orchestra, glee clubs, and university band, are given.

Wednesdays are given over to talks on nature subjects, art appreciation, home economics, and music, including a series by Professor Vladimir Karapetoff, cellist and pianist.

Thursdays, music appreciation, talks on scientific research by members of Sigma Xi, highlights in the world's news by H. G. Stutz, editor of The Ithaca Journal-News, and members of the departments of history, government and economics; and talks on nature literature are on the program.

Fridays are given over to Organ recitals by the University organist, talks on engineering subjects, athletics, and home economics.

Because members of the radio audience have asked for lessons of various kinds arranged as definite courses, several lecture courses have been arranged and are given at regular intervals each week from station WEAI. These will continue through November and December.

The department of dairy industry at Cornell and members of the experiment station staff at Geneva are presenting a series of talks on the general question of what becomes of the milk in its journey from the farm to the home of the consumer. The processing, handling and marketing of butter, cheese, condensed milk, ice cream, milk and cream, and other forms of dairy products are discussed. This series is released each Tuesday noon.

The department of plant breeding offers a course of lectures on heredity and its importance in crop production. This course is given by Professor F. P. Bussell and includes a study of plant inheritances, the principles of breeding, and the methods of using a knowledge of heredity in the improvement of agricultural crops. These also are broadcast each Tuesday.

On Wednesday of each week a series of lectures consisting of discourses on diseases of animals transmissible to man are given by members of the staff of the College of Veterinary Medicine.

Each Thursday, Professor Bristow Adams talks about reading matter for the farm home. Bulletins and reports from colleges, experiment stations and the United States Department of Agriculture, farm papers, magazines, books and daily and weekly newspapers will be discussed. Also on Thursday, Professor Charles A. Taylor, will continue his series of pioneer tales of central New York, a review of the history of this part of the state.

Saturday brings a special program of interest to 4-H Club members. County 4-H Club leaders and agents, and boys and girls who are members of 4-H Clubs tell what is going on in 4-H groups around the State. They sing 4-H songs and present playlets and dialogues. The members of the staff of the state leaders office and 4-H specialists tell about club activities of the week.

Since 1908 the Cornell chimes, pealing from the belfry of the library tower, have been enjoyed by the students and by the townspeople of Ithaca. Station WJUI now carries the music of the chimes over a large part of New York State. Each day, former students a hundred miles from Cornell may tune in to hear the bells. The first nine bells were the gift of Miss Jennie McGraw. Later a tenth bell, weighing nearly five thousand pounds, was added in behalf of Mrs. Mary A. White. This bell is the clock bell for the University on which is struck the one o'clock gong by which many a former Cornellian may now set his watch as in the days when he was an undergraduate on the campus.

The chimes program varies from day to day according to the occasion and to the mood of the chime-master. It may contain popular song hits, selections from operas, old melodies, or classical selections.

This fall, radio drama has been introduced in the program from WEAI. Every Monday afternoon during the University Hour beginning at 3:20, the students of the University Theater broadcast a short play. The department of dramatics at Cornell is said to be one of the finest producing organizations at any college or university in the country, and it plans to present to the public each week an outstanding dramatic production performed by the best of the college actors.

They opened their season Monday, October 13, with the one act play, "The Valiant".

The presentations of these plays not only gives the public an opportunity to hear good dramatic offerings, but they give helpful hints to local groups on the selection and the acting of plays for community gatherings.

Station WEAI is operated for the single purpose of extending the culture, the knowledge and results of investigations and research, beyond the campus of the University to the whole population that dwell within its radius. No advertising programs are intermingled with the educational and cultural features; there are no "sponsered" programs.

In addition to the programs released from the University station the College of Agriculture furnishes manuscripts and speakers regularly to stations WGY, Schenectady; WHAM, Rochester; WGBL, Syracuse; and WGR, Buffalo. Arrangements have also been made for county agricultural agents and county 4-H Club agents to speak regularly from these other stations in New York State.

At frequent intervals, emergency announcements, warnings, and announcements of important events, are made at the request of the College, from all the upstate radio stations. For instance, last winter it was deemed advisable to make a concerted, state-wide drive on the subject of milk cooling and the preparations that dairymen should make for ice storage or electric refrigeration. Nine talks were prepared and sent to eighteen stations in New York State with the request that each of these talks be released as nearly as possible at the same time from all stations. The stations cooperated willingly and the College supported the movement with thorough newspaper publicity both in the advance of date of release and afterwards.

The radio shows prospects of becoming an educational device of first importance. No one knows how far it may go in creating educational opportunities to every rank of the community at large. By the radio, the greatest authorities in the University may be heard in the home, lessons may be taught in the most remote rural school by the greatest teachers, definite courses of study with assigned reading, answer papers, quizzes, and examinations are possible, even to the extent of allowing university credit for acceptable work. We shall see many new things happen.
The International 4-H Leaders Training School
By Helen Cotter '33 and G. A. Earl Jr. '31

THE International 4-H Leaders Training School is, as the name implies, a school for 4-H Club leaders. It is held the week before and the week of the Eastern States Exposition, on the exposition grounds at Springfield, Massachusetts. This year the dates were from September 7 to 20. Certain states and provinces of Canada are invited each year to send delegates. This year there was a young man and a young woman, between the ages of 18 and 24 years, from each of thirty-eight states and five provinces of Canada. The delegates who attend must be active or former 4-H Club members, interested in 4-H club work and are selected by the extension departments of their states or provinces for superior 4-H Club work and evidence of leadership qualities.

The training school is financed entirely by Horace A. Moses, of Springfield, who pays all the traveling expenses of the delegates, their maintenance at the school for the two weeks and all the other expenses of running the school. Mr. Moses is a former farm boy from northern New York and today is prominent in industrial, business and civic enterprises and is a large farmer. Mr. Moses is deeply interested in the development of farm youth and conceived the idea of an international 4-H leaders training school as the way in which he could benefit the most American farm boys and girls, by sending out better trained leaders from the school to carry the training, ideals and inspiration back to their states and clubs in the hope that the challenge will make them strive harder to make the best in 4-H Club work. The training school also provided a meeting place where the leaders of the 4-H Club movement may gather and exchange ideas and develop standards.

While at the training school we lived in the Junior Achievement Hall erected on the grounds by Mr. Moses as a gift to house the Camp Vail delegates and exhibits. The first week of the school was devoted to lectures on the psychology of influencing human behavior given by Professor Paul Kruse of Cornell University and leadership training by Professor Walter Burr of the University of Missouri, recreational and song leading practice, group meetings for the exchange of ideas and discussion and the field trip.

One of the purposes of the International 4-H Leaders Training School is to provide training for older 4-H members who are desirous of engaging in leadership work. This is partly accomplished through the field trip, which is one of the big events of the school. The objects of the trip are to arouse the parents and children's interest in 4-H Club work, so that there will be an increase in the project enrollment and to give the delegates an opportunity to put into practice the valuable suggestions on leadership which Dr. Burr and Professor Kruse gave to us in their lectures.

The members of the school were divided into five sections with fifteen in a group. Each worked in a different county, covering three counties in Connecticut and two in New Hampshire. Our group went to Litchfield County, Connecticut, where we divided into teams, a boy and a girl working as partners. We left the Exposition Grounds by bus, arriving in our county just in time to that we be given a nights lodging, nearly every family volunteered to take two of us home.

The next morning we joined the group of delegates, to make our school visits. We went to a one-room rural school house where there were about twenty pupils. We arrived just in time for recess, so we played games for fifteen minutes with the children. They enjoyed playing the new games, expressing a desire to play with us after lunch. School was called to give us an opportunity to talk to the boys and girls. We told them of our club experiences, trying to point out to those already in club work that they have a good start towards making a fine club record; those who were not already members, could easily join, making an equally fine record.

We then distributed questionnaires to the children to fill out, which are now on file in the county agent's office. These papers were intended to give information about the child, which would aid the county agent in organizing clubs. Some of the answers were very amusing. One little girl, when asked what she wanted to be when she grew up replied that she was going to be a "typewriter." It was noon by the time we had collected these sheets, so school was dismissed for recess. During lunch hour they asked us to play some more games, so we played everything from "Farmer in the Dell" to "Build in the Ring."

Mr. Mann, the county club agent, came for us soon after school called, and took us to the homes of some of the pupils. At the first home we called on, Helen visited with the mother while she showed her what she had been canning. She was very much interested in club work and she promised to help her eleven-year-old daughter with her project. George interested the father in club work by telling him some of his own experiences in club work and what he had gained from it, convincing the father that his boy could do as well. Likewise, the father promised to help his son by giving him a calf and some sheep. We visited five other homes, all of which gave us a cordial welcome, and plenty of grapes and peaches. We found from these visits that nearly all of the parents were keenly interested in having their children join the Club. More than that, the parents were back of the children, ready to cooperate in whatever reasonable problems the children undertook. What could be more essential for successful club work?

This field trip is an experience which has meant more to us than any other one thing we have done in club work. It has given us some idea of the right way to interest people in 4-H work, when introducing it into a strange community and it
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has developed in us a certain amount of poise and confidence in the leadership movement.

Saturday afternoon, the day after the field trip, all of the training school delegates were invited out to Mr. Moses' farm for a steak dinner. We were all driven out in automobiles furnished by Mr. Moses. The twenty mile drive thru the New England country was beautiful as was the landscape surrounding the Moses farm among the wooded hills. We amused ourselves for a time, playing many kinds of games including softball, volleyball, barnyard golf, and miniature golf. Then we donned aprons and each roasted a tender, juicy steak on the end of a long spit over charcoal fires burning in a long, shallow, brick trench sunk into the lawn. When our steak was done we collected enough rolls, pickles, salad, cheese, doughnuts, cookies, cream puffs, coffee or milk, grapes and apples to go with it and found a convenient place to sit down and consume it all. After everyone's appetite was satisfied the groups gathered on the lawn when each one told a little about the section from which he or she came and we sang songs and were entertained by a "quartet" of five members of the school who called themselves "the spare tire quartet." When it rained Mr. Moses entertained us in the big lodge until we went back to camp in the evening. We really didn't become acquainted with Mr. Moses and his hospitality until we had such a wonderful time at the steak roast.

DURING the second week we helped with the leadership work of Camp Vail, assisting in conducting the camp program of the week of the exposition. A few of the things we did were to conduct daily tours to the points of interest on the exposition grounds and give expository talks about them. We helped run off the judging contests and instructed the Camp Vail delegates in games and leadership activities. Each of us had definite responsibilities to be performed during the week, all of us had something to do, none too much and the camp program proceeded quite smoothly.

The last Saturday night in camp the members of the training school went down to a large Springfield Hotel for a marvelous banquet. We had a wonderful dinner, the courses of which were interspersed with a short snappy program of entertainment. After the banquet we were taken to a grove behind the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, which Mr. Moses helped to build, to listen to the evening chimes. The smallest bell of the carillon weighed 17 pounds, the largest 900. They sounded very beautiful as their clear notes floated out on the quiet New England evening in many tunes, among which were the two national 4-H Club songs, "Dreaming" and "The Plowing Song."

WE MIGHT tell a bit about the exposition. It is primarily a livestock exposition, where may be found the finest of the dairy cattle of the east, an excellent beef exhibit and a fine horse show and poultry display. The various state buildings, with their exhibits, the Boy Scout camp and the industrial displays were interesting attractions.

One of the most interesting features of the exposition was the model old New England Colonial village, Storrowton, set up on the grounds by Mrs. James J. Storrow of Boston. Mrs. Storrow has assembled a group of colonial buildings there, had them taken down from where she found them about New England, moved, and permanently set up on the grounds. There is an old church with a straight-backed pew with doors on them, a high old pulpit reached by little winding stairs (Continued on page 47)

Business Methods on the Farm
By Robert S. Jonas '32

LAST summer I was employed with King Farms Company at Morrisville, Pennsylvania on a large and modern vegetable farm. It seems to me to have been run on as near up-to-date business methods as any farm can possibly be run. Therefore I think that it may interest you to learn something of its organization and the methods with which the business of farming were carried on.

The center of almost all activities was the pack shed. This was a covered building about one hundred feet by two hundred feet. In one corner were the offices of the general manager, the production manager, and the bookkeepers. Next to these were work benches and stock and tool rooms for the repair and construction of machinery and tools. The main part of the shed well illustrated the modern ideas of straight line production. First came a floor space in which the trucks could back in and unload as they came from the fields with produce. Then in a row across the center of the floor were the various washing machines. Behind these were tying and packing tables and then a space for the temporary storage of produce that was ready for market. The final stage was a loading platform with a pit for the trucks to back into so that the floor of the truck body was level with the floor of the pack shed and at the same time the loaded trucks could be protected from the weather.

Since the farm was made up of a great many smaller farms there were numerous houses and barns scattered over the property. The barns were used to store equipment and machinery. Families of Italian laborers lived in the houses.

The work of the farm was definitely organized. At the head was the production manager. The work was separated into two main divisions, machine labor, including tractors, trucks, and all planting and plowing operations; and hand labor including harvesting and marketing; each under the direction of a superintendent. The tractor foreman had a squad of about twenty men under him and when there was not work enough for these, the extra men worked in the regular labor gangs. The labor on the farm was divided into two farm gangs, one of the Italian men and the other of the women and children, all of whom lived on or near the farm.

IN THE busy season when more labor was needed on the farm, trucks were sent to a nearby city early in the morning to bring back all the laborers they could secure. This transient labor was used for easy jobs or piece work. Each farm gang had a foreman and there were, in addition, foremen for as many transient gangs as were needed as well as a foreman in charge of packing house operations. The regular laborers were paid twice a month and the transient laborers were paid daily for piece work and weekly for time labor.

The farm was well equipped with modern farm machinery. There were three big trucks used mainly for carrying produce to market. Four smaller trucks hauled produce in from the fields to the pack house. Each superintendent and the production manager had a "pick up" truck large enough to carry a few men or a small piece of machinery from one field to another. The big trucks were used for hauling materials around the farm during the day and carried the produce to market at night. As many of the small trucks as were needed were used to haul produce to market at night. For the actual field operations there were two 15-30 tractors, five Farmalls, and five garden tractors. The big tractors were used almost entirely for plowing, while the rest of the tractors did the work of disking, planting, and cultivating. The garden tractors were used to cultivate crops that had been planted close together.

Perhaps it might be interesting to go through a sample day at the farm. At six o'clock the mechanic unlocked the pack house and began to service the trucks. One or two big trucks left immediately for the nearby city to pick up the transient labor. Each truck had a driver and a foreman.

BY SIX-THIRTY all the trucks were serviced and lined up in front of the pack house and the regular labor had arrived. Then the superintendent assigned them to their jobs. One gang would pull beets, another pull carrots, and the women and children might go out bean picking. Meanwhile the tractor gang had each been told what to do. The "pick-ups" were used to take the tractor operators to their jobs while the trucks performed the same service for the labor gangs. At seven o'clock all (Continued on page 47)
Through Our Wide Windows

A Visit from a National Hero

REAR Admiral Richard E. Byrd was enthusiastically welcomed at Bailey Hall on Wednesday evening, October 8. Cornellians poured into the auditorium and filled it to capacity. They came eager and curious to see the great explorer. As they listened to him and looked at his pictures they must have become aware of his true greatness.

It was stirring to think of the presence in Ithaca of an Admiral, conqueror of the two poles, and a nationally acclaimed hero. But far more impressive was the thought of the tremendous task that this man successfully accomplished. He led a group of men on an expedition in the name of science through the hardships of an Antarctic year, and he kept his men in a harmonious human fellowship in spite of the privations caused by the abnormal climate. We must admire Admiral Byrd for his triumph in handling men under such severe conditions. He is a true hero—one capable of leadership. Such heroes are an inspiration. Would that more might appear on our campus.

Evils of Carelessness

THE WHOLE countryside hereabouts is dotted with countless pieces of expensive farm machinery, temporarily idle, which have been left wherever last used without as much as a coat of paint to protect them from the elements. Rust must certainly take greater toll of such machinery than legitimate use. A similar condition may be observed in many farm buildings. Any number of these may be discovered without much search which are rotting away for lack of paint, or whose usefulness is greatly impaired for want of a bit of patching. If farm profits are not sufficient to take care of such inevitable need of repairs and upkeep, the farm is not paying its way. One or two bad years might make such neglect a temporary necessity but never in the extent which is exhibited in so many of our small farms. Such disregard of depreciation cannot continue forever because all the while it is going on the farmer finds it necessary to re-trench the field of his operations and thus lessen the possibility of profit. No small part of farm earnings are the returns from machinery and equipment, and it necessarily follows that profits must diminish as the usefulness of machinery and other capital diminishes.

Making generous allowances for the ordinary difficulties and hardships which are every farmers lot, it is apparent to anyone with half an eye that no small portion of such waste is due to carelessness. Much might be written about the fruits of that common vice as abler minds have already discovered. But this we will venture, that in these times when agriculture is especially in need of the sympathy and understanding of city dwelling taxpayers, it is decidedly detrimental to the welfare of all farmers to have so much waste in evidence.

The Business Depression and Students

THE present business depression has brought about an important change in the lives of many university students. The year 1930 will be a memorable date in the economic history of our country, not only from the viewpoint of labor, but also from the viewpoint of college students. This year, although still a necessity, education has become a luxury. Parents no longer are able to provide their children with money for that column of the budget entitled miscellaneous. Therefore the student must look about for outside work. But since the employment problem is still unsolved for thousands whose daily bread depends upon their getting work, what chance does the student stand? The answer is, of course, that he must either do without many extras, or if he does not choose to do without them, he leaves school, as many do. On the other hand, the high schools are exceeding their enrollment because so many cannot get work and therefore return to school. It stands to reason that this depression can not last. The market will rise again and speculation will increase. The pendulum will swing to the other side.

Agriculture and Communism

IT IS surprising and alarming to note just how strong the feeling of communism has grown among our foreign neighbors in agricultural districts. In these districts we least suspect a movement of this nature, and knowledge of the facts makes us realize that sentiment may become widespread because rural communities are gradually, but secretly acquiring it.

We must expect a social uprising in metropolitan centers where the fight between capital and labor is ever existing. Our present economic system, despite all its faults, provides "equal opportunity for all." It seems only right that the keener minds should lead us, yet Socialism would have the leaders dragged to the level of the most backward. This may or may not represent another type of equality, but think if it would not eventually lead to a sordid deterioration of the race. At the present time everyone has the privilege of advancing in so far as he has the ability to advance, whereas under socialistic rule ability would be of small importance and literally wasted.

Militarism is another evil of the red movement. Here again rural communities participate, but do so through centralized organizations which send out agents to drill the farm boys of foreign parentage and to indirectly imbue them with the spirit of communism. The red camps maintained during summer months are, if you notice, located in the country. They are one of the greatest red perils for here they are teaching our adopted "Young America" antigovernmental ideals.

President Hoover in a recent address at King's Mountain, South Carolina, on the perils of the red doctrine said of our modern industrial system, "By its enemies it has been called capitalism, and yet under its ideals capital is but an instrument, not a master." At Salisbury, North Carolina, a man cried out, "We are for Hoover 100 per cent," to which the President replied, "Now that you have the habit, keep at it." Some might call this politics, but after the speech at King's Mountain, we should like to apply it to our economic system and urge a 100 per cent support of it rather than an attempt to change it, perhaps for the worse.

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN takes pleasure in announcing the election of Frank T. Vaughan '32 and Helen R. Burritt '33 to the editorial staff and the election of Norman C. Kidder '32 and James E. Ross '32 to the business staff.
Anna Botsford Comstock '85, Emeritus Professor of Nature Study, Dies at Home, August 24

Anna Botsford Comstock, emeritus professor of Nature Study, died at her home, 123 Roberts Place, Sunday morning, August 24. Most of her life since her graduation had been spent in Ithaca. Mrs. Comstock and her husband, the distinguished entomologist, John Henry Comstock, have held for many years the love and esteem of Cornellians.

Mrs. Comstock was born on September 1, 1854, on a farm in Cattaraugus County. When 16 she entered Chamberlain Institute at Randolph, New York, where she graduated in 1873, giving the salutatory in Latin at commencement. She entered Cornell in 1874. Here she met John Henry Comstock, then an instructor in zoology. They were married in 1878 and soon built a home on the campus. Baker Laboratory now occupies the site of their home.

Mrs. Comstock became known throughout the world for her art in the fields of nature study and wood-carving. She first became interested in wood-carving at the time Professor Comstock was preparing a manual for the study of insects. It was her desire to illustrate this book. She studied this art under John P. Davis of Cooper Institute, New York. Her skill was recognized as especially artistic in representing the texture of butterflies' wings. She was elected to the Society of American Wood Engravers and to its special section of original engravers. Her engravings were exhibited at many European and American expositions. At the Buffalo Exposition she won the Bronze Medal.

In 1896 Mrs. Comstock gave her assistance to the problem of introducing nature study into rural schools. In 1898 she was made an assistant professor in the extension department, becoming professor of nature study in 1899. She became a regular lecturer at Cornell and was extension lecturer at Stanford University during 1899-1900, holding a similar position at the University of California in 1904-1905.

Besides her teaching and lecturing, Mrs. Comstock was widely known for her writings on nature subjects. In 1917 she was made editor of the Nature Study Review, now combined with the Nature Magazine. She was an associate director of the American Nature Association, a member of the Society of American Wood Engravers, a member of Sigma Xi, and one of the organizers of the Cornell Women's Clubs. She had been a trustee of Hobart College for many years.

Mrs. Comstock is survived by her husband, for several years an invalid. Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey said of her death: "Anna Botsford Comstock blessed us all. She leaves a fragrant memory of high achievements, noble service, selfless co-operation, constructive council, inspired teaching, loving kindness, and unforgettable companionship. Her life was a poem."
vania, August 21, 1869. In 1907 she received her B. S. degree from Cornell University. She had been living in Pasadena since 1923, and was a member of the Cornell Women's Club there. She had returned shortly before her death from a trip around the world.

10 Philip H. Elwood, Jr., who is professor and head of the department of landscape architecture at Iowa State College, was recently elected a trustee of the American Society of Landscape Architects. He is president of the Mississippi Valley Chapter of the Society. This summer with a party of students, he visited gardens in the Near East. He lives at 711 Ash Avenue, Ames, Iowa.

11 W. F. Huff, winter course visitor, spent the summer in Cornell with his family during the summer. He is now superintendent of packing at the Beatrice Creamery Company's plant at Champaign, Illinois. Mr. Huff was employed by the department of dairy ing at the University of Illinois for a few years immediately after finishing his course at Cornell. He is now back at the University of Champaign and has charge of the grading of large quantities of butter.

Joseph George Retick, a farmer in Albuquerque, New Mexico, died on July 21, 1930. He was born in Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1888, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph George Retick. He received the degree of B.S.A. and was a member of Phi Delta Theta. His widow and a daughter survive him.

12 Eugene C. Auchter, who is in charge of horticultural crops and diseases at the University of Maryland, spent three months abroad this summer visiting research institutions and horticultural industries in several countries. He attended as official representative the International Congress of Subtropical Agriculture in Belgium, the International Horticultural Congress at London, and the International Botanical Congress at Cambridge. He has been appointed as the American representative on the executive committee for future international horticultural congresses.

13 G. D. Lamont, winter course, is now a member of a bakery concern at Stamford, New York. After taking a course at Cornell, he was employed by the Merrell-Soul Company for two years, and then for fifteen years he worked for the Sheffield Farms Company.

Norman Smith, special, is president of the Dry Cleaning Machinery Corporation. For a number of years after leaving Cornell, Mr. Smith was salesman for the machinery. On account of his health, Mr. and Mrs. Smith moved to Colorado Springs, Colorado, and one of the most promising opportunities for him to earn a living was in the dry cleaning business. He soon saw that his business benefited economically if the cleaning solvents could in turn be cleaned and used again. He studied the matter carefully and invented a filter to reclaim the used cleaning solvents. This was so successful that he is now devoting all his time to the manufacture and sale of this filter. His headquarters are in New York City.

14 T. J. "Tom" Conway is now connected with a poultry organization that gives promise of being one of the largest poultry projects in the United States within the next two or three years. He is superintendent of poultry and has charge of the entire Caltana plants of the Prewett-Fisher Corporation. The company plans to have one million hens within a short time. Mr. Conway is exceedingly well fitted for this work as he had been of the poultry department in the Agricultural College of Texas for ten years. For three years he was with the Buckeye Incubator Company, and was also a feed expert for the Great Eight Milling Company. Four years he was associated with the Fontana Farms, another large poultry plant in California. His present address is Fontana, California.

15 James E. Frazer is now living at 4 De Forest Avenue, Summit, New Jersey. He is teaching part time in the Birch Wathen School and is taking work at Columbia. He and Mrs. Frazer have just returned from Camp Riverdale where she had been camp dietitian and he had been the forester for the summer.

Charles F. Stansbury is in the gypsum industry in Akron, New York. Charles F., Jr., and Herbert M. live with their parents at 26 John Street.

Selden E. Stone is in the United States Postal Service in Florida. The hotel business, farming in New York State for seven years, clerk of the American Locomotive Company, and real estate in Florida had claimed his services until he accepted his present position in 1926. He has married and has one boy, Robert F. The family lives at 2241 Union Street, South, St. Petersburg.

Frederick F. Sullivan is engaged in the retail lumber business in Buffalo, New York. Fred thinks that four children is a sufficient record of achievement. Their names are Muriel, Fred, John and Richard. Fred and family live at 28 Tillinghast Place.

Elwood F. Sweetapple is farming and carrying rural mail. He is married and has two children, Hazel and Donald. After graduation he says he did a little of everything for three years, then was in the Army for a year and has been farming for the last 11 years and carrying the mail for the last six. His address is Glenwood, New York.

Andrew David Travis has been with the H. H. Stratton Manufacturing Company at Canisteo, New York, ever since graduation. He is now Secretary and Treasurer of the concern. Andy is married and has four children, Mary Louise, 11 years old, Lorene, six, and twins, Betty Jane and Andrew David, Jr., three years old. He lives at Canisteo, New York.

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T. W. Vann spent seven years as a County agent in New York State. He has been in the hardware and implement business ever since. He is married and has three boys, Theodore, nine years old, Courtney, six, and David, four. Vann has been in Arizona for eight months with his family for his health, and plans to stay there until next spring. His address while he is in Arizona is 10 Temple Court, Mesa, Arizona.

Elton R. Wagner assumed the duties of farm bureau manager of Orleans County on September 1. Mr. Wagner was manager of the Wayne County farm bureau for four years and so is ably qualified to carry on the fruit work of the county. He also operated a farm having fifty acres of fruit for five years; served on the New York State Fruit committee three years making many excellent recommendations for fruit growers. In addition Mr. Wagner has been manager of the Farm Department of the Niagara County National Bank and Trust Company of Lockport, gaining much experience that should be of value to the farmers during these years of agricultural depressions. In every respect Mr. Wagner seems all that a county agent should be.

Seth Whead has had his taste of high school agricultural teaching and county club work and has now settled down as a farmer at Whitney Point, New York. From the exclamation points following the "yes" after the questions concerning his marriage and children, it would seem almost certain that he is both married and has children. Jean Gwendolyn, Richard K., and Donald K. are their names.

16 Edna M. Reardsley has been for some time secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Church at 281 Fourth Avenue, New York. She lives at 250 East 101st Street.

Gerson Garb has been with Lane Bryant, Inc., at 529 West Forty-second Street, New York, since 1920, and recently has been appointed assistant general manager of the mail order division. He has just graduated from the evening school of the Brooklyn Law School. He lives at 284 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

G. E. Martin, a salesman for the Pfundler Company of Rochester, New York, was a visitor on the campus during the summer. Mr. Matter is serving the dairy industry in selling glass-lined steel equipment for milk containers.

V. A. Ryders is married and is district supervisor for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. His headquarters are Setauket Street, Binghamton, New York. He took a special course.

Irving Wise is president of the Friston-Wise Company, Inc., manufacturers of steel products at 87-28 130th Street, Richmond Hill, Long Island, New York. Mrs. Wise was Sophie D. Frank '20. They live at 860-30 133d Street.

17 Charles Kaufman, winter course student in poultry in '15 and '17, was...
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Miss Amy Downs Botsford is laboratory technician in French Hospital, 330 West 33rd Street, New York City. She is doing bacteriological and pathological work.

Mrs. Edith H. Zaiser has announced the marriage of her daughter, Edith M. Conrad to Harold W. Prevert on June 28. They are living at 47 Elm Street, Elizabeth, New Hampshire. He graduated in 1921 from Iowa State College and is now a chemical engineer with the Holland Tunnel.

Leland P. “Pete” Ham is advertising manager of The Breeder’s Gazette at 1 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago.

Whiton Powell and Mrs. Powell (Jeanette A. Gardner) have moved to 115 Irving Place, Ithaca. Professor Powell has resigned as agricultural economist with the Federal Farm Board and is now on the faculty of the College of Agriculture.

M. G. Nelson Ph.D., has been made director of the summer session at the Albany State Teachers College.

Walter Hochstrasser, M.S., who came from Switzerland to take advanced study in the department of dairy industry at Cornell, is now employed by Gerber and Company, Incorporated, which distributes foreign cheeses in the United States. A few weeks ago he helped some other distributors of cheese in New York to judge a few special research samples of cottage cheese that Professor E. S. Guthrie Ph.D. ’13, of the Cornell department of dairy industry had made and which he had taken for inspection to the New York Market.

As the Years Roll By

SOMEBWHERE in your neighborhood stands a tree...deeply rooted, tall, broad and kindly...the grand old tree of the countryside. As a slender sapling swaying in the breeze, this same tree once heard the sly pad-pad of Indian feet. Much later it saw the very first telephoneexcite the neighborhood. It was there to hear the first automobile chug-chug and roll into the community.

In the days before this tree first saw the telephone or the automobile, there appeared in many neighborhoods a slender sapling of a thing. Like the tree it has grown big, broad, stout, entering every neighborhood. A close friend it has become on many, many farms...a friend because of the job it has done. This something feeds which come in checkerboard eggs. Cattle: what has happened since Purina Chows was born 36 years ago. Pullets laying dozens instead of half-dozens. Cows milking gallons instead of quarts. Steers putting on pounds instead of ounces. Pork to market in six months. Better feed has done its share Purina Chows has told its story.

Purina Chows in a bag is egg in a bag, milk in a bag, pork in a bag. Purina’s big Experiment Farm, broad laboratories, huge mixing mills make sure that you do get some of these things in every bag. This is the reason why Purina Chows has grown from a slender sapling of a thing in a few neighborhoods to a welcome friend in every neighborhood. Like the grand old tree of the countryside, it’s a live thing...a growing thing, getting bigger, broader, stronger as the years roll by. Purina Mills, 906 Gratiot Street, Saint Louis, Missouri.
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O'Brien was Elizabeth Noble '28. They live at 11 Summit Place, Glen Cove, Long Island, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Phillips of Bath, New York, have announced the marriage of their daughter, Margelina L. Phillips to Francis F. Foster on September 6, in Bath. They were attended by E. Elwood Foster '29 and Mrs. Foster (Alice R. Phillips '28).

Mrs. Wilfred T. Packer (M. Elizabeth Holister) and her husband have moved from Rochester, New York to Rio Grande, Ohio, where he is minister of the Baptist Church and teaches in Rio Grande College. He graduated from the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School in May.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Gordon White of New Rochelle, New York, have announced the marriage of their daughter, Eloise, to Nelson M. Davis, on September 6. He is with the Chaineways Stores, Ltd., in Toronto.

George L. Bidwell, Jr., is an apprentice at the Alliance Paper Mills, Ltd., in Merriton, Ontario.

Chun Chuan Cheng of Canton, China, was killed in an automobile accident on the Susquehanna Trail north of Williamsport on June 22, 1930.

Dennis Hall is engaged to Miss Mary Jane Colbertson of Cleveland.

Miss Evangeline Elizabeth Kelsey of Ithaca and Mr. Nathaniel H. Chadwick '25 of Towanda, formerly of Lakemont, New York, were married in Sage Chapel on Saturday, September 27, 1930. They will live in Towanda, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Chadwick is associated with the International Harvester Company.

David W. Sowers, Jr., is service representatives in the central Pennsylvania territory for the Weatherbest Stained Shingle Company. His address is 905 West Third Street, Williamsport, Pa.

Hal Dorn will study at the University of Wisconsin this year in preparation for his Ph.D. degree. Sociology, statistics, and psychology will be his studies.

Joseph E. Wiedenmayer is a salesman in the ice cream division of United States Dairy Products. His address is 472 Ridge Street, Newark, New Jersey.

Miss Esther Jeanette Young is junior home economics specialist in the United States Bureau of Home Economics in Washington, D. C. She lives at 927 Farragut Square, Northwest.

H. Miriam Brooks is teaching home economics in the high school at Gouverneur, New York. Her address is 34 South Street.

Beatrice E. "Bee" Foster is in West Virginia acting as home demonstration agent in Ritchie County. "Bee" finds the "West Virginia belles" all that is claimed for them plus some additions. Concerning the men folk, she is silent, but we can figure that silence shunts approval. Mail will reach her at Harrisville.

Beatrice M. Love is teaching home economics in Lyons, New York. Her address is 69 Broad Street.

Home economics has also claimed Alice Jean Paddock as a teacher. Monroe, New York high school has been the fortunate school.

Miss Doris Lou Iliston of Jamestown, New York, and Emil William Joebehen of Berlin, New York, were married September 20, 1930, at Jamestown.

Alice K. Mone of Ithaca and Charles J. Soch of Buffalo were married September 6, 1930, at the Immaculate Conception Rectory. They will make their home in Rochester.

A. J. Diadatto is in the inspection service of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Buffalo. He is an assistant to H. F. Prince '07.

Norma C. Everson former president of the university 4-H club, is now a full time assistant in Chenango County and Erma Linderman is assisting on full time in Genesee County.

Ralph Hadlock finds his social evenings much disrupted by the duties that haunt a school teacher. Worcester High School, Worcester, New York has taken "Haddie" as a teacher in vocational agriculture.

Margaret E. Horsefall and Aubrey Doyle Gates were married at Monticello, Arkansas, August 2. They are now living at Searcy, Arkansas.

Erma R. Lewis is employed in the Buffalo City Hospital. Her address is 411 Minnesota Avenue, Buffalo.

Elorna B. Hungerford and A. Gerald Allen were married at Ithaca August 16. They are living in Paris, New York. He is teaching at the high school.

ANOTHER CP CONTRIBUTION TO THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

Super Ascoloy

(Allegheny Metal)

When the Dairy Industry became "metal conscious" it found that CP, as early as 1927, had developed, tested and fabricated dairy equipment of a metal that neither imparted metallic flavors to milk, nor in turn was affected by the milk.

CP Research "discovered" in Super Ascoloy (Allegheny Metal) the nearest-to-perfect metal for milk contact surfaces. It was not until it had been subjected to every conceivable test that it was adopted and recommended for use. Although many were skeptical of our claims for it, time has borne out our original conclusions.

The present widespread use of Super Ascoloy by the dairy, automobile and cooking utensil industries, is indicative of the foresight of the CP Research and Engineering Staffs.

Full particulars will be sent upon request.

THE CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. COMPANY
General Offices: 1243 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago
Sales Branches in Principal Cities

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"Lew" Peabody is teaching vocational agriculture in the Owego High School, Owego, New York.

Henen H. Rice is in the office of the Dean of the Arts College, serving as assistant to Professor Frank S. Freeman, who is chairman of the Advisory Board for underclassmen, and also as assistant to Miss Ashton. She lives at 113 Glen Place.

Wayne Willis thanks his lucky stars that Odessa is near Cornell, for now he can satisfy that yearn to get back among us. Glad to see you around Wayne, and best of luck in your teaching.

Helen Doris Rippey, and John Cellhune '28, E.E., who works for Public Service, in New Jersey, were married at Canandaigua, New York, July 2. They are living in Jersey City, New Jersey.

Amy Releton Rodgers and Maurice W. Nixon '29, were married at Faber, Virginia, August 26. They are living in Ithaca.

Helen Mann '04 and Mrs. Mann (Mary D. Judd '04) have announced the engagement of their daughter, Jeanette W. Mann to Gordon Maltbie Read of Ithaca.

4-H Training School

(Continued from page 41)

and an old choir loft in the rear. The first Sunday afternoon the training school delegates spent in camp we attended worship in this church. There is an interesting old smutty, a little red brick school house of history, an old mansion, a tavern, with a real bar and all the fixings—except the stuff to pass over it, an old town hall where the village caucus used to be held, and a few other Colonial buildings, all set around the historical village green. You don't see many of those old timers now days and it certainly was mighty interesting and a real treat to go through them. The insides were set with the antique furniture and fixtures of the period—with old fire places, dutch ovens and all. It made you feel sort of as if you'd like to have lived back in those days—but probably we wouldn't have appreciated it as much then—any more than we do our present conveniences.

Among other things, the trip and the training school were almost a course in geography in themselves, especially to those delegates coming from greater distances. We learned a lot about most of the rest of our United States by association with the other delegates. It was interesting to hear those from sections with different speech habits than ours. They sounded peculiar to us and we guess maybe we sounded funny to them, too. It was a wonderful group to associate with—every one a fine and different personality to know.

It is mighty hard to put into words all, or just what, we got out of our experience at training school but here are some of the things as they occur to us: the satisfaction of being chosen a delegate, the opportunity

Business Methods

(Continued from page 41)

...the regular labor was at work in the fields. About the same time the transient labor arrived at the pack shed. A foreman might pick twenty or so men to thin lettuce and the rest were taken to the bean fields with as many foremen as were necessary. During the day the field superintendent went from one gang to another to check up on the work being done. The tractor boss did the same with his men and provided them with fuel and oil. At nine
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were brought in to the pack house to be washed and packed. The beans and carrots were bunched in the field and then brought in to be washed and bundled. When enough beans had been picked the transient labor was paid and then the trucks carried them home. The farm gang of women was transferred to another field where they might cut New Zealand spinach. This was packed in the field and then taken in to be washed.

DURING the afternoon as the trucks became available they were backed into the pits and loaded. At five-thirty, if the produce was all picked and washed, the regular labor went home, leaving only the pack house force and some of the foremen to load the trucks. The trucks left for market as soon after five-thirty as they were loaded, and arrived back at various times during the night. On Saturday very little picking of produce was done and most of the labor was that necessary for the upkeep of the farm. Then Sunday morning all the workers started at six and worked until enough produce had been picked and packed.

As a sideline to the farm the agency for International farm machinery was carried. Thus the farm saved the dealer's commission on machinery and had the convenience of being able to use new machinery as soon as it was needed.

On the whole, I think the farm thrived very well. Business was fair in a year when farm prices were very low and there was a severe drought to contend with. I believe the reason for the good showing of the farm was a combination of up-to-the-minute business organization with reliable, practical experience.

DYNASTY removes farming handicaps

Stumps and Boulders Must Go!
says today's "good farmkeeper"

The farmer of today is taking those costly tenants... stumps and boulders... out of his fields. No longer can these farming handicaps eat up valuable land... hold up modern farm machinery... cut down production.

Dynamite has long since been recognized as the quickest, easiest way to get rid of stumps and boulders. It is a valuable tool progressive farmers use more and more every year. It makes for more efficient farming.

In the past few years several colleges have introduced special courses which offer instruction in the use of explosives. Agricultural students find this instruction valuable in their work.

Detailed information about stump and boulder blasting is contained in a booklet, Agritol for Field Clearing... published by the du Pont Company. This booklet shows you methods of blasting and describes the outstanding qualities of Agritol... the most effective explosive for many farm uses.

Write for your free copy.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.
Explosives Dept.
Wilmington, Del.

November, 1930

FEDERATION MEETING AT BOSTON

Reports are rapidly coming to the Federation office, stating that great interest is manifest in the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation which is to be held in Boston December 8, 9, 10. The American Farm Bureau represents over one half million farm families, so it is no wonder that the streets of Boston will be crowded with serious minded farmers all bent on the one idea of improving agriculture and rural life.

The federation office says that many western farmers already have their railroad tickets purchased ready for the Boston meeting. They also announce that the railroads are granting one and one half rate fare for the round trip.

Many of our county Farm Bureaus are planning to send delegates to the Boston meeting, as it is considered a rare privilege to have this great national meeting come to the eastern coast. The directors of the State Federation are urging a large at-
AG ATHLETICS MUST REIGN SUPREME

Fresh, last month we welcomed you to Cornell; this month let us urge upon you the necessity of entering your college athletic competitions, for just as Ag has done in the past, we now depend upon you to carry on her winning ways.

Several members of the different teams were lost by graduation last June. These vacancies remain unfilled, and the challenge is in your hands. Shall Ag remain supreme in athletics in the future as she has in the past? Our college athletes of previous years have consistently broken records after record in inter-college meets, and this fact should not only be a matter of great pride for us who have been here before, but especially for you new men who will be here at least four years. What status our college has in athletics in 1934 depends solely upon your reaction this year.

It would appear that our men have not been more successful on the water and in track, for ten times our gallant oarsmen were first across the finish line, and for fourteen years our cross-country runners brought home first laurels.

Our purpose is not, however, it may appear, to eulogize Ag athletes of the past. They have been truly great in their day, but now it is up to you. On you rests the responsibility of keeping athletic honors on our own campus for the next four years. Always remember that scholarship comes first, but your cooperation is needed in one of the most important of all extra curricula. We invite you and urge you to give it a trial in order that the class of '34 may not be lagging in her share of the spoils when inter-college athletic honors are divided. May there be no dividing to do, and may our banner of athletic supremacy ever wave supreme.

EXTENSION PROGRAM INCREASED

THE New York State Legislature in a past session has made a special appropriation of $5500 to be used in potato extension work. Dr. E. V. Hardenburg '08, professor of vegetable gardening, has been transferred to that field of work, and he will be assisted by Dr. Ora Smith, who will devote about half of his time to the extension program and the other half to potato storage.

Dr. Smith, the new assistant, received his doctor's degree at the University of California in 1929, and he comes here from Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College where he was assistant professor in horticulture. He was graduated from the University of Illinois, after which he served as an assistant instructor at Iowa State College, and it was from that institution that he received his master's degree.

November, 1930

Your Training fits you for this work

TWO conditions exist in the farm equipment retail field, both highly favorable to college trained men with commercial ability.

The first of these is the tremendous amount of actual and potential new business which is constantly being created by the change to power farming. There are already nearly a million tractors on American farms. At the present rate of growth there will be another million within a few years. And, of course, a proportionate number of new tractor drawn and tractor driven implements and machines must also pass through the dealer's hands.

The second is the necessity for dealers with technical knowledge, familiar with every phase of farming, to sell and service these new machines, so that farmers may get the greatest benefit from their investment. There is not only plenty of room for dealers with your training and ability, but all the conditions are favorable to your highest success.

Here is work in which you can use everything the agricultural college has taught you. The retail dealer should be the most competent adviser farmers meet on all questions of farm efficiency and conveniences. Your training fits you for this work, and the situation offers rewards worthy of your best efforts.

J. I. CASE CO., Racine, Wis.

The new Model "CC" Case Tractor is available with various equipment. Here it is shown with a 2-row Lister. The rear wheels of the tractor can be set to fit any width of rows. This is an entirely new development.
Suits
for Men and Young Men
$19.75
Extra Pants, $4.98

The ever appropriate, ever pleasing "Blue" . . . and never so pleasing as in the smart models we are now showing. The fabrics are distinctive . . . workmanship is of an unusually high quality.

For those whose fancy runs to other shades, choice is ample in tans, browns and greys, equally smart and unusual in value.

J. C. Penney Company, Inc.
120 East State Street

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FARM BUREAU MEETING TO BE HELD IN ALBANY

County Farm Bureaus have been busy picking their delegates as official representatives of the county organizations, for the fifteenth annual meeting of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, scheduled for October 6 to 10, Miss Fairbanks is president of the University 4-H Club, a junior in the college of home economics and was a delegate to the New York State Fair. Miss Dorothy C. Delaney attended as a representative of the College of Home Economics. She, too, has been active in her farm club and extended, went to extend the American Country Life Association and the College Country Life Club the invitation to hold their next annual joint conference at Cornell in August 1931. Professor Dwight Sanderson joined the group later in the week in response to the request of the department of rural social organization of which he is the head. Mrs. Strichland, of Camillus, Onondaga county, New York, won the trip to the conference in a contest sponsored by Better Homes magazine, as a delegate representing the country life groups of New York state.

The American Country Life Association and the College Country Life Club hold an annual joint conference to discuss rural social conditions, formulate plans and programs for their betterment. The American Country Life Association had its origin in the American Country Life commission appointed by the late President Calvin Coolidge. Directly from this commission grew the Roosevelt Country Life Association. In January, 1919, the American Country Life Association was formed in Philadelphia. It is the object of the association to establish rural standards, conduct research, dispense information, and, in general, further the interest of rural America. The College Country Life Club is the branch of the American Country Life Association composed of the 4-H groups interested in such a movement.

AG-DOMECON ASSOCIATION BEGINS ACTIVE PROGRAM

The Ag-Domecon Association has an active program outlined for the present college year as was indicated at the annual fall get-together, held in Roberts assembly hall, Tuesday evening, October 7. E. M. Smith '31, president of the association and master of ceremonies, welcomed the freshmen and former members. He announced the program for the year which includes two group meetings, a Halloween dance, and a spring dance.

The representatives from various affiliated organizations made announcements of coming events of special interest to the entering class. Dean A. R. Mann '44 was the principal speaker of the evening. He commended the splendid work of the association and the affiliated organizations, emphasizing the fact that it is desirable to develop a well rounded college career; not only in the scholastic but the moral, physical, and social aspect as well.

On November 7, 1931, Methodist student pastor, directed the song program. Helen Cotter '33, pianist, assisted Mr. Duhamel. A Bronte solo, was presented by Ellwood Schwan accompanied by Clark Maynard, pianist; students of the Ithaca Conservatory of Music.

The meeting was held at the Old Armory where an orchestra dance terminated the program.

PLAYS ENTERED IN CONTEST

Fifteen plays have already been entered in the Kermit Play Writing Contest. Interest appears to be widespread as entries were made from many distant states. A. M. Drummond, Professor of Public Speaking at Cornell and Director of the University Press, has been selected chairman of the committee of judges. Other members of the committee are Professor Paul Green of the University, N. J. Collins, Mr. Barret Cohn of the French Publishing Company of New York City, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., whose interest and generosity have enabled this contest to be held. Entries may be sent to Kermit, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York and must be received before December 1, 1930.

DEPARTMENTS TO ENTER PLANT SCIENCE BUILDING THIS MONTH

The plant science building was entirely completed and available for the installation of equipment soon after October 1. The building is yet to be finally inspected by the State, following which inspection there may be some minor matters to be cared for. It will then take some weeks to complete, and it is doubtful whether any of the departments will have moved into the building before the first department is the oldest. Because of the disturbance of class work involved in the moving, it is anticipated that some of the departments will not attempt to move until the Christmas holidays.

Building Programs Steadily Advancing

Work on the drawings for the new building for agricultural economics and rural social organization is going forward satisfactorily by the State Architects and it is expected that plans will be completed in the early winter so that the contracts can be let early in the spring. It is expected that the next legislature will make appropriations for completing the building, as the appropriation made last year contemplated laying foundations only.

Similarly it is expected that the contracts for the erection of the home economics building will be let in the late winter, so that the construction may be actively undertaken in the spring. Owing to the fact that the plans as drawn exceeded the available appropriation approximately, it is anticipated that the bills will be sent out soon to begin laying the foundations.

Contracts have been let for the erection of the two additional greenhouses adjacent to the plant science building and work thereon is now well started. The buildings should be completed early in November. Work on the 4-H barn nearby is advancing rapidly, and these buildings will be substantially completed by the end of this present school year.

The Architecs have the drawings for the new sheep and swine barns well advanced toward completion, and it is expected that these buildings will be undertaken in the near future.

The plans for roads, walks, and grounds improvements for the Farm Building and Bailey Hall are in the hands of the State Architects for approval and for calling for bids.

STUDENTS JUDGE AT DAIRY SHOW

A judging team from Cornell attended the National Dairy Show which began on Monday, October 13, at St. Louis, Missouri. The members of the team were: Stuart Smith, '32, George Allen, '32, and Ralph Merrill, '31. Leonard Palmer, '32, went as alternate, and E. S. Harrison was the coach. The group left Cornell on Thursday, October 9. They stopped for practice on the way at the Cranberry Run Farm, Youngstown, Ohio, at the Pure Food Station, Ohio, and at the Firestone Farm, Akron, Ohio. At the show they judged the five principal breeds of dairy cattle.

The Vegetable Gardening Club held its first picnic of the year at Flet Rock on October 14. Over fifty of staff and students attended. Joeb Johnson, '32, Shelly Williams, '32, Ron Babcock, '32, and Stan Allen, '32, were in charge.
PROFS PRANKS

Professor E. N. Ferris of the Rural Education Department is a member of the Advisory Committee of thirty members which is carrying out a three year national survey of secondary education. This survey was started in 1929 under the direction of the Bureau of Education at Washington.

Members of the survey staff have been appointed to direct special phases of the work. Professor Ferris directs the study of selected, small high schools which are doing exceptional work. An effort is made to find how and why they are doing better work than other schools in their class.

Professor Ferris taught at the summer session of the University of Virginia this summer.

John Lamb, James K. Wilson, and Walter H. Burkholder of the agricultural experimental station at Cornell presented papers at a meeting of the central New York branch of the Society of American Bacteriologists held at Geneva, on Saturday, October 4. Professor Orla-Jensen, head of the department of technical bio-

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chemistry in the University of Copenhagen, was the guest of honor at the meeting and luncheon. At the luncheon, Professor Orla-Jensen told of his experiments on the acid forming bacteria of milk. He has done much work in this field and contributed a paper on the subject before the sessions of the World’s Dairy Congress held in this country in 1923.

G. M. Tait, graduate of McDonald College of McGill University in Quebec, has been appointed assistant instructor in Vegetable Crops. He is at present taking graduate work in Cornell University.

ENGINEERS MEET AT ROCHESTER

A number of the members of the department of rural engineering of the New York state college of agriculture at Cornell attended the annual meeting of the North Atlantic Section of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at Rochester, October 16 to 18.

Professor H. W. Riley ’07 discussed the use of combines in the east; combines are machines for harvesting and threshing wheat in one operation. Professor Riley also told of the package method of insulating concrete milk vats.

Professor F. L. Fairbanks ’30, presented two papers, one on poultry house ventilation, and one on the electric ventilation of dairy stables.

Professor J. E. Harriot ’20 of the farm management department of the college of agriculture told something about the depreciation, annual use, and cost of some of the more important agricultural machines and implements on New York State farms.

Professor A. C. Dahlberg of the New York State experiment station at Geneva and who is also on the staff of the college of agriculture at Cornell University discussed cooling of milk; and J. D. Brew ’12, former professor of dairy industry, discussed heat sterilization of milk.

Professor J. C. McCurdy ’12 of the rural engineering department attended the conference with the other members from that department.

4-H CLUB WELCOMES FRESHMEN

The University 4-H Club met to welcome former club members who are now freshmen at Cornell at an informal gathering in the North Room of Willard Straight Tuesday evening, October 14. After a get-acquainted period Natalie Fairbanks ’22, president of the Club, introduced several of the faculty, students, and friends of 4-H work.

Eugene Merritt ’03, Extension Economist of the Department of Agriculture gave the members a few words of friendly advice. George A. Earl, Jr. ’32 spoke of the 4-H Club Training School at the Eastern States Exposition which he and Helen Cotter ’33 attended.

A few lively games and stunts were then enjoyed. During the stunt period Professor Robert “Boby” Adams recited one of his Rural Rhymes. After the stunts everyone joined in singing songs. The meeting closed after everyone had satisfied their sharpened appetites, with doughnuts and cider.

Several University 4-H Club members and students in the colleges of agriculture and home economics worked as summer assistant county club agents in the state last summer. Frederick D. Norton ’31 worked in Onondaga county; R. L. Bean ’31, in Oneida county. George A. Earl, Jr. ’31, was employed in Chenango county; Norman H. Post ’31 in Herkimer county and Francis R. Sears ’31 in Oswego county.

November, 1930

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HOME ECONOMICS PROGRESSING WITH CHILD GUIDANCE WORK

THE COLLEGE of Home Economics is doing a splendid piece of work in the field of nutrition and child guidance with many children, including infant, preschool, and school children. This is being carried out, under the direction of Professors Helen Mosch, Rachel Sanders, Marie Fowler, Dr. Ethel Waring, and Instructors Katherine Reeves and Helen Metcalf of the Extension Staff.

Each Thursday Professor Mosch takes senior students in the foods and nutrition course into homes where there are infants whose mothers have asked advice in regard to their feeding problems. A consultation is held with the mother in regard to the baby's nutrition and feeding, and the students work out a diet which is suitable for that individual infant's needs and deficiencies. The baby is being judged from three points of view, that of the mother, the students, and Miss Mosch, and a routine procedure is developed from these three points of view.

Nursery School Provides Opportunities

The Nursery School which is in conjunction with the College provides many advantages for the preschool child. Opportunities for parental education, an environment planned to meet the child's needs with the proper equipment and materials available, a maximum amount of free play in the open air, and especially important is the teaching of good food and health habits through example and practice. The social opportunities provided by the other children also makes for an ideal situation for the preschool child in the formative years.

Six boys and six girls are included in the morning group and eight children in the afternoon group. The routine work is progressing very well due to the splendid cooperation of parents with the Nursery School.

Daily Program

The following is a tentative daily program for the all-day group:

From 8:30-9:00 o'clock the children arrive with their parents at 3 minute intervals. They are inspected by a nurse and a doctor. At 9:00 they arrive in Nursery School and they proceed with their toilet.

From 9:00-11:00 they play out of doors in suitable weather and take excursions from time to time.

At 10:00 they have a drink of fruit juice. From 11:00-11:30 they prepare for dinner. From 11:30-12:00 they play quietly indoors, which may include reading, looking at books, playing with equipment, and drawing with crayons.

At 11:30 they have dinner. They prepare for their naps from 12:00-12:15. They take a nap between 12:30 and 2:30, then get dressed and have a drink of milk. At 3:00 their parents call for children.

The program for the afternoon group starts at 2:30 after the arrival, and medical inspection is given until 3:00 o'clock. Then the children play outdoors when weather permits until 4:00 and is followed by free play under ultra-violet ray lamps till they are ready to depart when the parents call for their children at 5:00 o'clock.

The schools of Ithaca also provide an opportunity for seniors in foods and nutrition to study the nutrition of children of school age and to teach nutrition-health habits to these children.

TWO INDIAN GIRLS ARE HOME ECONOMICS STUDENTS

Two American Indians are enrolled as students at the College of Home Economics this year, both holding Indian scholarships given by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Beulah Brayer, a sophomore this year, comes from the Tuscarora Reservation near Niagara Falls and is the first holder of the new permanent four-year scholarship for a New York State Indian girl studying home economics at the State College which has been created by the State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The fund for this purpose was given in memory of Olive Wheeler, wife of former governor Charles S. Whitman. Beulah Brayer has been interested in the education of her own people, particularly in homemaking, and plans to return to work among them after she has finished her college training.

Ines Blackchief, a sophomore this year, comes from the Tonwanda Reservation and holds the scholarship from the New Rochelle Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her interest in home economics began with her work in the home bureau unit on her reservation.

COSTUME-MAKERS

One of the new courses offered this year, Clothing 15, has as its problems, the designing and modelmaker, costumes. It is proving to be one of extreme practicality as well as of intense interest, to Clothing students.

The Art Department teaches sketching of models, selection of line, color, proportion, and finally the actual designing of a dress suitable to the student. The Clothing Department then instructs in making a pattern for the design and in modeling on a form, so that the dress will be exactly right on the girl. How nice it is to be able to make the kind of dress you want, without having to hunt for a pattern that may not be too high waisted, and have the wrong kind of neck!

One of the most interesting problems of the course is the designing of a dress with some very active idea such as a novel neckline or shoulder treatment. Or, a dress may be designed for the use of some particular fabric or color.

The course is divided into designing of new things and new ideas. A person with a background course of this sort may become a buyer, stylist, even a commercial designer or dressmaker, or, if none of these, at least she may dress herself cleverly and originally.

NEW FACULTY MEMBERS JOIN HOME ECONOMICS STAFF

TWO Cornell graduates are among the five new faculty members in home economics this year. Instructors Inecheer, '29, is assistant manager of the cafeteria and Grace Warre Laubengayer, '27, is acting as a part-time specialist in nutrition. Mrs. Lawrence's College, Columbia University has engaged in nutrition work at the Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh.

Professor Day Monroe has joined the faculty as member of the household management department this year. Professor Monroe has been prominent for many years in the field of home economics. Her special interest. She has been teaching economics of the household. She is particularly well-known as a result of several books she has written, among them, Food Buying and Ouse. She has also published many of her many magazine articles. She has been a member of the faculty of Teachers College, Columbia University, and the University of Chicago. Her articles in economics and statistics have been carried in various universities in this country including Columbia University, and as well as at the Pasteur Institute in Paris in six other European countries.

Discussion Group in Training for Leadership Held

Doris Schumaker, a former member of the extension staff at the College and now present on the faculty of Teachers College, Columbia University, will be in charge of discussion groups of seniors and juniors taking a special problems course in training for leadership.

In the department of foods and nutrition Professor Olga Brucher is the new assistant instructor. Professor Brucher graduated from Oregon State College and received her master's degree from Columbia University last year. She comes to the College from Washington, and teaches nutrition at Oregon State College, dietitian in the San Francisco City Hospital, assistant in the nutrition department at Teachers College, Columbia University, and home economics advisor in the educational department of a large electric refrigerator company.

Miss Catherine Pershing is instructing in the foods and nutrition department this year. Miss Pershing is a graduate of Elmira College, and has taken graduate work at Columbia. She has been teaching at Hampton Institute, Virginia.

Helen Simmons, who succeeds Laura Lesly in the clothing department, and will teach classes in millinery and textiles, comes from New York City and has her bachelor's and master's degree from Teachers College. She considers her experience in teaching millinery and clothing to be of commercial work in this field, making hats for a large warehouse concern which supplies many of the best department stores in New York and selling clothing and millinery in a large department store.

Dr. Wylie Returns to Cornell

The extension staff has two new members. Dr. Margaret Wylie returned to Cornell this year to carry out the extension work.
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program in child guidance which she started five years ago. For the past three years she has been a member of the psychology department at the University of Michigan. Dr. Wylie's training and experience in many fields of psychology has been unusually broad. During the War she served as psychologist with the United States health department. Later she entered juvenile court work where her work was especially concerned with successful habit training. Later she carried on an experimental study of refusal behavior in the pre-school child in three nursery schools in Chicago, working with the Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research.

Mrs. Matilda Carpenter who is to do junior extension work in clothing this year is a graduate of Oregon State College in home economics and has had experience teaching junior groups in California.

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED
DOMECON STUDENTS
Students holding scholarships at the College of Home Economics this year are, with the exception of one, residents of New York State.

Two seniors, Gertrude Andrews of Kirkwood, New York, and Althea Aust of Randolph, New York, tied on qualifications for the Bridget Home Bureau scholarship, so it was divided between them this year. This scholarship is awarded each year to a student of ability who plans to be a home demonstration agent in the state.

Another senior, Catherine Biever, of Owego, New York, received the Home Economics Club scholarship for the year for outstanding ability in scholarship and leadership. Miss Biever has taken part in many college activities during her three years at Cornell. She was president of the junior class of 1929-30, a member of the Women's Self-Government council, manager of home economics teas under the Home Economics Club, a member of Omicron Nu, and a member of the Mortar Board.

Marie D. Judge of Cyprus Hills, New York, has entered as a freshman under the Grace Schermerhorn Scholarship awarded by the New York City Association of Home Economics Teachers, to a New York high school girl who expects to return to teach in that city.

A home demonstration leader in negro extension work in Alabama has entered Cornell this year as an advanced student with a scholarship from the Julius Rosenwald Foundation. Mrs. Luella Hanna, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, was her headquarters now are, has been engaged for some years in teaching rural homemakers among her own people and is at present in charge of the work among women and girls in fourteen counties in Alabama. She came to Cornell to study recent developments in home economics and to learn of the extension program being carried on in this state.

OMICRON NU HOLDS
FIRST MEETING OF YEAR
Members of Omicron Nu, honorary Home Economics society, met Thursday, October 9 at four o'clock in Room 100 of the Home Economics building to prepare for the election of new members. Candidates were discussed and it was decided to meet for the election of members on Monday, October 13. Scholarship, leadership, and service are the qualities emphasized for membership.

The program of work for the year was read by the president, Gertrude Andrews, '31. It includes several open meetings and teas so that students may become better acquainted with Omicron Nu. The members will also assist in the care of the home economics clubhouse and with Farmer and Home Week activities.

The Cornell Countryman

ENTERING FRESHMEN HAVE
GET-ACQUAINTED WEEKEND
One hundred and fifteen entering freshmen were weekend guests at the College of Home Economics last September, at an orientation visit, to get acquainted with new surroundings and with faculty and fellow students and to learn about the life and work they were entering. Seniors acted as hostesses and were in entire charge of the program which combined fun with the more serious business of planning courses and college careers.

On the Saturday morning before the University opened the freshmen met with seniors in small groups to discuss opportunities which home economics offers, what the freshman wants to get from college, how she can succeed, and ways to make the most of college opportunities—social, educational and recreational. Faculty members were at hand for consultation on curricula and programs.

At noon all the groups joined and went out for a picnic lunch on the women's athletic field. In the afternoon the discussions were continued, but on such topics as keeping well, clothes, how to study and social life in college. Small cards of health suggestions for every freshman to have in her room for reference were given out.

At dinner time faculty and students joined together for dinner in Ridley Hall and most of the visitors had their first experience of life in a dormitory.

On Sunday morning the groups met again to work with seniors on schedules and to plan programs that will include not only required courses, but others for the individual's special interest. Dinner at noon was at the dormitory. The climax of the two-day event was a picnic supper at Taughannock Falls which gave the fresh and the visiting seniors a realization of some of the natural beauty lying near their new home.

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TRUTH OF 1930 FORESTRY CAMP DISCLOSED AT LAST

A VALUABLE and informative document has come to light. It is the history of Camp Cornell as read at the closing banquet, and it serves to clear up many discrepancies in the earlier reports.

Here it is, verbatim:

I have before me a history of the more important events that happened at a camp of the Cornell Foresters held in the fastnesses of the Adirondack mountains, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirty. On Friday, August 22, amidst much hailing, mailing, and gripping the tent poles were put up and the camp began. The historian did not arrive until evening and neither knows nor cares what happened that first day.

Saturday morning came and the saw ceased at an inopportune hour. Not mentioning any names, of course, but there is one man in this camp who stays up all night, just to hung the saw at dawn. I think he is a well-meaning person, full of earthly charm and stout. After breakfast we were loaded into the truck and taken to the foot of Goodenow Mountain. Of course, it would rain. That made no difference, we crashed right up that hill and crashed right down again.

That night the Boy Scouts played the acquaintance of note, the Cobblestone Inn, and Kelly's Palace of the Terpsichorean Art. Both places afforded much amusement and enjoyment, I've heard tell.

Sunday marked the beginning of the singles horsehoe championship tournament. It continued for several days but the outcome was never in doubt, and, of course, the inimitable Jerry Welch, the pride of Cornell Avenue, took the crown easily.

That night, the camp was besieged by several wayward and well-meaning visitors who had some difficulty dodging tent pegs that ran around and pails that fell from the air. The Boy Scouts assisted ably by Professor Spring, gave us some very choice bits of gay repartee—and we thank them.

The next day dawned and with it came a young man from the Finch-Pruyn Company to join our camp. We all know it was a tough break for the company when he left, but we have been assured that they can struggle along for awhile without the services of Gil Powell, the greatest forester that ever came over the pike. If you don't believe it, just ask him.

We messed around for a week counting little trees that will never live anyway, and who cares if they do.

The next great happening occurred when we wandered into the Tahawus Club and rowed all over Lake Henderson, and were finally invited to leave and never come back. The Tahawus Club may be a great place and all that, but ask Jerry Welch to give his opinion. I dare you to ask him.

The very next Wednesday we had a chance meeting with a Tahavian and we took second place. With Commode Bill Besley at the helm of the truck, we were coasting along gracefully when our truck hit the road and we tied up alongside a rail fence. If the fence had been a little weaker or had not been there, there would have been a couple more widows, a few less dollars, and the world would probably have been better off.

That night we were surprised to learn that two of the boys had a great amount of aerobic talent. Upper Tom Low's handsprings and balancing on Lower Tom Hanshaw's shoulders showed talent but they might as well have gone to the arts, as I would call an unappreciative audience to say the least.

Sunday we showed the Maine boys that they couldn't play baseball by putting them on the short end of a 13-3 score. With Harry Schults hanging them up, Maine was a brand.

I have a suspicion that at one time, Professor Recknagel sold real estate. He sold the idea of steam heat at the O.W.D. mill so completely to the camp, that they, unknowing the results, took only two blankets. It was a great idea, but there was the steam heat the first night when the weather was so low below? The historian was unable to make the trip to Tupper Lake and there are several questions that need answering. First—what happened to the coat? Second—who ate more than a dollar's worth in the cafeteria and why? Third—how is the beach at midnight and—well, never mind? Lastly—who snored the loudest Professor Recknagel or Gil Powell? I have evidence that both were pretty well tuned up.

The Marcy trip. What can I say about it? Professor Spring cast his weather eye about, and says, "Boys, fine weather for a week." It began to rain at two o'clock that afternoon. It wasn't bad because everybody got wet as well as they possibly could and they didn't mind the rain or waling—much. Climbing all the way to the top of Marcy to see a nice white cloud. Remarkable. And coming down—Powell was in the lead; that's enough. There were no mishaps except somebody forgot the trail map, but all in all it was a wonderful trip, I gather from the comments on it.

That brings us up to now and whether I pass an an analysis of the results, this history is true—well, partly true, anyway.

We have a Graham MacNamee in our midst. On Friday, October 6, Lowell Bill Besley '31 read an article over the radio from station WEAL. The worthy editor listened and Bill is to be congratulated on the success of his first attempt at broadcasting.

TRUTH OF 1930 FORESTRY CAMP DISCLOSED AT LAST

abhors. For the Disciples Foresters Of Saint Murphius

FORESTY CLUB HOLDS ANNUAL GET-TOGETHER

THE FORESTRY Club held its annual get-together Tuesday, September 30, in the clubroom. All of the Frosh and a large contingent of fresh graduates attended the meeting which was designed to give the entering class a chance to get acquainted.

Professor Ralph S. Hosmer made the welcoming address which was followed by short talks by Professors John Bentley jr., F. H. Hightower, and E. N. Speth.

Secretary O. W. Smith was the next speaker and he impressed the freshmen with the necessity of upholding the honor system under any and all circumstances.

At the conclusion of his talk the club adjourned to gorge itself on coffee and doughnuts.

The club met on October 6 to elect its officers for the term, and to discuss plans for the year.

Darwin "Mighty" Miscall '31 was elected president, and William "Bill" Secor '31 vice-president. The office of secretary went to Paul Beers '31, and Lowell "Bill" Besley '31 was appointed the club Skylock. Jerry Welch '31 will guide the destinies of our athletics and Harold "Erl" Schultz '31 will represent us in the Ag-Domestic Association.

Lowell Besley was designated to investigate the possibilities of our annual dance sometime this winter. After which we laid some nourishment aboard.

ROBIN HOOD PASSES CRISES

Robin Hood has passed its crisis and emerged successfully. Organized last year by a mere handful of foresters, the new club won the approval of the freshmen and gained nine new members from the entering class.

At the first meeting on October 6, Professor Hosmer gave a short talk on the advantages of such a club. Robin Hood, and Paul Beers '31 pointed out the aims and ideals of the club. Incidentally, Robin stated that Robin Hood will in no way conflict with the Forestry Club but will be a separate and supplementary organization.

If the future are realized, Robin Hood will be taken over by Tau Phi Delta, national forestry fraternity, within the next year.

FORESTY SPORTS

The forestry soccer team has won its first game. Chemistry didn't show up. We would have beat them anyway. To waste a little time the jacks played the tillers of the soil a practice game which ended in a tie.

Let's get going, gents, and relive Ag of the inter-college trophy this year. They've had it long enough.

Jerry Welch controls the athletics of Fernow Hall. Give him a break and come out for the soccer team.
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It is now possible for users of De Laval Magnetic Milkers to obtain electric lighting for their barns while the milker is in operation, at no extra expense beyond that of purchasing the lights, wire, etc., which is a relatively small item. This is made possible by utilizing the surplus current from the generator on the pulso-pump of the De Laval Magnetic Milker, which is sufficient to light four special low voltage lamps. While the milker is in operation, these four special lamps give a splendid light, sufficient to light the barn. During the greater part of the year the milking is done before and after daylight; therefore the greater convenience, economy and satisfaction of this free barn lighting are readily appreciated.

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Another feature which is brought to the user by the De Laval Magnetic Milker operated by an Alpha Dairy Power Plant is hot water at no extra cost. While the Alpha Dairy Power Plant is being run to provide power for the milker, the built-in water heater heats an ample supply of water for washing the milker and other utensils immediately after milking.

In addition to the fact that this abundance of hot water costs not a cent extra is the convenience of having it ready exactly when and where you want it. It enables a De Laval user to keep his milker clean with the least effort.

All-Around Better Milking

No other method of milking compares with the De Laval Magnetic in the number and value of the features which it gives to the user. It milks perfectly, for its pulsations are uniform and regular to a split-second, created and controlled by magnetic force. It produces cleaner milk with greater ease, reduces production costs, saves time and labor, and makes dairying infinitely more pleasant, satisfactory and profitable.

Outfits for every size herd. Write for full information or see your local De Laval dealer.

The
De Laval Separator Co.
New York Chicago San Francisco
165 Broadway 600 Jackson Blvd. 61 Beale St.
The Cornell Countryman

Volume XXVIII   DECEMBER   1930   Number 3
McCormick-Deering Power Farming Means Lower Crop Costs

The tractor-vs.-horse question is no longer a question of whether you “like” horses or “like” tractors—fluctuating market prices have decided the issue. In most cases, costs simply cannot be kept down low enough with horse-drawn equipment to leave the horse farmer a profit, whereas the properly managed tractorized farm is producing crops at a fair profit even in unfavorable seasons.

Thousands upon thousands of farmers today are offering evidence of real operating efficiency and lowered costs. In farming each man must accomplish more each day—keeping costs per acre and per bushel down to a new low level—if the various crops are to earn profits on the market. The barn-full of horses and the house-full of hired help are luxuries the good farmer cannot well afford in any season; much less when crop prices are low. For any man to revert to these practices in the present agricultural situation would be like sawing off a board that is already too short.

For 1931 the true economy will lie in the adoption of fast-working, efficient power and equipment; the day-and-night operation of equipment; and close planning to make every dollar’s worth of labor and equipment produce the maximum number of bushels at the lowest possible cost. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer for our latest power farming equipment folder, or write us direct.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY


McCORMICK-DEERING
Cook Electrically
and save time for other things

The Hotpoint electric range is one of the greatest
time savers that electrical service brings to the farm
home. It turns itself on and off, automatically, at ex-
actly the time you have set. You needn’t spend a
minute in watching it—a wonderful saving of time
for other things.

Its automatic temperature control does away with all
the old uncertainty of baking and roasting. Canning
work is greatly simplified and a real pleasure—with
a Hotpoint. Hotpoint ranges are made with extra-
large ovens—for large families and for farm use.

And there are a hundred other applications of elec-
tricity that save time, work, and money. Feed grind-
ers, for instance, and ensilage cutters, electric
milkers and churning, all driven by General Electric
motors, save hours of labor.

General Electric appliances heat and pump water;
preserve food as well as cook it; wash, iron, and
clean, light the house and barns brilliantly and
economically. Even to the hidden wires and
wall switches, you can depend on G-E quality
and service.

Think about it in terms of economy—economy of
labor and time and cost. Your power company will
tell you all the details.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Join us in the General Electric Hour, broadcast every Saturday evening on a nation-wide N. B. C. network.
Christmas Greeting Cards

It is fortunate that the manufacturers and publishers have improved their lines this year. The designs are better and the amount of color used is in better taste. We buy from the three largest houses. Buy your Christmas presents at the Co-op. this year.

The Co-op  --  Barnes Hall

Christmas Gifts
FOR
MEN
A part of a gift's value is its suitability.
And that's part of the reason why gifts selected here meet such warm thanks.
Here you'll find nice thoughtful things for the casual acquaintance or the bosom friend. And at the cost your purse suggests.

W. J. REED
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MORE HAY
from G. L. F. Seed

SEED has to have the right kind of history. There is no way of
telling from its appearance whether it will produce well on the
farms of this territory. The best looking seed in the world, unless it
comes from a rugged climate, hasn't got a chance to thrive in the
New York Milk Shed.

That is why G.L.F. Seed Service is so important to farmers of New
York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The G.L.F. knows the origin,
breeding, and history of every seed it supplies to patrons. Only seed
from climates more rigorous than our own is handled. Therefore no
doubt exists as to the harvest you may expect from G.L.F. Selected
Seeds.

The G.L.F.
Opportunities for Women Trained in Home Economics
By Flora Rose

The growing consciousness of all economic interest of the community in the significance of the home as a consumer buyer will thus inevitably prove an impetus to vocational opportunities through training in home economics. One of the greatest difficulties in this whole problem of the vocational development of home economics is to get all elements of the public to recognize its scope, its possibilities, its social significance and the arduous processes of education which must be endured adequately to prepare applicants in the field to qualify for it. Business is recognizing its part of the problem and is demanding highly trained, intelligent, experienced, superior women to interpret its interest to the consumer buyer.

The educator, while recognizing the importance of its problems in relationship to homes, is at times still seeing the trade or skill aspects of home economics and often overestimates training in simple techniques and underestimates the necessity for technical understanding of scientific principles and technologies based on them which are essential for successful vocational performance in home economics. The applicant for vocational training in home economics is often the product of a home and an educational system functioning on the basis of ideas formed in relation to these institutions a generation ago. Her ideas as well as those of her family and her educational advisers of her vocational aptitude in home economics is expressed in terms of her interest in cooking and sewing and her ability to do these simple processes.

QUALIFICATIONS necessary for success in any vocational field of home economics are first of all the possession of a strong background of scientific fact or art training, as the case may be, necessary for specific vocational expression in this field, general understanding of the home and its needs and specific understanding of the activity or activities most completely represented in the vocation selected. For most of the vocations described it is not possible to obtain adequate background in less than two to four years training on a college level. For the best positions in the vocational field one, two or three years of (Continued on page 79)
States Department of Labor, were both well acquainted with the topic chosen for this year’s discussion “Standards of Living,” and interested all present by means of introducing questions that we all wanted to hear answered.

STARTING the next day and continuing thru until Friday there were held each morning and afternoon eight Forums touching on the various phases of “Standards of Living.” They were:

**Forum One:** “Ability to Pay and Standards of Living,” led by our own Director C. E. Ladd.

**Forum Two:** “Electrification and Transportation,” led by James R. Howard at the Federal Farm Board, Washington, D.C.

**Forum Three:** “Making the Most of Home Resources,” led by Minnie Price, state home demonstration leader, at Ohio State University.

**Forum Four:** “Time for Work and Leisure,” led by Betty Eckhardt, state recreation specialist at Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Va.


**Forum Six:** “Community Opportunities and Policies,” led by Robert Dodge Baldwin, New Albany, Indiana.

**Forum Seven:** “Public Relief and Rural Families,” led by Mrs. Isaac P. Whittier, chairman, committee on public relief of the Wisconsin Conference of Social Work, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin.

Franklin County 4-H Club Work

**By Norman H. Foote ’32**

The Cornell Countryman

December, 1939

**Forum Eight:** “Basic Elements of Rural Culture,” led by E. L. Morgan, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

We were to attend any forums that interested us particularly and then when we met for our own discussion we pooled all the information that had been gathered and discussed it. In many cases we challenged what was said in these Forums. In this way although we were not able to attend all the Forums we still had the best of both brought to us.

Our discussion centered around four points: collegiate clubs in relation to standards of living of rural communities; what collegiate rural life clubs are doing to influence standards of living; collegiate clubs in relation to standards of living of families; collegiate country life clubs and development of leadership for improving standards of living.

The Franklin County Farm Bureau Association first undertook 4-H club work in earnest in 1928. During the summer Robert W. Foote ’29 succeeded in arousing considerable interest and in obtaining a good enrollment. Farm Bureau agent, C. W. Radway, started the work before Bob’s arrival and continued it after he left.

W. J. Dupree ’26 acted as County Club Agent during the summer of 1929 carrying on the work of Mr. Radway and Bob Foote. He succeeded in increasing the enrollment somewhat, and furthered the work generally.

When I began work on June ninth, Mr. Radway had an enrollment of about 160 boys and girls. My first duty was to make farm visits to the different members and get everyone located. I made three visits to each home, except for some who were under the supervision of two teachers of agriculture, and more than that to some who were showing at the County Fair. During this time I obtained a few more new members so that there were something like 40 girls and 125 boys.

All the members seemed very interested so that working with them was a pleasure. They, too, enjoyed their work, especially with their local clubs, nine of which were functioning during the summer. They always looked forward to meetings, and at some clubs are carrying on winter programs, usually with one meeting a month.

The Franklin County Fair, held at Malone, August 18-22, was the high light of the summer for most of the members. Through the courtesy of the fair association all exhibiting members received passes. About 80 took part in the exhibits.

Fifty-three calves were cared for in a separate barn provided for them. The poultry entries were housed in one corner of the regular poultry building, attention being attracted to them by the 4-H Club signs. Considering the late spring and the early season for the fair, the vegetables displayed were exceedingly good. They were displayed in a conspicuous place in the vegetable hall. Membership sign boards, chick feed trays, bird houses, and knots in ropes, were also shown in the same place, and attracted much attention.

Four boys took their calves to the State Fair at Syracuse. The truck to take the calves to the fair was donated, and the Kiwanis Club of Malone paid the traveling expenses of the boys. Wesley Deans was awarded third place for his Guernsey senior calf, James Sullivan received fifth place for his Ayshire junior yearling, and Floyd Southworth seventh for his Ayshire senior calf. All the boys had a good time and gained valuable experience.

**EARLIER in the summer, many boys attended an exhibit of the Stockholm 4-H Club of St. Lawrence County. They planned to have a 4-H Fair at Brushton and Chatsaugay sometime during October, and the Pomona Grange is fostering a potato show for the 4-H Club members sometime in December.

Work with the Indians on the St. Regis Mohawk Reservation proved most interesting. Bob Foote started the work in 1928 and I believe organized a calf club. Mr. Dupree did some work there in 1929. The Indians furnish a local leader to work with the County Agent. A large number of fine, ambitious boys on the reservation are interested in the work and are deserving of a guiding hand.

One day, late in the summer, Mr. Radway and I called on Alex White, who had been influential in establishing an Indian 4-H Club exhibit at the annual fair. We found him to be well educated and thoroughly interested in the activities of the local 4-H Club, of which his son was one of the officers. We discussed the past achievements of the organization and the possibilities for its future.

When the summer was over and I looked back at it I found that one of the things I enjoyed the most was traveling around the County and meeting new people every day. Many times I was invited to stay to dinner and nothing tasted so good as a salt pork and milk gravy dinner. As a result of having eaten too much, work in the afternoon was often difficult, especially if I had been fortunate enough to have had two pieces of mince pie for dinner.

I had an invitation to go trout fishing with one of the fathers of the boys, but I was never able to get the time to accept the kind offer. One invitation which I was sorry not to be able to accept was to go deer hunting this fall with Bob Garland and his father as both of them are experienced hunters.

**The Program of 4-H Club work is doing much for the boys and girls of Franklin County. In the past there has been relatively little of this sort of work done in the northern part of the State, so the work is doubly important now. The on-coming generation is becoming interested in farming at its best.**

The prospects for future 4-H Club work in this County seem extremely promising. If interest and support continue to increase as they have in the past year it will only be a matter of a few years before it will be necessary to employ a full time County Club agent.
Believe the Signs

By L. R. Anderson ’31

LAST summer by some twist of chance, I got the job of posting street signs for the highway department of Erie County. On such a job it isn’t necessary for one to have an eagle eye to see the disregard that most everyone has for signs.

The reactions that many displayed to our new official orange and black signs were amazing, and often extremely interesting. One afternoon as we were putting up a sign on the Niagara Falls Boulevard, a man drove into his yard nearly, laughing as he passed us. We wondered if we were so strange looking that passersby could laugh at us so heartily. Presently, he came out to us, and asked us if we knew where we were. I replied that we knew just where we were, wondering at the same time what had prompted his question. We didn’t have to wonder long as he demanded why we were naming the road that joined the Boulevard Gaier Road instead of French Road. When we informed him that the county was changing the name of the road, he laughed good naturedly, and turned back into his yard.

Not many days later, we were down by the Tonawanda creek at the junction of the Burdick and Rapid Roads near the City of Lockport. We had our sign nicely up when an old fellow crossed over the road to us from his barnyard, and bitterly reviled us for naming one of the roads Burdick instead of Post. As it happened his name was Post while several other Posts lived on the same road that we so obstinately and ungraciously persisted in calling Burdick. He couldn’t possibly understand that because no Burdick lived on the road it was possible to name it. We, Howie, Doc, and I, got a lot of fun out of arguing with the old man, until he finally gave up, and left us in utter disgust. Once more we had succeeded in naming a road as we pleased.

There were many other instances very similar to those that I have just recorded, but we were not destined to escape with mere arguments over the names of roads. About the middle of August, as we were posting a sign at the junction of Main and Larkin Roads in the town of Clarence, which is about sixteen miles east of Buffalo a huge stern looking woman rushed out to us with the stick in her eyes, and demanded that we pull up our sign, and get off her land. For a moment we were dumbfounded by the sudden rush of fervent threats. When we recovered, we laughed in her face in a manner that was not calculated to be at all gentlemanly. The veins on her forehead swelled and purpled dangerously as she exploded in a boundless vehemence that served only to increase our vocabularies.

Thus we went our happy, but harried way, until a week or two later we overstepped the boundary of our particular signs. Doc, who is a medical student at the University of Buffalo, and myself were digging the hole for the sign as Howie, who is an Erie County constable was assembling the sign. We were just outside the city line of Buffalo at the crossing of Harlem Avenue and Maryvale Drive where there is a boulevard stop for those entering Harlem Avenue, (Continued on page 79)

Books

Reading maketh a full man—Francis Bacon

THE FARM BOARD. By E. A. Stakely and C. H. West. MacMillan Company. $0.60.

The much discussed Agricultural Marketing Act and its stepchild the Farm Board, represent a new departure in governmental attitude toward private enterprise. Many and varied are the opinions of such a policy, but only a few have given it the thoughtful consideration which is its due. A keen analysis of the present situation of agriculture and its relation to the Marketing Act is the subject matter of The Farm Board. The authors of the book, both economists at the University of California, make no attempt to attach undue significance to either act or board, nor do they subject them to disparaging criticism. Rather the possibilities of the Farm Board are dealt with in a manner that is easy to understand and pleasantly candid. The language of economics is abandoned insular as it is beyond the understanding of the uninitiated.

Whatever prejudices the reader may be fortified with, he can well afford to make the close acquaintance with the Farm Board which this book offers. No governing body can function at its best unless it has the understanding and sympathy of those whom it seeks to direct. The Farm Board is a most fortunate contribution to that end.


This book is the text used in several foods classes in the College of Home Economics here at Cornell. In a personal questionnaire made among my students, by a student, the following opinions were voiced:

“T I like Chemistry and Cookery because it has presented chemistry to me in a way in which I can see its application and make use of it.”

“It is very complete and everything covered is fully explained.”

Another student says of it: “The experiments are excellent and are not too difficult. It is well organized, thus saving one much time in consulting references. The questions at the end of each chapter help greatly in stabilizing the facts in one’s mind.”

Home economics students who have taken standard chemistry courses have often said that they wished that they could have taken a course that would more definitely tie up their chemistry and foods work. The authors of Chemistry and Cookery have presented a text which does this very thing and supplies a long felt need.

O N FORSYTE ’CHANGE. By John Galsworthy. 285 pp. Charles Scribner’s Sons. $2.50.

Those readers who have enjoyed previous works of Galsworthy will be sure to find much pleasure in reading On Forsyte ’Change. The author, with his unusual talent for depicting English life and characters, has done admirably well in this volume. In nineteen short stories, most of them differing in time, place, and mood, Galsworthy pictures, with us interesting events in the lives of various members of the Forsyte family. The time varies from 1812 to 1918. A wide range to be sure, but there are few sources where one can find such food material on English customs throughout almost an entire century. The last two stories, “A Forsyte Encounters the People” and “Soams and the Flag” are especially well done.

That Galsworthy is authentically on the times about which he writes, can scarcely be questioned. The fact that the manuscript of On Forsyte ’Change will join that of the Forsyte Chronicles in the British Museum, is a tribute to the author that deserves wide recognition. It honors him in a way that has not been done since 1914, when Thomas Hardy’s The Dynasts was accepted. Galsworthy is now accepted as the greatest living interpreter of the English people of recent times, and for those who are interested in learning more about them we would say don’t miss On Forsyte ’Change.
Through Our Wide Windows

Why Not Celebrate?

For many months a great horde of workmen has labored with concrete, and steel, and brick, and plaster, to the end that our campus is now graced with a new building of which we can be justly proud. Architects might see in it a departure from the ordinary type of State building, in that numerous refinements in design and materials set it apart from the usual drab structures the State provides. The project represents an investment of over a million dollars, secured, as we know, after many years of literally pressing need for space in the plant industry department. Strange to say, no jubilance attends its opening, except of course, in those who will occupy it. The process of moving in goes along placidly, as it should, but equally placid is the assimilation of this building into our already well loved group, which should not be so at all. Certainly a formal dedication is well deserved, but as yet no move toward that end has been made public. Moreover, it is indicated that no more glorious title will adorn its portal than that of Plant Industry Building. This College has many names on its rosters great enough to perpetuate in this way and it would be deplorable to let this opportunity pass as it has in four other notable cases.

Standing

We were discussing the dairy situation this summer with a farmer who produces milk for a Grade B plant and he said something that struck us rather forcibly. He was a good, progressive farmer, too, not one of those who are continually finding fault with something.

He said, "The company inspector was up here a while ago, and after going over everything and finding it fairly satisfactory, he remarked, 'You want to keep your bacteria count as low as possible.' I immediately asked him, 'Why should I? He was rather taken back by my question, but finally said, 'Well, it gives you better standing at the plant.' I told him that standing wouldn't buy clothes for the children, groceries for the house, nor gasoline for the car. I told him that when they began paying a little more for that low bacteria count, they wouldn't have to ask farmers to keep it down."

The inspector was only doing his duty in trying to obtain high quality milk for his company, but we think there was a great deal in what this farmer said. Nearly any dairymen would rather produce high quality milk, if only for the satisfaction of having turned out a good product. However, it requires work and costs money to keep the bacteria count at a low level. The same is true of the fat tests. At the present rate of compensation for butter fat above the required percentage, it is more profitable to produce low fat content milk. These conditions do not seem fair. Instead of being paid for producing a clean, pure, and high quality product, the dairymen is fined for doing it.

We think, if the consuming public were educated to the facts, they would be willing to pay a trifle more in order to receive a higher quality. They must want it now, for the milk companies are continually striving to influence their producers to give them better quality. There will be no trouble in maintaining quality if a price is placed upon it. Perhaps the fellow who is barely "getting by" the minimum standards might be fined a little while the man who is way above the requirements might be given an extra amount which would make it profitable for him to keep his standards high. Perhaps, rather than a system of fines for low quality, it might be better psychology to start with a lower standard price for minimum quality milk and increase the price with the quality. Such a system would raise the average quality of all grades of milk.

A Turn of the Tide

The chancellor of Denver University recently refused admission to fifteen students found guilty of receiving aid from alumni in return for services in athletic fields. "A clear case of proselyting," said the chancellor, and his prompt action spoiled the making of a fine football team.

This is not the first instance in which overzealous alumni have been caught and thwarted at this sort of thing, but it is an encouraging indication of the present trend of opinion in the matter. So much dishonesty has been revealed in late years in politics, business, and sports, that every turn of the tide is gratefully welcomed. In no place is honesty more desirable, nor could it be more effective, than in our institutions of learning. They teach the rest of us, and the country will be in a bad way indeed when its sources of learning become corrupt.

Big Business on the Farm

In spite of the fact that "big business" has threatened to assimilate every type of human activity and business, the farmer has been able to maintain his farm unit at such a size to make independent ownership possible. Agricultural cooperatives have been designed to answer the challenge of business corporations. Cooperative marketing supplements individual farm ownership and makes it possible, notwithstanding the many labor saving devices that have become practicable the last fifty years. But can the independent farmer survive the new advantages that the latest labor saving device offers to "big business"? And will men or companies with large capital be attracted into the business of farming?

The rotolator, as it is called by H. W. Jeffers '98, whose idea it is, is a circular platform 60 feet in diameter, containing 20 stanchions. One complete revolution is made in 15 minutes. The cow is automatically sprayed with warm water and dried with sprays of warm air. Her milk is tested and if it shows no blood or thick milk, the milkers are applied and the milk is directed into glass containers. In seven hours 1650 cows may be milked.

Mass production methods introduced into another phase of agriculture. Will dairy farms be organized into units of 1000 cows or more and make the ultimate result of great numbers of individual farmers forced from the land? The farmer has weathered a great number of tough blows and whether he will survive this one—well, your guess is as good as our.
Horace Atwood '91 to Retire from Active Duty

HORACE ATWOOD was born in Cayuga County, New York, on August 1, 1868, his parents coming from New England some time before. He entered Cornell in 1887, graduating with the degree of B. S. A. He accepted a position as instructor of agriculture at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, remaining there only one year. In 1893 he entered the University of Wisconsin. After a year there he took a position in the creamery business and continued in that work until chosen as Assistant Agriculturist at the West Virginia Experiment Station in 1897. Before taking his position there, he studied another year at Cornell receiving his master's degree.

After joining the staff of the Experiment Station, Professor Atwood was very active in agricultural work and has become one of our most distinguished graduates in the line of poultry investigations. He is author of "Lectures on Poultry Culture" and joint author of many bulletins. Besides his bulletins on poultry, he is author of several bulletins on soil fertility, farm crops, and dairy husbandry. He is in the field of poultry husbandry, however, that he has done his greatest work and made his most important contributions to the agricultural life of our people.

In 1900 he married Miss Susan Davies of Arden, New York. Besides their home in Morgantown, Professor and Mrs. Atwood maintain a winter home at Stuart, Florida.

For thirty years now he has been with the West Virginia Experiment Station and besides his regular tasks he has been Poultryman of the West Virginia State Board of Agriculture, a member of the Committee on Education of the American Poultry Association, the West Virginia Grange, the State Livestock, and the American Breeder's Associations. No wonder then, that he is now "disposed to retire from active experimental work".

Dean A. R. Mann of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics has been honored at The University of California with the degree of Doctor of Laws. The degree was conferred during the Dean's recent visit to that University where he delivered the dedication address at the opening of Giannini Hall, a building which will house the department of economics on the Berkeley campus. The honor was awarded in recognition of Dean Mann's achievements in furthering agricultural education and social organization both in this country and abroad. The eminence of Cornell in this field was cited as an indication of the services of Dean Mann in this respect. In 1924, Dean Mann made an extensive tour of Europe to study the educational facilities available, especially in those countries most disrupted by the World War. His knowledge of the field is therefore an extensive one. Also honored at the ceremony were Charles Derleth, of the University of California, Dr. Arnold B. Ball, president of the University of Oregon, and Dr. Thomas H. Morgan of Columbia University.

Charles Aromivic is in the city planning and community development business with an office at 130 South Broadway, Los Angeles, California. He is married to a Cornell graduate of 1926 and they maintain their home in Pacific Palisades with their two sons, Carol Parsons and Vladimir Stanwood. Mr. Aromivic writes, "Who's Who in America" will tell you all my achievements, and my wife all or most of my failings. I have been in social work for eight years doing mostly housing work and finally shifted to city planning. Organized the first Regional Planning Association in America and am now, after having served as director of Housing and Planning for California, rendering service as city planning consultant in various cities."

W. O. Strong, who is county agent in Accomac County, Virginia, is also in charge of the East Shore branch of the Virginia Truck Experiment Station. Strong and F. B. Dietrich, extension specialist at Virginia Polytechnic Institute of Blacksburg, Virginia, who are touring among vegetable sections in the North,
visited Cornell on October 20 and 21. They spoke to the Vegetable Gardening Club on the 20th.

Edward L. Bernays and his wife, Doris E. Fleischman, have announced the birth of a daughter, Anne Fleischman, on September 14. They live at 8 Washington Square, North, New York City. Mr. Bernays was recently appointed counsel on public relations to President Hoover's Emergency Committee on Employment. This appointment was made by Colonel Arthur Woods with whom Bernays was associated in 1919 when Colonel Wood was assistant to the Secretary of War.

Dr. L. E. "Leslie" Card was appointed by the federal government as one of the fifteen official delegates to represent the United States at the fourth World's Poultry Congress held in London, England, July 22 to 30. After receiving his B.S. degree, he was for two years instructor in poultry husbandry at the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs. He then took advanced work at Cornell studying for his Ph.D. degree, serving as an instructor during these three years. After receiving his degree he became head of the department of poultry husbandry at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. For many years he has been the efficient editor of Poultry Science where he has made a very distinct and important contribution to the poultry industry.

G. J. Wight is instructor of animal husbandry at the State School of Agriculture at Canton.

They visited Cornell on October 20 and 21. They spoke to the Vegetable Gardening Club on the 20th.

Mrs. Bernays is the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Fleischman of New York. The very nature of Mr. Bernays' work as a public relations man and for the Farm Board is such as to entitle him to the confidence of many farmers. So it is upon the responsibility of education and not for the provision of the act and are thus eligible to obtain aid from the board.

Dorothy C. Storrs has been appointed acting editor of Poultry Science. She replaces Dr. L. E. Card who recently resigned to accept an appointment at the University of Florida. Miss Storrs has been associated with the college magazine as students editor for several years.

The Cornell Countryman

December, 1930

Popularity....

For many years Diamond Corn Gluten Meal has had a lot of friends, in college and out. Animal husbandrymen know what Diamond will do for milk production, and now those engaged in poultry husbandry are learning that this good corn concentrate deserves a real place in the poultry mash.

Alumni, who have acquired their feeding theories where you're getting yours now, have turned these theories into practise on their own farms by using Diamond on their own herds and flocks.

The popularity of Diamond Corn Gluten Meal hasn't happened by chance. Dairymen and poultrymen who have tried Diamond have stayed with it, because they've gotten the practical results that mean profit.

Corn Products Refining Co.
New York Chicago

Manufacturers, also, of Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed

40% Protein

He that bloweth his own horn, the same shall not be blown, but no striking spotlight has been thrown on my doings to warrant even a little gentle puff." We wager, however, that Mr. Stanley is a darned good farmer.

Philip H. Stevens is married and living in Homer, New York. They have two children, Philip H. and Elizabeth Ann. For two years now following an operation, Mr. Stevens has been unable to work. Before his illness, he was engaged as sales manager for a wholesale electrical supply house.

Henry C. Handelman is general manager of the Willow Oak Nurseries, growers of tropical and semi-tropical plants, and landscape contractors. His address is Carlton Avenue, Lake Wales, Florida.

C. M. Slack is county agent of Washington County. During the war, he was second lieutenant with the third division. He returned to his father's farm until he became county agent in 1924. He has organized two dairy improvement associations and five breeders' clubs with an unexcelled show record of county herds at the State Fair. He also has organized seven 4-H Clubs for several of which he acts as local leader. At the present time he is conducting an alfalfa-clover campaign to bring about more successful results in growing legumes in the county. He married Alda Deibler. They have four children; Merle, Eleanor, Billy, and Miriam. Their home is at 55 East Street, Fort Edward, New York.

Van C. Whittemore is director of the State School of Agriculture at Canton. A successful three day North Country farm home program was put on at Canton this fall.

T. B. "Tib" Augur started in business for himself last summer, landscape architecture and city planning. We wish him success. Their second daughter, Carol, arrived last Christmas. "Tib's" address is 2548 Newton Place, Dearborn, Michigan.

Since July, Lloyd B. Seaver has been manager of a silk mill, The West Park Throwing Company, in Scranton, Pennsylvania. He lives at Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania.

Professor W. I. "Bill" Myers of the farm management department recently accepted a special appointment from the Federal Farm Board to make a survey of the agricultural and cooperative organizations of Porto Rico. The United States attorney general ruled that the Agricultural Marketing Act could be extended to the territories if the local organizations can comply with the provisions of the act. Professor Myers will study the marketing and cooperative organizations of the chief crops—sugar, tobacco, coffee, and citrus fruits. He will then make a report to the farm board indicating which organizations meet the provisions of the act and are thus eligible to obtain aid from the board.
He will leave New York November 13 and will spend at least a month in Porto Rico. Professor Myers has studied the question of cooperatives in the United States and is well prepared to analyze the conditions in Porto Rico.

19

J. L. "Venie" Buys, up at St. Lawrence University, built himself a house last summer.

Marian R. Priestly (Mrs. William Walter Frank) writes that the family has moved for the seventh time in the last seven years. Their new address is 143-02 Ash Avenue, Flushing, Long Island, New York. On July 17 a baby boy was born to Mrs. Priestly weighing 6 pounds 11 ounces. William Walter, Jr. is named after his daddy and plans to follow his steps and go to Princeton. Little Virginia, now four years old, however, is going to be a real Cornellian. Maybe we will be coming back to see you some day, Virginia.

H. A. "Steve" and Mildred Stevenson announce the arrival of Richard Luther on September 15. This makes a total of three for them now, two boys and a girl. "Steve" is head of the Outdoor Department of the MacMillan Company, Publishers, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York City. He lives at Ardsley, New York.

20

J. G. "Jimmy" Gee is director of the department of physical education at Clemson College in South Carolina.

H. G. F. Hamann is keeping the Peta-luma Egg business on a sound basis. He lives at 1051 Ordway Street, Berkeley, California. He has a son, Henry William.

Mr. and Mrs. Doughlass Moorehead had an addition to the family last January with the arrival of a daughter, Janet Louise.

21

Raymond Mead is special agent for the Northwestern Life Insurance Company at 59 Center Street, New Haven, Connecticut. Hugh N. Dietzen is a field district manager for the Crowell Publishing Company. His home is in Dunkirk, New York.

22

Frank C. Baldwin is teaching mathematics and is coach of soccer at Blair Academy in Blairstown, New Jersey. A daughter, Anne Gaillard, was born on July 20.

Donald E. Marshall is a landscape architect. He lives at 21 Owen Drive, Maplewood, New Jersey. He has two daughters, Jean Wilson, who is five, and Margery, aged one.

Nathaniel A. Talmadge is farming at Friar’s Head Farm, Riverhead, Long Island. His principal crops are potatoes, cauliflower, strawberries, and narcissus bulbs. A son, John Henry, was born last March. He has two daughters, Mary Ellen and Jane Terrel.

23

William "Bill" Davies is running the Davies Homestead Farms at Black Lake Road, Ogdensburg, New York. A daughter, Sarah Louise, arrived at "Bill"s house June 28.

R. B. Farnham is now located at the New Jersey Agricultural College, New Brunswick, New Jersey where he has an appointment as instructor in floriculture and assistant in research. During the summer Mr. Farnham supervised the landscape work at Ray Brook Sanitarium in the Adirondacks.

Alexander W. Mackenzie, Jr., was married last November to Miss Harriet Leach of Montclair, New Jersey. A son, Alexander, 3d, was born September 13. They live at 14 Chester Road, Upper Montclair, New Jersey.

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EXPLORIVES
The Cornell Countryman

Florence W. Opie is now general secretary of the Y.W.C.A. in Princeton, New Jersey. She was formerly executive of the Montgomery County Y.W.C.A. in Dayton, Ohio for four years.

Raymond L. Taylor, who has been doing research in entomology for the Maine Forest Service, Bar Harbor, has joined the faculty of the College of Forestry at Syracuse University. Mrs. Taylor was Francesca R. Meyer '25.

Louise Yake in teaching mathematics and science in the Blasedell, New York, High School. She writes that Maurice W. Yake '24 is taking graduate work at Iowa State College.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Oliver Kelsey of Ithaca have announced the marriage of their daughter, Evangeline E. Kelsey '25 to Nathaniel H. Chadwick '25, on September 27 at Sage Chapel. Milton Royce '23 and Warren Reen '21 were among the ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Chadwick are living in Towanda, Pa., where he is with the International Harvester Company.

Bernard Frank is now a graduate student at Wisconsin in agricultural economics, on a Charles Lathrop Pack Forest Education Board Fellowship. His work is in land utilization. He lives at 1416 Chandler Street, Madison.

A. Martin Funnell, Alan W. Crosby '26, and Bernard E. Harkness '29 are attending the Graduate School of Landscape Architecture at Harvard, and are living at 1734 Cambridge Street, Cambridge.

A daughter, Betsy Ann, was born on September 16 to Wesley S. Knighton and Mrs. Knighton (Ruth H. Hendryx '26).

A CHRISTMAS PACKAGE for YOU

A CHRISTMAS PACKAGE...with your name on it...stowed away 'neath the family Yuleide tree. Filled with mystery...filled with surprise...filled with the good wishes from someone, somewhere. All dressed up, perhaps, in Christmas clothes. The sort of case that may be missing from another Christmas package that's in store for you...a package that's quite the same as that which comes to the man who feeds Purina Chows to his stock and chickens.

The Christmas package he gets is the extra things he feeds in Purina Chows. The news that this Christmas package is very real comes from a national farm-to-farm feed survey. 270 men of Purina have worked many months, asking at every farm...what do you feed...what do you get from each hog...what makes this feed cost? And now the answer is ready to be told. 42 more eggs in every bagful of Purina Laying Chows above the average of over 125 other feeds...call for 37 cents. 16 more quarts in every bagful of Purina Dairy Chows...all for 23 cents. So the story goes. Every one of Purina's many Chows, the survey reveals, carries extra things stowed away in every bagful...the things that make a bag of feed a bargain.

So you can be very sure of an extra Christmas package in your home...sure because so many, many others are already getting this package...this extra money that comes to him who feeds Purina Chows. This is the kind of a Christmas package that brings many other Christmas packages into your home...this is the kind of a package you can have every Christmas...by feeding Purina Chows every year! Purina Mills, 966 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

December, 1930

Helen F. Green is teaching homemaking in the High School in Earlville, New York.

Fannie B. Miller is a helping teacher, supervising rural schools, in Salem County, New Jersey. She lives at 415 North Main Street, Elmer. She spent the summer in Scotland and England.

Donald T. Ries PhD, '30 is now doing work on fruit flies for the United States Department of Agriculture. His address is care of the Department at Box 2080, Orlando, Florida.

Byron Spence is manager of the Chris Hansen Laboratories at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The Chris Hansen Laboratories are a Danish dairy concern, and the Milwaukee laboratory is the home plant of the American branch. He visited the campus in October and says they are about to move into a brand new building.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Ellinwood have announced the marriage of their daughter, Dorothy E. Ellinwood to Kenneth Crusen, on August 27 in Clinton, New York. They are living at Almond, New York. She is teaching homemaking in the Almond High School.

Carl Martin is cow testing for Professor W. T. Crandall for a short time. He is living in Big Flats, New York.

Olive Maren Hoefle, formerly of Ithaca, now of Geneva where she has been connected with the New York State Experiment Station, and William E. Sipple of Geneva, were married in Ithaca at the home of the bride's parents October 14. Mr. Sipple is assistant district land and tax agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Charles R. Taylor has left the Lathrop-Paulson Company in Chicago and expects soon to enter the ice cream manufacturing business in New York State. His address is 491 Colvin Parkway, Buffalo.

L. E. Cruickshank has been appointed an assistant professor in the extension service of the marketing department of the University. His job will be to travel about the state visiting farms and advising as to their more efficient marketing possibilities. While at Cornell, Professor Cruickshank was elected to Phi Kappa Phi for excellence in scholarship, winning the junior class scholarship award as well. He was on the stock judging team which represented Cornell at the National Dairy Show and was a member of the Round-Up Club.

Valeria Hieby of Fairport, New York and Albert C. Frederick of Albany, New York were married October 25. They will live in Albany.

Grace Ware Laubengayer is acting as part-time specialist in nutrition for the college of home economics. She had recently been engaged in nutrition work at the Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh.

Harold F. Yoder, who has been acting as salesman for Charles H. Totty & Company, Madison, New Jersey, has resigned his position to return to his home in Barberton, Ohio where he will become a member of the firm of Yoder Brothers.

(Continued on page 79)
Ever try a Varnish Bath?

Would you take a bath in varnish? . . . How would you rinse it off? And even after a lot of effort you wouldn't be clean.

"Wyandotte" cleans away all foreign matter in a jiffy. But unlike varnish, or soap, and some so-called cleaners, the "Wyandotte" itself also rinses away with the dirt.

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Wyandotte Cleaner and Cleanser is packed in barrels, kegs, and cases of 12-3 lb. cartons.

Few Fields Offer a Greater Opportunity

The business of farming is not what it used to be. Time was when a farmer could go on year after year without making much money on his crops and still retire, a well-to-do man, on the increased value of his land.

Nowadays the money is made on crops and produce, or it isn't made at all. This means different farming methods, cutting production costs to the bone, doing farm work when and as it should be done, taking less time to each job—in short, power farming.

It also means using more efficient machinery and equipment, which has to be sold, even to farmers who know they must come to it. This kind of selling requires technical knowledge and training on the part of the dealer—college training, or its equivalent in natural ability.

Because of these conditions, there are few fields of present activity that offer greater opportunities to college trained men than the retailing of modern farm equipment and machinery. You have just the training and ability needed. The new business in sight and the replacement business will keep you busy from the start. And, best of all, the work is constructive. Your customers profit as well as you.

J. I. CASE CO., Racine, Wis.

CASE

This shows the new Model "CC" Case Tractor with 2-row cultivator attachment. The rear wheels can be set at various treads to fit practically any row crop spacing.
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HONORARY DEGREE CONFERRED ON DEAN ALBERT R. MANN

DEAN A. R. Mann '04 of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics was recently honored by the University of California with the honorary degree of doctor of laws by the University of California. The honor was conferred at Berkeley when Dean Mann delivered the keynote address at the opening of a new building, the agricultural building, at Berkeley. His work in Europe began in 1924 when he visited almost every country on the continent making a survey of educational facilities, especially in those countries most affected by the war.

This honor is one of three given to Dr. Mann by the University of California. The other two are the honor of the University of California and the University of California at Berkeley. Dean Mann is also the first member of the Agricultural College of California to deliver the keynote address at the opening of a new building. He is the first member of the Agricultural College of California to be given the honorary degree of doctor of laws by the University of California.

Attends Meeting of the Association of American Universities

During his stay in the west Dean Mann with Dean R. A. Emerson of the graduate school represented Cornell University at the inauguration of Robert G. Sprout as the new president of the University of California at Berkeley. He also, together with Dean Emerson and Dean Dexter Kimball of the Cornell engineering school, represented Cornell at the meeting of the Association of American Universities.

FLORETOURISM STUDENTS

Mr. R. H. C. of the floriculture students attended the meeting and exhibit of the American Aranthemum Society at Dearborn, Michigan on November 11, 12, and 13. Professor Ralph Curtis '01, and a party of three ornamental horticulture students made an auto trip to Long Island on November 7, 8, and 9. They visited the Houdenep and other estates where they obtained specimens of new varieties of ornamental horticulture. Earlier in the season a larger party under Professor Curtis and Mr. H. T. Skinner spent a day in Highland Park, N. J. They collected information on the autumn colors of a large number of ornamental plants which are grown in the parks.

On October 25, a party with Mr. Skinner made an inspection tour of the propagating units and growing areas of the Jackson and Perkins Nurseries of Newark, New York. Mr. Joseph Patterer, Head Propagator, led the students through the extensive greenhouses and showed them fields which contained as many as three million roses.

PI ALPHA XI

J. A. De France 'Grad.
J. L. B. Butts '31
H. S. Clark '31
E. E. Prather '31
S. E. Steele '31

TO STUDY AGRICULTURAL AND COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Professor W. I. Myers of the farm management department left on November 13 for a month's stay in Porto Rico where he is investigating the agricultural and cooperative organizations. Professor Myers accepted an appointment from the Federal Farm Board.

After a study of the marketing and cooperative organizations of chief crops, sugar, tobacco, coffee, and citrus fruits, Professor Myers will report to the farm board which organizations meet the necessary provisions to be eligible to obtain aid from the board, and what other organizations must do to comply with the marketing act.

Since the organization of the farm board, Professor Myers has served it as consulting specialist and has directed the study of cooperative marketing in twelve north-eastern states. This study has had the cooperation of the state departments of agriculture and the state colleges of agriculture.

SPEAKING CONTESTS ARE BEGUN

Three speaking contests are now open to students in the College of Agriculture. First elimination for the Farm Life Challenge Contest will be held Thursday, December 4. Eight contestants will be retained for a second elimination to be held Thursday, December 18. The finals will be held Monday, February 9 of Farm and Home Week. The prizes will be $100 and $50. The subject this year is, 'Resolved—That The Eighteenth Amendment be retained in the Constitution.'

Eastman Stage contests must give a minimum of three minutes on any topic of their choice. The first elimination will be held Tuesday, December 2 and the second Monday, December 15. The prizes to be awarded are $100 and $50.

The Williamson Vegetable Growers Stage will open with an elimination contest Friday, November 24. Finals will be held at the New York Vegetable Growers' Association convention at Syracuse, January 7 to 9. Prizes are $20, $15, and $10. The fates of the contestants to Syracuse will be paid.

HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT TO CONDUCT NURSERYMEN SCHOOL

THE department of ornamental horticulture will hold a special three day school for New York State nurserymen and their employees on December 16 and 17 to discuss plants, management, and to inspect the facilities of the college of agriculture, which help to serve the nursery industry of the state.

The program, which is under the direction of Professor Ralph Curtis '01 and Professor Russell H. '08 will be as follows: The nurserymen will register Monday morning, December 15, and will then be greeted by Dean A. R. Mann '04. After the address of welcome Professor E. A. White will explain the activities of the department and Karl Kern, a nurseryman of Cincinnati, Ohio will tell of new plant varieties. Professor Curtis will conduct a study of plant identification during the afternoon. The special dinner to be given to the nurserymen that night will be prepared by Professor Bristow Adams, who will discuss nursery catalogues. Entertainments of the day will be furnished by the Club quartette, the Savage Club, and Professor W. K. Stone.

On Tuesday morning Professor E. L. Wright will give a talk on practical soil management, followed by Professor O. F. Curtis who will discuss growth problems and Professor A. A. Allen who will explain the control of rabbits and other pests. Professor C. R. Crosby '05 will prescribe controls for the peach and other fruits. During the afternoon a discussion will be held on nursery management and the visitors will inspect the equipment and study of the department of ornamental horticulture. At dinner that evening Professor J. P. Porter '17 will give an illustrated lecture on landscape design for small properties.

On Wednesday Karl Kern will give a review of rock garden plants, and Herbert Blancher will talk on hardy perennials. Professor C. E. A. Utterman will tell of some plant disease problems. During the afternoon H. B. Tukey of the Geneva experiment station will talk on cut stock investigations at the station, and Professor Hinn will discuss seed bed management.

At Cornell the visitors will see the results of five years progress in nursery plantings; a valuable collection of plant material, a department of ornamental horticulture, and new plantings. Recent equipment includes a propagating house, a growing house, a two-unit shade house, a pit storage, and seed and plant beds.

REPORT AT WASHINGTON MEETING PRESENTED BY CORNELLIAN

Dr. Dwight Sanderson '36, head of the department of horticulture of the College of Agriculture, presented a report on family life at a conference on Child Health and Protection held at the White House in Washington, D. C. This conference was called by President Hoover for the week of November 22.

Dr. Sanderson treated of the differences in farm, city, and town families. His conclusions were based on personal study, table numerals, and statistical data taken from the Federal census. Among other things, this data reveals that the natural family living at home is largest on farms.
CAST SELECTED FOR KERMIS

At the preliminary acting trials held November 4 and 5, fifty-six under-
graduates competed for the parts in the forthcoming Kermis play, "The
Trysting Place." There were two complete casts and several roles were
eliminated from this play on the evening of final trials, November 10. Selections
were made by H. D. Albright, a graduate student in the department of drama.
Mr. Albright will also serve as coach for the produc-
tion.
The cast as finally announced is: Mrs. Con-
ed, H. A. McNinch '33; Lancelet, R. A. Ran-
sley '31; Mrs. Briggs, V. S. Clark '22; Jessie, G. V. Shean '33; Ral-
burn, R. Pringle '22; Mr. Ingold, H. M. Licht '22; Mysterious Voire, S. E. Steel '31.
The names of those who were not selected for the cast of this play will be
placed on reserve list and these persons will be among the first to be called on for casts of
future productions of Kermis.

The "Trysting Place" is a one-act dramatic farce by Booth Tarkington in
which three couples vie for possession of a love note in a hotel parlor. The situation
promises to be colorful and gorrows for Tarkington's humorous inventions. The play will be
given on December 16 at the Ag-Dome, a new barn which is ready for use. It cost $13,000 and
will house fifty-five calves.

ALEPH SAMACH

Arthur Franklin Martin '33
Peter James McManus '32
Dewitt Clinton Seward '32

HOTEL NEW YORKER

Operated by Students

The operation and management of the Hotel New Yorker will be
directed for the play of November 10, by thirty-six upperclassmen in the hotel admin-
istration course at Cornell, as well as the three other competitors for the trip to the Na-
tional Hotel Exposition and to the New York State Hotel Association Convention.
Each year, the hotel students have a privilege, and each year they manage a
different hotel for a day. All executive positions were taken over at eight-thirty o'clock in the morning and reimbursed at four-thirty o'clock in the afternoon. This activity was made possible this year by
Ralph Hitz, manager of the Hotel New Yorker. During their three
day stay in New York the students were the guests of Mr. Hitz.

Besides the hotel management on Mon-
day, the students met as guests of Frank A. McKowne, president of the Hotels Statler Corporation, and dinner as guests of Mr. Hitz.

On Tuesday the students held breakfast at the Savanne Restaurant, in the New York Life building, followed by an in-
spection of the restaurant through the courtesy of James Boomer, President of the Savanne Corporation. Luncheon was
with George W. Sweeney at the Hotel Commodore after which they attended the con-
vention of the New York State Hotel Association and made an inspection tour of the
exhibits of the National Hotel Exposition.

The features of Wednesday's program
were trips to the stock exchange and to
the produce markets.

CLUB TEAM WIN CHICAGO TRIP

The annual statewide 4-H club poultry judging contest was held in
Ithaca on November 7 when repre-
sentatives of nineteen counties competed for prizes. The purpose of the competi-
tion is to select a team to represent New York State in an international contest to be held in Chicago at the Coliseum Poultry Show. The International 4-H Club Congress will be held in conjunction with this exhibition which is also concurrent with the International Livestock Show.

The winners at Ithaca were, John Mer-
chand of Rensselaer County, first; Wilbur
Pfeil, Monroe County, second; and Alton Schults of Schenectady County, third.

The members were honored with silver and bronze medals. Scores were high and close with two tied for first place and three for second place. Final awards were made after a written quiz on poultry husbandry. The three girl contestants did well also, all scoring high, with thirteen year old Dorothy Kutschbach of Chenango County taking sixth place. The highest score was 699 out of a possible 800. The contest was held under the direction of Mrs. Louise E.
Rennselaer, 4-H Club poultry specialist for New York State and a member of the staff at Cornell.

All expenses of the team which will go to Chicago are paid by the Empire Feed Mills. This first prize will bring the team $250.00 contributed by this produce department of Armour and Company. Trophies and medals will also be given to the winners at this show.

FALL REGISTRATION INCREASES

Dr. Cornelius F. Guten '06, director
of the Alumni Association, has an-
nounced that the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics have increased their attendance this year to a new high as compared to 1929. More new students have registered, and a greater proportion of old students have returned.

The total enrollment of the Colleges of Agri-
iculture this year is 693, last year 688 registered. In 1929 the New York State College of Agriculture ranked second in student enrollment among the cultural colleges of the United States, being
led only by Iowa.

In home economics the number of stu-
dents increased from 145 last year to 476 in this year. In hotel management the gain is from 154 to 171 students.

Popularity of Winter Sport Courses Man-
ifested by Increased Enrollment

One hundred and ten students have registered for the winter short courses at Cornell. This is an increase of twenty-two over last year's number. Enrollment in these courses is double that of the
winter weeks period due to two-week units in some of the courses. Professor C. A. Taylor '14, in charge of the courses, pre-
vised to make 1930-31 a banner year for Cornell students. Students of the 1930 total of one hundred and fifty, and which was the highest in the past ten years.

The students come mostly from New York and neighboring states, New England states, except Rhode Island, are represented as well as New Jersey, Mary-
land, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wis-
sconsin. The majority of students are from Canada and one from Ireland.

The most popular courses are those
which combine crop production with animal production. One such course is in the cultures of dairy industry, poultry, vegetable crops, and agricultural engineering.

HERE AND THERE ON THE CAMPUS

The department of pomology is install-
ing a permanent spray system in the University orchards. This is an experi-
mental project, and, while it may or may not result in a decrease in cost between the present system of spraying and this system, which is used to a great extent on the Pacific coast. The study will also be used in irrigation experiments.

The department is also working on a new soil and test exhibit for the annual meeting of the New York 4-H Club Growers Association to be held at Rochester in January.

Saturday, November 13, Fred Secreto, President of the Dairyman's League, Fred
Porter, President of the Grange League Federation, and H. E. Babcock, Manager of
the G. L. F. Fed., met with Dr. M. K. Wilcox to inspect the work of the G. L. F. - Dairyland, the investigational work. The League and G. L. F. together appropriated $15,000 in 1928 to carry on this work. This experiment station at the Warren farm which was started for this purpose by the college of agriculture.

This investigation has been made on thirty-six cows for the last two years and has attracted considerable interest in dairy circles. The second year of the inves-
tigation has just been completed. It will continue.

The entire college herd of one hundred seventy cows has passed the annual blood tests to determine factors and is now a Federal Accredited Herd.

As the result of the October contagious abortion test, the herd is now free from that disease, too.

The new calf barn has been completed and is ready for use. It cost $13,000 and
will house fifty-five calves.
PROF’S PRANKS

Professors E. V. Hardenburg '12 and G. W. Peck '12 acted as judges of the Tri-State Apple and Potato Show held under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on October 29-31.

Professor L. H. MacDaniels will attend the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Fruit Growers Association held November 5, 1930, where he will give a talk on pollination and pruning.


Dean A. R. Marr '09 of the College of Agriculture, Dr. C. E. Ladd '33, Dr. Cornelius Betten '05, and Miss Flora Rose '08 attended the conference of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities held at Washington, D.C., on November 17-18-19. Dr. Dwight Sanderson, Dr. P. J. Kruise, Dr. G. F. Warren '05, and Miss Helen Canon were also in attendance.

Two Cornellians attended the 15th annual meeting of the State Farm Bureau Federation and the Federation of Home Bureaus at Albany on November 6 and 7. Dr. W. I. Myers '14 of the College of Agriculture, northwestern advisor of the Federal Farm Board, addressed the assembly on the Farm Board and cooperative marketing. Dr. C. E. Ladd '12, director of extension of the college, spoke on "Farm Board Modernization of Agriculture Through Organization".

Dr. C. A. Taylor '14, professor of extension in the College of Agriculture, was Cornell's delegate at the annual meeting of the National Grange Session held in Rochester from November 15 to 22. The meeting was most important one being attended by over 20,000 delegates from 37 states. Speakers at the gathering were Secretary of Agriculture Hyde and Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board.

Seven representatives from the Department of Agronomy in the College of Agriculture attended the annual convention of the American Society of Agronomy which was held at Washington, D.C., November 19, 20, and 21. Those who attended were Dr. T. L. Lyon '91, Professor E. L. Worthen '08, Professor B. D. Wilson '17, Professor John Barron, Professor J. A. Bizzell, Professor H. B. Hartwig, and Professor F. B. Howe.

ROUND-UP CLUB HOLDS MEETING

The second meeting of the Round-Up Club this season was held in the hotel building Thursday evening, November 6. Professor E. G. Minser '13 of the farm management department gave a report of a survey that he made last year of dairying in Saskatchewan, Canada. George Allen '32 outlined the activities of the judging team on the trip to the National Dairy Show at St. Louis. Stuart Smith '32 told of the judging contest and his impressions of the show. A description of the team's visit to the experiment farm of the Purina Feed Company in the Ozarks was given by Ralph Merrell '32.

During the business program which followed, B. O. Cornell '32 was elected treasurer to replace Fred Norton '31 who has retired. Fred was elected as representative of the Round-Up Club on the Ag-Home Economics Society Council. Plans were made for the annual Round-Up Club banquet to be held Thursday evening, November 20.

Paul V. Kepner was recently appointed instructor in farm management. He graduated last June from Purdue University, where he was the second highest honor student, completing has college course in three and one-half years. At Purdue Mr. Kepner was in Alpha Zeta and an associate member of Sigma Xi.

In connection with his work at Cornell he will study the economic conditions of farm communities, and will help groups of farmers with problems which have to do with the business management of farm enterprises.

Kenneth Post has joined the staff of the floriculture department as an instructor. For the last two years he has been an extension specialist in floriculture at Michigan State College.

Mr. Post received his undergraduate training in floriculture at Michigan State College, from which he graduated in 1927. In 1928 he obtained his master's degree from Iowa State College. He is a member of Alpha Zeta and Pi Alpha Xi fraternities.
NUTRITION SCHOOL PROVES OF VALUE

AGAIN we are bringing to your attention the course in infant and child nutrition offered by the college of Home Economics. This work is done by Professor Helen Moesch in connection with her course in infant and child nutrition in which the senior girls in the college of Home Economics at Cornell learn “to feed the baby and not the formula.”

The first directing of the feeding of children began in 1919. Since that time the work has grown tremendously, and during the past few years over 500 mothers have had help with the feeding of their children under two years of age. In addition to this, there has been as much or more work done with the “pre-school” and school child. With the growing realization that prenatal diet may affect the baby’s health as well as the mother’s health and her ability to nurse her baby, the expectant mothers are more and more asking advice on their own diet problems. Recently five such requests came into the office of child nutrition during one week.

In geographical check of the requests for help on the problems that arise in infant feeding it was found that twenty-one states in the United States were represented, as well as Canada, England, Indiana, South Africa, Belgium, France, Italy, and the Philippine Islands. In the United States some of the requests came from California, Florida, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, North Carolina, and many other states in the middle West and in the East, where Pennsylvania ranked second to New York in the number of requests for feeding advice. In addition to those parents who have been advised by corresponding nurse, they also have been many in Ithaca who have had help with the feeding of their children. Many of the parents who asked advice are Cornell Alumni.

WOMEN COMPETE

We note with interest that more women are coming out for the COUNTRYMAN competition, looking ahead to a bigger and better Domecon page. Those who have reported for the editorial competition are: Dorothy Denmark ’33, Elizabeth Root ’34, Elnora Hopper ’33, Marion Lasher ’33, Adele Reuber ’33 and for the business competition, Ruth Libby ’34.

All classes in Home Economics are making preparations for Farm and Home Week. We are having this early and careful planning will make for a bigger and better Farm and Home Week.

Fred and David, the new Domecon babies, are having clothes made for them by the girls in the clothing class. It is the usual custom for the girls in this class to make clothes for the Domecon babies. We feel that we were all so lucky!

HONORARY SOCIETY INITIATES PLEDGES

Omicron Nu, honorary Home Economics society, met in the Home Economics club room on October 20 at 6:30 o’clock, and pledged seven new members. Following a week of pledging, the seven girls were formally initiated on October 28 in Willard Straight Hall. The initiation held at 6:00 o’clock was followed by a banquet.

The first meeting of Omicron Nu with the new members present was held Monday, November 10, in the Home Economics Building. At this meeting Grace Aronson was elected editor for the year, and the program of work for the initiates was read and discussed.

EXPERT PLANS VISIT HERE

Florence Jackson, consultant to the personnel bureau at Wellesley College, will be at the office of the Dean of Women on December 4 and 5 to discuss vocations with those women who may wish to consult her. This is an excellent opportunity for those who are undecided as to what their life work will be. Miss Jackson is an acknowledged expert in vocational guidance. The greater part of the last two years she has spent in travel and was here for one day last year.

The Misses Fowler and Scott were invited to attend the national conference at Washington, D. C. for the protection and feeding of infants and children. Miss Scott was unable to go.

PUBLISHING COMPANY TO GRANT AWARD

The Ahrens Publishing Company, 40 East 49th Street, New York City, publishers of Hotel Management, Hotel Review, and other magazines relating to the hotel and restaurant industries, will give an award to the senior in the four year hotel course who completes the best single research project on hotel operation during the academic year 1930-31. This award will include a round trip ticket to Europe, $100 in cash, and a position during the summer of 1931 in a European hotel. The winner will sail both ways on one of the luxurious French Line steamers. Selection of the winner will be based on the importance of the subject studied, the usefulness of the conclusions, and the degree of precision of the methods used. Announcement of the winner will be made in June.

DOMECON BABIES ARRIVE

Cornell’s two youngest students arrived at the College of Home Economics last month, October 17, at the age of two weeks. They are Fred and David, the two baby boys who are to be teachers as well as pupils of the senior girls of the College who will occupy the two practice houses this year.

David, as the Lodge Baby, is the twelfth child to be cared for at the Lodge; while Fred is ninth of the group of babies who have held down formerly at the apartment and more recently in the new Mitchell Street house.

PLAYTHINGS FOR JUNIOR

NOW we’re getting to that fascinating time of Christmas shopping and those delightful trips to Toyland. But this year, instead of being disappointed that we cannot buy an electric train or a steam engine for Junior, let’s go home and make him some toys that the nursery school at Cornell thinks he’ll like even better. Children are so active they need playthings with which they can express themselves. They love to jump, swing, climb, push, and roll; ladders, see-saws, swings, boxes, and logs are just the thing. A tree

Ladders, see-saws, steps of broad tread and other climbing apparatus stimulate vigorous physical activity and develop muscular growth, bodily strength and poise.
or arrangement of ladders for climbing is the child's delight. Besides giving pleasure, such apparatus stimulates vigorous physical activity and develops muscular growth, bodily strength, and poise. And these things are so easy to provide. Some old nail kegs nailed up tight, painted some bright color to attract the children and to protect from weather, are wonderful for rolling and pushing around. Any old packing box similarly treated is ready for climbing upon, or may be used for pounding nails into. That's a good way to expend the child's abundant energy and at the same time it may serve to teach the child the right place for hammering and pounding. A cart is an excellent thing for pushing and pulling and may also help to develop some dramatic ability. A block on the cart makes Junior 'the iceman' and a ladder creates a 'fire-truck.' Brooms and shovels of the right size and weight teach a first lesson in helpfulness and cooperation. A sandbox with its many opportunities for "making things" is almost indispensable for summer-time play.

The nursery school uses calico paints and sheets of unprinted news mounted on an easel for painting. This gives great freedom of stroke for muscular activity and is a wide range for response to color, as well as fostering creative ability. Large crayons—two or three inches long and one-half inch thick are likewise used here. Some suggestions for inexpensive play materials which may give more fun and greater opportunities for learning and development than some expensive novelty which has little appeal to the child because it is mechanical, or which may soon go to pieces causing disappointment and a feeling that every toy is temporary and may soon be discarded for a new one.

**MAKE WASHABLE DOLLS**

Dolls and animals may be made from washable materials, stuffed with cotton batten, with embroidered or painted faces and yarn hair and if dressed attractively will be dearer and lovelier to a little girl than a stiff and breakable store doll, beautiful though she is. Old silk stockings make good covering material for these dolls and have the hygienic advantage of being washable. A homemade, soft football or basketball will serve the purpose for an older child, and will certainly save the furniture. String a button on a string, twirl it, and pull to spin. Tops for hand spinning may be carved out of a block of soft wood. Watch your child at play to discover what sort of things he picks out for himself. Then you can adapt these for his use by cleaning, smoothing, and painting, and he will have a set of toys, inexpensive for you, as well as a means of pleasure and development for himself.

**THINGS are happening**

There are many delighted callers at our Toilet Goods Department these days! In case you haven't heard, we have just put in a complete line of the Dorothy Gray preparations—the famous creams, lotions and cosmetics that make lovely women even lovelier. This important addition, our Toilet Goods Department is just about the nicest one in town— at least that's what our customers are saying.

**PHARMACY**

**The Cornell Countryman**

Blocks, any grocer will be glad to save wooden boxes for you—cheese, prune soap; you yourself can save codfish, honey, and other boxes, all of which can be nailed up and painted to make an excellent set of blocks. They are light, attractive, of various sizes and should satisfy every building need. A carpenter will give you odds and ends of lumber to make a smaller set, or to use for carpentry. Clay from a brick yard, or clay bank is every bit as good as that put up in boxes for a dollar a box.

Spools, clothespins, old pans from the kitchen lend themselves to many uses of the child's imagination. Cloth bags filled with dried beans—the children will love to make them themselves—make good throwing and tossing implements.

**MIRROR OF FASHIONS**

**BLACK** and white ensembles dominate the formal mode. This popular combination is featured in many ways. Some evening wraps are made of rich heavy piled black velvet. The coat trails the length of the dress skirt up back but is shorter in front and is bordered by white fox. Another evidence of the vogue for this striking combination is seen in a stiff white taffeta period frock accompanied by a short black sequined jacket. One of the most popular formal fur wraps for the co-ed this winter is the white bunnie jacket. This is worn with a patterned lace gown, or more often black velvet.

White kid gloves are commonly worn to offer contrast to the black gown which is drawn in at the waistline with a jeweled belt of crystal, turquoise, or bright red beads and fastened in front with a large buckle.

Diverting color notes are introduced in the newest of evening slippers. Pink, blues and greens twinkle beneath the hem of fluffly flounced dancing dresses. Those favored with the white frocks are in the delicate pastel shades. The same hue is repeated in the accompanying chiffon kerchiefs.

The neckline is an important detail of the frock in relation to the coat. The cowl, scarf collar, and bias roll all reveal flattering lines when the wrap is thrown back.

Sleeves are new and varied this season. The lace gown features little sleeves made of a double ruffle of the lace and set on so as to leave the shoulder bare, as do many of the fabric formal dresses. Other novelty sleeves are the cap, puff, and dolman. Each type contributes some value interest to the frock and accentuates certain distinctive lines.

Pist furs are seen in the newest winter millinery. White ermine, black galyak,
gray astrakhan and black Persian lamb are seen in winter hats or hat trimmings. If one can not afford a hat of fur, the next best thing is to have only a touch of it in a bow or band.

White hats are smart. When fur is too expensive, felt is often substituted. One attractive model has a folded, novelty creased cuff brim, cut out to show a triangle of black patent leather directly in front. These white felt hats, which are frequently seen in the turban and beret style, are worn with black coats to give that lightening touch to the costume.

STUDENTS WELCOME THE PRE-CHRISTMAS BOX FROM HOME

BOXES from home are welcome at any time of the college year, but surely none are hailed with so much enthusiasm as the Christmas box or basket. These boxes are frequently packed for the customary bedtime "spread." Why not change the plan and fill the box with a selection of holiday dainties which may be featured in an afternoon tea? Serving tea to her friends will give the college girl an opportunity to use the Christmas decorations which, after all, give a more home-like atmosphere to the occasion.

Perhaps orange bread is a favorite in your home for the supper on Christmas Eve. Or, it may be that you are especially fond of white fruit cake and of candied grapefruit peel to serve at your teas during the holidays. Nothing could be more appropriate in the Christmas box, than a selection of the family’s favorite Christmas goodies. These should be tastefully wrapped and firmly packed to avoid breakage.

A "trio of sweets" is an attractive surprise. Use three small baskets and line them with wax paper. One of them is filled with white fruit cake, one with orange bread, and one with candied grapefruit peel.

Butter scotch cookies are always a welcome addition to any box. They may be given a festive air by placing a stack of cookies on a square of waxed paper, bringing the four corners of the paper together on the top, and tying them with holiday paper.

No Christmas package would be complete without a box of home made candies, and some nut meats.

The recipes given are suggestions for Christmas dainties that will make gift boxes a joyous surprise, and be welcomed as well at your home tea table.

### White Fruit Cake

- 3/4 c. butter
- 1 1/2 cup flour
- 3/4 tsp. soda
- 1/2 tbsp. lemon juice
- Whites 6 eggs
- 1/4 c. powdered sugar
- 1/4 c. candied cherried (sliced)
- 1/4 c. almonds, blanched and finely shredded
- 1/2 c. citron, sliced thinly
- 1/2 tsp. orange extract
- 1/2 tsp. almond extract

Cream butter. Sift the flour with the soda and add gradually to the butter. Beat the egg whites until stiff and add the sugar a small amount at a time. Add the egg and sugar mixture to the flour and butter, combining them slowly. Add the fruit, nuts and extract. Bake in a deep cake pan lined with waxed paper, or in two smaller loaves, for one hour. 

### Orange Bread

- 11/4 c. milk
- 1 cake yeast
- 3 tbsp. sugar
- 1 tsp. salt
- 2 egg yolks beaten

### Candied Grapefruit Peel

1. Cut grapefruit in halves and remove fruit. Cut the peel into strips about 3/4" by 3".
2. Boil in five to seven changes of water to get rid of the bitterness.
3. When the peel is thoroughly cooked and tender, place in a syrup: a pound of sugar to a pound of peel and 1 cup water.
4. Cook peel in the syrup until white spots form and the product is clear. Remove from syrup, drain and roll while warm in granulated sugar.
5. Place skin side down on a platter or plate to dry.
6. Keep in a covered tin box.

If your kitchen cabinet is in a dark corner, a light may be a big help in finding the right box of spaces. Cut a small hole in the middle of the back, run a cord from the nearest socket, and screw in a bulb. Towels folded after the last rinsing, run smoothly through the wringer, and hung straight to dry, need not be ironed.
Believe in Signs
(Continued from page 65)
when Doe, an ever ready wit, suggested
that we shout at anyone going thru the stop
sign without stopping. For the
next half-hour we had plenty of shout-
ing with varying results. Some would
stop to determine if anything was wrong,
others would shout back at us, and still
others would step hard on the accele-
rator thinking that we might have them
arrested. This went great until one hard
looking gentleman drove through with
not a bit of hesitation. We yelled at him,
"Can't you read?" Without warning he
jammed on the brakes, threw his gear in
reverse, and backed up to where we were
working. "Who's driving this car?" he
demanded. Doc hit back with stinging
sarcasm, "Nobody that I can see." At
that the hard looking gentleman glanced
over at our constable who had ceased
working on the orange and black sign, and
was peering hard from under his black
eyebrows at the blustering driver. That
was enough for the driver. When recog-
nition that we were county men seeped
into his brain, he threw his car in gear in
hasty exit. Howie watched him go, and
then turned to us remarking ruefully,
"One more word out of that guy to you
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pass to city court tomorrow."

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December, 1930
'27
Continued from page 70)
R. E. Zautner, editor of the Cornell
Countryman 1926-27, is exceedingly
proud of his "backyard farm" at 21 Center
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eties of vegetables, including corn from
July 10 to October 1, 15 varieties of flow-
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lawn clippings!" But here is the bumper
crop—Robert Norris, born on July 4.
Not bad at all, "Bob," for one year's
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"Don" L. L. Bates is farming at New
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Helen V. Branch is attending the Larson
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Brandyn Watson and Hilda R. Long-
year (both '28) were married on September
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Hotels Whitcomb and William Taylor in
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"Ken" Wood is representing the Dairy-
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"Ken" spent a great portion of the summer
trap-shooting at the Attamont Gun Club.

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Be Formal
In the right way
Tailcoats Tuxedos

Accessories for formal wear

•

Our tailors are known
for their skill in fitting

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FORESTRY CLUB HOLDS SPECIAL MEETING

The Forestry Club held a special meeting in the clubroom, Wednesday, November 12, to welcome W. E. Hiley, lecturer at the Imperial Forestry Institute at Oxford, England. Mr. Hiley was introduced to the club. He chose Oxford University as the subject of his talk and told us of English college life in all its phases, pointing out the differences between Oxford and Cornell.

Mr. Hiley stated that Oxford students specialize much more than do Cornell students, and, consequently, attain a high degree of proficiency in a relatively small field. Another important difference is in the matter of examinations. Whereas Oxford exams are voluntary final examinations in each course, Oxford men try one, on which their degrees are based, at the end of their first year.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hiley's talk William "Bill" Silcocks '31 led us in singing the Alma Mater, after which we adjourned to order and doughnuts.

FORESTRY SPORTS

Oh! Oh! C.E.'s won the intercollegiate soccer championship. Our old friends and enemies beat our beloved Fernow 2 to 0 but they knew they had some place at the end of the game. But we have no alibi. The better team won and we all wish to congratulate them.

The enterprising foresters who made the season a success were, even if we did lose the championship (as we did), C. E. 'Ed' Mason '31, L. E. "Larry" Stotz '31, Jerry Welch '31, R. W. "Bunny" Low '31, H. F. "Hennie" Schults '29, and Q. "Farmer" Hanshaw '31, Darwin "Mighty" Miscall '31, L. E. "Len" Palmer '32, T. E. "Tom" McNally '32, C. R. "Cardinal" Orsi '33, James "Shyer" MacAllister '33, Gordon "Phafoo" Miscall '34, Paul Taylor '34, and J. W. "Duffy" Duffield '34.

Carl Maisenhader, Wilber Secor, and Denton Bloomer won the first award, and Lowell Beasley, John Hanshaw, and Ralph Low, the second award, given by A. M. Huntington.

The prize, donated by Mr. Archer M. Huntington of New York, is awarded to the student doing the best work in cramping during the summer camp. This year's cruise was made on the slopes of Goddenow Mountain, a part of Mr. Huntington's large Adirondack estate near Newcomb, New York.

The awards consist of expenses for the trip to South Carolina next spring. The first prize gives expenses up to $83 to each winner and the second prize gives expenses up to $50.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

Our prolific athletic Manager, Jerry Welch '31, has as usual been posting things on the bulletin board. Among other things is a new booklet entitled The Intramural Handbook. It proved very interesting as it contains last year's intercollegiate record.

At the close of the intercollegiate sports season last year, Ag was awarded the championship trophy due to a slim margin of two points, (not much, but just enough), over Forestry. Our old friends, the C.E.'s, were in third place trailing Forestry by eight points.

This year Ag is in a very strong position. Although they are out of soccer, our men of the soil probably have a good basketball team and practically the same crew that won the intercollegiate race last year.

That, gentlemen, is the situation. Beat Ag and the intercollegiate championship is ours.

A very mysterious notice appeared on the Forestry bulletin board a few weeks ago. It read:

"WANTED—A date for the Dartmouth hop and gym give-in. A tall, handsome young man with dark, curly hair and blue eyes.

That's all there was—no name, no address, we even have a hint. However, it was subsequently inscribed with many male names and telephone numbers—but all with the stipulation that the tickets be furnished by the unknown person. Nothing more was ever learned about it, and it will have to take its place among the unsolved mysteries of the year.

FORESTRY SENIORS SPEND TUESDAYS IN ARNORT FOREST

The seniors are spending their Tuesdays working on the Arnort Forest. The main project is a ten percent cruise of part of the stand, under the direction of Professor F. I. Richter.

All of the old logging roads have been traversed and plotted on the map and many of the interlot lines have been run, blazed, and painted. There is to be a small logging operation in Lot 13 this winter for various purposes. The cut will not only improve the stand but will give Professor J. N. Speth an opportunity to work out several of his experimental projects. Totally aside from these benefits to the forest, there is the added one of giving employment to several of the natives.

ROBIN HOOD HAS GUESTS OVER DARTMOUTH WEEK-END

Six students from Penn State visited Robin Hood, a local professional forestry fraternity over the week-end of November 15. The men represented Tau Phi Delta, national professional fraternity. A meeting of the organization was held in Fernow Hall in the club room Saturday evening, November 15. A description of the origin and organization of Tau Phi Delta and its aims and ideals were set forth by the visitors, and the necessary steps for Robin Hood to become a chapter were explained. It is hoped that this event will take place before the spring of '32.

Robin Hood at present boasts of eighteen active members, one alumnus, and three absentees, who will return later. The present officers are: president, Darwin Miscall; vice-president, Bill Secor; treasurer, Bill Chapell; secretary, Leon Chalken; and librarian, Denton Bloomer. Spring elections will be held shortly.

This organization in no way conflicts with the Forestry Club. Its purposes as set forth in the constitution are to further the fair play and scholarship among its members, and to create and stimulate an interest in forestry and allied subjects. Much progress has been made since the group started a year ago.

CORNELL FORESTER RECEIVES AWARD

Bernard Frank, assistant forest economist of the United States Forest Service at Washington and a graduate in forestry at Cornell is one of the eight who have received the first scholarship award given by the Charles Lathrop Pack forest education board.

The award to Mr. Frank was made to enable him to study at the University of Wisconsin and to conduct field investigations in the Lake States of methods of land classification and land utilization, especially as applied to forests.

Awards will be made next year. These awards will be limited to men of American or Canadian citizenship who have finished an undergraduate college course.

One of the directions in which the graduate in forestry at Cornell: Raphael Zon, director of the Lake State Forest Experiment Station at St. Paul, Minnesota.

HILEY GIVES LECTURES ON FORESTRY

Professor W. E. Hiley, of the Imperial Forestry Institute, England, gave two public lectures in Baker Laboratory November 10 and 11. The first of these dealt with the British plan for increasing the timber supply, the second with the future of private forestry for the small owner. He was principally interested in the private preserves of the Englishmen, which correspond to the farmer's woodlots of this country.
The College of Agriculture offers correspondence courses. Why not write to George S. Butts, supervisor, and find out about them? Address him at Roberts Hall, Ithaca.

Their principal requirement is \textit{Dependability}.

\begin{itemize}
\item The Cayuga Press includes among its customers large organizations that require accuracy, promptness, appearance, technical skill, mass production, and personal attention.
\item Their subject matter ranges from Latin, Spanish, and English literatures to psychology, chemistry, and agriculture.
\item Their needs range from postal card and office forms to periodicals and cloth bound books.
\end{itemize}
De Laval Milkers
Have an Overwhelming Lead

JUST as the De Laval Separator has an overwhelming lead over all other makes, both in numbers in use and in popular acceptance, so does the De Laval Milker lead in its field.

Every investigation of a widespread nature reveals that there are now more De Laval Milkers in use than of any other make, and that when it comes to the kind of machine prospective users intend to buy, De Laval Milkers have an overwhelming preference.

The most recent investigation to come to hand is that made by Electricity on the Farm among its 200,000 readers, who are scattered from coast to coast. Among other questions which they asked their readers was whether or not they owned a milking machine and if so what make; whether they planned to buy a milking machine and if so what make. The results of this questionnaire are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brand Name</th>
<th>Percentage Now Owned</th>
<th>Percentage Machines Desired by Those that Plan to Buy</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. De Laval Milker</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>75%</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>14%</td>
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From the foregoing it is quite evident that the dairy world has definitely made up its mind as to the superiority of the De Laval Milker. This has been brought about by the remarkable satisfaction that thousands of De Laval Milkers are now giving in all parts of the country. There is no other equipment that a dairy farmer can own which will yield him so much profit and satisfaction as a De Laval Magnetic Milker. It saves time and labor twice a day, 365 days a year; it does a better job of milking and produces a cleaner product.

De Laval Milkers are sold on such easy terms that they will pay for themselves while you are using them.

See your De Laval dealer or write for full information.

The De Laval Separator Company

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Farming Costs Must Be Cut with Modern Equipment

LIFE is a battle of wits. Everywhere we match intelligence and skill against the abilities of other people. Competition is the spice of life. And the result is always survival of the fittest! In business, some men prosper mightily. But do you know that in 1929, a prosperous year, failure overtook 23,000 business enterprises, according to U. S. Department of Commerce figures? Competition was too much for them. Their costs of doing business ate up their profits.

McCormick-Deering

Farming is also a business, and competition is forcing great changes in the farming world. Every farmer is in competition with all the farmers who raise the same crops and products he raises. Again it is the fittest farmers who survive and prosper. Difficulties overtake the others. Many drift to the cities to face a keener competition; others drift along on the farms, where, at the least, a living is to be had.

What is the key to the profit the prospering farmers are able to make year after year?

The truth is that they have learned to change their methods to meet the changing times. Labor is high and they cut it to the bone. Time is money and they conserve it—using 24 hours per day when necessary. With them the point is not whether their old machines are "as good as the day they were bought"; the question is rather "What is available that will do faster, better work?"

They use the broad scope of tractor power and equipment for every season, crop, and operation. They plow more furrows, plant and cultivate more rows per trip, and reap wider swaths. They make full use of equipment, knowing that half-way measures are costly.

The prospering farmers, in short, are those who match intelligence and good management against the majority of farmers. They keep account of all their costs, and they watch for leaks. They know that production costs must be fought at every turn.

When you take charge of a farming enterprise, resolve to be numbered among the farmers who are fit, and arm and equip to keep abreast of the best of them. Go after your own costs of production with the tremendous benefits of McCormick-Deering Tractors and Equipment, as thousands of farmers are already doing. Let the McCormick-Deering dealer help you. His advice may be very valuable. And write us for catalogs and for information as to great savings made by others.

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When scraping carbon off the heads of auto cylinders, a wire brush is used. The body of the car, however, is cleaned with a chamois skin—the same material from which kid gloves are made.

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Dairymen have found the Wyandotte Cleaner and Cleanser exactly meets these requirements. They tell us that Wyandotte is a kid glove cleaner because it is absolutely harmless to washed surfaces, and yet it cleans thoroughly and quickly.

Wyandotte is the kind of a cleaner that dairymen say "Does the job". And its been doing the job in Dairies, Creameries, and Cheese Factories for over 30 years.

Wyandotte rinses freely, is harmless to washed surfaces, leaves everything sweet smelling, and protects the quality and value of dairy products.

A Good Way to get going

POWER farming has changed the machine industry as much as it has changed farming methods. It takes specialized knowledge and training to sell modern farm equipment. An engineering type of mind is as necessary in this work as is good salesmanship. A combination of the two is the highest assurance of success a man can have.

Tractors and tractor-driven machines are fast becoming commodities, as modern farming is taking on factory-like speed and efficiency. No longer is the market one of selectivity. Nearly every farmer is a prospect at one time or another for some kind of machine.

To a man with your technical training, and with some selling ability, this field offers a wonderful opportunity. From all indications, there is as much new business in sight for the next ten years as was booked in the past twenty. Those who are best prepared to intelligently seek it will reap the cream of the harvest.

One good way to get going in this business is to get some summer vacation employment with an established dealer. This way you can learn for yourself what the opportunities are in the business while you are getting the practical experience.

J. I. CASE CO., Racine, Wis.
IT'S ALL IN THE EGG
That Produces the Chick
Be That Little or Much

(1) Vitality
(2) Size
(3) Egg Quality
(4) Egg Production
(5) Beauty
(6) Longevity
(7) Prepotency
(8) Dollars Profit or Loss

ARE YOUR HENS LAYING
Pennies, Nickels, Dimes, Quarters
Halves or Dollars?

36 Years Breeding White Leghorns
13 Years Officially N. Y. Certified
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Farm Range-Reared Leghorns
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EGG AND APPLE FARM
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. . . and the Clock!

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2. Promptly returning proofs saves many delays.
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THE NORTON PRINTING CO.
“Where Services Are A Habit”
317 East State St., Ithaca, N.Y.

Little essays on “Time Value” No. 1

Troy Calendars

Before you left for home you probably bought several for your friends. Now buy one for yourself. The pictures are beautiful and will brighten up your room.

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Christmas money may well be spent to start paying for a typewriter. Students like the Remington Portable. It is easy to operate and easy to buy. Talk with a Co-op salesman.

Cornell CO-OP Society

BARNES HALL
ITHACA, N. Y.
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January 1931
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Glenrest Leghorns
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Price $2.50 to $20.00

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There is a vast difference between the dull finish produced by multi-twisted yarns and that produced by chemical methods. The former produces a beautiful uniform finish that lasts and actually improves the wearing qualities of the stockings, while the latter soon fades out, besides having a tendency to rot the fabric.

Silk chiffons with Picot Tops and French Heels,$1.50 and $1.95.

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CORNELL
FARM AND HOME WEEK
For Pleasure and Profit
February 9 to 14, 1931

At the NEW YORK STATE COLLEGES of
AGRICULTURE and HOME ECONOMICS
ITHACA, NEW YORK

. . . . . You Are Invited . . . . .
Selling Eggs By Mail

By John C. Huttar '24

MARKETING is in the limelight. Producers are focusing their attention on ways and means to increase sales and economize on the costs of marketing their products. This very commendable attitude is contagious and spreading thru our agricultural enterprises, clear back to the producer. Like many other similar pieces of education this movement inspires some persons to go to extremes. A catch phrase such as, "cut out the middleman," attracts these over-enthusiastic persons very quickly and in their effort to wipe out a so-called injustice at the hands of these middlemen, they will market their product at higher costs to the retail merchant, or perhaps even to the consumer. This article is not a defense of any class of merchants or people, nor any system of merchandising or marketing, but rather a simple study of how an egg producer should locate his best market and means of marketing with particular reference to direct selling by using the U. S. Parcel Post system. Let us look facts in the face and see what marketing possibilities a New York State egg producer, for instance, has for disposing of his product, go into the costs, methods, and possibilities of parcel post selling and briefly compare the other methods with it.

The various possible sale methods which a producer of eggs in New York State might employ could be listed as follows: first, eat the eggs at home and thus reduce the cost of other foods, second, sell them to neighbors who call for the eggs at the door, third, take them to the local store and trade them for merchandise or sell them outright, fourth, sell them to the huckster who comes around to pick up eggs, fifth, if on a well-traveled highway, sell them at a roadside stand, sixth, ship them regularly to a commission merchant, wholesale receiver or jobber in a large city, seventh, establish a house to house egg route and peddle the eggs frequently to private customers, in a nearby city, eighth, establish customers at distant points where eggs may be sent regularly through the parcel post mail service.

These are not all of the possible methods for eggs. Successful egg selling is built up on this assurance to the consumer that the poor eggs have been removed. Candling equipment which can be used with many different kinds of illumination can be purchased at moderate prices.

In grading eggs a scale of some kind should be used. While one soon becomes expert at judging the weight of eggs very quickly it is wise to use a scale to check one's judgment occasionally especially for eggs which fall on the line between two grades.

The next consideration is how to pack and ship these eggs. There are two types of parcel post packages in common use — the returnable and the "one-trip" type. In figures 1 and 2 are seen eight different makes of packages. All except C and D in figure 1, are of the returnable type, which means that they are to be returned by the consumer after succeeding shipments until they are lost or too badly damaged to be safe. These returnable packages must be made strong to withstand many shipments. This means that the construction must be heavier. This feature increases the cost of shipping. On the whole, the cost of postage, to the consumer, full and returned empty, together with the fact that the original cost is comparatively high, makes them less desirable than the "one-trip" packages, whose cost is low and which are light in weight, keeping down shipping costs.

The lower cost of shipping the non-returnable case as compared with the returnable and also the economy of large capacity. The one-dozen package may be purchased for 30¢ while the 3-dozen package can be bought for 45¢ per dozen. "One-trip" packages may also be purchased in 6 and 9 dozen sizes. A feature of practically all the "one-trip"
The Poultry Short Course
By H. P. Craig-McFeely

ONCE in the lifetime of all of us comes a chance to stand ourselves. The immortal Shakespeare first realized this truth when he wrote the words which are still as true as when he wrote them: "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to Fortune; neglected, all the voyage of our lives is bound in shallows and in misery."

Holding this truth to be self-evident, I perused official literature regarding the course duration and its advantages, and being aware that Cornell University ranks as one of the leading American Institutions; that the faculty consists of men who have attained preeminent positions and who are recognized as leading poultry authorities I realized that this was an opportunity which should be grasped, and acted accordingly. Having been privileged for some six weeks to associate with the student body, for which I have great personal admiration, I feel it a duty to express the unqualified pleasure that I have derived from their associations and those of the members of the faculty.

It is evident that my colleagues—many of whom have had several years practical experience on American poultry plants—are courteous, broadminded, ambitious, conscientious young men of charming personality, determined to uphold the traditions of the poultry husbandry department and emulate the feats of their predecessors. One of my outstanding impressions has been the thorough efficiency of the members of the faculty: their unfailing courtesy; their willingness to assist, often at personal inconvenience, those of us who may be somewhat backward or who possess limited practical poultry experience in this country. They appear to hold in a remarkable manner the confidence and esteem of those who attend their lectures and practical demonstrations.

A COMPARISON between my present course and that in Canada in general agriculture, would obviously be out of place. I am of the unalterable opinion that the college curriculum is such, combining as it does theoretical and practical experience, that students who assimilate the information given, and attend lectures regularly, should on completion of their course be in a position to hold poultry positions of responsibility and derive consequent pecuniary benefit.

It is evident as the course progresses that some previous poultry experience on a successful plant is of inestimable benefit to the student. Lack of experience is a handicap to many of us, particularly myself, who now realize that many of my British methods are obsolete here. The average British poultry farmer can hardly be considered a specialist in as much as other supplementary activities such as, rabbit breeding, gardening, and journalism, engage his attention and supplement his other income.

When one looks back several years and compares the standard of the utility fowl then, with the standard of to-day, the tremendous improvement that has been made in the laying qualities of the fowl is amazing. The foundation of the success in all countries visited by the writer is generally due to experimental work done by the agricultural college's department of poultry husbandry together with the dissemination of authentic information. Avoidance and control of diseases, the adoption of more modern methods, the science of breeding, housing, feeding, rearing, and marketing are all thoroughly discussed here and should be of great value to the New York State poultry farmer. Consequently I maintain that increased attendance at the winter poultry husbandry course would be conducive to the maintenance of the position which New York State has attained in the poultry industry in spite of the vagrancies of seasons or the fluctuation of individual years.

IT IS not enough for a general or poultry farmer to live laborious days. He must constantly be ready to test, and possibly to assimilate the latest ideas and devices arranged for the better prosecution of his craft and the lightening of his labors. If his son or daughter is to succeed him, he must realize that they may be handicapped without having the opportunity for even a short technical training, and he should assist in promoting their material welfare and usefulness as citizens by offering them some technical training at a recognized college of agriculture.

It may be worth mentioning that at a Canadian agricultural college in Ontario over 21,000 young men and women have received inspiration and valuable instruction at short winter courses, and derived considerable pecuniary benefit therefrom.

If my personal experience is any criterion, the training provided for the winter poultry course student is unequalled, exceeding my greatest expectations.
There’s a Trick in Pickin’ a Chicken
By Kate G. Rogers ’32

CERTAINLY looks as though Roscoe feedshis chickens rubbers," ex-claimed Father as he wrestled with the bird before him in a mighty effort to carve it. We were at Sunday dinner at camp. Several days of outdoor living had given everyone a ravenous appetite, and it was, therefore, a great disappointment to learn that the main dish of the meal was too tough to be palatable.

We were far removed from a reliable butcher, and when Joe had been sent to a neighboring farmer’s that morning for a chicken for dinner, his only thought had been to be sure to bring back one that was large enough for the five of us. As a result, the victim of his purchase was a tough old hen. Probably one of the proverbial “car-dodgers.” Anyway, she didn’t carve as though she had lived in a refined chicken yard, but rather as though she had been forced to scratch around for a living.

Anyone who has had any sad experiences in buying poultry, realizes how worth while it is to know a few of the fundamentals in its purchase. It saves a good deal of time and guess-work, and the worry that it prevents is in itself enough reason for wanting to know something about this subject. When market men say that the ordinary housewife doesn’t know enough to tell the difference between a young and an old bird, it is time that a few of us educated ourselves enough so that the next time we buy poultry we will be able to make an intelligent purchase.

There are innumerable ways of telling a young from an old bird. The skin of a young chicken is smooth and soft and its neck is soft.

That of an old bird is coarse and loose and its neck is rough. You can always tell an old bird by its long blunt claws. A young bird’s claws are short and sharp.

When chickens become older their legs become more scaly which is another good way of judging them. If the bird you are purchasing has small bones in comparison to the rest of its body, you know that you are getting a good deal of meat in proportion to its weight. If the chicken is young, the end of the breast bone farthest from the head will be easily bent. As the bird grows older, the cartilage hardens and the bone is not so easy to bend. A good eating chicken has short thick legs, a plump wide body, and a breast that is full and rounded.

NEEDNESS to say, the diet of a bird before it is killed makes a big difference in its eating qualities. Milk-fed chickens are always good sellers because of their delicious flavor. A two weeks milk diet before killing makes the meat tender and juicy, gives it a good color, and makes an even distribution of fat in the muscle tissue. Corn-fed chickens although they look better and faster than the milk-fed ones, are not so good because most of the fat is lost in cooking. A milk-fed chicken is lighter in color because its diet bleaches the skin and flesh.

As yet there are no official rules for grading poultry. Dealers use their own methods of grading. The main differentiation is that made between fresh-killed and frozen birds. By frozen is meant any that may have been killed during a season of plenty and kept over to a season of scarcity. Although fresh-killed chickens are frozen to preserve them from the time they are killed to the time they reach the market, they are not regarded as frozen because this is not done to preserve them for any length of time. All dealers when grading chickens consider age, weight, sex, degree of fatness, toughness of flesh, and method of fattening.

There is also a definite classification of poultry which it is well to know if one expects to go marketing. First we have the broilers. They are the young chickens from the time they are marketable to the time that they weigh 21 pounds. Squab broilers are smaller, weighing from 1½ to 3½ pounds. They are called squab broilers because they are the size of young pigeons. The fliers are heavier, weighing from 2½ to 3½ pounds. Any of this size make good roasters. The capons make perhaps the best roasters because they are large and can be served more economically than other cases of equal weight. By fowls, the butcher means all female birds regardless of weight. They are used for fricassee, croquettes, chicken a la king, and hash.

DUCKS and turkeys are selected in much the same manner as chicken. You can identify a young duck by pressing the wind pipe. If it breaks readily, the bird is young. The “young tom” is the most desirable turkey for eating purposes. The male birds are classified as young and old toms, the females as young and old hens. Turkey is probably so popular, not because it is a superior flavor, but because there is so much more meat in proportion to the bones that it is much easier to serve. Their market weight may vary from five to twenty pounds. Turkeys have a comparatively short season because they as a rule can be bought only from November to January.

Keep in mind a few of these suggestions when you buy your next chicken, duck, or turkey. The principles are really very simple and once you become acquainted with them, you won’t think that there is such a “trick in pickin’ a chicken.”

Breeding Efficient Hens
By Alfred Van Wagenen ’30

THERE is an air of activity; everything is put in order, ready and waiting for the arrival of one man. The chicken coop is astir; something is apparently about to happen and the birds seem to realize it, too. They haven’t been let out to enjoy the sunshine and chase grasshoppers and other choice tidbits that appeal to the avian appetite. In fact they have been penned up in close quarters, the cock birds protesting with loud and vociferous crowing, the hens with their less ambitious cackle. Do they realize that today will decide their fate? Will they go off to market, or into the clean, comfortable breeding pens? That is the question.

A car drives into the yard and a man steps out and introduces himself as the extension specialist from the New York State College of Agriculture. A few minutes of preparation and he is ready. The first pen of birds is herded into their coops and quickly, but certainly, passed one at a time to this specialist who has trained himself to detect the slackers and appraise production capacity and breeding ability. Because of long practice and experience, his decision is quickly reached. This one goes out, this one is banded with a bright, shiny copper band, and that one with a new brass tag. Each type of band signifies a difference in the ability of its wearer. Soon this pen is finished, the slackers and defective birds are in coops, and those that passed are proudly strutting around their pens showing their new bracelets, or rather anklets, if a hen can be said to have an ankle. The rest of the pens are similarly handled and examined and the job is done. The inspector climbs into his car and is off to the next flock. Thus we see
Cockerels awaiting inspection

A Flock of Cockerels on Range in the Fall Waiting for Certification by a Representative from the College

the contact between the poultryman and the New York State plan for breed improvement.

The lessons derived from years of research, experimentation, and practical experience in selecting birds for productive capacity and ability to transfer this capacity to future generations are brought to the farmer by these specially trained experts. These men are extension specialists and staff members who have studied and worked in the poultry department, constantly striving to improve their ability to select the best. The results of constant research, both at the Cornell Experiment Station and at experiment stations and colleges all over the country are brought together and then in turn passed on to the poultryman by this service.

Every state is working to help its farmers help themselves by bringing about improvements and increased ability to earn a satisfactory living. Each department of the State College has been constantly striving to better its particular branch and, by so improving each part of the farmer's enterprise, make the whole farm a better place to live and to work.

Not many years ago poultry were the scavengers, a neglected by-product, on most farms. Every farm had a few hens, but no special care or attention were given them; if they laid eggs, well and good, if not, too bad. A few farms were intensively raising chickens as their main source of income, but these were the exception rather than the rule. Experiment stations and colleges began taking active interest in poultry, attempting to better this industry as was being done with the other agricultural industries.

A DEFINITE plan for poultry improvement was established in the fall of 1903 at the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. This program may be outlined under three definite steps. The first, to discover by research the characters indicating constitutional vigor, and egg and meat production. The second, to apply the knowledge thus acquired to culling out the least desirable birds; and lastly selecting for breeding the most desirable. The growth and development of certification in New York State has been the direct and necessary outcome of this plan.

The development of reliable culling methods was quickly followed by the certification and sealed leg banding of superior, high vitality, heavy laying hens as choice foundation breeding flocks. The year 1918 saw such a program definitely inaugurated as an educational demonstration project.

The basic principles of the entire New York breed improvement program: normal size and high vitality, productivity, superior egg quality, and freedom from important breed defects were emphasized in this selection service. It was designed primarily, to secure better all round breeding birds, rather than merely to secure egg producers. Of course, production characters receive the major consideration, but vitality and constitutional vigor as well as freedom from important standard defects are emphasized. The natural result of this program is higher egg production, but in addition, stronger, healthier birds, greater hatchability and more liveable chicks are produced.

Theoretically, a breeder who has a thorough understanding of culling methods and has the courage to apply this knowledge could practise certification methods and make satisfactory progress. But knowledge must be combined with the ability to judge good breeding quality. This ability is acquired only through careful teaching, constant practise, and comparison with ever improving standards.

Trapnesting is an important adjunct and supplement to certification, but often leads a breeder astray from his program. The importance of one factor, production, is very apt to be overemphasized, and before many years the breeder finds himself in serious trouble because of lack of attention to other important factors. Also, the breeder, with his knowledge of the actual production records, does not have the courage to eliminate highly productive birds which do not have other desirable breeding characters.

Certification is of tremendous value to the trapnester in that an unprejudiced judge, who has had experience with many strains of birds, uninfluenced by knowledge of records or familiarity with certain birds, passes or rejects each on the sole basis of individual merit as a breeder. Its greatest good, nevertheless, is for the average poultryman who would probably otherwise do little or nothing toward breed improvement. Certification standards are not fixed; they become stricter each year as the benefits of intensive breed improvement make themselves apparent. Its purpose begins when culling leaves off, in the selection of the choice breeders working for the improvement of each flock. Its chief purpose is not the mere selection of the best layers, as many apparently think.

AS PREVIOUSLY stated, certification began as an extension project of the poultry department at Cornell in 1918. It soon reached that stage in development where it could no longer be treated as a departmental project. It became necessary to form a State organization for the purpose of managing the work and, it was hoped, extending the sphere of its influence. Such an organization was formed in 1922 which took entire charge of the work and expanded it to other branches of allied breed improvement service, with the continued whole-hearted cooperation of the poultry department. The New York State Cooperative Poultry Certification Association, as it was then established, put the work on a self-supporting basis removing the burden of expense from the extension program of the New York State College of Agriculture. The cost to each co-operator was greatly increased and caused many of them to...
BREEDERS ON RANGE IN FALL
A Flock of Breeders on Range in the Fall Before the Visit of an Expert Inspector from the College of Agriculture

drop the service. In spite of the lowering in actual number of poultrymen, the total number of birds approved and banded each year has constantly increased until from approximately 3,500 birds approved in 1918 we find over 75,000 officially banded breeders ready for the 1931 season in the flocks of New York State farmers.

The name of the association was changed to the New York State Cooperative Official Poultry Breeders, Incorporated, in 1928 and, in keeping with its policy of maintaining the best, the requirements for certification have been advanced as rapidly as possible. One of the first home Record of Performance projects in the United States was begun under its auspices with the cooperation of the New York State College of Agriculture and which now, in its fifth year, has the largest enrollment, both in number of cooperators and number of birds trapped, of the self-supported official R. O. P. associations in the United States. The Standards maintained are as high, or higher, for every grade of breeding quality, supervised, certified, and pedigreed official Record of Performance birds, as those in force anywhere in the United States.

Due to the firm foundation of basic principles upon which it was founded, the unflagging and tireless efforts of those who conceived and guided its progress through the course of its existence, and the hearty cooperation of all who have participated in its development and benefits, the New York State plan for breed improvement has developed a distinctly New York "rugged refined" type of business bird with a reputation that is known from coast to coast for productive quality. The work is just begun, constant research and study will lead to the improvement and advancement so necessary to the maintenance of an enviable reputation.

The White House Conference on Child Health and Protection
By Martha Van Rensselaer '00

President Roosevelt in 1909, President Wilson in 1919, and President Hoover in 1929, called a White House Conference in the interest of children because of their belief that the opportunity of the nation lies in their health and protection. The first conference made recommendations to Congress and to the Governors of the States concerning the care of dependent children.

As a result of this conference the Children's Bureau was organized in the United States Department of Labor to investigate and report on all matters pertaining to the welfare of children among all classes of people and to investigate the question of infant mortality, orphanages, juvenile courts, dangerous occupations, accidents, and diseases of children.

Ten years later the second conference was organized by the Children's Bureau and called by President Wilson. It confined its activities to the economic and social basis for child welfare standards, including child health, child labor and the standardization of child welfare laws.

The present conference known as the White House Conference for Child Health and Protection marks an advance in the consideration of child needs and is an indication of the changing family and society.

Funds from private sources were made available by the President to defray the expense of investigations. The planning committee consisting of twenty-seven men and women, all of whom are deeply interested in children, was selected for volunteer service in instituting and promoting the conference.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, was made official head of the organization with close affiliation with the Children's Bureau, the office of the Surgeon General, the Bureau of Home Economics and other government agencies. The conference was begun under its auspices with the cooperation of the New York State College of Agriculture and which now, in its fifth year, has the largest enrollment, both in number of cooperators and number of birds trapped, of the self-supported official R. O. P. associations in the United States. The Standards maintained are as high, or higher, for every grade of breeding quality, supervised, certified, and pedigreed official Record of Performance birds, as those in force anywhere in the United States.

Due to the firm foundation of basic principles upon which it was founded, the unflagging and tireless efforts of those who conceived and guided its progress through the course of its existence, and the hearty cooperation of all who have participated in its development and benefits, the New York State plan for breed improvement has developed a distinctly New York "rugged refined" type of business bird with a reputation that is known from coast to coast for productive quality. The work is just begun, constant research and study will lead to the improvement and advancement so necessary to the maintenance of an enviable reputation.

(Continued on page 96)
Through Our Wide Windows

Aren't We Modest Though?

WE ARE mighty proud of our Ag College and what it does, but we wouldn't let anyone else know of our pride for anything. The College has almost innumerable trophies and cups representing accomplishment in many lines, but these are all carefully hidden away. A few have been discovered by careful observers in a dark corner at the library door, but who knows when and for what they won? How many have ever seen the fine array of trophies in the animal husbandry building, or those in the poultry building? There are probably others around the campus that have never come to light. The Ag College has been in the habit of winning the inter-college athletic trophy each year, but how many know what it looks like?

If this be modesty let us throw it aside, gather these trophies together, use a box of silver polish, and show them to the world. Roberts Hall or the new Plant Industry Building, which by the way hasn't been named yet, should provide a place where these trophies may all be safely exhibited to the view of everyone.

The Opinion of a Poet

THE Irish poet, George William Russell, is to speak at Cornell during the coming Farm and Home Week. We are fortunate in having him here, for he is a prominent figure in Irish agricultural economics and has a suggestion for the farmers of the United States.

Mr. Russell has been associated with Sir Horace Plunkett, the prime mover in the reorganization of Irish agriculture. These two men are largely responsible for the building up of the cooperative movement in rural Ireland. Mr. Russell has been working in the capacity of "a man with imagination to put life and spirit into economic facts," and his writings have been a powerful force in the revival of wholesome community life.

It is his opinion that the remedy for curing the depression among farmers can be found in cooperative organizations,—that no matter how poor the land or the agriculture, organization will help it. He has for a basis of this opinion the example of 1100 formerly poor communities which have prospered and are linked together through federations for group purchasing. The view in Ireland is that a farmer is a manufacturer and is therefore entitled to buy his supplies and materials at wholesale as are other manufacturers. Mr. Russell states that it is impossible for any group to be economically successful if the members of that group are forced to buy at retail and to sell at wholesale, which he maintains is the condition of the farmer in the United States.

Ag Dramatics

THE Plant Industry Building is practically completed, the plans for the new Home Economics Building are being drawn, the work on the new Farm Management Building will soon be starting, and as far as we know the plans for none of these buildings include an auditorium in which plays may be given. We wonder if the building program of the State Colleges will be completed without any provisions being made for adequate facilities for promoting dramatic work?

Bailey Hall is practically out of the question when it comes to the staging of plays. The organ makes it necessary to erect a large amount of steel work to make any kind of a stage, and even then the players cannot be heard by their audiences without shouting. Roberts Hall is an ideal place to show the people from rural communities what can be done with the minimum of equipment.

The College of Agriculture, through the department of rural social organization has been promoting dramatics in rural communities. Kermis is trying to train students in amateur dramatics to go back to their home communities and promote interest in producing plays. Kermis is also sponsoring a national-wide contest for the writing of plays with rural settings so that there will be some plays available for use in the grange halls and churches of the rural sections of the State. The contest has drawn over sixty plays in its first year. But there isn't any place on the upper campus in which either county dramatic contests or student plays may be produced with any degree of success.

We hope that whoever it is that decides what shall be included in new buildings, will consider the possibility of erecting a platform, that will be suitable for the presentation of plays, either in one of the large lecture rooms or an auditorium.

The Rise of Polo at Cornell

AT THE end of a fairly successful season, polo prospects are exceptionally bright. There is much new enthusiasm and organized effort being expended to enlarge and supplement the sport until it shall hold a permanent place among the major activities at Cornell.

The squad is looking forward to the construction of a large riding hall for indoor practice. It is also awaiting acceptance by the Athletic Association. Although definite steps have been taken towards these ends, they are still anticipations for the future. The members of the squad, however, are actively engaged in developing their present resources. They have been working on their field, enlarging and improving it, and they have been training remounts, which will make good polo ponies. At present there are two freshmen on the team and several other good fresh men prospects on the practise field.

The newness of the sport at Cornell with the young material and the progressive spirit which is being put into it is a good prophecy of a rapid development. Polo is an active and exciting game providing a display of skill and sportsmanship. We are glad to see it work its way to prominence at Cornell, and we should lend it our hearty support.
After Fifteen Years

Hester A. Auston after graduation acted as bacteriologist at the State Laboratory, Albany, New York. Hester is now bacteriologist at the Health Bureau Laboratories, at Rochester. She resides at 89 South Union Street.

Leo C. Bailey is in the photography business. He is married but has no children. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey live in Wellsboro, Pennsylvania.

Gertrude Strong Bates is superintendent of nurses and principal of the school of nursing at the Ellis Hospital, Schenectady, New York. She took a three year course in nursing after graduation from Cornell.

Roland S. Baker is with the Corporation Trust Company of Missouri. He has been with them ever since graduation and is now manager of the St. Louis office.

After taking a course where “we credited horses, charged manure, and debited cash, I gave up the idea of tilling the soil in favor of soiling the till.” Speaking of our request for other former student notes, he says, “Nothing done! I bought a note from a former student many months ago and I won’t write any more until that one is paid off.” He is married and has one son, Winslow Mayo. They live at Kirkwood, Missouri, Rural Route 13, Box 502.

Frederick G. Behrends has been manager of the Hope Farm, Verbank, New York since 1927. This is a rural community and school for children—a 1500 acre farm with 220 children.

Except for a “vacation” in the army, F. D. Brooks has been engaged in teaching poultry, first at Delhi State School of Agriculture, then at Farmingdale, Long Island, and now at Purdue University teaching and doing investigation work.

He and Mrs. Brooks (Constance Badger ’15) have three children, Barbara Ellen, Margaret Rachel, and Katharine Louise.

Lena C. Beecher is now Mrs. Arthur D. Greenman. She was married on August 2, 1924. Before her marriage she was a teacher of home economics, but now she is a home maker at 19 Mansfield Road, Babylon, New York.

Willis A. Conklin is a building architect in New York City. During the war he was doing special construction work for the government. Later he went to Central America to do railroad construction. His address is 145 East 9th Street.

Abraham I. Covell is unit manager of the Equitable Life Insurance Society of the United States. He graduated from the Brooklyn Law School in 1924 and was admitted to the bar in 1925, but remained with the Equitable Life. He has one daughter, Alice Miriam. Their address is 145 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, New York.

The Texas Panhandle claimed W. H. Darrow first as a farmer, then as a county agent, a district agent, and now he is editor of the Texas A and M College Extension Service. His wife attended Cornell in 1915-16. They have four children, Thomas Stephen, Philena Edgerton, Margaret, and Julianne. Their address is College Station, Texas.

Niles M. Davies is an agriculturist, a farmer, milking cows, picking apples, plowing, pruning trees, planting corn, dusting, and spraying orchards. Missed anything? Sylvia Ann is having a hard time trying to choose between Iowa University, her mother’s alma mater, and Cornell. Their address is Congers, New York.

Mrs. Gertrude Day is living at 245 Pioneer Street, Akron, Ohio. She married Ralph Day M.E. ’06 before entering Cornell. During the war she was doing food conservation work under the direction of the Ohio State University.

George S. Ennis is farming near Lyons, New York. This occupation has engaged his energy since graduation. He saw 15 months service in the army.

Kenyon Flagg joined the regular army after graduation and went to France with the A.E.F. Artillery. Since then he has seen service in various parts of the United States and Panama. He now holds the grade of captain. He and Mrs. Flagg (Janet M. sutton, Holyoke), with their daughter Barbara, now live at 202 University Drive, East Lansing, Michigan.

R. W. Harmon is teaching general science in the Jefferson Junior High School of Rochester, New York. He and Mrs. Harmon have three children, Madeline, Robert, and Maurice. They live at 1385 Dewey Avenue.

Mrs. Ellsworth Maroney is married and has two children, Frederick and Eleanor. They live at 115 Park, Passaic, New Jersey. She taught in Ridgefield, Connecticut, for two years, later teaching biology in Englewood High School, Englewood, New Jersey.

Richard T. Muller is assistant manager of the Montgomery Company, Rose Growers, Hadley, Massachusetts. He is married and has two children, Richard and Harold. After leaving College, Mr. Muller taught horticulture at University of Maine, at Hampton Institute, and at Massachusetts Agricultural College. For the past three years, he has been in commercial work. His home is at 45 East Pleasant Street, Amherst, Massachusetts.

C. F. W. Muesebeck is an entomologist in the United States Bureau of Entomology. He was instructor in the department of entomology at Cornell for two and one-half years and later was engaged in research work in Central European countries for the United States Bureau of Entomology. He is married and has a son, Carl, Junior.
Paul R. Young received his M.S. from Cornell in '25 and is now Supervisor of school gardening and instructor of horticulture in elementary and secondary schools. He taught vocational agriculture in New York State for four years, and was assistant State 4-H Club Leader at Cornell for four years. He and his two children, Richard and Margaret, now live in Cleveland, Ohio.

Arthur R. Eldred is agricultural agent at the Reading Railroad office. Reading Terminal, Philadelphia. He and his family, a son who is two years old, and a daughter aged one, live at Blackwood and Erial Roads, Clementon, New Jersey.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace S. Young (Dorothy C. Maier '17) are living in Waverly, New York. They have four children, Richard, William, John, and Douglas. Wallace is manager of the Kasco Mille, commercial manufacturers of poultry and dairy feeds.

Nelson A. Welles has been carrying on a lumber business since graduation. He now lives on College Avenue in Elmina. His lumber business has taken him into northern Pennsylvania, the yellow pine regions of the South, and the fir and spruce regions of the Northwest. He is still interested in farming and operates, by remote control, a farm in northern Pennsylvania.

At the Cornell Agricultural hostel held last spring, Mr. Welles told of many incidents that occurred when he was in college, for example, one time the class threw the professor out of the window and locked him out on the roof.

Harry N. Hoffman of Elmina has a greenhouse and nursery west of Elmina which he started after graduation. Mr. Hoffman has been actively connected with it except during ten years, when he was engaged in the political affairs of the city of Elmina. Mr. Hoffman has served six years as mayor of that city. Four of Mr. Hoffman's sons are graduates of Cornell. Wray is now engaged in the electrical business in Philadelphia. Allen is associated with his father in the Hoffman Nurseries.

Arthur owns and operates a large farm near Elmina. George is employed in the United States Forestry Service and is stationed in Louisiana. One son, William, graduated from Colgate, and is now in the packing business in New York City. One daughter, Ruth, graduated from Wellesley, and is now teaching in Elmira College. She expects to get an advanced degree from Cornell soon.

The dairy industry is taking a great interest in the inauguration of a new system of milk production developed at the Walker-Gordon Laboratories of Plainsboro, New Jersey, by H. W. Jeffers. Mr. Jeffers went into the employ of the Walker-Gordon Laboratories Co., of which he is now president, immediately after graduation and has been working upon this new system ever since.

The white oak is a radical departure from any former practices in milk production. The Company owns several thousand acres of land and two thousand seven hundred cows. One thousand six hundred of these cows are at the Plainsboro farm. Though it is only a part of the new system, the "Merry-Go-Round" milking device has attracted the most attention. This device, a huge turntable, will milk one thousand eight hundred cows three times a day. It is operated twenty-four hours a day. The humidity and temperature of the building is automatically controlled. As the cow enters her stall on the turntable, the stanchion automatically closes. As she goes around she is given a bath and then dried with hot air. The milking machine is next attached and the milk is elevated to a glass jar where it is automatically weighed. Twelve and one-half minutes after she went onto the turntable it has made a complete revolution and she leaves it milked.

After his many years of work on this new milk production system, Mr. Jeffers is receiving the respects of the whole industry. He is an alumnus Cornell may well be proud of.

Frank Hayden has a large farm at Wyoming, New York. He raises apples and has a fine herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. He is president of the New York State beef cattle association.

Claye Fish, special, is in Rochester getting people to make the trip to lower Rio Grande Valley for a real estate concern.

Hart I. Seely is engaged in the glove manufacturing industry. He is an active participant in fraternal and civic matters. In 1925-26, he was vice president of the Rotary International. He has three children, Hart I. Jr., Mary Constance and Alfred Reid. His home address is 430 Fulton Street, Waverly, New York.

R. D. Anthony is engaged in pomological research and teaching at Penn State, State College, Pennsylvania. He was with the Cornell department of pomology until 1913, then was associate horticulturist at the Geneva Experiment Station until 1919, going to Penn State that year. He married Miss Marian Salisbury, University of Rochester '11, and they have one son, David. He writes that there are four other Cornellians in the department: Dr. S. W. Fitchet '99, head of the department and director of research in the experiment station; Dr. C. E. Myers '11 and "Milt" Lewis '23 in the division of plant breeding; and Dr. E. I. Wilde of the division of ornamental horticulture.

F. H. Blodgett is assistant professor in plant pathology of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Professor Blodgett received his Ph.D. in plant pathology in 1914, and with the exception of one year at the Agricultural Experiment Station, he has been located at Cornell.

Boyd D. Gilbert writes that after graduation he was connected with the United States Soil Survey until 1914, when he became county agent of Lackawanna County. In 1919, Boyd started farming for himself. After five years of farming, he took a position as county agent of Herkimer County, New York. Two years ago he purchased a farm at Adams Center, New York, R. D. 2, and started farming in earnest. He married and has no children.

L. E. Graves is in the life insurance business in Raleigh, North Carolina. Various activities have engaged his attention since graduation—teaching for seven years, having served with the Y. M. C. A. during the war period, agency manager of the Standard Life Insurance Company for five years, and now is secretary and general manager of the Eagle Life Insurance Company. He is married and has three children, Lemuel Eugene, Jr., Louise Eleanor and Dorothy Martin. They live at 125 East Hargett Street.

Charles T. Gregory is extension professor in plant pathology at Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana. Professor Gregory was connected with Cornell University from 1910-1912, first as assistant, then instructor, and finally assistant professor in plant pathology, transferring to Purdue in 1918. He has two children Edgar and Dorothea.

William H. Marcussen has been connected with the Borden's Farm Products Company for the past 18 years going with them in 1912 as bacteriologist. He has served as director of laboratories, manager, and is now vice-president of the company with offices located at 110 Hudson Street, New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Marcussen have two boys, Robert age 11, and William age 6. Their home address is 70 Kendall Avenue, Maplewood, New Jersey.

Morris Calvin Oldham is the founder and owner of the Olmsted Dairy. For a while after graduation he was engaged in the cheese industry. Soon, however, he went on the road for a dairy supply company to look for a place to locate. Houston, Texas was his final choice. His address is Smith and Polk street.

Nelson R. Peet is engaged in the fruit and vegetable business, specializing in carlot distribution of these products. His activities prior to this have run in terms of five: five years farming at Webster, New York, five years with a farm bureau of Niagara County, and five years as manager of the Western New York Fruit Growers' Cooperative Association. He and Mrs. Peet (Gertrude Burry, Smith College '10) have four boys, Samuel, Burry, David, and Nelson Jr. He writes: "Only time I feel old is when I think of these kids being nearly ready for Cornell. Otherwise I can't see but what I could do the three, five, or eight mile as well, or as poorly, as ever." Their address is 175 Edgerton Street, Rochester, New York.
K. B. Lewis is farming on the old homestead farm that has been in the possession of the Lewis family since 1700. His major crop is apples. For several years he was with the United States Department of Agriculture working on fruit and vegetable handling problems. Last winter he was with the department in Florida working on some handling problems connected with the Mediterranean Fruit Fly quarantine. He has two boys, John age 6 and Jim age 4. His address is Red Hook, New York.

Karl G. Perry is now principal of Greene Street Junior High School, Cumberland, Maryland. The first seven years after graduation he tried farm management. At the end of that time he started teaching. That vocation has claimed him ever since. Karl is married and has two daughters, Cora Virginia, and Eleanor May. Their home is at 313 Louisiana Avenue.

Vincent Phelps farmed for ten years after his graduation. He held a position as estate manager for eight years. At the present time he is postmaster and is in the real estate business. Vincent has a fine family of six children. Their names are Vincenta, Julia, Elizabeth, Frederick, Giles, and Jane. He lives at Briarcliff Manor, New York.

James Hollis Rutherford lives at 1062 Clifdale Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio. He tells us that he played professional baseball with the Cleveland American League the summer after graduation. He next tried farm management for five years. In 1916 he entered the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance business at Buffalo. The company found Jim to be a good manager and sent him to Cleveland as manager of 23 counties in northern Ohio. He has three boys: James Hollis, Jr., Lowell Mathews, and Donald Eugene.

Herbert L. Sanford is associate entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. He has charge of the plant quarantine and control administration. He married Nellie Dougherty. They have one son, Charles Richard. Their home is at 1428 Meridian Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Walter L. Skoghund writes that he is living at 2206 Marion Street, St. Joseph, Missouri. He has been Superintendent of Parks there since 1919. Previous to a 10 month service in the War, he had worked for Jens Jensen, a landscape architect in Chicago for 8 years. He has one child, Jean Wood.

Elizabeth Leonard Strang is a landscape architect in Loomster, Massachusetts. She has two sons, Leonard and Robert. Strang, age 15 and 14. Sufficient life work for any woman.

Louis W. Fish is a fruit farmer in Dutchess County, New York. He is married and has a family of six children. His address is Salt Point, New York.

Eugene A. Miller, special, is extension agronomist at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. His address is College Station, Texas.

Carl Wooster is managing several farms with his father at Union Hill. Has large crops of cherries and apples and is developing a fine herd of Holsteins.

Phillip B. Barton is practicing medicine in Amsterdam, New York. He received his degree from McGill in 1927. His address is 220 Market Street.

Irving T. Skoels is employed in the First National Bank & Trust Company of Elmira. He was recently elected treasurer of the Chemung County Holstein Breeders Association.

Harold Denmark is on a farm near Van Etten, New York. Since graduation he has been in the Holstein industry. He now "reels" off pedigrees in connection with many of the sales of pure-bred Holstein cattle.

Theodore O. Gavett runs a summer camp at Indian Lake, New York. He lives at 318 West Front Street, Plainfield, New Jersey.

Wintertime Eggs

Wintertime eggs... of course every producer is anxious to sell dozens of them. But watch out for the gray months of late winter and early spring. They're apt to bring cold snaps... thaws... more cold snaps... in quick succession. Hard weather on layers! And to continue regular egg production through this season of sudden changes, hens must be in top-notch condition. That's why feeding an oatmeal feed is profitable. For oatmeal builds health and energy.

Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash contains pure oatmeal from the same mills that manufacture Quaker Oats.

Of course, Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash contains a balanced assortment of other ingredients too. Ground grain products, cod livermeal, molasses (in dry form) and necessary minerals are blended with the oatmeal.

Each ingredient has its own special work to do. For example, cod liver meal furnishes the birds with the important "sunshine" vitamin (exactly the same as that supplied by the natural rays of the sun). Molasses acts as a mild laxative. The minerals make egg shells and rebuild bones. All of the ingredients combine to make quantities of eggs... hatchable eggs.

And best of all, Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is most economical to feed. You need only to count the cost per dozen of producing wintertime eggs to be convinced of that.
Raymond El Lawrence is in the real estate and insurance business in Cleveland, Ohio. The War broke up a partnership between E. T. Slinkard '16 in the muck-land industry of raising onions and lettuce. During the war he was stationed at Buffalo, New York and Dayton, Ohio with the Bureau of Aircraft Production. His address is 13901 Detroit Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio.

Floyd W. De Golyer is in the lumber business at Gloverville, New York. F. Vernon Foster is a member of the New York Stock Exchange in New York City. He has two children, Amanda B. and G. Stewart.

George Haines is senior animal husbandman and assistant in experiment station administrative work of the United States Department of Agriculture. He is chiefly concerned with the administration of Federal funds which the state experiment stations receive for agricultural research. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Maryland in 1929. Mrs. Haines was Helena J. Jannoy, '18.

Theodore H. Townsend '17, Kendrick's Hart, '26, and Minford L. Peterson, '28 helped in reopening Randall's Cave in Central New York after it had remained closed for half a century. The cavern is seventy feet deep and has attracted many visitors. Hart and Peterson are instructors in the Waterville Central School. Townsend is editor of the Waterville Times.

L. E. Walker teaches agriculture in the Horseheads High School. Mr. Walker has the honor of having the most students enrolled and attending his classes of any vocational high school agricultural class in New York State.

John Wiksten is in the retail milk business in Elmira. He lives at Horseheads, New York.

J. Frederick Ham is engaged in dairy farming at Millbrook, New York. He raises pure bred Holstein cattle and has an electric demonstration farm. He has one child, F. Allison.

Carlos E. Chardon has been named chancellor of the University of Porto Rico at San Juan, succeeding Dr. Thomas E. Benner, who is now at Columbia University. He is the first Porto Rican to head the University. Chardon has made an unusual record since graduation, having been appointed Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor in the Governor's cabinet, Porto Rico, in 1924, which position he still holds.

Raymond V. O. DuBois is farming at Gardiner, New York. He is married and has three children. He makes a specialty of raising fine cattle and poultry.

Everett W. Lins is sales manager of the American Fruit Growers Corporation. His address is Post Office Box 1868, Miami, Florida. He is president of the Miami Traffic Club.

Harry J. Donovan is field manager of the Educational Thrift Service. Last summer he and Mrs. Donovan (Lillian F. Brotherhood '21) were directors at Boyville, a summer camp for boys in the Berkshires. They are living at 112 St. Andrew's Drive, Yonkers, New York.

Maganti B. Needu, after receiving a master's degree from the University of California, returned to India to organize a fruit company. He became a member of the Andhra University Senate. A letter from Mr. M. N. Pangalkar informs us that Mr. Needu is now serving imprisonment for one year. "He had responded to the nation's call and justified his education in a free country like yours. Two members of his family were also convicted for the same crime of loving their motherland. His three old baby is growing within the prison walls." His many American friends will sympathize with him at this time and will hope for a time in the near future when loyalty to one's country will not warrant imprisonment.

Edwin A. Gauntt is doing county agent work in New Jersey. His address is 45 Pennsylvania Avenue, Flemington, New Jersey.

Leslie R. Hawthorn resigned from the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, to accept a position as horticulturist at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. For the past five years "Les" has been mainly concerned with the production of a series of monographs entitled "The Vegetables of New York." He has also produced a new greenhouse cucumber called "Geneva." In Texas he will be mainly responsible for the development of a new vegetable research program in the Winter Garden Section around Crystal City. He will also co-operate with the U. S. D. A. in work on the Vegetable Variety Type Books. Mr. and Mrs. Hawthorn (Ruth Reynolds '26) will receive mail at the Texas Experiment Station, Winter Haven, Texas.

Bill Blauvelt is extension instructor in entomology and may be reached at 214 Thurston Avenue, Ithaca.

Wes Middaugh is now at Storrs, Connecticut, on an appointment from the Federal Farm Board. Wes was back for the Dartmouth game festivities and seemed to enjoy the week end's vacation.

Charles N. Chamberlain was married last September and is now engaged in the
Dennis Hall was married to Miss Mary Jane Culbertson of Cleveland, Ohio, in July, 1930. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Seager of Randolph, New York announce the marriage of their daughter, Kate Crowley Seager, to George Haxton Salisbury, '28. Mrs. Salisbury at present is teaching home economics in the high school at Wolcott, New York. Mr. Salisbury is teaching in the New York State School of Agriculture at Morrisville, New York.

A meeting sponsored by the home economics department in charge of Edith Young, the county home economics agent, was held at Wolcott, November 24. The subject was child guidance.

Don Ayman was back for the Dartmouth game. Don is with the Colonial Nurseries at Port Richmond, Staten Island.

Howie Beers is doing graduate work at the University of Chicago. He may be addressed at 4508 Cornell Avenue, Chicago.

Larry Clough is doing grad work in farm management.

Hal Dorn who is studying sociology and statistics at the graduate school of the University of Wisconsin. His address is 2434 Commonwealth Ave., Madison, Wis.

Robert A. Dyer is a county club agent with headquarters at the Court House, Hudson, N.Y.

George Hedden is in the Indian Service and may be reached at Forestry Branch, Indian Office, Washington, D.C.

Charlotte Hequembourg is dietitian at the Allies Inn, 1703 New York Avenue, Washington, D.C. She will be glad to hear from any of her friends at that address.

James "Jimmy" Price is employed with the Standard Oil Company and from all indications he will undoubtedly be raised soon. We only hope that Jimmy won’t get excited and drop, and get raised too soon.

The Cornell Countryman

Charles E. McConnell is with the Great Southern Lumber Company of Bogalusa, Louisiana. His address is 5321 Avenue C. Bill Scott is selling insurance in the vicinity of Ithaca.

W. A. "Al" Ranny is with the advertising department of the G. L. F. here in Ithaca. Good luck, "Al".

F. W. "Jake" Ruzicka is southern representative of A. L. La Mare Company, Inc. in the horticultural printing business. His address is Box 998, Atlanta, Georgia. "Jake" married Jean Elizabeth Saltford ‘30 soon after commencement.

Margaret Scher is assistant manager of the Home Economics cafeteria.

Russell J. Smith ‘29 was married on June 25 to Miss Alice Evah Schrader of Wayland, New York. They live on Elm Street Extension, Ithaca. He is a poultryman.

George Tuite is employed as manager of the Cape Cod Nursery of North Falmouth, Mass.

Helen G. Baker is teaching home-making in Mansville, New York. Earl Arnold is doing extension work for the department of agricultural engineering. Earl’s headquarters are 214 Thurston Avenue, Ithaca.

Jim Ayer is on the home farm at Angola, New York. Jim Crouch is doing grad work in ornithology here at Cornell.

Jim Cruikshank is with the U. S. Forest Service, Room 601 Sterne Bldg., 348 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.

Paul Jones is farmer at the New York State Training School for boys at Norwich.

E. Jane Barker is home demonstration agent of Broome County, New York. Her headquarters are in Binghamton.

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is a simple, safe and economical method of feeding cows. During times of overproduction of milk the ordinary dairyman is not trying for records. All he wants is steady and moderate production at as low a feed cost as possible. With a small amount of Diamond and his homegrown grains he gets it.

With a somewhat larger amount of Diamond mixed with homegrown grains and a few other feeds; or with a good ready-mixed ration containing Diamond, maximum production is possible. Some of the biggest production records of recent years attest to this fact.

In other words Diamond is an all-purpose feed and will give you whatever result you are after, depending on how you feed it.

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HEAVY BUFFALO CORN GLUTEN FEED, SWEETENED
Miriam D. Bloomer is teaching home economics at Oriskany Falls High School and is in charge of the practise house there. Any mail will reach her at Oriskany Falls, New York.

Walt Schait is drumming up business for a tree surgery company on Long Island. Walt incidentally, was back here for the Dormont game. He may be reached at Huntingdon, Long Island, R. D. 2.

Art Rawlins is doing extension work for the department of entomology here at Cornell.

Florence A. Case is teaching home economics in the Haverling High School, Bath, New York.

Frances Crossman is a student dietician at the Fifth Avenue Hospital, Fifth Avenue and 105th Street, New York.

Charles H. Dieholt is an assistant soil surveyor in the department of agronomy of the College of Agriculture. He is making a survey in the Catskill region of Delaware County. His address is Box 34, Margaretville.

Miss Clara Dillaway now has charge of "The Flower Shop", 559 Washington Street, Wellesley, Massachusetts, which is a branch of Praiser's Flower Shop in Wellesley. Miss Dillaway writes very enthusiastically over her work for the students of Wellesley College are largely patrons of the store.

J. B. Fleckenstein is now distributor of Hyper-Humus for the eastern section of New York State. He is living at 114 Main Street, Ellenville, New York.

Matt Homan is studying at the National Recreation School, 1 East 104th Street, New York City. He plans to become a recreation director and administrator. A nice job when you can play games and call it work! He is living at 38 Bleeker Street in the City.

The Cornell Countryman

Mildred M. Homan is teaching home economics and girls' athletics in the Crown Point, New York, High School.

A daughter was born Sunday, November 2, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Pollock of 112 West Tompkins Street, Ithaca, New York. "Dick" is a senior in hotel administration.

Mary Ward, home economics, of Buffalo, New York, was married to Robert Hofheins, a student at Colgate, also of Buffalo, on Wednesday, October 22 in Dryden. They are living in Hamilton, New York where Mr. Hofheins is finishing his course.

The White House Conference

The White House Conference, which is non-governmental, has joined with Federal, State, and Municipal groups to create a sympathetic attitude toward the problems of the home with children in it, and to demand a greater knowledge and a better practice on the part of those who are responsible for the guidance of children.

The child of the city and the child of the open country have received equal attention in the studies of the White House Conference. Doubtless the rural home is affected least by modern social conditions. The farm parent is asking through the extension service for knowledge whereby they may improve the mental, moral, and physical health of their families. They ask that they have recreational and educational advantages as good as those provided for families of the city. Otherwise their young people will seek occupations in larger centers as a better place to prosper and bring up a family.

The child in the country who is handicapped does not always have as fair an opportunity as the urban child where there is a larger provision for care and medical service. This is unfortunate because the strong healthy farm boy and girl are the richest assets of this country. Any economic disturbance such as that of the failure of the farm to bring an adequate wage by which to support the family and maintain desirable health and educational standards has an unfavorable reaction first upon the family and finally upon the nation.

The maintenance of good rural schools, of adequate library facilities, of suitable health protection, of education, of home-making, of appreciation of those things which feed the spiritual and aesthetic side of life are assets which count greatly in the nation's prosperity.

Accordingly, the state and nation has made a substantial investment in the educational advantages of the farm family. The White House Conference would claim for the rural child a satisfactory educational and health service which will make him an asset rather than a liability; that will make life in the open favorable for efficient citizenship.
Books
Reading Maketh a Full Man—Francis Bacon


The judging of poultry for production is a comparatively new development in an industry that is still in its infancy. Judging Poultry for Production brings together in one volume all practices that have been tried and found successful in the judging of poultry for production qualities. The authors do not treat the judging of poultry according to standards except in the elimination of standard defects from the breeding flock. Professor Rice and his associates have given the poultryman a book which will help him materially in the improvement of his flock, whether it be a farm flock or a large commercial enterprise. The book not only gives methods to be used in culling and selection of the flock, but also explains the underlying principles now known, upon which the successful breeding of poultry depends.

Judging Poultry for Production is unquestionably of great value to both the practical poultryman and the teacher of practical agriculture.


The poultry industry of today is one of the most important branches of agriculture. The industry is the result of a rapid growth and it is still considered to be in its infancy. The first professor of poultry husbandry at Cornell, or in the United States, James E. Rice, is still the industry's greatest leader after a quarter of a century of unprecedented development.

Professor Rice, together with Professor Botsford, in the second edition of Practical Poultry Management has revised and brought up to date the material included in the first edition. This book considers all phases of poultry production on a business basis, from the incubation of the eggs to the culling of the flock. It will help the poultryman to improve future generations. The practices advocated in this book have not only been tried out and proven at experiment stations, but also on private farms.

Practical Poultry Management is a book without which every progressive poultryman will find himself greatly handicapped.

Uncle Sam's Attic. By Mary Lee Davis. Wilde. $3.50.

Attics are traditional storehouses of unexpected treasures and delightful discoveries, which have been the goal of countless explorers, youthful and otherwise, since architects first drew gabled roofs. They are usually forbidden places too, for children at least. What mother has not despaired at armfuls of dusty loot that descend in youthful arms?

In many ways attic is a splendid metaphor for "Savards Lee Closet", for it too is crammed full of adventure and fascinating corners, and all manner of lore in our great family's past. Perusing these things we feel an expanded sense of pride in our possessions. And perhaps a suggestion of lost opportunities or incidents not too creditable, will come to view.

Mary Lee Davis lived in Alaska long enough to become thoroughly enamoured of its people, its vivid past, and all of its natural beauties. Only one who loved all the things she tells about could make them so appealing to her readers. When you've heard her story you will feel a trifle ashamed for having known so little about your attic and immensely proud to think that it belongs to Uncle Sam.


For those who are wondering whether their children in the country will have as good a chance as their city cousins, this book holds the answer to a most perplexing question. For those who, as teachers or parents, are seriously approaching the operation of a country school, here is inspiration and aid in abundance. And for those whose minds are wrestling with the problem of consolidated versus district schools, here is evidence as convincing as it is impartial.

Farm Children is the result of two years of intensive study in two representative sections of Iowa. Every phase of influence beneficial to the child's conception, environment, training, physical and mental development, and recreation is dealt with thoroughly, and in a most interesting manner. The result is a vivid picture of child life in rural communities. One can easily imagine that its story is not of Iowa, but of Maine, Georgia, New York, or Texas for the influences of the country on its inhabitants follows a definite pattern.

Poultry Books by
Cornell Men

"Judging Poultry for Production" by
Professor and Head of Department of Poultry Husbandry
J. E. RICE
G. O. HALL
D. R. MARBLE

Assistant Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Both at New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University

"Marketing Poultry Products by"
E. W. BENJAMIN
Formerly Assistant Professor of Poultry Husbandry at Cornell University

"Practical Poultry Management" by
J. E. RICE
H. E. BOTSFORD

Extension Professor of Poultry Husbandry Cornell University

440-4th Avenue, New York

"Judging Poultry for Production" by
J. E. RICE
G. O. HALL
D. R. MARBLE

Assistant Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Both at New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University

"Marketing Poultry Products by"
E. W. BENJAMIN
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"Practical Poultry Management" by
J. E. RICE
H. E. BOTSFORD

Extension Professor of Poultry Husbandry Cornell University

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February
Farm and Home Week Number

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$2.00 & - 3 \text{ years} \\
$3.00 & - 5 \text{ years}
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The CORNELL COUNTRYMAN
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Printing Plant Of
Cornell Alumni News Publishing Corporation
113 East Green Street · Ithaca, New York
STATE FLORISTS TO ATTEND SHORT COURSE AT CORNELL

THE New York State federation of horticultural societies and floral clubs is sponsoring the first one-week short course for commercial florists January 10 to 15, at the New York State College of Agriculture, F. R. Pearson, of Tarrytown, president of the association, and Robert Danker, of Albany secretary of the association, are cooperating with Professor E. A. White and Mr. Post in arranging the program. Growing, selling, and the new developments in the trade will be discussed.

Florists from Out of State to Attend

A. H. Nehring, of Richmond, Indiana, formerly of Cornell, will tell of rose culture; and George J. Ball, of West Chicago, will discuss calendulas and sweet peas. Other speakers from out of the state are: Joseph Manda of West Orange, New Jersey, who will tell of orchid culture; S. S. Pennock of Philadelphia, who will speak on retail store equipment; and Dr. T. B. Tott, of Madison, New Jersey, who will discuss the chrysanthemum and its culture.

New York State florists who appear on the program are: A. M. Lowman of Elmira who will discuss production costs; Max Schleg of New York City who will show different floral designs; and Iivar Ripin of Rome who will tell of unexcelled pot plants. World wide contacts through the florists' telegraph de-liversush arrange-ment will be explained by C. H. Gratelew of Philadelphia who is president of the association. An illustrated lecture on greenhouse construction is to be given by R. C. Fontaine of New York City. L. W. C. Tuthill, of New York City will discuss factors in advertising.

A detailed program of the course may be had on request to Mr. Kenneth Post at the New York State College of Agriculture, at Ithaca, New York.

ROUND-UP CLUB HOLDS ANNUAL BANQUET AT VARNA

The annual banquet of the Round-Up Club was given at the Varna church on Thursday, December 11. J. S. Smith '37 acted as toastmaster and Henry Lyman '32 led the songs. A. W. Gibson '17 presented shingles to George Allen '32, J. Smith '31, and Ralph Merrill '31 members of the judging team.

Professor F. B. Morrison told of the expansion program of the animal husbandry department and Professor G. F. Warren '03 gave some interesting light on agricultural topics.

Professor H. H. Wing '81, former head of the animal husbandry department at Cornell, and now president of the Holstein-Friesian Association, spoke at the meeting of the Round-Up Club held on Thursday, December 11, at the animal husbandry building. He gave an informal talk, discussing briefly the present economic condition of farming. He mentioned the fact that farmers will continue to raise Holstein cows in New York State as long as they can make a living out of them in spite of the assertions of economists that they are unprofitable.

The meeting was followed by refreshments of ice cream and crackers.

AG ATHLETICS 1929-30

Cross Country
R. B. Brower '33
W. F. Whalen '31
E. H. Hamilton '33
D. A. Russell '32
J. H. Shubert '32

Soccer
A. H. Adams '33
L. E. Andrews '31
William Bredlove '31
A. L. Douglas, Sr.
N. H. Foote '32
R. S. Jonas '32
C. F. Ratatapse '31
L. L. Lasher '31
M. M. Mason '33
Irving Menoff '33
George Pringle '33
Richard Pringle '32
L. M. Simons '33
Group M. Smith '31
C. N. Turner '31

Baseball
R. R. Babcock '32
B. L. Cook '33
R. R. Flumefert '31
L. J. Hul '32
L. L. Lasher '31
S. H. Mathur '31
Ralph Merril '31
W. M. F. Miller '33
W. L. Palmer '32
T. A. Paolozzi '32
C. B. Raymer '33
W. H. Weeks '33

NURSEYMEN ATTENDED SCHOOL IN NEW BUILDING

SIXTY-EIGHT nurseymen, more than twenty of whom came from adjoining states, attended the nursemum's school held in the Plant Industry Building at the College of Agriculture on December 15, 16, and 17.

Dean A. R. Mann '04 gave the address of welcome in which he pointed out that this was the first nursemum's meeting held at Cornell, and the first convention in the Plant Industry building. This school is believed to be the first one of its kind ever to be held at a state college.

As the first lecturer, Karl Kern of Wyoming, Ohio, spoke on new varieties and the departmental laboratories in the basement of Bailey Hall, on Tuesday evening, December 16. Ninety-two graduate students and faculty members, and their wives, attended the party which was transformed into a banquet hall with the aid of pine and hemlock boughs, and green and frosted trees to create the true Christmas atmosphere.

After the dinner was served, Santa Claus entered amid loud cheering, carrying a gift for each person present. The unwrapping of such presents as rolling pins and baby rattles, together with the reading of the verses attached, caused peals of laughter to shake the basement of Bailey Hall. The department is already looking forward to next year's party in the seminar room in the Plant Industry Building.

KERMIS CLUB PRESENTS PLAY

The Kermis Club presented Booth Tarkington's play, "The Trysting Place," as a feature of the Spring Avenue Association program, Tuesday evening, December 16. The occasion was the second Ag-Domecon get-together of the year. Professor W. C. Kermis '32 presided. The play, Secretary O. W. Smith '32 announced the names of the men who were to receive shingles for playing on Ag teams in inter-college contests.

Those who took part in the play were: R. A. Ramsey '31, Richard Pringle '32, S. E. Steele '31, H. A. McNinch '32, V. S. Clark '32, and G. V. Sheahan '32.

SOCIAL PROGRAM SPONSORED BY THE FLORICULTURE CLUB

The Floriculture Club held its annual social evening, December 18. This party was given in the seminar room of the plant industry building, and was the first social event in the building. Members of the department faculty and students of the department and their guests attended.

The large part of the evening was spent in dancing. Music was first furnished by a phonograph, the latter part of the evening several members of the Short Course Orchestra played for the dancers. Gifts were brought by those who attended and were distributed as the final feature of the evening.

These social functions are conducted by the Floriculture Club to foster social relations among the faculty members and students of the department.
VALUABLE DATA SOUGHT AS RESULT OF EXPERIMENTS

The an hus department is repeating for the second time an experiment to determine the cause of the so-called "stiff lamb", which is quite prevalent in New York.

The experimental flock consists of forty-four ewes in two lots of twenty-two each. Each of these ewes has produced at least one "stiff lamb." Thirty of these ewes were used in the experiment last year. The other fourteen were bought this fall from sheep breeders in Yates County and the surrounding region.

The department is also carrying on a work to determine the comparative value and desirability of rams and wethers, both on the block and in the feed lot. This is in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. Professor R. B. Hinman has charge of the meat production study of the experiment and J. P. Willman has direction of the feeding.

The department has very nearly completed the first stages of a trial to compare various instruments for docking lambs. The knife, the Emasculator, and the Emasculatome were tried this fall. The lambs are weighed at birth and each week until at least eight weeks old.

An experiment is being made upon three lots of ten pigs each to determine relative value of tankage, Menhadon fish meal, and white fish meal as protein supplement for swine.

More than six hundred thousand bushels of certified seed potatoes were grown in New York State this year. More than half of the crop is used for seed in up-state New York or shipped to growers in other states.

The average production for hens in New York State is about 85 eggs a year. The high-line flock at Cornell University experiment station, bred for fifteen years for egg-laying ability, averaged 223 eggs last year.

PHI KAPPA PHI
Graduate Students
P. Briery
H. J. Brueckner
J. L. Buck
A. L. Chance
L. T. Dennis
L. P. Gann
J. D. Hartman
E. H. Hinman
A. B. Klotz
B. Maquire
B. H. Schneider
G. F. Sprague
H. M. Stoker
G. R. Townsend
R. H. Wood

Seniors
J. M. Bachelorb
E. A. Lutz
O. H. Maughn
E. M. Palmquist
W. M. Requa
E. C. Wheeler

The Cornell Countryman

PROFESSORS PRESENT PAPERS AT HORTICULTURAL MEETING
Professor A. J. Heinicke, Professor I. H. MacDaniels, Professor Joseph Oskamp, Mr. A. B. Burrell, and Mr. L. R. Batjer of the department of horticulture attended the annual meeting of the American Society of Horticultural Science which convened at the yearly meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held in Cleveland, Ohio on December 29, 30, and 31.

Professor Oskamp gave a paper on the effect of pruning apple trees at planting time. Professor Heinicke and Mr. Batjer presented a paper on differences in soil and tree growth within limited areas and Professor Heinicke talked on the composition of fruit-bud and spur tissues of Wealthy apples under different conditions of nutrition.

Professor MacDaniels addressed the meeting on the possibilities of hand pollination in the orchard on a commercial scale, and the effect of severe annual heading back of the previous season's growth on the size of vessels and sieve tube segments in the vascular tissue of the Kieffer pear.

4-H CLUB CELEBRATES CHRISTMAS
Members of the 4-H Club gathered in the North Room of Willard Straight Wednesday evening, December 17, for a Christmas party.

The true rural spirit was maintained, as all those who attended wore old clothes, overalls and gingham dresses. Games, dancing, and singing were the features of the program.

Santa Claus found his way down one of the several chimneys in the hall and appeared in time to distribute presents on the Christmas tree.

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January, 1931
PROF’S PRANKS

A large Cornell delegation attended the meeting of the Plant Pathological Society on December 30, 31, and January 1, at Cleveland, Ohio. This meeting was held in connection with the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The delegation included twelve graduate students and the following members of the faculty, Professor L. M. Massey, head of the department of plant pathology, Professor H. H. Wetzel, Professor M. F. Barrus ’11, Professor Charles Chapp, Professor W. H. Burkholder ’17, Professor H. C. Newhall, Professor H. M. Fitzpatrick ’13, Professor H. E. Thomas, Professor C. E. F. Gutman, Professor K. H. Fermow ’16, Professor W. D. Mills, and Dr. M. P. Bloedgett.

Dean A. R. Mann ’09 of the College of Agriculture is a member of the State Fair Advisory Board. This Board cooperates with Commissioner Pyke and J. Dan Ackerman of Syracuse, Director of the division of the State Fair, in plans for the annual exposition.

Professor B. D. Wilson ’17, will attend the meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association, held in Syracuse on January 5 and 6.

Professors Morrison, Hinman, Wilman, Harper, Maynard, ’15 and Aseell attended the meeting of the Society of Animal Production November 28 and 29 at Chicago, preceding the International Livestock Show, which they also attended.

AROMATICIST RECEIVES AWARD

Dr. J. K. Wilson of the department of agronomy received the Chilean Nitrate of Soda annual award of five thousand dollars at the meeting of the American Society of Aromnomy held in Washington, D. C. on November 19, 20, 21. Dr. Wilson shared this award with two other scientists. This is the second time in three years that members of the department of agronomy at Cornell have been so honored. Dr. T. L. Lyon received the award two years ago.

The following members of the department attended the meeting: Dr. T. L. Lyon ’91, Professor E. L. Worthen ’08, Professor B. D. Wilson ’17, Professor J. K. Wilson, Professor John Barron, Professor J. A. Bixler, Professor H. B. Hartwig, and Professor H. B. Howe.

HERE AND THERE ON THE CAMPUS

It is becoming easier to find one’s way around the ag campus at night. A row of ornamental street lamps has been placed along the north side of the Tower Road. This improvement was made by the grounds department of the lower campus in continuation of their street lighting system.

The new Cornell bulletin, growing onions on the muck soils of New York, is a summary of the best methods used in this state. The length of time the muck has been cultivated makes a difference as to the kinds and amounts of fertilizers that can be used economically, and in ways of working the muck. Ask the office of publications at the New York State College of Agriculture for P-50. It is free.

The question of the collection of taxes by the state and the division of these revenues with units of local government is discussed in the new Cornell bulletin P-51 by M. S. Kendrick. There are now ten laws about taxes on the New York statutes, but Dr. Kendrick recommends that two new taxes, one not now in law, be added to this system. Write to the office of publications at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca and ask for P-51.

The new students registered in September in the four year course at the New York State College of Agriculture came from fifty-three New York counties, eighteen other states, the District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Stann, and Hawaii, says A. W. Gibson ’17, associate secretary of the College of Agriculture. It is an accomplishment to build and maintain a college which attracts students from all areas, but the first duty of a state college is to the state from which it receives its support, he explains. Eighty-four per cent of the total group came from New York, which indicates, in a measure, how the College meets its obligation to the State, Mr. Gibson says.

If window screens are brushed with oil before they are put away, rust will be prevented.

CORNELL COUNTRYMAN AWARDED CUPS AT CHICAGO CONVENTION

The Cornell Countryman was awarded two cups at the annual meeting of the Agricultural College Magazines Associated held at the Hotel LaSalle, Chicago, Illinois on Friday and Saturday following Thanksgiving. The cups were awarded for the best magazine and the best set of cover pages for the year. The Countryman was also awarded third place in the contest for the best Home Economics page, first place and the award of twenty-five dollars was won by the Penn State Farmer, and second place was awarded to the Wisconsin Country Magazine which also won second place in the other two contests. All of the 13 members of the Association were entered in the contests.

Onions are delicious baked; wash them, place them in a covered casserole containing a small amount of boiling water, season, and bake until tender.

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FINAL PLANS MADE FOR NEW HOME ECONOMICS BUILDING

At last we are able to set forth some information concerning the new Home Economics building. Professor Flora Robertson and her Assistant Professor Grace Morin returned Friday, December 12, from a trip to Albany where final studies and plans for the building were completed. The new building, which will be situated behind the present Home Economics building and Caldwell Hall, will be rectangular with right and left wings extending from it at right angles and perpendicular to the main part. The ground space between the wings will be converted into a sunken garden, thus the basement floor will be entitled to full length windows.

The building will be seven stories counting the basement and ground floor. This wing will have only three floors above the ground floor but the central part will have five.

The basement will provide a caretaker's apartment, as well as a laundry, the machinery, and ample storage space.

Cafeteria on Ground Floor

In connection with the new cafeteria, which will be on the ground floor, there will be two dining rooms, a kitchen, and a bake shop. This floor will also house the institution and hotel management offices, housekeeping laboratories, psychology laboratories, nursery school offices, and art rooms. In the center of this floor will be a new feature, a mural study, something our old building never provided. From the ground floor one can go directly to a smaller building which will contain two nursery schools and three practice apartments with a comfortable and convenient suite for the instructor. Each apartment will accommodate six girls and two babies. This smaller building will have a private garden in connection with it.

Viewing the first floor will find himself in a lobby which leads into a large reception room. In the left wing will be the auditorium and next to that the amphitheater, one planned on the order of an amphitheater in Stimson Hall. This will enable students and others to view demonstrations in foods and home economics, and subjects clearly and comfortably.

The auditorium will be a service dining room which will be connected by a dumb waiter with the kitchen so that those and parties given in the auditorium can be quickly and easily served from the dining room across the hall. This dining room will also be used in connection with the quantity cookery laboratories situated on this floor. In the right wing will be a huge reading room which can be entered either from the street or the interior. A freshman study will also be on the first floor. The offices on a number will be those for the directors, extension workers, state leaders, secretarial work, and information.

To Have Girls' Lounge

The second floor is taken up in the left wing by the left half of the auditorium and an amphitheater. On second will be the nutrition research departments, stenographic rooms, the girls' lounge, and the clothing department, and costume shop. The girls' lounge, with kitchen attached, will be another entirely new feature, while one of the large sewing rooms will house a platform with movable steps which can be curtained off to provide an excellent place for staging style shows with plenty of seating space for the audience.

The third floor will house the foods, chemistry, and psychology departments, with a number of kitchen departments and a number of unit kitchens. Here will be department offices grouped so that contact among departments will be closer. Here also will be the household art laboratories, design rooms, a graduate study, and class rooms. The fourth floor will be similar to three being devoted chiefly to foods offices and class rooms.

On the fifth or top floor will be found the child nutrition and home planning and furnishing departments. Connecting the two will be a large work room which will be used for practical in house furnishing. It can be divided into sections and each section furnished as a project in time making. The set-up will be available to work upon at different times and not have to be set up temporarily due to lack of space.

It is expected that contracting bids will be let immediately, and work on the building begun as soon thereafter as possible. This new building will be erected from a state appropriation of $585,000.

OMICRON NU MAKES PLANS FOR FARM AND HOME WEEK

Members of Omicron Nu, honorary home economics society, discussed plans for Farm and Home Week on Tuesday afternoon, December 11. An alumnae luncheon will be served in room 100 on Wednesday of Farm and Home Week, Gladys Stachel is in charge of the luncheon. Omicron Nu plans to give a demonstration of candy-making in one of the laboratories during that week. Edith Macon is in charge of the demonstration and Katharine Brewer has charge of the serving of the candy at a booth on the first floor.

The members of the society decided at this meeting to take the responsibility of keeping the Home Economics Club room attractive and in order. They hope to have new curtains in the near future and to rearrange the furniture in order to make the room a more comfortable and attractive place in which to spend a few minutes between classes.

Members of Omicron Nu were hostesses at the tea in Willard Straight on Tuesday, December 9.

HELEN CROUCH LEAVES COLLEGE

Is now Radio News Writer

Helen B. Crouch, who has been director of publicity for the College of Home Economics for the past three years, went to Washington, D.C., on December first to take a position as radio news writer for the United States Department of Agriculture. She is associated with the home bureau section of the Department of Agriculture and now writes Aunt SammY talks which have been a feature of the home bureau radio program for some time. Miss Crouch always co-operated with the Domecon editors of the COUNTRYMAN.

OCCUPATIONAL BUREAU ISSUES SURVEY OF HOME ECONOMICS

The Women's Occupational Bureau of Minneapolis, Minnesota, has a publication which should be of interest to all home economics students and workers. It is called Opportunities for Women trained in Home Economics, and is an uncolored account of a survey in the home economics field in the very representative Twin Cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul. The facts presented were gleaned from interviews with one hundred and seventy-nine persons now holding home economics positions, and with the management of fifty-one business establishments in the Twin Cities which offer actual or potential home economics positions.

The study has been divided roughly into divisions corresponding to those in the home economics field, and covers teaching, dietetics, and business. It gives, in considerable detail, methods of selection used by the employers, educational qualifications and experience of the candidates, the average age at entrance, and previous education, training, and experience of present occupants of positions, and character and other duties, working hours by the day and week, and desirable personality traits for each field.
The Cornell Countryman

PHI KAPPA PHI
Graduate Student

Nancy Cooker
SECRETARY
Gertrude Andrews
Lyle Durham
Ruth Horn
Bessie Rutledge
Delight McAlpine
Effe Wade

DOMECON DOINGS PAGE
AWARDED THIRD PLACE

The Countryman was awarded third prize for the group of students participating in the recent convention of the Agricultural College Magazines Association. This convention was held at the LaSalle Hotel in Chicago during the Thanksgiving vacation. First prize for the Home Economics page was awarded to the Penn State University and the Wisconsin Country Magazine of the University of Wisconsin was awarded second prize.

CAMPUS CLUB HAS CHRISTMAS PARTY IN HOME ECONOMICS

The Campus Club had a Christmas party on Wednesday afternoon, December 12, in the assembly room of Home Economics. This was the grand finale of the year for the members of the faculty. About 250 members were present at the party.

Members of the faculty were presented to Mrs. Andrew D. White, wife of the first president of Cornell. Mrs. S. D. Kimball, president of the Country and Mrs. Charles Cornell and Mrs. Ralph Homser, executives, were also in the receiving line.

The assembly room was decorated with holly, swags, and red candles in great profusion. At five o'clock several members of the Club sang Christmas carols under the direction of Misses C. K. Burdick. Those members who poured are: M. Colson, Miss Barr, Miss Blackmore, Mrs. L. M. Dennis, Miss Marie Fowler, Mrs. A. C. Phelps, Mrs. Mary Roman, Mrs. D. Scott and Mrs. E. R. Bliss. Williams. Members of the Home Economics staff assisted. Mrs. Cornelius Betten was in charge of the tea.

PROFESSOR "VAN" ATTENDS WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

Director Martha van Rensselaer has been spending the last month in Washington, D. C. attending the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. She is the Assistant Director of the President's Planning Committee. Her article on the work being done at this Conference appears on another page.

MAKE PUMPKIN CANDY

Pumpkin candy: a delightfully confection may be made of 1-inch squares of pared pumpkin. Take six of these pieces, 54 pounds of sugar, and allowed to stand overnight. In the morning the syrup may be drained off and cooked until it coats the spoon, after which it may be removed to a spinning jar, one lemon, and a tablespoon of preserved ginger are added, and boiled until the pumpkin is clear. The pumpkin should be simmered until the syrup is absorbed and then lifted out and drained first on plates then on a screen covered with cloth. When cool and perfectly.""

IDEAS GAIN THEIR FREEDOM

"Just let your imagination and your mind carry your ideas to the skies," was Professor Dora Eyewy's advice when she told her clothing class that they were going to make costume pajamas as their Christmas gift to their house mother. The result is that there are all sorts of wild ideas put in these pajamas. Some are pink, others blue, with white, green, yellow, and assorted colors, including one complete set of pajamas which is blue, green and orange. Yarns, ribbons, beads, and everything else is used to complete the results. This is the best part of the project is yet to come. All these finished products are going to be celebrated in a pajama party at Professor Eyewy's home.

BABIES ARE PROGRESSING

David and Freddie, the Domocon babies are growing like weeds. They have spent twenty-four hours out of the twenty-four and wake up promptly at six for a bottle of milk which is taken with great gusto. At seven they are back in their bunks and by ten they have risen thirty are all ready for another nap until ten o'clock. Intermission from sleep just before nine o'clock. By eight o'clock they get up, until two when they eat again, and then sleep until four. Orange juice and cold milk is made around and allowed to kick and play. At five forty-five they eat supper and then go to sleep until ten when they are given another bottle and lie in peace for the rest of the night.

If window screens are brushed with oil before they are put away, rust will be prevented.
CORNELL FORESTRY CLUB
HOLDS ANNUAL DANCE
The Cornell Foresters' annual dance was held in the Old Armory December 13, 1930.

The hall was decorated according to the best forestry traditions. The predominating note was the green of the pines mellowed by the tint of colored lights. In one corner stood a fast disappearing symbol of civilization—a bar manned by three foresters who proved old hands at the trade. During the evening a wild and woolly man from the great open spaces roamed about the floor and caused great consternation among the guests by his display of a real "shooting iron".

One of the features of the evening was the singing by a quartette composed of Russian students, two of whom, Michael Adamozer '33 and Anatole Safanov '33, are foresters.

The chaperones were Professor and Mrs. Ralph S. Hosmer, Director and Mrs. Cornelius Betten; Professor and Mrs. Bristow Adams, O. W. Smith; and Professors A. B. Necknagel, E. I. Righter, and J. N. Spahr.

All arrangements were made by Lowell Beasley '31 who was assisted by W. P. Silcocks '31.

KNOW YOUR FARM WOODLOT
Professor Cope advises that the owners of farm woodlots should know the few dominant trees of their plots. In order to get the best results, and have a true crop tree it is necessary to cut out the weed trees that crowd out the desirable species. He lists the following trees as weed trees: beech, ironwood, blue beech, bird cherry, and mannafas.

The owners must also remember that the desirable trees, such as hard maple, white ash, basswood, and red oak, may bring $50 to $60 a thousand if a market is available.

Professor Cope is willing to visit farm woodlots and advise the owners about their management. He may be addressed at the New York State College of Agriculture.

A recent bulletin entitled "Heart Rot in Sweden and Norway" has been listed in the "Review of Applied Mycology". All foresters to whom this applies are requested to report to the "Med Office" at once to determine the seriousness of this disease. Immediate measures must be taken because we wish no deterioration within the department. We are out for the championship, remember. "Esta perpetua!"

FORESTRY SPORTS

FORESTRY SPORTS
The Forestry basketball team came out victorious in its first contest of the season. The opponents were none other than the noble, but unfortunate Mechanical Engineers who gathered the short end of a 26-11 score.

Harold Schulz '31 and Gordon Miscall '34 made most of the points for the foresters and Carl Willsley '34 was very effective in stopping the M. E. team from scoring.

The Forestry team looked good in their first game but there is plenty of stiff competition ahead coming from the Ag and Vet teams.

FORESTRY PROFESSORS ATTEND CONFERENCE

Professors R. S. Hosmer, J. A. Cope, and A. B. Necknagel attended the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Empire State Forest Products Association at Watertown on October 9 and 10. The first day was largely given over to business and committee reports, but in the evening an informal banquet was held at the Black River Valley Club. The speakers were Dean Baker of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University, Professor Calluvard of St. Lawrence University, Conservation Commissioner Macdonald, and M. Piche, Chief Forester of the Province of Quebec.

John E. Keib led a field trip to the extensive plantations of the St. Regis Paper Company on October 10.

Fernow Hall is blessed with three graduate students this year. They are Harold Wilm, M. F. from the University of Colorado, Harry Switzer, B. S. from Michigan State, and K. A. Hinckley, B. S. from the University of Maine. Harold Wilm is working with Professor Spach on the haws, whys and whereabouts of forestry. Hinckley thinks that he is best fitted for utilization, and Hinckley also helps Professor Spring with silviculture.

Professor S. N. Spring has been elected president of the Ithaca Boy Scout Council. He will require campfire building, cooking, and first aid as prerequisites to all courses in silviculture.

Professor J. N. Spach has sent out his news letter with a nice green cover design executed by Charles K. Grayson '31, for- ester, artist, and polo player.

FORESTERS GATHER FOR THIRD MEETING
The Forestry Club decided to award to all men who play in more than one game on any Forestry team in intramural competition, at its third meeting of the year held on December 2, 1930. Jerry Welch '31 was commissioned to order shingles for all members of the soccer team. Jerry also gave a very enlightening talk on forestry athletics and implored the big beech, birch, and maple men to come out for the basketball team.

The finishing touches were added to the annual dance arrangements and Lowell Beasley '31 reported the prospects as decidedly bright.

Professor Ralph S. Hosmer was the speaker of the evening and his subject was the reforestation program of New York State. "The Chief" explained the situation, traced its inception and growth, and pointed out all its latest developments.

The meeting adjourned at ten o'clock and the feast began.

ROBIN HOOD HOLDS INITIATION
Robin Hood held his first formal initiation, on Friday evening, December 12. Seven men were received into the fraternity swelling the ranks to sixteen active members. Several candidates decided to wait until the coming spring for their elections will be held at the next meeting, and the initiation was held in order that the new men might be eligible for the minor offices.

The initiates were:
L. Stanley Green '34, Paul M. Khilime '34, Richard B. Southwick '34, Paul E. Edwards '34, Leon W. Taylor '34, Carlton Rymph '34, and James G. MacAllister '34.

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR USED BY SENIORS IN ARNOT FOREST
The Caterpillar Tractor Company, through the courtesy of J. H. Howell, has loaned a Caterpillar 940' tractor to the department of forestry. The machine will arrive in April and is to be used on the Arnot forest. The seniors will have the opportunity of becoming first class "cat skinners" and we pity the Arnot forest.

Professor Samuel N. Spring was one of the speakers at a reforestation conference held at Mount Alto, Pennsylvania, by the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, October 23 and 24. His subject was "Reforestation and Humanity".

"What became of that unpaid bill Dunn sent to us?" remarked the bank clerk to his wife.
"Oh, that?" she asked. "I sent it back marked "insufficient funds." — Portland Express.
304 eggs in 365 days

This hen, owned by Wm. S. Mapes, Middletown, New York, recently completed a year's production of 304 eggs. She is one of a pen of 53 White Leghorns which averaged 249 eggs per bird this past year. The picture was taken purposely at the end of the year. Naturally, her feathers are a bit rough after a year's wear and the yellow pigment is bleached from legs and beak, but she has maintained body weight, vigor, and vitality throughout this strenuous production.

Mr. Mapes has used G. L. F. Open Formula Poultry Mashes for three years—G. L. F. Super Laying Mash with Alfalfa Meal for layers and breeders, and G. L. F. Starting and Growing Mash for rearing chicks.
The illustration above shows a partial view of the wonderful new Rotary Combine Milking System in use at the Walker-Gordon farm, Plainsboro, N. J. The cows enter the platform to the rear and right. The platform revolves slowly, completing a revolution in 12½ minutes. It holds 50 cows at one time. As the platform revolves the cow is being milked and the milk is drawn into glass milk holders.

When a cow nears the end of a complete revolution of the platform, the milker is removed, the cow steps off the platform and enters a passageway which takes her back to her barn. The milk is then dumped, automatically weighed and conveyed to the milk room. Another cow steps into the place vacated by the last one. A constant stream of cows enter and leave the revolving platform.

This outfit milks at the rate of 250 cows an hour and will be operated 24 hours a day to milk the Walker-Gordon herd of over 1500 cows three times a day.

This remarkable new Rotary Combine Milking System now in use at the Walker-Gordon farm, a division of the Borden Company, Plainsboro, N. J., the oldest and largest certified milk producers in the world, is the wonder of all who have seen it.

The milking machine equipment was made by De Laval, and while much of this equipment was especially designed by us, yet the principle of milking is the same as that of all De Laval Magnetic Milkers, and the milking itself is exactly the same as that of the De Laval Magnetic.

The method of drawing milk into the glass jars without exposure to human hands or other contaminating sources is similar to that of the De Laval Magnetic Combine Milking System, of which there are already a considerable number in use.

It is a splendid tribute to De Laval that the great Walker-Gordon organization should recognize the principles involved in De Laval milking as being correct and should have selected the De Laval organization to design and build their milking equipment.

Whether you may have five or 5000 cows there is a De Laval Milker which can be adapted for your needs, which will milk your cows better, faster and at less cost, and at the same time produce more and cleaner milk, than can be done in any other way.

We invite all dairymen to take their milking problems up with us so that we may assist in working out the best system for each individual requirement.

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Along the streets of your town are many stores handling many lines. Somewhere on one of those streets there is a man doing business under a familiar sign. He is the McCormick-Deering dealer—a plain man to whom the whole community is indebted. How well do you know this man?

The neighbors and customers of the McCormick-Deering dealer see only his every-day work. They know he is selling tractors and plows, hay tools, tillage and harvesting equipment, and many other machines and tools. They watch him give a feed grinder demonstration on a winter afternoon, and they see the tractor coming in for service and going back to the farm.

Behind such details there is a wonderful work. The dealer in farm power and equipment is a man of great importance to his town and to every farmer roundabout. You cannot tell it by his “front,” because he does not go in much for show. You may have to go around the corner to find his store. But, just the same, this man under the McCormick-Deering sign is the most vitally necessary merchant in town.

Good Equipment Is Vital

Before the womenfolks go in to shop for hats and clothing, groceries and dry goods, pianos and house furnishings, there must be money for these things. The menfolks must earn it—with land and good equipment.

Today the whole family on the farm enjoys a high standard of living—education, automobiles, music, the talkies, and all the rest—because of the labor-saving, cost-reducing equipment that the McCormick-Deering merchant is selling to help the farmer make money.

Today, more than ever, this man can be of practical vital service to all in your town. He represents not only the very beginning of modern agriculture, of which the emblem is the first McCormick Reaper, but all the remarkable changes and improvements that have revolutionized agriculture.

In the old days, when farming was a much harder job in labor, toil, and drudgery, the dealer's service was much simpler—just like the machines and implements of his time.

The Changing World

How different it is today! Mighty changes have transformed the world since 1900. New methods and new efficiencies came to the aid of agriculture. New and bigger and more complicated equipment set out to batter down the costs of production. Farming became a business. POWER FARMING was developed in its many phases. Agriculture followed the lead of industry and mechanized itself.

The dealer has kept himself abreast of these great waves of change. Year after year he has learned more about power and modern equipment. Today his store is headquarters for the modern equipment that makes up the McCormick-Deering line—and his mind is a storehouse of information to go with the equipment. He is a prosperity builder of the first order. He has contributed much to your community—he will contribute much more.

No matter how well you know the McCormick-Deering dealer now, you will surely like to know him better.

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This new listing of Agricultural Books will be ready soon after February first. The list was thoroughly revised last year and this edition will include valuable additions. Call at the store or write us for a copy, there is no charge for this service.

Cornell Co-op Society

Barnes Hall

Ithaca, N. Y.
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are happening

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Changing Agriculture

By I. C. H. Cook

IN CONSIDERING the several agencies that have influenced New York farm practices we must turn back to early pioneer conditions in order to get a correct idea of the development of these agencies that are now influencing our agricultural program.

In the early pioneer days when we had comparatively no means of transportation or communication, aside from the stagecoach and by horseback, it was very natural and almost necessary for each little community or section to lead a life quite independent from the outside world.

For this reason the centers of those communities were located along streams where water, the only source of power, was available, and here were located the grist mill, saw mill, woolen and carding mill, and other factories where the farm products were converted into a form that could be utilized. Here were the saw mill and water, communities could and others—mostly farmers—of those early days. Here converged the paths, trails and later on the roads, over which our ancestors carried, often on horseback, the wheat to be ground into flour, the wool for the homespun clothes, and the few marketable products of those early days that might be bartered for the bare necessities. Money was not in common use, luxuries were even more rare, candy was unknown—save the “rock candy” found in the bottoms of maple syrup and molasses containers.

Those very conditions naturally bred into our nature the habits of self reliance and independence and have made it difficult for us to learn to cooperate in a large way with the farmers of other sections in different parts of our own state, to say nothing of the farmers of distant states.

Compare if you wish the type of industry which we are following with other professions. We need not go outside of our own community to find men who may all be classed as agriculturists, but whose personal inclinations, soil types, and environment lead them to take up very different kinds of farming. Many will find dairying the most attractive and remunerative for them, others prefer sheep and lamb feeding or growing hogs for their form of livestock activity. Another will take up poultry keeping as the main source of income. Then we will find farmers who grow cash crops as potatoes, beans, or canning crops, others with fruit farms of one or another type, to say nothing of the large areas of muck crops and market gardening—all farmers.

IN CONTRAST consider the railroad employee, the miner, the painter, the bricklayer, the metal worker, or the barber. Each one follows a profession which leads him along the same lines of thought and activity that every other man of that trade is following. This makes it far easier for him to cooperate and organize trade unions than these farmers whose diversified forms of earning a living tend to keep them as individualists, rather than as a union.

For this reason we have been slow to form cooperative organizations, have been rightly classed as conservative, only recently changing our attitude along these lines. It has been easier for our western brothers to organize than for us in New York or New England. The more progressive spirits are the ones who went West looking for something new and different, while those remaining in the East were more easily satisfied with existing conditions.

Following those early days there were leaders who realized that there was an opportunity and need for the improvement of farm practices, and that object in view, farmers clubs were organized as early as 1824. Shortly after the State Agricultural Society was formed and from this society were developed our first public lectures in 1847. That really marked the beginning of extension work in New York State.

Our State Experiment Station has taken up the scientific activities of New York State agriculture, trying out new types and varieties of fruits, grains and vegetables, and the different methods of propagating them, testing seeds, fertilizers, sprays, and many other activities, thus leading the way that we laymen might know where we were going.

The Western New York Horticultural Society and later the New York State Fruit Growers Association, have done much to teach and encourage better practices in growing and marketing all kinds of fruits in New York State. We still have much to learn along these lines, however, before we can successfully compete with the growers of the far West.

Instruction in agriculture at Cornell University was started four years after the Civil War. Research work was begun in 1887, and the first Farmers Institute was held at Ithaca the previous year, 1886. Seven years later—1893—the New York State Department of Agriculture was established and the management of Farmers Institute transferred by law to a Director of Farmers Institutes appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture, George A. Smith being the first appointee. There was a rapidly growing interest in this type of work and it became very popular with the farmers. The inspirational feature of these meetings was stressed and they were of great help to many, especially those who were located in the smaller communities far from the larger towns and villages.

DURING this period Director Liberty Hyde Bailey stated that “A college of agriculture cannot confine its work to the persons who come to its laboratories and class rooms, it must reach every person in the land.” And so the work of the extension department grew, Cornell reading courses were started in 1898 and in four years time about 40,000 farmers and farmers’ wives enrolled for this form of education. Several of our railroads became interested in relaying information to those living in the territory they served, and as a result “Farm Trains” were run on seven different railroads. These carried exhibits of farm products, comparing old and new varieties of fruit, grain, vegetables. A corps of experts accompanied these trains, giving lectures and personal advice on various farm topics. These forms of extension work paved the way for the launching in 1906 of our first Farmers Week. This was held at the College of Agriculture in February of that year, and has grown to be one of the most popular and profitable gatherings of progressive farmers held in the Empire State. Here may be heard the best authorities on all forms of topics pertaining to rural life.

In 1911 the first farm bureau was organized in Broome County with John Barron as county agent, and now we have 55 counties with 39,072 farm and bureau members. Most of them have 4-H Clubs, training the younger generation to become interested and informed about farm matters.
Dairy Farming in Saskatchewan

By E. G. Misner '13

SASKATCHEWAN is the middle prairie province of Canada, just north of the Dakotas. It is essentially a rural province. Seventy per cent of the people live outside of the cities. In 1928 the population was 867,000 compared with 714,000 in Montana, and 641,000 in North Dakota. There are four cities in the Province; Regina, Saskatoon, the home of the University of Saskatchewan, which is the Provincial University, Moose Jaw, and Prince Albert. The surveyed area of Saskatchewan comprises 79,000,000 acres. Thirty-five per cent is in crops. Forty-eight per cent of the crop land in the Province is in spring wheat, 18 per cent in oats, three per cent in barley, two per cent in flax, two per cent in other grains, 20 per cent in summer fallow, two per cent in new breaking, and the remaining five per cent in miscellaneous crops and cultivated pasture. The prevailing type of farming is spring grain. Market milk is produced on some farms near the larger cities. On land not well adapted to grain, cream is produced. Saskatchewan produces about as much butter as Montana. The value of the spring wheat crop in the Province is from 8 to 15 times the value of dairy products. There are 9.5 cattle per square mile, of which 7.4 are milch cows. When the price of wheat is high relative to dairy products, the number of cattle and milch cows decreases.

One of the greatest problems of farming in this section is the water problem. This difficulty can not be appreciated by those who have never lived in a semi-arid country. The average precipitation in Saskatchewan is 15 inches, most of which falls from May to September. This is half the precipitation of Wisconsin and slightly more than one-third of the precipitation in New York. The temperature in Saskatchewan averages from six degrees lower in July to twenty-four degrees lower in January than in New York. Saskatchewan has about one-fourth more possible sunshine than New York. The benefits to the people and the advantages in crop and animal production of the larger amount of sunshine in Saskatchewan are probably very great.

Many farmers depend upon dugs, seepage or pond holes scooped out of the yard, which are allowed to fill with melted snow and rain water. The soil is a rich clay loam and does not lend readily to leaching. The water is filtered through a gravel trench from this pond for house use.

BEGIE THE CHANGE
It is a far cry from the agricultural methods of these times to those of today.

There is no organization in New York State which approaches the farm bureau in offering our farmers opportunities for self help along financial and educational lines particularly. The best authorities available on all forms of agriculture are brought to the various communities in the type of meeting best suited to meet their particular needs. These extension schools, field demonstrations, shop schools, community meetings, tours, and the like, have very successfully supplanted the older Farmers Institutes. This is a step in advance of those meetings, which in their day met the requirements in cooperative efforts which have worked wonders in developing progressive business-like methods.

These activities, largely sponsored by the College of Agriculture, are not the only agencies influencing our farm practices, for the Grange has had much to do with the social, legislative, and educational advancement of the farmers of the state and nation as well.

The Grange was first organized in 1868 at Fredonia, New York, and now there are 8,000 Granges in the country with a membership of 800,000. New York State has 130,000 enrolled members, and at the recent National Grange Convention at Rochester there were about 16,000 members in attendance from all over the United States.

More recently the Dairymen's League has been conceived by those with a vision of the need of the principal farm business in New York State. This was not done without a struggle in many places and even yet there are those who are not completely sold on the proposition.

Still later the Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange was formed to assemble and distribute farm supplies, and to better grade and market farm products. This has grown to be the largest Farmers Cooperative concern in the east. Its success as a business venture has proven that we farmers can learn to cooperate successfully and profitably in spite of our training in the opposite direction for three or four generations past. Its facilities, however, and opportunities for saving have not been utilized to the extent they should be by any means.

IN MENTIONING these agencies influencing New York farm practices, we must not fail to give due credit to the very able and helpful farm press. We are favored here in New York with several of the best edited farm papers published anywhere in the world. Their columns are filled with practical suggestions and advice which have been of great benefit to those who have followed them. Many of our daily newspapers have been very generous with their space giving in publicity to farm topics, especially the activities of the Farm Bureau.

Again we must not fail to recognize the part played in the past by our county and state fairs and exhibitions. These organizations have invited us to try to excel in growing of farm produce and livestock. Examples of near perfection along these lines have encouraged us to try to improve our own products. The conclusion has been reached by many that their period of usefulness is about completed and we turn to other more modern forms of inspiration, instruction, and amusement.

Another indication of the changing conditions in our rural life is the falling off of social or neighborhood gatherings. The old fashioned huking bee, spelling bee, barn raising (with its liquid accompaniment), the church socials at private houses, and the (Continued on page 118)
February, 1931

The Cornell Countryman

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where wells or other sources of supply can not be had. In very dry years the water supply in these districts is

In some districts of Saskatchewan the rainfall is as low as eight inches for the year. Such years, especially if preceded by a winter of light snowfall, cause real hardships, because of low yields.

The Agricultural Research Foundation of Saskatchewan has been making a study of the dairy industry in the Province. Records were obtained from over 700 farms and all of the creameries in the Province. The average price paid to farmers for the 11 years 1908 to 1928, for butter fat delivered to dairy factories was 59 cents per pound. It ranged from 59 cents in 1920 down to 28 cents in 1924. The average price received per pound of butter fat sold by these dairy factories was 59 cents, being 20 cents per pound more than the amount paid to farmers.

Compulsory cream grading according to fixed legal standards was inaugurated in the Province in 1923. The Province is divided in several districts, each of these having an inspector in charge whose duty it is to supervise the grading and testing at the creameries. As field man, his responsibility is to see that the cream is graded according to the standard and paid for on the basis of the correct grade and test at all creameries in his district.

Personal contact with the producers is also maintained to bring about improvement in the quality of the cream delivered from the farms to the creameries. The cost of this is about one-fourth of a cent per pound of fat purchased. Creameries are required to report to the Provincial Dairy Branch the amount of each grade of fat purchased during the month. The cream must come under one of five grades, table, special, first, second and off grade.

The market milk of the Province is purchased on the basis of surplus plan, prices being established per pound of fat rather than per hundredweight of milk as in the metropolitan district here. The reason for purchaser taking the fat basis is that market milk in Saskatchewan represents a small share of the total milk business while in New York the manufactured dairy products are a small proportion of the business. On 236 market milk farms, for the year ending April 1929, the average price per pound of fat was 68 cents at the basic price and 45 cents for the surplus.

The Gros cost of producing milk was 3 per cent less in New York than in Saskatchewan when an eight per cent interest rate was used in Saskatchewan. The credits other than milk sold were more in New York, chiefly because manure was given a value in New York while in Saskatchewan it had only a nuisance value. Some of the differences between Saskatchewan market milk farms and New York market milk farms were as follows: number of cows per farm 50 per cent more in New York; milk produced per cow seven per cent more; fat production per cow one per cent more; test of milk six per cent less in New York; cost of concentrates per 100 pounds of milk 39 per cent more in New York; dry forage 20 per cent less; total feed 39 per cent more; pasture seven per cent less; labor 27 per cent less; hauling the product 62 per cent less; use of buildings 33 per cent less; use of equipment 100 per cent more interest 36 per cent less.

The short time interest rate in Saskatchewan is eight per cent. This made the interest, the use of buildings and the use of equipment charges higher than under five per cent rate conditions. At a five per cent rate and with no credit for manure there was practically no difference in the cost of producing milk in Saskatchewan and in New York, although there was a difference in particular items of cost between the two regions.

The system of feeding dairy cows up there is much different than in New York. The production per cow is about the same. Being a dry country with a short growing season, surplus milk can not be produced.

Most of the concentrated feed used is home-grown. Very little hay is available, and dependence for dairy cow feed is made on grain sheaves, straw and grown-grains, mostly oats and barley. Dairy farmers harvest about 40 per cent of their oat area in the dough stage with the binder. These bundles are hauled in and stack or stored for winter feeding and make an excellent milk producing feed. The fact that so large a proportion of the nutrition is obtained from concentrated feed enables these farmers to get just as good production as in New York.

The average labor income on Saskatchewan market milk farms at an eight per cent interest rate was minus $127. At a five per cent rate it was plus $332. The return on the capital was 2.8 per cent. In Livingston County the same year, the labor income was $386, and the return on the capital one and eight tenths per cent.

The same principles of successful dairy farm organization apply in Canada as in New York; diversification, out-of-season (Continued on page 118)

Farm and Home Week Program

By Frank T. Vaughn '32

Wednesday, George Russell, widely known Irish poet, philosopher, and agricultural crusader will bring us his views on agriculture. It is his belief that the future of this and every country depends upon the preservation of a large, healthy, happy, and economically independent rural population to solve its own problems, through its own organizations. He hopes for more initiative, self reliance, and confidence on the part of the farmer, so he will "not be going with hat in hand to the state."

Mr. Russell is probably better known by the pen name, AE, under which he has written fine poetry and essays. He thinks that poet and man should take an interest in the spiritual side of American civilization and should give of their talents and imagination to the building of a rural civilization with an appropriate countryside background, for, he says, "what is deepest and most profound in the culture of a nation was born not in the cities, but in the silence of the fields."

AE was well received by a Cornell audience once before, when he spoke here as a poet and writer, and we look forward to hearing him as a rural philosopher.

Governor Roosevelt has consistently supported legislation leading to better rural conditions. He appointed an Agricultural Advisory Commission to make recommendations to him. The appropriated funds for the new buildings of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics increases in reforestation, and a fairer system of levying and distributing tax money represent a few of the things he has supported. He is in sympathy with farm folks and they are always eager to hear him. Last year Bailey Hall was filled a long time before his appearance and many had to listen to his speech from amplifiers in various lecture rooms around the campus. He will speak Friday, February 14.

The whole five days of the program will be filled with hundreds of talks, lectures, demonstrations, exhibits, and entertainment features. There will be something of interest to everyone at all times. Home Economics has a fine program for the homemakers, including lectures, demonstrations and exhibits on nutrition, child feeding, clothing and millinery, family health, house and house-
Where A Feed Company Tries Its Stuff

By Ralph Merrell '31

IT WAS my privilege while attending the National Dairy Show with the dairy cattle judging team to visit the experimental farm of a large feed company. This farm is about forty miles southwest of St. Louis in the foot hills of the Ozark Mountains.

The company had busses ready at the show to take members of the judging teams who wished to go. When we arrived at the farm it was lunch time and the men had lunch consisting of beef and pork sandwiches or broiled best ribs, doughnuts, pickles, and coffee or milk ready for us.

We were then introduced to the various men by the superintendent of the farm. He explained why the farm is operated as it is. The farm is the feed company's biological laboratory where they try out different feed mixtures on the live stock to find which feeds produce the best results. The men on the farm have no knowledge of the ingredients of the feeds. The only way they have of knowing is by the physical appearance of the mixture.

The first barn we visited was the cow barn. This is a new barn called "the leading barn." The cows are stationed only when being milked, when each gets its feed mixture, for each cow is on test. There are around one hundred fifty grade and purebred Holstein cows in the herd. In connection with the dairy barn there is a model calf barn where the calves are housed while on calf rations.

IN SIMILAR ways they carry on experiments with other livestock to learn which feeds are best adapted to farm conditions. They have 225 steers on sixty to ninety day tests for finishing. These steers are obtained from ranches in Texas and are about the same age and size.

The farm has 85 Duroc Jersey sows on range to furnish younger pigs for feed tests. They have a new hog barn and a fine maternity barn.

Dogs are fed a balanced dog feed. Some dogs have been on this mixture for five years and appear healthy. There are nearly fifty dogs on test.

Black foxes, turkeys, rabbits, and 300 Rhode Island Red chickens make up the rest of the farm livestock, all housed in new buildings. All these buildings are very clean, to cut down on loss from disease, which might throw a feed test off.

This farm is privately owned by the feed company and therefore they do not have to publish findings unless they want to, but they are always glad to receive visitors.
Why Do Babies Grow?
By Gertrude E. Andrews '31

STOP! There is a baby gate! A baby gate must mean a baby, so we thought so. But we were puzzled. We would like to weigh and measure the baby and ask her some questions about his food, she invited us in. Here was one more record for our survey.

All this began when somebody in the infant feeding department of the college began to wonder. In the past two years over five hundred mothers have asked Professor Helen Monsch, head of the department, what Johnny, Billy, or Betty ought to eat. How about all the mothers who never asked? Were their babies eating the foods they needed? And if not, just how much difference did it make? The women who had already asked advice could not answer for the others. The records from baby clinics were one-sided, for all those babies were having medical supervision. There seemed only one way to find out, and that was to ask the mothers themselves.

Ever since the days of Adam and Eve, their descendants have been getting information from each other by asking questions. But if someone sets out to get the answers of a large number of people to the same questions, he calls it a survey. So a "baby survey" was planned for the summer of 1930, and the aim of the department was for records of a thousand New York State babies.

Because the babies who live in small villages usually have less opportunity for regular medical attention, these villages were the ones chosen for the study. No villages of more than 2000 population were canvassed. We girls who hunted the babies and pursued the elusive record of his first tooth and his worst colic, appreciated the choice. The people in these small villages are hospitable and they received us graciously. Many of them went out of their way to help us. If we were lucky and the town small enough, we might find the oldest inhabitant, who was sure to be able to tell us of every baby born in the village in the past twenty years. The town clerk’s records were useful too, but because they did not include babies whose parents had moved to the village since the child’s birth, the safest way of tracking each baby to his own play pen was to stop a few times on each street and inquire for the babies in the neighborhood.

Even here there was much chance of misunderstanding. In order to have the records of the individual babies comparable with each other, a narrow age limit was set. Our records are only of babies who were a year old and not more than eighteen months old at the time the record was taken. The confusion which so often followed an explanation of the age limit was sometimes funny. Babies are babies to some people, and we never did learn how to make it clear enough that a disease of the bones still all too common.

From the mother we tried to get a record of the number of teeth the baby had at the time, the age at which he cut the first one, and when he first sat, stood, and walked alone. We asked questions about his condition as a small baby and special things which might have influenced it, and obtained a record of all illnesses. Of course we asked the birth weight and birth height, but most babies had not been measured at birth, and some had not even been weighed!

These questions gave us a picture of the baby’s condition as he was right then, and some of the most obvious factors which had affected it. The rest of the questionnaire concerned food. To remember just how much milk and sugar and water went into the baby’s first formula, just when this was changed, at what age he first had cereals, and orange juice, and peas, is not easy to do, but they were the important events in the baby’s life. Even the mother’s food, in relation to the baby’s growth before birth, must be considered.

We tried to get a complete record of every food the baby had ever eaten, how much of it he was given, and how it was prepared. Of course this was difficult, and the variety in the answers is astonishing! One mother reporter giving the baby “a taste of everything I ate” as soon as he was three days old!

All together one needed almost an hour, sometimes more, to complete the record. That much time from the day of a busy mother means a great deal, but most of them were glad to help us, and we tried to arrange a convenient time to take the records.

Sometimes we were turned down. One mother used a most ingenious method for doing this. She suddenly remembered that the baby was not born in February, as she had first told us, but in December, which put him outside of the age limit! Of course we accepted her at her word and went on. However, during the whole two months of the survey, comparatively few mothers refused to let us take the record.

During those two months the eight girls who were working, covered all the small villages of sixteen counties. This meant a good deal of travelling. We used automobiles, two girls riding in each car.

Each girl carried enough luggage to last her for two months and that had to be piled in the car along with two sets of scales and all the other equipment for taking records! Living out of a suitcase when one is moving at least every two or three days requires careful planning and is excellent training for the disposition. Since our salaries did not encourage extravagance, we developed an
Through Our Wide Windows

Welcome to Our Guests

FARM and Home Week at Cornell attracts about five thousand people from the rural sections of the State every winter. The students and the faculty of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics will give you all a hearty welcome to our campus, or rather to your campus, since these Colleges are State institutions. We will all be glad to help you in any way so that your week spent with us may be full of the brim with profit and pleasure. If there is anything we can do for you just let us know and we will do the best we can.

Extension Bulletins

We wonder how many New Yorkers are aware of the fine work being done by the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics through the bulletins issued by their extension departments. Each month, thousands of bulletins and mimeographed sheets are sent out from the mailing offices in Roberts Hall. People from all sections of the State send in for this material which varies in scope from beekeeping to cake making.

The sources of this material are authentic as well as applicable for future use. They are usually written by those who are specialists in the field. This makes it possible for the layman to benefit from the experiences and experiments of the author or authors. He need no longer suffer because of a lack of available material has made it necessary for him to carry on his own experiments.

This is another of the services that Cornell is rendering to humanity.

Theory Versus Facts

When the members of a faculty disagree it is often considered a healthy sign, because all the members are on the alert to obtain more facts that prove their side of the argument, and the more facts collected regarding any problem, the more nearly correct will be the ultimate opinion of the whole group. Members of departments of state colleges that are carrying on extension work should choose the points on which they are agreed to carry to the farmer of the state and thereby present a united front in their extension program.

A State institution such as the College of Agriculture which is supported by government funds, and should uphold the policies of the government in all but political matters, in which they should be careful to take no part.

Therefore a professor in the College of Agriculture who does not agree with government policies and openly attacks them in the public press, under his title of professor of agricultural economics at Cornell University, without regarding the fact that the rest of the department do not hold views that are in accord with his own, should at least restrict his attacks to the facts which he believes have a bearing on the subject. He most certainly should refrain from voicing his own opinions and theories without giving facts to back them up, when he knows that they cannot help but embarrass not only the other members of his department but the entire College which he represents.

The duty of any professor is to give the facts of the case and let others form their own opinions. If any professor feels that his duty to bring his beliefs before the public, the least he can do is to leave out all reference to his official capacity. The news service of the College usually sends out most of the material in which they think the public would be interested. Thus most professors do not find it necessary to personally send out material to bring their discoveries before the public.

If any professor has a big enough name without referring to his official capacity, to have his ideas be considered of any importance, let him voice them if he wants to, but let him restrict his official remarks to statements of fact.

Aluminum on the Farm

We have heard much concerning the paleolithic, neolithic, and mental ages, but how many of us have stopped to consider that we are now entering upon a new age, or at least the major division of the metal age? It has been called some, The Aluminum Age. The story of aluminum is one of romance, of bitter struggles of a young scientist to produce aluminum electrolytically, of still more bitter struggles to secure the faith of men in his adventure.

On February 23, 1886, Charles Martin Hall, a recent graduate of Oberlin College, after a year of tedious endeavor, proclaimed to the world the result of his experimentation. Not until 1888, however, did he find men who would financially aid the merchandizing of his discovery. From that time, aluminum has decreased in price from several dollars a pound to about twenty-five cents a pound, thus making it available to all industries that can use it.

As yet, the use of aluminum alloys in agricultural machinery is largely in the developmental stage. It seems feasible that it can be used and that one of its chief characteristics, the reduction in weight of machinery in which it is used, would be of invaluable aid to the farmer. On the farm to date, its greatest use has been in the making of truck bodies. The gross weight of the truck is reduced, efficiency of motor power is correspondingly increased.

Aluminum alloys have been made to serve in many other places on the farm. Paints, shingles, lighting rails, cream separators,—and let's not forget the housewife,—cooking utensils, washers, and that happy singer—the tea-kettle, are but a few of its uses. Well might Mr. and Mrs. American Farmer consider a party on February 23 to celebrate the 35th anniversary of this metal's electrolytic birthday.

The annual meeting of Cornell Countryman Association will be held in Room 202 of Roberts Hall at 3:30 o'clock, Thursday, February 12, immediately after the meeting of the Alumni Associations. All alumni and student paid up subscribers are members of the Association.

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.
From Vermont to California

Eunice Stebbins has retired from teaching, and is taking care of her aged father. She is also doing free lance writing. Her address is 904 South Twenty-sixth Avenue, Omaha, Nebraska.

E. Adeline Carter teaches physics at the Brooklyn Girls' High School, and studies French at Middlebury, Vermont, in the summer.

B. E. Fernow is connected with the engineering department of Clemson College, South Carolina.

Charles F. Shaw, who is professor of soil technology at the University of California, has just returned from a sabbatical leave. He spent six months in China where he taught at the University of Nankin. He made a field study of soils through Central China, North China, and Manchuria. He also attended the Soil Science Congress at Moscow and Leningrad, and studied soils in Central and Southern Russia. His address is 320 Hilgard Avenue, Berkeley, California.

L. A. Toan of Perry, New York, and G. W. Lamb `13 of Hubbardsville, New York, are among the ten premier potato growers of the state. They were selected at the meeting of the Empire State Potato Club in Syracuse January 7.

Professor William A. Lippincott, head of the poultry department of the University of California, died at his home the evening of January 5. Professor Lippincott was president of the 1908 winter course poultry class. After leaving Cornell he served as superintendent of the poultry plant of the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, later receiving his bachelor of science degree from that college. On August 25, 1908 he married Miss Florence O. Humphreys of Elwood, Illinois. In 1909 he was appointed poultryman at the Iowa State College. From there he was promoted to head of the poultry department at the Kansas Agricultural College. He had served as head of the poultry department of the University of California since 1926. During 1920 he was secretary and treasurer of the International Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators. Professor Lippincott was recognized as one of the outstanding leaders in the educational and research fields of poultry husbandry. He was the author of Poultry Production.

Dr. Fred J. Pritchard, formerly a member of the staff of plant breeding, died in Washington on January 14. Dr. Pritchard developed a number of tomato varieties, notably Norton, Marglobe, and Break-o-day, for resistance to fusarium wilt and other diseases. These varieties may be said to have revolutionized tomato production, particularly where fusarium is prevalent.

Leonard Kephart has a position in the office of Forage Crops in the United States Department of Agriculture. His address is Tacoma Park, District of Columbia.

J. Sellman Woolen is farming in Lothian, Maryland.

H. C. Moore and Mrs. Moore (Cornelia Kephart `10) have been making their home for several years at East Lansing, Michigan, where Mr. Moore is a member of the extension department of the Michigan Agricultural College.

After his graduation H. O. Bonnar did not follow agricultural occupations but went into the manufacturing field. He is vice-president and general manager of the Bonnar-Vawter Fanform Stationary Company, Cleveland, Ohio. His wife was Lucile Oliver `13. Their children are Elizabeth Caroline, and Henery Otis, Jr. They reside on Knights Bridge Road, Great Neck, Long Island.

Waldo B. Cookingham has been farming and teaching vocational agriculture at Phelps, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Cookingham have three children; Helen aged ten, Russell aged seven, and Emily two months old.

Dr. Louis J. Camuti is connected with the Dexter Poultry Company. Mr. and Mrs. Camuti with their children, Nina and Louis, Jr., live at 56 West 66 Street, New York City.

H. S. Mills, who is with the D. Landreth Seed Company of Bristol, Pennsylvania, and A. C. Thompson `22 M.S.A., is with the King Farm Company of Morrisville, Pennsylvania, visited the campus on December 17.

Robert Beer, formerly extension specialist in vegetable crops, is senior marketing specialist and is one of three men in charge of the fruit and vegetable inspection service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington.

Joseph S. Gavin is a dairy specialist in Buffalo, New York. He and his wife and their young son, Joseph Jr., born on September 7, are living at 200 Stockbridge Lane.

J. B. Kirkland, for three years executive director of the George Junior Republic, Freeville, announced on January 15 his resignation as head of that institution and his intention of returning to the Boy's Club Federation in New York City. Reared in Mississippi, he came to Freeville in 1913 to complete his preparation for Cornell at the Junior Republic. Besides his connection with student committees and faculty groups at Cornell, herowed with the varsity crew three years. He was in charge of farm practice instruction at the New York State College of Agriculture from 1917 to 1920, and instructor in extension work in 1925 and 1926. He received his master of science degree in 1926. In 1920 Mr. Kirkland accepted an appointment to superintendence of the Junior Republic, which he held for four years. While preparing for a doctor's degree in Cornell, he received an appointment as secretary of divisions of the Boy's Club Federation International, New York City. After two years of organizing boy's work in the New England, Middle Atlantic, Southern and Mid-Western divisions, he
Agricultural Students Discover Profits in Practical Dairy Sanitation

Using general purpose material and just "Getting by" loses money for future dairymen.

Students in leading agricultural colleges in United States and Canada have found that there is definite profit to be gotten from doing dairy cleaning operations in a scientific way. Sanitation plays so vital a part in the marketing of dairy products that only the most effective and highly specialized cleansing materials can be profitably used for these particular operations.

Wyandotte Cleaner and Cleanser has proved by daily use for over thirty years in dairies and creameries so highly efficient for securing dairy sanitation at reasonable cost, that to supply the demand a large part of the enormous plant of The J. B. Ford Company at Wyandotte, Michigan, is solely devoted to producing this one cleanser.

These plants occupy over two miles of Detroit river frontage. Company owned steamships, coal mines, railroads, laboratories and factories all enter into the production of the many specialized Wyandotte Products—each of which is specifically designed for doing one particular kind of cleaning economically and well.

Leading dairy supply jobbers in both United States and Canada will sell you Wyandotte. The J. B. Ford Company, Wyandotte, Mich.

The Cornell Countryman

again accepted the call of the trustees of the George Junior Republic to become executive director in January 1928. He was president of the Alumni Association of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell in 1929. Mr. Kirkland’s work as promotional director of the Boy’s Club Federation will take him into an even wider circle of boys.

John L. Dickinson, Jr., is field organization manager of the Eastern States Farmers’ Exchange, in Springfield, Massachusetts. He lives at 78 Colton Place, Longmeadow.

Mulfred de Forest is owner of the Duane Lake Turkey Farm in Duanesburg, New York. His flock of 1,300 turkeys is one of the largest in the State.

Wesley H. Child is a chemist with the Beechnut Packing Company in Canajoharie, New York. He and his wife and two-year-old son are living in Palatine Bridge, New York.

Thomas B. Colby is manager of the aviation division of the Berry Brothers, Incorporated, in Detroit. He pilots his own plane, flying about 30,000 miles a year, covering the entire country.

Russell L. Doig is engaged to Frances Ritter ’27 of Syracuse. He is principal of the Edmeston, New York, High School.

Oscar Emanuel is a floriculturist. His address is 1401 Avenue U, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Strack, formerly Eliner M. Watson, is living in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Her husband, Ernest Strack, is a statistician with the Tri-Utilities Corporation of New York. They have two sons, Allen, aged one and Charles, aged four.

Bernard Z. Eidam received his teacher’s certificate from the New York College of Music last June. His home is now at 47 St. Paul’s Avenue, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New York.

Marcel Kessel is assistant professor of English at the Connecticut Agricultural College in Storrs, Connecticut. Mrs. Kessel was Quinta Cattell ’24.

Madeline A. Carroll is teaching home economics in New York.

Mary M. Ackerman has announced her marriage to Earl F. Dewey. They are living at 1614 Wilson Street, Utica, New York.

Dorothy M. Compton has completed her work for her master’s degree at Cornell, and has returned to her former position as teacher of nature study in the public schools in Princeton, New Jersey. She lives at 239 Nassau Street.

"THE SKEPTIC"

But a rather happy looking skeptic at that. Robert Nora Zautner is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Zeutner of Delmar, New York. "Bob" ’27 was of the class of ’27, and was editor-in-chief of the COUNTRYMAN 1926-1927.

Wellington R. Burt is president and a director of the Alsteel Manufacturing Company, secretary and a director of the Michigan Metal Products Company, secretary and comptroller of the Sanitarium Equipment Company. His address is 57 Guest Street, Battle Creek, Michigan.

Kenneth Kilpatrick is teaching agriculture and Olive Kilpatrick ’27 is teaching clothing at the Lowell Academy.

Leo R. Blanding is special agent in the Eastern farm department, covering Massachusetts, for the Home Insurance Company. His address is 36 Clarendon Street, Springfield.

John A. Brill since April 1 has been manager of the G. L. F. service store in Marathon, New York.

Robert B. Crane ’27 and Almena R. Dean ’29 were married on April 5, 1930. They live at Windy Acres, Pittstown, New Jersey.

Doris Detlefson and William I. Otteson were married on June 29 in Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Otteson are living at 75 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, New York.

Eugene W. Gerberaux and Mrs. Gerberaux and their son, Jerome, have returned to their home at 255-04 West End Drive, Little Neck, Long Island, New York.
February, 1931

York. Mr. Gerbereux had been in charge of work connected with the new State Capitol group for Gelron and Ross, architect in New York. Mrs. Gerbereux was Dorothy StiUwell '27.

A daughter, Dorothy Little, was born November 6 to Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Hoadley. Mrs. Hoadley was Elma E. Little '27. Their address is 1170 Waverly Place, Schenectady, New York.

Mary M. Leaming is with the New Jersey home economics extension service. Her address is 1981 Pennington Road, Trenton. On November 8 she gave a talk from Station WJZ on junior extension work.

Esther M. Rhodes is a dietitian. Her address is 224 Alexander, Rochester, New York.

Adolph H. Schimmelpfennig has changed his name to Adolph H. Villepique. His address is Villepique's Inn, Sheephead Bay, New York.

John G. Weir is extension forester in the University of Vermont.

Frank K. Beyer received his M.S. from the University of Wisconsin. He is engaged to Helen Kroezecke of Valparaiso, Indiana. He is now living at 114 Windsor Avenue, Buffalo, New York.

Margene L. Harris has just completed the requirements for her master's degree in nutrition at the University of Iowa. She is now living at home at 442 East Utica Street, Buffalo, New York.

Arthur W. O'Shea is in the commercial department of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company in Seattle, Washington.

Marian M. Walbancke is teaching home economics and directing the cafeteria in Richmond Hill, New York, High School.

The Cornell Countryman

feeding

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is a simple, safe and economical method of feeding cows. During times of overproduction of milk the ordinary dairymen is not trying for records. All he wants is steady and moderate production at as low a feed cost as possible. With a small amount of Diamond and his homegrown grains he gets it.

With a somewhat larger amount of Diamond mixed with homegrown grains and a few other feeds; or with a good ready-mixed ration containing Diamond, maximum production is possible. Some of the biggest production records of recent years attest to this fact.

In other words Diamond is an all-purpose feed and will give you whatever result you are after, depending on how you feed it.

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The Cornell Countryman

**Why Do Babies Grow?**

*(Continued from page 113)*

eye for tourist signs. Usually the rooms were comfortable and pleasant.

Although the department at the College had set the records of 1000 babies as the official goal, they had expected five or six hundred. Our final number was 713. With the detailed answers we have about so many babies, some really reliable information should result. It may verify our present practices in infant feeding or it may show us where changes should be made. One can make no generalizations about babies unless he knows exactly what has happened to a great many of them. This information could not have been obtained in any other practical way.

Money for carrying on this survey was paid from the Purnell fund for research. This fund was established some time ago by one individual, and its use is directed by the College of Home Economics.

Of course babies are not the only things worth surveying. There have been farm surveys, home management surveys, soil surveys, and many other kinds of surveys. The people on farms and in small villages, where most of these have been taken, have encouraged the work with their cooperation. If they help as much with other surveys which are planned, these too can be successful. Even in infant feeding one survey does not exhaust the information which would be useful, and this particular survey was the first one of its kind ever to be taken.

**Dairy Farming**

*(Continued from page 111)*

production, cost of the major product, rate of production, size of business, labor efficiency, and capital turnover.

The market milk farms producing milk only were not successful. Those which combined the production of a large quantity of wheat with market milk were making good labor incomes. The producers who obtained a large share of their product in the winter period were receiving a higher rate of return per hour for their time than those who did not obtain production out-of-season.

The cost of producing milk showed a decided relation to the labor income of the farmer. The farms with the lowest cost had the highest returns for the year. The yield of fat per cow showed a decided relation to the income of the operator, those with high producing animals doing better. Herd improvement is being given much attention by the Dairy Branch of the Province.

On market milk farms those with the largest output of milk and wheat were doing better than those with smaller businesses. The farms with the largest out-

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*From their first tiny crop-full until they are six weeks old, feed baby chicks Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter. This balanced baby chick starter with the oatmeal base can help you grow hardy, quick-feathering birds that are rarely troubled with common baby-chick ills.*

The “Ful-O-Pep Way” is the easy way to build baby chicks into energetic layers and husky meat fowls. With the nourishing help of Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter, the downy hatch will change to feathered, one-pound birds in amazingly short order. • Oatmeal is a health and energy builder. Baby chicks respond to it by developing broad, deep bodies, capable of heavy egg production. It offers them materials they need for quick feather-making and for starting an unusual growth of firm breast meat. • Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter contains a variety of other valuable ingredients... cod liver meal, cod liver oil, molasses (in dry form), essential minerals, and a variety of grain ingredients are all blended together in scientific proportion. Each ingredient has its own special work to do. All of them are finely ground and thoroughly mixed so that at every mouthful the chick gets all of the ingredients.

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**THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.**

**FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER**
put of milk and wheat per man with a small proportion of the total receipts being taken by labor were decidedly more successful than the others.

In Saskatchewan, as in New York, in order to be successful with this type of farming, it is necessary that the receipts equal the capital in three years or less.

The farms that had good adjustment in these respects were making eight per cent on their capital and a good labor income for the operator. The more of these features of the business that were unfavorable the less the income of the operator.

Repeated studies of dairy farming show that if the seven features of the business above mentioned are in good adjustment the farm will be successful. The complicated part of farm management is to find the capital or credit and the operator skill necessary to bring these features in good relation to each other.

Changing Agriculture
(Continued from page 110)

A gathering of neighbors at one another's homes for a social meal and evening visit, are fast becoming an unheard of thing. Just how much this can be attributed to the installing of telephone and radios and the easier access to the moving picture houses, and the like, by means of the automobile, is a question for discussion. But this we know—the social life of the rural community is quite different from that of 50 or 100 years ago. For with all our improved and labor saving devices, enabling one man to accomplish as much and often more than a half a dozen could in the good old days, we are becoming the most efficient farmers in the world. Yet we apparently have less time than ever to be neighborly and sociable.

A rather contradictory statement! When all is said and done we must confess that there is one more agency influencing New York farm practice that we all are subjected to, have no control over, and at the same time has more to do with our success or failure than any we have previously mentioned—the weather! And until science contrives some method whereby we can adjust the elements to suit our convenience, farming must continue to be the same fascinating gamble it has always been.

EASTMAN SPEAKERS CHOSEN

The second and final try-outs for the Eastman Stage were held Monday, December 15. At that time six were chosen to speak in the finals Thursday, February 12, of Farm and Home Week. They are T. B. Andersen '31, C. C. Beebe '31, Henry Forschmiel '31, Miss Elia Kruss '31, Miss M. F. Landley '34, and J. F. Moulton '31.

Reforestation may now be urged on a grand scale for the additional reason of providing sufficient perches for the 1931 crop of "tree sitters"—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

Go into Business for yourself...

If you want financial independence in middle age (and what college man doesn't), go into business for yourself as soon as you can. You are now acquiring the exact knowledge and training necessary to success in a business that offers you many opportunities and advantages—the retailing of farm equipment and machinery. Investigate carefully its possibilities.

Both agriculture and the farm machine industry are going through a period of intensive change and development. No farmer can now afford to ignore the influence of power farming methods in reducing power and labor costs, in saving his time and efforts. Manufacturers are constantly building more efficient and more salable power farming machinery and equipment.

Between the two, the dealer stands in the key position. When a dealer knows farming conditions in his territory, when he knows how far machinery can go in improving those conditions, and when he knows which machines or lines are best suited to the needs of his customers, making money is merely a matter of following good business methods.

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POULTRY JUDGING TEAM AWARDED HIGH HONORS AT NEW YORK SHOW

STUDENTS from the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University won the fourteenth annual intercollegiate judging contest at the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show January 17. They competed against teams from Massachusetts Agricultural College and the Connecticut Agricultural College, and won the silver cup, valued at $1000, for the fifth time in the last eight years. The Cornell team was composed of: G. O. Hall, Coach; L. M. Booher; R. C. Sirrine Be, B. O. Gormel, Charles Chipp, A. G. Newhall, K. H. Fernow, F. M. Blodgett '10, B. D. Wilson '17, G. F. MacLeod, M. P. Rasmussen '19, and L. M. Vaughan; Dean A. R. Mann '04, Dr. C. E. Ladd '12, and V. C. Crissey '17.

The Cornell team scored 1794 points out of a possible 2000 in winning the Grand Sweepstakes Cup given by the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show. The second cup for team honors was won by Massachusetts with 1509 points, followed by Connecticut in third place, with a score of 1490. In addition to judging selected birds the contestants were required to take a written examination on the standards of poultry judging. This was conducted by J. P. Quinn, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Cornell Team Member Achieves Individual High Score Record Over All Contestants

The highest individual honors of the show were won by B. O. Gormel of Cornell, who scored 665 points out of a possible 800 in taking the grand champion medal, given by The Kraft Cheese Company of Chicago. Gormel also won the gold medal for best standard judging, and another one for best production judging. The silver medal for second place in standard judging was won by F. B. Lamb of Massachusetts, while W. F. Batstone of Massachusetts won third place and a bronze medal.

The silver medal for production judging was also won by F. B. Lamb, and R. C. Sirrine of Cornell received a bronze medal for third place.

The gold medals for standard and production judging were given by Poultry Tribune of Mt. Morris, Illinois.

The silver medal and the bronze medal for standard judging were given by the American Insulator Company, and the Dr. R. Sawyer Company, respectively. The silver and bronze medals for production judging were given by Aceol Products Company of New York.

The coaches of the three teams competing were Professor G. O. Hall, Cornell; Luther Banta, Massachusetts; and W. F. Kirkpatrick, Connecticut.

Professor Hall and the team deserve much credit for maintaining the winning honors of Cornell poultry judging teams. In the eight years that Cornell teams have been represented at the show, they have won five first places in team honors, two seconds, and one third.

SEVERAL PROFESSORS ATTEND ANNUAL ASSOCIATION MEETING

The twenty-first annual meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers’ Association and the annual meeting of the Empire State Potato Club were held jointly at the Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, New York on January 7 and 8. A large delegation from Cornell was present. At the several sessions talks were given by members of the faculty from the departments of vegetable crops, plant pathology, agronomy, plant breeding, entomology, marketing, and farm management. The speakers were F. S. Jamison, A. L. Wilson, J. R. Livermore '13, Professors H. C. Thompson, Paul Work '12, J. E. Knott, E. V. Hardenburg '18, P. H. Wessells, Charles Chipp '16, A. G. Newhall, K. H. Fernow '16, F. M. Blodgett '10, B. D. Wilson '17, G. F. MacLeod, M. P. Rasmussen '19, and L. M. Vaughan; Dean A. R. Mann '04, Dr. C. E. Ladd '12, and V. C. Crissey '17.

DOCTOR C. E. LADD ACCEPTS APPOINTMENT TO STATE OFFICE

Dr. C. E. Ladd, director of extension of the New York State College of Agriculture, has been appointed deputy commissioner of conservation to assist Commissioner Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Dean A. R. Mann '04, of the college of agriculture, who has approved the one-year leave to Dr. Ladd, granted by President Livingston Farrand of the University, for the work with the Conservation Commission, says although the college will miss Dr. Ladd’s services, the institution is glad that it can be of service in the conservation program through one of its chief officers.

Carried Out Extension and Agricultural Education Programs

Dr. Ladd’s previous service to the state generally through educational channels, has been as a teacher in the department of farm management at the State College of Agriculture, as director of the state school of agriculture at Delhi, and as specialist in agricultural education in the New York state department of education, after which he served as director of the state school of agriculture at Alfred.

In 1920 Dr. Ladd returned to the college of agriculture as extension professor in farm management and in 1924 he became director of the extension for the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at the University. During the past six months, Dr. Ladd has been working in cooperation with the United States department of agriculture in connection with extension in agricultural economics. During the past two years he has served as a member and secretary of Governor Roosevelt’s agricultural advisory commission.
CORNELL WELL REPRESENTED
AT HORTICULTURAL MEETING

The seventy-sixth annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society was held at Edgerton Park in Rochester, January 14 to 16, bringing together hundreds of fruit growers from all parts of the State and some from neighboring states and Canada. It was also the occasion for a horticultural show of orchard machinery, supplies, and equipment.

Several Cornell professors were among the speakers on the program and representatives were present from the departments of Pomology, Entomology, Plant Breeding, Agricultural Engineering, Publications, and Agronomy. Discussions of the latest developments in marketing, in production and orchard management, and insect pest and disease control were given by representatives from these departments.

The program of the convention included a fruit exhibit presented jointly by the College of Agriculture and the experiment station at Geneva. Those in charge of the exhibit were Professor Joseph Oskamp and Professor G. W. Peck '11. Speakers during the three-day session included Professor A. J. Heinicke '16, C. R. Crosby '05, W. O. Mills, G. W. Peck '11, L. H. MacDaniels '17, E. F. Phillips, H. E. Thomas, and J. W. Warren.

TEAMS DEBATE NATIONAL TOPIC

The final try-outs for the Farm Life Challenge contest were held Thursday, December 16. The four finalists who will speak Monday evening, February 9 are: R. L. Beers '32, R. W. Cramer, 'Sp., E. M. Smith '31, and H. S. Vinour '34.

Smith and Vinour will support the affirmative of the subject: "Resolved that the Eighteenth amendment should be retained in the Constitution," while Beers and Cramer will uphold the negative.

PROF'S PRANKS

Professors F. B. Morrison, M. W. Hopper, M. C. Bond '16, and J. M. Sherman of the animal and dairy industry staffs were on the program of the joint meeting of the New York State Breeder's Association and the New York State Dairyman's Association held at Albany, January 22. Dr. J. D. Brew of the State Department of Health and formerly of the dairy industry staff, was also on the program.

Professor E. S. Savage '09, of the animal husbandry department is taking sabbatical leave next term. He and Mrs. Savage are planning a six months trip through many of the countries of Europe, returning to America next August.

Professor Savage will make a study of dairy cattle in the countries he visits, and will look into the European systems of cooperation, both in buying and selling.

Professor F. O. Underwood '18, of the vegetable gardening department was chairman of the program committee at the annual meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association held January 7-8 at the Hotel Syracuse in Syracuse.

Professor Bristow Adams of the New York State College of Agriculture attended the Horticultural Conference at Rochester January 15 to 17. Professor Adams had charge of the publications exhibit of New York State.

Professor M. P. Rasmussen '19 discussed the results of a study of four upstate produce markets, at the convention of the Potato and Vegetable Growers Association held at the Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, New York January 7 and 8. Professor E. V. Hardenburg '12, of the department of vegetable crops, is secretary of the Empire State Potato Growers Association.

COMMITTEE SELECTS PLAYS

WRITTEN FOR KERMIS CONTEST

Twelve plays, selected by the local judges in the Kermis One Act Play Writing Contest, have been sent to the national judges for final elimination.

The local judges who acted on the sixty-six plays submitted from all sections of the United States and Canada are: Professor C. R. Crosby, Professor W. H. Stanton '20, Miss M. E. Dutrie, and Miss M. E. Gilchrist '32.

Kermis sponsored the contest to arouse interest in the writing of one act plays suitable for presentation in the rural community. The winning play will be staged as a major feature of the Kermis yearly program.

Professor C. R. Crosby '12, of the department of entomology in cooperation with the department of plant pathology directed the production of a two reel film showing the best spraying methods in New York state under field conditions. Parts of the life history and the injurious effects on fruit of several insects are shown. This educational agricultural film was prepared by the state college of agriculture and the Pathie Company.

Professor C. H. Myers of the plant breeding department has been granted a leave of absence for one year to work on the cooperative crop improvement project in China which is being carried on in connection with famine relief. The work is sponsored jointly by Nanking University, the International Education Board, and Cornell University. Professor Myers will aid in reorganizing the agricultural program at Yen Ching University. He will sail January 30, from San Francisco.

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Animal Husbandry Building
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of Farm and Home Week

H. M. LICHT '32, Manager

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COLLEGE CLUB HAS LUNCH ROOM DURING FARM AND HOME WEEK

The Home Economics Club is having a lunch room in the Plant Industry Building during Farm and Home Week. This was decided upon at a mass meeting of the Home Economics Club held in room 245 of the college building on Wednesday afternoon, January 14.

At this meeting Eleanor Johnson was elected treasurer of the Home Economics Club to fill an existing vacancy. Ellen Kuney, president of the Home Economics Club announced that Dorothy King is in charge of subscriptions for the Journal of Home Economics. A special effort is being made to get all seniors to take subscriptions because the club will obtain a revenue from this source.

The lunch room for Farm and Home Week will be managed by Dorothy Foley and is in conjunction with Ye Hosts. It is one of the main sources of income for the club each year. Last year receipts for the lunch room, then in Roberts Hall, totaled approximately $72.96. Part of this money is used to purchase the $100 scholarship given annually by the Home Economics Club.

Club Undertakes Project

Miss Kuney also announced that the Home Economics Club is taking up three projects to be worked out next term. Gertrude Andrews is in charge of a survey to be made on the consumption of various manufactured goods. The development of home economics clubs will be worked out by a committee that will work in different branches of the home economics field to come and talk to students on vocations. Many students have voiced a need for this kind of vocational guidance and the club feels that it will fill this wanted need.

Faculty-Student Tea Held in Apartment

Immediately after the meeting there was a faculty-student tea held in the Home Economics Apartment. This was well attended. Mary Ellen Ayers was chairman of the tea, and Pauline Rice and Eleanor Ernst poured.

HOME ECONOMICS CLUB ENTERTAIN FRESHMEN

A gypsy party was given for the freshmen by the Home Economics Club on Thursday, January 8, in room 245 of the Home Economics Building. There were games, dancing, and refreshments to entertain the guests. Music was furnished by Ruth Blake, Elberta Free, Arlene Van Den Bogaard, and Phyllis Brooks. Helen Cotter is in charge of the party.

The assistants were: Elizabeth Hurley, publicity; Katherine Shaut, decorations, and Margaret Mann, refreshments. Frances Young, '31; Natalie Fairbanks, '32; Evelyn Ringrose '33; and Constance Van Ness, '34 were in charge of stunts for their respective classes.

OLD CLOTHES MADE NEW

Are you broke? Does your wardrobe need replenishing? All those who are interested in making out-of-date dresses up-to-date come to the clothing demonstration to be given by the students every day during Farm and Home Week. See how they have learned to remodel clothes that would deceive an expert. Then go home equipped to make new creations out of those discarded clothes.

In addition to the remodeled exhibits there will be a great illustrative exhibit of Victorian millinery recreation including bound buttonholes, reinforced corners, and false piping.

An exhibit of high school girls' dresses will be given in the millinery laboratory. These could prove of interest to the mother who has a daughter or daughters in high school.

MRS. TOBY FROM ALBANY IS GUEST OF CLOTHING GROUPS

Mrs. Evelyn Toby, an instructor at the State Teachers College at Albany, was the guest of the clothing department here on Tuesday, January 20. She met in the morning for discussion with the seniors who have been assisting with the freshman clothing classes, and was a guest at luncheon of these seniors and the faculty.

Mrs. Toby spoke to the freshmen in the afternoon on the value of creating an individuality fitting to one's personality in dress and at the same time the necessity of keeping up with the style. The girls felt that Mrs. Toby gave many valuable suggestions on this important problem, which has been the large consideration in their clothing class this term.

FOODS DEPARTMENT DOES INFANT FEEDING RESEARCH

Results of a foods and nutrition project on the feeding of infants are now being tabulated in the foods department at the college here. A graduate student with Professor Mary Henry, of the department, under the direction of Professor Helen Monach made a survey this summer of 12 to 18 months old children in villages of 2000 population and under, in 16 counties where the latest information on scientific child feeding was probably not available.

The survey purposed to discover, first, what the common feeding practices actually are; second, what problems in infant feeding are; third, the means of correction resorted to; fourth, the physical development accompanying such feeding; and fifth, the extent of relationship between the feeding habits and physical development of the young child.

The department is finding some very useful results which it will soon be available to those interested in this problem.

Editor's note: In the fore part of this issue you will find an article by Gertrude Andrews who took part in this survey.

KRAFT CHEESE REPRESENTATIVE LECTURES IN HOME ECONOMICS

Marve Dahke, lecturer for the Kraft Cheese Corporation, gave a cheese demonstration in room 245 of the Home Economics building on Tuesday afternoon, January 13, from 4:00 to 5:30. Students and instructors in home economics and hotel management attended the lecture which they found most interesting.

Miss Dahke in a series of exhibits and demonstrations gave many new ideas for the use of cheese. To those who were unacquainted with these new uses for cheese the demonstration proved a valuable source of information. Cheese may be used with waffles or pancakes for breakfast, for an inexhaustible variety of salads, and desserts.

Cheese Cake Recommended

Cheese cake made with cream cheese was particularly highly esteemed by Miss Dahke and she mixed and baked one of these cakes for her audience which was critical as well as pleased.

The recipe as given by Miss Dahke is as follows:

Under "crust" which is really not a crust but is much more delicate than ordinary pie crust:

1 package of swibach crumbs
2 tablespoons of butter
2 tablespoons of sugar

Mix the above thoroughly and line the bottom of a round spring-clip cake tin.

For the cheese filling:

1 pound of cream cheese
1/2 cup of granulated sugar
4 egg yolks
1 cup of milk or cream
1 teaspoonful of vanilla (optional)

Mix the cream cheese, sugar, egg yolks, milk and cream. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry. Fold into batter gently but thoroughly. Bake at 350 degrees Fahrenheit for one hour. Remove from the oven and allow to cool before cutting. If you are looking for something different as well as delicious try this cheese cake recipe. Those who taste it will surely ask for it again.

PAJAMA PARTY HELD

Mrs. Erway gave a pajama party for the Clothing 15 class, at her home Wednesday evening, January 14. Although this was arranged for the clothing class, members of the Home Economics Faculty were also invited. The girls wore the pajamas that they had made in class. Mrs. Erway entertained in a Chinese outfit.

There was music and dancing during the first part of the evening. Later Mrs. Erway announced that spring hat styles were on display in the next room. There all the guests found elaborate crepe hats of all colors and shapes. There was a hat for each guest to match her costume. Mrs. Erway made all of the forty three hats.

Refreshments were served in an unusually artistic manner.
MEMBERS OF DOMECON STAFF DOING POMOLOGY RESEARCH
MARION PFUND, assistant professor in Home Economics and Mrs. Ruth White, assistant in Home Economics are working in pomology. Their purpose is to compare apples in regard to their  chemical affect. Two tests have been tried, one with dry heat and baking, and the other with moisture top of a stove (as in case of apple pie). They have found that practically all apples require less time than most housewives use in cooking them. It takes only fifteen to seventeen minutes to cook one of the best results. Experiments show that it is necessary to cook rapidly in a small amount of water with the covers on for a longer time than the natural flavor is lost. For one and a half pans of applesauce it takes only three quarters of a cup of boiling water and four and a half minutes. They have found that it makes no difference whether the sugar is added before or after cooking to insure better flavor and consistency in applesauce. In this respect, the main fact being that they require very little sugar. The Baldwin is the most acid of the apples experimented upon. If sugar is over-cooked, the natural flavor is lost.

Two Methods of Baking Used
In baking they have tried two methods, one at moderate temperature, 350 degrees Fahrenheit and the other at a high temperature, 400 degrees. They found that the apples held their shape better, and had a superior flavor at the low temperature, when baked from twenty to twenty-five minutes. All the apples retained their fresh flavor when covered, but were insipid and tasteless due to the acid lost when cooked without the cover.

When core-skinning apples, they consider as "all around apples", that is, superior for eating, baking, quality, texture, flavor, consistency, and excellent form. These are the Johnathan, Baldwin, Wealthy, Cortland, Canadian Red, Wagener, Northern Spy (but if this is baked with the skin on, the taste is spoiled as the skin contains an insipid, bitter, and sour flavor). Since it is superior, to most apples, it is considered in this list as an "all around apple" with a good natural flavor, but does not retain its shape and has poor color; therefore it is classified as inferior to the others. Those that would make a good filling for this list because of flat, bitter or astringent taste are: the Duchess of Oldenburg, which makes a pretty sauce, but has an impossible taste which is bitter and astrigent (they consider that this is not worth buying when there are so many superior apples). The Snow apple because of its dark color, flat and flavorless taste; the Rome Beauty, which is insipid compared with others, although it is considered very good. Professor Hummel states that the Rome Beauty is considered as one of the superior apples, especially for restaurants as a sugar apple. Rhaban's Good Greening, Twenty Ounce and Fall Pippins are good for sauce as to consistency, but not as good in flavor and other qualities.

Measure Consistency of Apple Sauce
Miss Minnie Themel. Mrs. White feels that a good sauce one that is thicker, firmer nor thin, has smooth texture, juicy, flavor that has acidity and sweetness, retains the fresh, natural, and clear and well. They measured the consistency by putting a certain quantity in an apparatus and observed the length of time it took to go through the apparatus.

They have experimented with the following apples: Gravenstein, Twenty Ounce, Duchess of Oldenburg, Wealthy, Snow, Northern Spy, Fall Pippin, Macintosh, Delicious (Red), Rhode Island, Greengage, Bartlett, Wolfe King, Rome Beauty, Winter Banana, Golden Delicious Canadian Red, Wagener, and Cortland.

PROFESSOR MARY HENRY INSTRUCTS MISSIONARIES
The class of nutrition and health of the Cornell School for Missionaries on February 12 in the instruction of Professor Mary Henry ascribes a half of the body's need for the different foods, and the value of the different food-stuffs, and how these foods may be used to make the value of these foods in order to make adequate diets; normal digestion; principles determining methods of feeding in certain common digestive disorders. Specific health problems may be dealt with in personal conferences.

NURSERY SCHOOL
Y. W. WORK TOGETHER
A group working in the campus Y. W. C. A. discovered early this fall that the little tots in the Ithaca Children's Home did not have a single toy to play with—except for the dangerous and unhealthy ones. This want was taken to Professor Marie Fowler at the Nursery School for help. She suggested play materials that could be obtained very inexpensively. These were mentioned in the article on playthings in the December issue of the Cornell Countryman.

The girls organized the boys into a carpenter's group to make blocks for the younger children, and the girls into a sewing class to work on dolls, stuff, and dress dolls, etc. They take the "kids" for walks and teach them in Nature Study groups. They have music, read, play games, and go sleighing with them thus having a fine opportunity to do some constructive work in child training, besides perhaps "giving the kids a break" and "the girls a chance to work out of doors.

Emily Stephens '33, is chairman of the Y. W. committee in charge of the Child House, and the following helpers—Helen Burritt '33, Catharine Charlesworth '34, Charlotte Church '34, Eleanor Lees '34, Emmie Mammel '34, Ann Oest '34, Margaret "Molly" Schaever '34, and Irene Van Deventer '34.

DOMECON FOODS DEPARTMENT ISSUES LOW-COST MENUS
Professors Helen Canon, Mary Henry, and Helen Hubbell of the department of foods and nutrition at the College of Home Economics have collaborated to issue a set of low-cost menus. These contain the necessary food value, appealing to both the eye and the palate, and at the same time overcome the food problem to meet the present unemployment situation. They will be published in various newspapers throughout the state.

PROFESSOR MONSECH SPEAKS
Professor Helen Monsch, head of the department of foods and nutrition is a member on the state program of the New York State Parent Teachers Association. She is available as a speaker at Parent Teachers Meetings throughout the state and has spoken to such groups during the past month on such subjects as "Sweets for Children", and "A Growing Child's Diet". Professor Monsch is to speak before the Rochester Dutchess Association at their monthly meeting in March.

PROFESSOR MONSHCH SPEAKS
Professor Helen Monsch, head of the department of foods and nutrition at the College of Home Economics has collaborated to issue a set of low-cost menus. These contain the necessary food value, appealing to both the eye and the palate, and at the same time overcome the food problem to meet the present unemployment situation. They will be published in various newspapers throughout the state.

Textile Talks to Be Given
Ruth O'Brien, well known textile chemist in charge of the textiles and clothing division of the Bureau of Home Economics in the United States Department of Agriculture will give a Friday morning on "New Fabrics and Textiles Now in the Market." After her lecture Miss O'Brien will answer questions about the different fabrics, and care of some of the new fabrics.

Eliza Keates Young, who was a delegate of the New York Federation of Republican Women, will return to Cornell for the spring term. Miss Tabor went to Detroit on February 1.

MISS VAN RENSEELAER SPEAKS AT 4-H CLUB MEETING
Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, assistant professor of Home Economics, addressed the 4-H Club on Tuesday, January 20, in Willard Straight Hall. She stated the qualities necessary for an extension program and outlined the courses which would be useful in preparing for extension teaching.

SENIOR GOES TO DETROIT
Inez A. Tabor '31 will spend next semester at Merrill Palmer School of Child Guidance in Detroit, Michigan. Upon her return to Cornell, she will return to Cornell for the spring term. Miss Tabor went to Detroit on February 1.

"BLANKETING" THE HOTEL MEN
Representatives from a prominent blanket mill in this state lectured before the Hotel Administration students on Friday, January 13, and the leading factors in manufacture and selection were considered.

CHAIRMAN APPOINTED
Ruth Palmer has been appointed student chairman of activities of the College of Home Economics for Farmers' Week. Other student chairmen are: Katherine Rummel, food and nutrition; Dorothy Vroman, household management; Effie Wade, nursery; Elizabeth Hopper, textiles and clothing; Mary Fitz-Ramond, household arts.

DAVID VISITS A CLOTHING CLASS
David, the Domecon baby, went visiting for the first time in his life on Wednesday, January 13. He arrived in the clothing laboratory dressed up in his new clothes, wraps, and blankets and was not in the least bit unhappy, although he was awakened from his mid-day nap.
G.L.F. RAISED CHICKS

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Why pay extra for a special chick starter, when G.L.F. Starting and Growing Mash is mixed on a formula recommended by the College Poultry Feed Conference Board as the best practical mixture to start and grow chicks economically?

Your chick profits will depend upon rapid growth, low mortality, and vigorous stock. G.L.F. Starting and Growing Mash has produced these results in thousands of chicks. Chicks like this complete, all-mash ration, which gives them everything they need up to six weeks of age.

It is easy to feed and succeeds in either colony or battery brooking. For the raising of broilers it is unexcelled.

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N. Y.
The thirtieth annual meeting of the Society of American Foresters, the professional organization of the technically trained foresters of the United States, was held in Washington, D. C. from December 29 to 31, 1900. It was the largest meeting of the Society on record. The actual registration was 325, a number that included men representing every branch of the profession of forestry. In the group were foresters from all ranks from the United States Forest Service, ten state foresters, forty men from forest school faculties, various consulting and association foresters, a small number of forest school students, and delegates from the forestry societies of other countries.

A full program had been arranged, covering the three days. This provided for five sessions for the presentation of papers, followed by discussion, an evening of moving pictures and informal talks, a field demonstration of forest planting machines, and a "birthday banquet," to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Society. In addition, excursions to points of interest in and near Washington were arranged for the ladies who were in attendance. The Cornell department of forestry was represented by Professors Homer, Guise, Spaeht, and Coop, each of whom took an active part in the proceedings.

Among the high lights of the gathering was the "birthday party" on Monday evening, December 28. It was then that the visiting foresters from abroad spoke, bringing the greetings of the forestry societies in their respective countries. In the absence of Mr. Gifford Finchot, the first President of the Society, who was detained in Harrisburg by matters incident to his coming inauguration as Governor of Pennsylvania, Colonel H. S. Graves, Dean of the Yale School of Forestry, acted as toastmaster. The principal speaker was Raphael Zon F. E. 30, Director of the Lake States Forest Experiment Station.

An unannounced feature of the dinner was the awarding of distinction degrees to the three charter members who were present, out of the original seven who organized the Society of American Foresters in 1900. Those receiving this distinction were Colonel H. S. Graves, W. L. Hall, now of Arkansas, and Professor R. S. Hoosier. Another toast and the foresters will go down in the history of American forestry as a most interesting and worth while incident. A number of the papers were of unusual interest. These will later be published in the Journal of Forestry. Business was transacted that should have influence on the future development of forestry in this country.

Editor’s note: We are indebted to Professor R. S. Hoosier for this summary of the meeting.

**FORESTRY SOCIETY HOLDS THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING**

**THE BURNING LOG**

**FORESTRY CLUB TO HOLD ELECTION OF OFFICERS**

The election of officers of the Forestry Club will be held at its next meeting, Tuesday evening, February 10, at 8 o’clock in the clubroom.

Democrats, Republicans, and Wets will have candidates in the field, and it is rumored that the Communists will run a man on the platform of arson, mayhem, and murder. Take your choice.

Another important event is scheduled to take place at the meeting. The soccer shangles have finally arrived and the Rt. Honorable Jerry Welch 31 will distribute them to the heroes (?) of Fernow Hall.

Let’s have a large turnout, not just to partake of the delicacies served, but to join in the festivities and start the term off in a befitting manner.

**FORESTRY BASKETBALL**

The Forestry basketball team has won 15 straight games, 5 this season, and last year. That's a pretty fair record. E. E. reel for management, Law, and even the mighty Ag team have fallen before the awful onslaught of the fierce foresters, non-scoring wonders of the Old Armory. We still have five more games to play and none of them are pushovers. With such men as Harry Schulte ’31, Jerry Welch ’31, Carl Wilsey ’34, and Gordon Miseall ’34, how can we lose? And the echo comes back—Ha! Ha!

**FORESTRY FRATERNITY ELECTS NEW OFFICERS**

Wilber “Bill” Seeger ’31 was elected president of Robin Hood at a regular meeting held December 18 in the clubroom. The other officers elected at that time were W. L. Chapel ’32, vice president; L. E. “Lee” Chaliken ’33, secretary; D. H. Dent ’33, treasurer; G. G. “Gleny” Haderup ’33, librarian; and J. G. “Silver” MacAllister ’34, sergeant at arms.

Applications for the position of junior forester in the United States Forest Service must be filed at the Washington office of the Civil Service Commission not later than February 24, 1931. The examination will be held sometime during the month of March.

The staff of the forestry department has arranged to conduct a seminar reviewing the subjects required for the examination. This seminar is open to all seniors intending to apply for a junior forester’s appointment.

**REForesting Machines**

A reforesting machine has recently been placed on the market by the Champion Steel Metal Co., Inc. of Cortland, New York. It has already reached a high degree of perfection and is being watched with interest by the forestry profession.

There are two types; tractor drawn and horse drawn. The tractor drawn type is designed to plant two rows of trees simultaneously on six foot centers. The spacing is much evener than is possible by hand methods and it is possible to plant a full 1,200 trees per acre. The machine is operated by one driver and two planters who ride on the machine. The horse drawn type plants one row, and only requires the driver and one planter.

The operation of the machines is rather simple, and the men need no previous experience. The machines are heavily built to withstand rough going. They are specially designed to adapt them to various types of soil and cover vegetation.

The first part of the machine to enter the ground is the rolling colter which is kept turning by driving wheels on the side and attached to it. This cuts a thin slit through the soil and either knocks stones aside or rolls over them. Directly behind this colter is an unusually designed plow point. The base has a pitched horizontal point. The object is to cut a narrow slot through the soil in the same time raising both sides of the slot a little so that when the machine has passed, the sides will fall back into a normal position. This plow point has an open slot in the rear, which holds the slit in the ground open a short distance to permit the planter to insert the roots of a tree. As the machine passes along the sod falls back, and two ‘heeler wheels’ press down the sod or soil firmly about the tree.

These machines operate successfully in good and bad weather and up and down steep hills. They offer the only logical solution of the problem of speedy and good planting at a low cost.

**ITEMS OF INTEREST**

According to the American Game Association the New York State Conservation Department are using unique methods of punishment for violators of the forest preserve laws. A man, charged with burning nine trees to sell as Christmas decorations, was fined and sentenced to jail. Unable to pay this fine, he is required to plant 1,000 balsam firs to replace the nine he burned.

Another item from the Game Association states that the New Jersey Federation Shade Tree Commission is trying to train the average tree surgeon to pass an examination before a state tree protection board. The act is aimed against quack tree doctors who have been victimizing owners of fruit, nut, and shade trees in New Jersey for many years.
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Middlewestern Farmers
Lost $4,307,193
Worth of Butter-fat
in 1930

DURING 1930 the cream separators used by members of the Iowa Dairy Herd Improvement Associations were tested once a month. For the first eight months of 1930 by actual test Association members lost $4400 in butter-fat, due to badly worn, improperly constructed or adjusted cream separators.

Applying the same losses as those incurred by Iowa Dairy Herd Improvement members to all the cream separators in use in the following states: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Wisconsin, No. Dakota, So. Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, during 1930, it is conservatively estimated that their owners lost $4,307,193 worth of butter-fat because of inefficient separation.

Actually the real loss from such sources must have been very much greater, for the average separator was not under the close monthly check-up which those of the Dairy Herd Improvement Associations were.

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Just think of this enormous loss—enough to pay for more than 40,000 new De Laval Separators in one year, which would then continue to earn money for their owners for years to come.

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No machine a farmer uses gives so much service at so little cost as a De Laval. If an automobile wheel were placed on the spindle of a De Laval Separator it would run at the rate of 600 miles per hour, and if an automobile ran at such a speed and gave as many hours of service as the average De Laval Separator, it would run more than 1,500,000 miles during its life.

Yet the best of machines must wear even though they can still be run, and after all, the cost of a new De Laval, divided by the years of service it gives, is so small that a year's use may not cost more than the value of a single can of cream.

It is the poorest kind of economy to get along with any separator except the best, and that one should always be in the best of condition.

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In order that every cream separator user may be absolutely certain that he is not losing cream, De Laval dealers will make it easy for you, and at absolutely no expense, to test your separator. Just go to them and they will loan you a new De Laval Separator which you can try on your own farm, under your own conditions.

Separate half your milk with your old separator and half with a new De Laval, keeping the cream in separate cans. At the end of one week you can tell exactly how much a new De Laval Cream Separator will make you in actual money.

Or a simpler test will be to run the skim-milk from your old machine through a new De Laval, which skims so clean that if you are losing any butter-fat it will be recovered. Then take this cream and have it weighed and tested, and you can tell exactly what you may be losing.

If you find you are losing butter-fat, then trade in your old separator on the new De Laval, which you can buy on such easy terms that it will pay for itself while you are using it. These tests will not put you under obligation to buy or in any other way.

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IN 1831

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Then a wonderful thing happened to the harvest. A young Virginian built a machine to reap grain mechanically! His name was Cyrus Hall McCormick, and the year was 1831. For the first time in history men and women straightened their bent backs and watched a machine harvest the grain. And the man with the machine did the work of many hand harvesters. A mighty deed was done for humanity when into one man's hand was put the power to raise bread for many mouths. This is the great event we celebrate this year: 1931 is the Reaper Centennial.

IN 1931

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W. J. Reed
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Reforestation in New York State
By Henry Morgenthau, Jr. '13

New York has long been a leader in forestry amongst the various States, through her setting aside of a State Forest Preserve in 1885, through her beginning reforestation and establishing State forest nurseries in 1901, through the setting up of an effective system of forest fire control in the Adirondacks and Catskills in 1909, through the adoption around 1920 of measures to protect her forests from tree diseases and insect pests, and last, but by no means least, through her adoption of an enlarged reforestation program in 1929.

It is obvious that acquisition by the State of forest lands for recreation and watershed protection is highly desirable, and that the adequate protection of forest lands against fire, disease, and insects is an essential prerequisite to the practice of any system of forestry. However, in view of the particular emphasis being placed on the question of reforestation at the present time, it is that phase of forestry that I intend to discuss in this article.

A brief review of the history of reforestation in this State is necessary for a proper understanding of the present situation. In the late nineties and the first years of the present century, the first tree planting was done by the State on its Forest Preserve lands in the Adirondacks and Catskills. Nursery stock for these plantations was obtained partly through importations from Europe and partly from small nurseries, largely of an experimental nature which had been established in this country. A notable example of the latter was the nursery established by the Cornell College of Forestry near Tupper Lake in the Adirondacks. Trees planted in that region by the Cornell forestry students now make an impressive showing.

It soon became apparent that forest planting stock either in this country or abroad made forest planting too expensive, so in 1902, the first State forest nurseries were established by the Forest, Fish and Game Commission near Saranac Lake. The product of these nurseries was used for planting open lands in the Forest Preserve, and by 1908 the showing made by these early plantations so impressed legislative leaders who saw them, that it was felt the State should make it possible for private land owners to get stock at cost for reforesting their own lands.

Legislation to accomplish this was passed, and the first distribution of trees to private land owners took place in 1908. That first year only eight orders for a total of 27,000 trees were filled; a marked contrast to the record of the last few years, when about 500,000 orders for about 10,000,000 trees are shipped annually by the department. These trees are sold to any land owner at the cost of production, which ranges from $2.00 per thousand for two-year seedlings to $3.00 per thousand for four-year transplants.

In addition to planting State land and distributing trees to individuals the department has for many years offered every possible encouragement to the establishment of community forests by counties, cities, villages, and school districts. Trees for such planting are furnished free of charge, and advice is given as to selection of suitable species and the proper method of planting. Interest in these projects is increasing rapidly, and there are in the State today 386 community forests on which 31,000,000 trees have been planted.

The community forest idea has been popular for centuries in Europe. Some municipalities over there derive sufficient revenue from an assessment of the land to pay all costs of government and thus abolish local taxes. Despite the progress made in reforestation as marked by our annual output of 25,000,000 trees from State nurseries, and the planting of these trees on State, municipal, and private lands, statistics compiled about 1926 indicating about four million acres of recently abandoned farm lands in the State, showed that the rate at which reforestation was progressing was far from adequate. Not only would it take nearly 200 years to reforest lands already abandoned, but the accumulation of more of such lands was continuing at the rate of over a quarter of a million acres a year.

An appreciation of these facts led to the introduction of legislation in 1927 and 1928 to authorize and finance a greatly enlarged reforestation program. The result was adoption of the Reforestation Commission in the spring of 1928. That Commission, as a result of its careful study of the situation, was instrumental in getting through legislation to start the work in 1929. Two laws were enacted, one providing for State aid to counties in reforestation, and the other making it possible for the State itself, through the Conservation Department, to acquire abandoned farm lands and reforest them.

The so-called county reforestation law authorizes counties to buy lands for forestry purposes, also to reforest those lands and other county-owned lands. Moreover, provision is made for the State to contribute State funds equal to county appropriations for forestry purposes up to a maximum of $5,000 in any year. For example, if a county appropriates $5,000, the State may contribute another $5,000, making a total of $10,000 available for the county forestry project.

Across this law, twenty counties appropriated $67,556 in 1929 for forestry work in 1930, and were allotted $8,85,32 of State funds. This money went mainly for land and tree planting, the trees being furnished free by the State. Seventeen of these counties planted 4,772,000 trees. During the past year, twenty-two counties have appropriated $67,900, and will probably receive State aid to the extent of $5,700. The discrepancies between county and State appropriations are due mainly to county funds exceeding the maximum State contribution permitted by law.

Experience thus far indicates that the counties generally are ready to do their share of the work. The policy outlined by the Reforestation Commission contemplated that the State should acquire and handle the larger blocks of abandoned land while the counties were better able to handle the smaller areas economically.

It has been found to be highly important to coordinate county and State activities so as to avoid competitive bidding for lands to be purchased and to prevent any other conflicts of policy, which might tend to detract from the efficiency of the work. It is apparent that the State must do by far the greater part of the reforestation job. The State reforestation law of 1929 authorizes the Conservation Department to acquire for reforestation areas, lands in any part of the State outside the Adirondack and Catskill Forest Preserve counties,
THE START OF THE TREK

continually and the loads worked loose of the ropes binding them. The profanity was original, colorful, and in both the English and French languages. After crossing several small lakes, and considerable steep country, through which we had to cut a trail with axes, we reached Kachikake Lake. Our food cache was on a prominent point visible from all parts of the lake, and it was toward this that we struggled with the sleds. With nothing but open frozen waste ahead of us, we never seemed to creep any closer to the cache. It was a tired and hungry crew which finally reached their destination by moonlight. The supplies were on a huge log platform fifteen feet above the ground, and had been sent in by hydroplane in the late fall. Jackson and Pete had been guarding it since November, and they were on hand to greet us. Tents had to be pitched by moonlight, and boughs placed on the trampled down snow to serve as a flooring and to keep out some of the cold. There was no time to install stoves, so we piled directly into our sleeping bags after a bit of supper.

Friday, January 11. Assigned to base line work today. The harnesses on my snowshoes kept slipping off and pinching my feet. We need another foot of snow to make the snow shoeing really good. Fell down half a dozen times and cursed Quebec an equal number of times. Forgot to bring along tea today, so had boiled snow water and sugar. Ran three quarters of a mile of baseline with staff compass and broke trail. On way back to camp saw moose tracks and some marten and fisher tracks. Back at camp one of the Frenchmen turned out to be the host of a family of loons, so we all searched diligently for similar creatures upon our own persons. I found three and promptly dispatched them.

Sunday, January 13. No rest for the weary. Sunday means nothing up here, for we must be up and doing. Got into our 'webbed feet' and headed again for the base line with a determination to finish it by all means. Ran across fresh moose tracks, and Harry and Ted followed the trail heavily armed with a .30-.30 rifle, with flat nosed mush-room bullets, but the snow was not deep enough to cause the animals to flounder, and they got away. Hit some heavy second growth black spruce, and three small lakes, with the base line. On the way home, Ted broke through the ice and we had to haul him out, build a fire and dry out his moosehairs and socks. When we reached the open stretch on Kachikake Lake, a bitterly cold wind froze my cheek and chin. It was such a dry cold that I did not know my face was frozen. I was told by my companions that my cheek was white and commanded to rub the affected parts with snow to draw out the frost.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13. Started in cruising today with Morin, a French Canadian with practically no knowledge of the English language, but a certain willingness to work and a knowledge of the bush, which compensated for any inability to understand English. His height of four feet nine inches was not very imposing, but as he was almost equally as wide as he was tall he possessed strength and endurance. We had a three mile hike across Kachikake Lake before we could start cruising, so that it was late in the morning before we actually began estimating timber. As we were going to stay overnight on the line and return the next day over another five mile strip, we each carried a pack sack with a sleeping bag, bread, bacon, and a little tea. It proved difficult to pace the distances with a combination of snow shoes and a pack sack and I under-paced. Struck some heavy stands of pure black spruce timber and had to do considerable calipering and tapping to get an accurate estimate of the plots. Darkness found us with half a mile more to go to the baseline. We couldn't hang the line in a spruce swamp so pushed on, with the aid of matches and moonlight to light up the hand compass, and struck the baseline within four chains of the mileage point we were aiming for. We chose a spot. (Continued on page 139)

Some Possibilities of the Use of Plant Indicators in the Lake States

By Eugene I. Roe '27

Among the silvicultural problems confronting the foresters of the Lake States are two of outstanding importance, namely: the reforestation of a vast area of land (estimated to be 20,000,000 acres), now supporting little or no forest growth, and the conversion by underplanting, underseeding, or other means, of a large part of the 21 million acres of aspen and birch forest to stands of greater value and of a more permanent character. No one can question the need of restoring forest cover on our denuded lands, but many foresters probably believe that the second problem is not important, feeling that as long as the land is forested why worry about it even though the stands are of little value. Although at present aspen and birch are relatively little used, their use is increasing and probably will continue to do so. In spite of this, there seems no good reason why we should go into a large scale production of these "inferior" woods when we might produce the more valuable pines, spruce, and hardwoods on the very same lands.

Before any plans for making these two great areas more productive can be successfully carried out, we must first determine the species to be used in the process and where to use them. Where remnants or traces of the original stand are present, this is a simple matter, for it seems quite logical to suppose that where a certain type of forest once grew it will grow again. Large areas, however, have been so repeatedly burned that it is next to impossible to tell the character of their original forest growth. Aspen, unlike most other trees, grows on a wide variety of soils, soils ranging all the way from rather poor sands to fertile loams and silt loams. It occurs on pine lands, on hard wood lands, and on spruce lands. Consequently, the presence of stands of this species gives us no clue as to the composition of the old forest.

This impossibility of accurately determining the nature of the original cover makes it often very difficult to decide what species to plant on more or less denuded...
areas, or to use in converting aspen, or other inferior stands to stands of greater value. The trial and error method, often used, has little to commend it since a long time is required to secure results, and any errors made are costly ones. It can be readily seen that a good deal of trouble might be avoided were some simple means devised by which planting sites and potential areas of the more permanent and climax forest types could be easily recognized. A knowledge of soils might serve the purpose but for the fact that most foresters are too unfamiliar with this difficult subject for it to be very helpful. Then too, the soil requirements of our forest trees have not been fully worked out.

I t is true that) species could be established as being constantly and exclusively associated with each of the various forest types in the Lake States, it is believed by the writer that they would be of great value in helping to solve these and other problems concerning the determination of forest type. Plants may usually be recognized without much study and, hence, as indicators would be easy to apply by field men. Hereofore no system of indicator plants has been definitely worked out for the forests of this region. The success of Cajander and other investigators, however, in establishing quite definite relationships between under-vegetation and forest type in northern Europe suggests the possibility of formulating similar relationships for the forests of the Lake States also.

Accordingly, the Lake States Forest Experiment Station is now working on a project including among other things a study of the relationships which may possibly exist between under-vegetation and forest type (over-vegetation), over and under-vegetation and soil type, and over and under-vegetation and site quality. An attempt will be made to answer the following questions:

1. What plant species are constantly and exclusively associated with each of the major forest types? Do the temporary types have characteristic vegetation or is this confined only to the permanent types?

2. Is it possible to classify planting sites on the basis of plant indicators? Is there any relation between plants growing in the open and those under canopies on the same soil?

3. What plants are constantly and exclusively associated with certain soil types or soil groups?

Let us now consider the practical aspects of these relationships, should they be found to exist.

Aspen, as stated above, grows on a great many widely different soils. It, therefore, does not seem probable that any plants, or groups of plants, will be found that can be established as constantly and exclusively associated with this type alone. Rather is it believed that stands of this species will be found to contain some elements of the vegetational groups associated with the more permanent forest types, or perhaps even the climax types that will eventually succeed the aspen. For instance, in aspen growing on potential hardwood land, we may find a few plant species existing as relics of an old hardwood stand that once occupied the area, or as pioneers who have come in from other hardwood forests in the vicinity. Similarly, it is believed that no definite and characteristic vegetation will be found associated with jack pine and other temporary types. In the case of the former type, however, the vegetation is probably not as variable as it is under aspen due to the limitation of jack pine to the sandy soils.

If this theory can be proved, then the occurrence in a temporary type of a number of plants within a group associated with a certain permanent type should tell us what the site will support as permanent forest cover. Such knowledge would prove to be very helpful for we could then easily determine what species to use in artificially converting aspen and other inferior stands to forests of greater value.

This is essentially a phase of the relation between under-vegetation and forest type. It is treated separately, however, as it involves relationships between plants growing where there is no overhead cover and those under canopies on the same soils. At present we know but little concerning the plants growing on these two widely different classes of planting sites. Are they essentially the same, or, if not, can they in any way be related to each other? In many cases the present vegetation is probably entirely dissimilar from that of the forest occupying the same area prior to logging and its subsequent fires. In others there may be a few species surviving as relics of the original stand or species which have invaded from nearby blocks of undisturbed forest. If relationships can be found to exist between the plants occupying the open sites and those under forest on the same soil, they will be of much value. It will then be possible to accurately determine what species to plant on various sites where all traces of the original overhead cover have disappeared, thereby improving the chances for success of our costly reforestation projects.

Since it appears that most forest trees have definite soil preferences, is not this true of lesser vegetation as well? With this idea in mind, an attempt will be made to find out what plants, if any, are so indicative of soil that their presence on a given area can be relied upon to tell us the nature of the soil upon which they are growing. Although the determination of plant indicators for such fine divisions as the soil type will undoubtedly be impossible, they may perhaps be distinguished for the broader soil groups. Such relationships would be of considerable aid in classifying the soils in those areas where no surveys have yet been made. They would also help to simplify the work of the Land Economic Surveys now going on in the three Lake States.

If under-vegetation could be related to site quality for a given species, yields might be foretold on the basis of this alone with perhaps a few supplementary site measurements. In stands where the trees are too large for age determination by means of boring, the use of indicator plants might prove entirely satisfactory as a measure of site quality. The relationships which may exist between plants and site quality independently of forest type could also be used to great advantage. The standardized site qualities would allow direct comparisons to be made between the yields of the different species which it might be possible to grow on the same area. Large land owners could easily decide as to the financial advantages of one species over another.

Many other practical questions might be answered if these relationships, as enumerated above, can be worked out. It will be considerable of a task to do this, however, as our flora is rich in species. Great and many have been the changes in natural conditions brought about by man. Fires have burned over almost all of the forest at one time or another. Any existing relationships, therefore, are probably obscure, but if we can definitely establish, at least a few of them, it will be well worth the effort.
Recent Steps in the Development in Our National Forest Policy
By Ralph S. Hosmer

One of the most significant happenings in the economic history of the United States during the past half century has been the development of a national forest policy. Starting from small beginnings in the seventies, the organized efforts to bring about rational management of the forests of this country have had a very material influence in changing the whole point of view of the American people regarding the use of all our natural resources.

Further, the movement which led to the creation of national forests may justly be regarded as being responsible for large part for the change of front that has taken place in our public land policy. This is the almost complete shift from the former custom of practically giving away the Public Domain, to the present position of management of the natural resources that remain in public ownership for the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run.

The National Forest Policy of the United States has not as yet been fully developed, nor have all the planks in that platform been acceded the financial support by Congress whereby they can be made fully effective in practice. But as one looks back over the past sixty years, it is evident that progress toward the desired goal has been steady and consistent. Each year sees a strengthening of the public support of this policy and the addition to it of new features that are designed to make the forests of our country the greatest possible use to all the people.

It is therefore of interest to examine our National Forest Policy, to see how it has been built up, what its essential features are, and how it is being further developed by the additions that are being made to it today. The purpose of this article is to tell this story and to indicate why it is that forestry plays an indispensable part in the life of this, as of every modern nation. National prosperity rests on the wise use of the four great classes of natural resources, lands, waters, forests and minerals. "Forestry is the perpetuation of the forest through wise use."

Up to about twenty years ago the American people were still dominated by what has happily been called "The Legend of the Inexhaustibility of the American Forests." It is not strange that this was so. From colonial days on, the progress of the softwood lumber industry from one forest region to another had supplied the increasing needs of the nation from virgin stands of timber. Forest New England, then New York in the fifities, Pennsylvania in the sixties, and the Lake States from 1870 to 1900, were the centers, the sites of the big sawmills, that supplied the lumber that was required to satisfy the needs of both town and farm.

The relatively close proximity of the forest made easy the rapid building of the middle west. Then as these forest regions became depleted, the lumber industry shifted to the south and now has reached the last great area of original forest in the continental United States, the Pacific Northwest. Beyond lies the Pacific. Oceana do not produce forests. When the stands of the Pacific Northwest are cut, we shall have seen the end of our original forests. Like other, older nations, we shall then be dependent on forests grown by man, rather than on those provided by Nature, ready for the ax.

This is where forestry comes into the picture. The basic purpose of forestry is the production of successive crops of timber and other products from land that is needed for, or is unsuited to, profitable agriculture. Outside of the land area occupied by cities and towns and used for lines of transportation, and the areas truly waste land, like unreclaimable deserts and barren mountain tops above timber line, the lands of every country divide into two great classes, agricultural lands and forest lands. These are sharply differentiated. There is no conflict between them, for fortunately, excellent forests will grow on lands that are unsuited because of local climate, topography, soil, and other factors for profitable agriculture.

If rightly managed, we have in the United States sufficient farm land and sufficient forest land to serve all the needs even of a greatly increased population. If rightly managed the forester and the agricultural economist go hand in hand, therefore, in preaching systematic management and in enumerating the doctrine of making each parcel of land serve intensively the use for which it is best adapted. This means the raising of food crops, textiles and animals on the agricultural lands; forests of commercially valuable trees on the forest lands. The central purpose of the National Forest Policy is to bring about the highest and wisest use possible of all the forest lands of the United States, regardless of whether the ownership is in the public or in private hands.

That the notion could not be true that the original forests of America were inexhaustible, was clearly seen by certain far sighted individuals as early as in colonial times. J. Pemmonore Cooper and Governor DeWitt Clinton, writing in New York a century ago, argued for what we today call conservation. But they found little support. Finally, however, and thanks largely to the efforts of men of scientific training, public interest began to be aroused, and at last, in 1876, forced the appointment of a Special Agent of Forestry in the United States Department of Agriculture. From this start has developed the great bureau of the United States Forest Service that today manages 160,000,000 acres of national forests, conducts a comprehensive system of forest research, cooperates with the individual states in protecting forests from fire and other enemies, and furnishes aid to all forest owners in a multitude of other ways.

In the space of this article it is impossible to go into detail as to how the work of the Forest Service has been built up. But in that the National Forest Policy of the United States rests on certain fundamentally important acts of Congress, a few words may be said about what these are and what they signify. In 1891 Congress authorized the President to set apart as forest reserves portions of the Public Domain that in his judgment were best suited permanently to be kept under forest cover. Today there are 149 National Forests, averaging over a million acres each of publicly owned land. If the private lands within their boundaries are also included, the total area is 184,000,000 acres.

In 1897 Congress passed the Administrative Act, which authorized the setting up of administrative machinery to manage these forests. In 1905 another act transferred from the the Interior the care and custody of the forest reserves, since then called national forests, to the technically trained foresters of the Forest Service, in the United States Department of Agriculture. The year 1905, therefore, marks the real start of forest management on the national forests. The keynote of that development is wise use. All resources of these forests are to be turned to account; wood, water, forage, and now recreation, are the needs they satisfy. But always under the dictates of a forest management plan that insures continuous production.

The replacement of every timber crop as it is harvested by a new stand, that shall in time yield another crop, is what the forester means by the term sustained yield. Similarly, with those forests that are chiefly of value as protective covers on the catchment areas of watersheds, or because they are especially well adapted for recreational use, the idea of forestry is always to use only the income and to hand on the forest, unimpaired in productivity, or in its other values, to those who come after us.
March, 1931

The Cornell Countryman

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In 1911 two new principles were adopted in the Weeks Law of that year,—the purchase of land for National Forests on the headwaters of streams important for navigation, and financial cooperation between the Federal Government and the individual states, in the prevention of forest fires. Prior to this time all the National Forests had been, before their acquisition, parts of the Public Domain. They had only to be set apart by the President. The purchase of lands in the Eastern States for National Forests was therefore a step forward in a new direction.

The demands made upon forests during the World War were eloquent testimony of the importance to any country of having abundant local supplies of timber and of wood. If wood is necessary in peace, it is indispensable in time of war. In the World War both the men of the Forest Service, and the trees of the national forests, did their full part.

In 1924 another act of Congress was added to those that serve as the legal framework of the National Forest Policy. The Clarke-McNary Act expanded the powers given the Forest Service by the Weeks Law of 1911, provided for further cooperation between the Federal Government and the owner in forestry extension work, and in aiding the small private owner in reforestation, got under way a detailed study of the knotty problem of how best to secure just taxation of growing forests, and in other ways strengthened and advanced forestry work in general.

Then in 1928 came the McNary-McSweeney Forest Research Act, which establishes research work in forestry under the Federal Government on a firm and sure basis, analogous to the research long afforded in agriculture. This act rounded out the legal authority for all the more important functions of the Forest Service and gave new impetus to the building up of the foundation of scientifically ascertained facts which is essential as a basis on which to rest the procedures best adapted to secure the desired results in the actual practice of forestry.

To one who is not intimately acquainted with the research work of the Federal Government, its scope and diversity often come as a surprise, if not as a revelation. This is no less true of the Forest Service than of other of the government bureaus that are concerned with applied science. In forestry, research divides into four main branches: silviculture, utilization, range management, and economics. The silvicultural investigations are conducted primarily at the ten forest experiment stations, of which each of the main forest regions of the country has one. The many and various problems of forest utilization are cared for at Forest Products Laboratory, maintained by the Forest Service at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, Wisconsin. The best methods to use in the management of the range on the National Forests of the west are studied at special stations in Utah and in the Southwest. Forest economics, through the Forest Economic Survey, and cost and production studies are now under way in various parts of the country.

Perhaps the most striking feature in the continuing development of forestry in the United States since the World War is the increasing stress that is being put on the broad economic aspects of the relation of forests not only to supply and demand as to forest products, but also to the part forests play in the solution of the problem of what, for a nation, constitutes wise land use. Here forest research is in close connection with the economic land surveys, such as those of the Lake States, and with such local problems as are now to the fore in New York State in the Hewitt Reforestation Program, whereby it is proposed to reforest in twenty years, one million acres of abandoned farm land that now lies vacant and idle, with a century’s experience to steer the way that it is unprofitable to use for agriculture.

From another slant the difficulties that are now being experienced by the forest using industries present other economic problems. Over-production, transportation, markets, taxation, and forest fire prevention, are all involved. As one way of trying to find a solution, President Hoover has very recently set up a National Timber Conservation Board, which, with its Advisory Committee of experts, is now hard at work assembling up-to-the-minute facts and statistics to help clarify a situation that is nation wide and of great complexity. As answers are forthcoming to these problems, the recommendations that will follow will take their places as planks in the National Forest Policy Platform.

Never was there a time when there was more need for such a chart by which to steer the way between the rocks and shoals that threaten the owners and operators of forest properties.

Still another angle of economic forest research is the proposal now before Congress of adding to the McSweeney Forest Research Act a new section, authorizing the comprehensive investigation of erosion, and of the relations of forest and other vegetative cover to runoff and the maintenance of regular stream flow. Before remedies can be applied, it is essential to know the facts. To get the facts with scientific precision, and to analyze them, is the purpose of the work authorized by the McSweeney Forest Research Act.

Up until about five years ago the main developments of our National Forest Policy were centered on establishing the foundations of public forestry. The economic trends of today are indicative of an equally important need, the bringing about, where that is economically possible, of conditions that will enable the private forest land owner to embark on the practice of forestry, and to have reasonable assurance that in the end he may expect a legitimate profit on his operations.

Already today in some parts of our country forestry pays a satisfactory return, when considered, as it must be, as a long term investment. Better protection of the forests against fire and other enemies,—particularly insects and disease, juster methods of forest taxation, and knowledge that shall lead to more systematic marketing of forest products, are all steps that will help toward the extension of the actual practice of forestry by private owners.

To aid in bringing in these things to pass is a part of the function of our National Forest Policy in its further development.

Diary of a Cruiser

(Continued from page 139)

under the protection of an overhanging cliff to spread our eiderdowns, and with balsam boughs between the snow and the sleeping bags, and the stars above us, we turned in for the night.

Thursday, February 14. It was bitter cold when I crawled out of my eiderdown sleeping bag. Fortunately, with a fire I took my moccasins to bed with me or they would have frozen. Breakfast, of bacon toasted on a stick, and butterless bread, which had to be first thawed out over the fire before it could be cut, was washed down with tea made from snow water. The return trip was uneventful. Crossed half a dozen small lakes and struggled up a steep incline with difficulty. Snowshoes are not well adapted to very steep country, particularly when one has a pack sack on one’s back. Reached the base camp by moonlight, and, after gorging myself with food, rolled into my sleeping bag and slept like a log.

Saturday, February 23. Today is a day of rest for the whole gang for the first time in six weeks. Seems strange to see so many men in camp. Spent most of my time writing letters and doing some books. Cut a little wood for the lit hunters. Gathered the tents, and then gathered together a week’s supply of grub for a side camp which was scheduled for the morrow. Realising that this was my last chance to fill up on a square meal, I ate three enormous ones, and then raided the cookie box after dark. The moon came up over the lake like a huge orange ball. It seemed close enough to touch and more nearly resembled a stage moon than the real thing. Such a moon means soft, stormy weather.

Sunday, February 24. Today is the day scheduled for breaking main camp. Immediately after breakfast we started breaking camp, packing up the sleds and toboggans. Had four teams of dogs in action, and two hand sleds and two toboggans propelled by man power. As the long trek eastward began, it resembled a miniature Klondike Gold Rush. We were stretched out in single file, the dog teams in the lead, followed by the hand sleds and toboggans. My French companion and I separated from the crew when we reached Pine Lake and backpacked our tent, stove, sleeping bags, and grub cross-country to an inland lake where we established our side camp.

Civilization! The monotony of an uneventful existence, and a fountain pen that had the habit of freezing up on me, discouraged making any more entries.
Through Our Wide Windows

Forestry, Forward!

HISTORIANS tell us that the English Government, as soon as they became reconciled to the idea that the American Continent was not teeming with gold, spices, and precious gems, readily found consolation in the form of another natural resource—the virgin timber land of the continent. Soon royal representatives of the Crown were carefully inspecting the forests; the great trees were marked; the woodsmen came, and soon these trees were slowly assuming the form of an English sailing vessel. Wood for fuel and the wood-working factories of England was also eagerly sought.

Today our virgin forests are gone. Eminent men in the field of forestry tell us that the last great stands are on the Pacific Coast. It is within a comparatively few years that we have come to profit from the examples of China and the countries of Europe which ruthlessly denuded their forest lands. The Mississippi Valley is now suffering from the results of the thoughtless destructions of the forests of her watershed.

Today, from every corner come pleas to save the remainder of our forests from destruction. The national and state governments are turning their attention to this problem. State and National Forests are being set aside. Money is being appropriated, not only for governmental reforestation, but also to aid in the efforts of individuals. No longer do the saw-mill operator and the manufacturer view the forests as creations placed here for their particular benefit and profit. Their destruction means the ruin of the business of these men.

The late Theodore Roosevelt was vitally and actively interested in our forests and their preservation. Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania has long been a leader in reforestation. And now, since his ability to act in an executive position, Governor Roosevelt of New York has repeatedly stressed the need of an active efficient forestry program. We trust these efforts are not too late.

Lines on Lines

Linen right of them,
Lines to left of them,
Linen in front of them, Surging and chattering.

—and all because the powers that be in our renowned college do not see fit to incorporate in the present system of registration the sort of management and cooperation which is the very serum they try to inoculate into all the farmers. To be sure there is some excuse for those delays which cause the accumulation of great numbers of students, all waiting to do the same thing, but much could and should be done to eliminate them. The filing of study cards will always necessitate waiting as long as the present method of keeping records continues. It appears that that method is most efficient in other respects and probably will do well to continue. But the greatest bother of all, namely the securing of study cards is wasteful. Whatever opinions the administrators of this college may hold regarding the value of an undergraduate's time, it is not their right to impose upon him the needless waste that accompanies the present system. All are required to wait until the morning of registration before study cards can be secured. Might we suggest that they be given during the day preceding in the same leisurely manner that is followed in the Arts college? Then no lines would fill Roberts Hall for the greater part of registration day and the whole process, we feel, would be greatly lightened and hastened.

Narrow Curricula

REGISTRATION, long and tedious though it was, is over once again. Those of us remaining have launched ourselves into a new term with all good hopes and intentions for future success. As always, there were many in the past term who expended mighty efforts with seemingly negligible results. Others, envied by many, have come through the term with the most respectable of grades and by all appearances have made no Herculean efforts. What is it that makes this vast difference in individuals of fairly equal abilities? Are those who fail just lazy or incapable, or is there some deeper cause for this unfortunate failure?

Undoubtedly, one's interest in his work makes a world of difference in the way he succeeds in it. Good work cannot result where there is a total lack of interest. In this day and age of specialization, students must realize the importance of choosing as their life work something which is of interest to them. Methods and opportunities for preparation are innumerable.

It is true that many courses are required which hold little interest for us. However, these are but a working foundation and in most events prove most serviceable. The hours of electives are the ones which we should make use of to furnish the interest which other courses do not provide. Would not this substitution of interesting courses avoid much discontent and cause fewer poor marks?

Erratum

WE wish to correct two errors that occurred in the February issue of THE COUNTRYMAN. In the article entitled "Why Do Babies Grow?," by Miss Gertrude Andrews '31, on page 118, there was the statement that the Purnell fund was established by one individual, and that its use is directed by the College of Home Economics. The Purnell fund is a federal appropriation, and its use is directed by the Director of Experiment Stations, the College of Home Economics having control over its share alone.

Staff Additions

WE are pleased to announce the election of William Chapel '32 of Brooklyn, Dorothy Denmark '33 of Van Buren, Marian Lasher '33 of Wobott, William Hicks '33 of Westbury, Robert Hood '33 of Flushing, and Allen Wilson '33 of Whitehall as associate editors. George Pringle '33 of Mayville and Merle Reese '33 of Ransomville were elected to the business board.

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.
Here and There with Our Foresters

'13
J. P. Kinney is Chief Forester of the Indian Service. The responsibilities of the forestry branch of the Indian Service were greatly increased when on April 15, 1930, the administration of the grazing activities on the Indian lands devolved upon it. Kinney has spent practically all of his time in this field and has been able to furnish employment to Indians at this time of general depression and hardship.

'14
C. W. Strauss is treasurer of the Malvern Lumber Company, Perla, Arkansas. He is married and has five children, "Jim" 14, "Bill" 11, Louise 7, Martha 3, and Carl 4 months.

John Coyne is "Tree Surgeon" for the City of Yonkers. He married Miss Della O'Brien last June and they now are living at 96 Van Cortlandt Park Avenue, Yonkers.

Ross Hoag is working with Deyo Brothers near Binghamton. He has been with them since he left the army after the war. Mr. Hoag married Ruth DeMoney '22, and they have three girls and one boy.

Fred H. Miller is in business with his father doing municipal engineering as well as land surveying. His wife, Mabel G. B. Millen '15 writes that she has been the real head of the outfit since he entered. Well, he has home backing for sure! Mabel is very active in forestry affairs. She is State Chairman of Conservation and Thrift for the New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution. She lectures and writes articles to interest the women in the State Forestry Program. They are living at 419 Ramapo Avenue, Pompton Lakes, New Jersey.

S. A. Graham was one of the Cornell men to address the annual meeting of the Society of American Foresters, December 29-31, 1930. His book on Forest Entomology is receiving much favorable comment.

Kenneth W. Hume is one of the Wall Street Foresters. He has been a member of the New York Stock Exchange for ten years. "Ken" is married and has two children, a boy and a girl.

'17
J. S. Everitt is assistant supervisor of the Lassen National Forest, where he has been for a year and a half.

Bryant D. Davis until recently was in the commission lumber business with an office in the Daily News Building, Chicago. He has discontinued activities in that line and has joined the sales staff of the George M. Coyle Lumber Company, 14 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

George B. Gordon, County Forester of Westchester County, was allotted $80,000 in 1930 for beautifying the roadsides and saving those trees which stood where new rights-of-ways were being cleared for road construction. His work as county forester also includes care of trees, tree surgery, fighting insects and diseases, and nursery work.

W. E. F. Wright, who is with the James D. Lacey Company, is taking a vacation as a result of the business depression, and is touring the West.

"Bill" Appar is doing forestry and nursery work at Halsey, Nebraska. At present he has 11 men on his crew, but in the spring of 1930 he was foreman over 50 or 60. He is now engaged in a big building program with five buildings under construction to be completed by the summer of 1931.

P. A. Herbert has been appointed to the editorial board of the Journal of Forestry, in charge of policy and economics.

"Al" Herzig, formerly forester for the Hammond Lumber Company, has been promoted to the post of assistant manager of the San Francisco department of the Paraffine Paint Company.

John Curry has just started work as associate silviculturist at the California Forest Experimental Station. He has been assigned to the fire studies at that station, and expects to work this winter on the Shasta National Forest. His address is at the Station headquarters, Berkeley, California. Mr. and Mrs. Curry announce the arrival on September 29, 1930, of their fifth son.

“Ken” McDonald was married on July 3, 1930 to Miss Katherine Greene of Atlanta. Their address is 242 Twelfth Street, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia. “Mac” is still with the Western Electric in that city.

D. B. Cook was married on June 24, 1930, to Miss Ida Putnam Haswell of Albany, New York. “Dave” has been engaged in improving a tract of land that he bought some time ago.

A. A. Doppé recently journeyed from Washington to Chillicothe, Ohio, to confer with several state foresters of the Ohio Valley states and other leading foresters in that section who are organizing a State Forestry Congress. Doppé has just completed a most successful state commission forestry canvass in cooperation with West Virginia and Virginia, and has plans for others in the near future.

Gardner Bump spent much of his time during the last summer on a grousse survey on the Connecticut Hill Game Refuge. F. L. MacKinney is still with the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station at Asheville, Tennessee, a job which combines the fields of growth study and silvicultural treatment. He is chiefly concerned with investigations on the coastal plain particularly dealing with that phenomenal producer, the lobolly pine.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. MacMillan announce the birth of a son, Robert Edward, on October 27, 1930.

Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Webber announce the arrival of a daughter, Anne Elizabeth, on May 31, 1930. Wendell is employed by the International Paper Company.

John Francis is selling bonds in central New York region. He lives at Ithaca.

H. H. Hatfield is working in the roofing supply business with his father at 314 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. He is the father of Herbert Hyatt Jr.

C. B. Kreage of Ithaca and Miss Mildred Townley of Ithaca were married June 2, 1930. During the summer they took a
trip through northern New York and Canada. Kresge is now a graduate student in forestry at Cornell.

Harold P. Smith has been a forest ranger on the Flathead Indian Reservation for the past three years. His chief job is with timber sale work.

K. H. Fisher has been transferred from Buffalo to Albany in the employ of the New York Telephone Company.

Charles Gillett recently had an addition to the family, Thomas Page, born December 7th. His address is Federal Bank & Trust Co., Little Rock, Arkansas.

L. H. Hall is still with the Collet Construction Company of Searscdale, New York.

Earle Powell is engaged by the state as fruit inspector in the vicinity of Rochester.

Frank Beyer is temporarily employed with the Ford Motor Company at Buffalo.

Archie Budd is organizing his 14,000 acre tract near Middleburg, Clay County, Florida, for continuous production. He has named it Kamysaka Forest. The timber is predominantly longleaf and slash pine which grows very rapidly in this region. The tract is easily accessible. His immediate plans call for hog-proof fences, growth studies, soil and forest type maps, and investigation of the possibilities of combining turpentine with the production of saw logs.

C. F. Burnham has recently accepted a position with the International Paper Company. His work, which is along chemical lines, will be in the control department of the Ticonderoga Mill.

R. M. Connor is employed with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in New York.

George Hoffman is on timber appraisal work in connection with the Mississippi River project. They are planning a new route for a portion of the river in order to reduce flood conditions.

C. F. Olsen spent the summer of 1930 on field service work in Steuben County. In the early part of November he began work for the Southern Forest Experiment Station, Turpentine Branch, Starke, Florida.

Dave Sowers is credit manager for the Weatherbest Shingle Company, North Tonawanda, New York.

"Bert" Cary was married to Miss Sally Carr, Wednesday, November 12, 1930, at Aurora, New York.

"Jim" Cruickshank received appointment as junior forester at the Southern Forest Experiment Station, Starke, Florida.

Howard K. Jennings is located at Lewiston, Idaho, where he is working for the Clearwater Timber Company. His work consists of loading out lumber for the cars and grading.

G. P. Davies was killed on July 11, 1930, when the plane in which he was a passenger crashed near Dayton, Ohio. He was born in Dayton on June 26, 1908. He was a member of the freshman football team, but received injuries which prevented later playing. He was a member of Sigma Phi, Red Key, and Sphinx Head.

Anson H. Rowe, who is managing a fruit and sheep farm in Clarksville, New York, was recently appointed reviewing appraiser for the First Federal Land Bank district, comprising New England, New York, and New Jersey.

Vaughan MacCaughy is editor of the Sierra Educational News, the official journal of the California Teachers Association and California State Council of Education. His office is at 155 Sansome Street, San Francisco.

Claro L. De Guzman is chief fiber inspector of the Fiber Standardization Board, Port of Legaspi, Philippine Islands. He has five children, Eduardo, 17, Milagros, 15, Carlo, Jr., 13, Eva, 11, and Cesar, age 10. Their address is 37 M. Salvaodr., San Juan del Monte, Rizal, Philippine Islands.

James Isaac Buchanan of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, died January 2, 1931, in the West Penn Hospital of Pittsburgh. Mr. Buchanan had suffered a broken hip bone a few days previously. He was born in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, August 3, 1853. He was prominent in the financial, religious, philanthropic, and cultural life of Pittsburgh.

Two graduates of the New York State College of Agriculture were among the Pennsylvania farmers to receive the Master Farmer award at the Master Farmer Banquet held on January 22 at Harrisburg. These men, Alvin Kriebel Rothenberger and Paul Rhoads Guldin, were the only agricultural college graduates in the group. Rothenberger has a large farm at Worcester, Pennsylvania, where he specializes in purebred Holstein cattle, white Leghorn hens, and potatoes. He was county agent in Montgomery County from shortly after graduation until 1925. Guldin is a poultry farmer at Yellow House, Pennsylvania. His flock of several thousand birds is recognized as one of the most successful poultry enterprises in the state, and is so well organized that he was able to get away to attend the International Poultry Congress held in London, England, last summer.

C. B. Haviland '12, E. J. Buckley '16, C. Sidney Leete '14, W. F. Alexander '26, Claude Colvin '28, Nicholas Milone '29, and A. W. Peaceock, W.C. '25 are associated with Dr. J. D. Brew '12, formerly of the dairy industry staff, who is now with the New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Milk Sanitation. J. C. Farnum is now professor of entomology in the University of Pretoria, South Africa.
A Challenge, Fifteen

J. M. Hurley '15, agricultural agent of the New York, Ohio, and Western Railroad, challenges the ag
men of his class to match the number of
his family of four girls and two boys.
He is living at Middleton, New York.

Mrs. John W. Tickell died in Rochester,
January 7. She had taught home eco-
nomies in the Monroe High School, Ro-
chester, New York for several years.
She is survived by her widower, John W.
Tickell. She was formerly Pearl V.
Decker.

Elton R. Wagner is now farm bureau
agent in Orleans County. He was formerly
the bureau agent in Wayne County.

A daughter, Constance, was born on
September 4 to Mr. and Mrs. George A.
Ballentine. Mrs. Ballentine was Frances
L. Griswold. Their address is 224 Grand
Avenue, Akron, Ohio.

Mr. B. Brickman is a distributor for
Petroleum Products. He is married and
has two children, Marjorie and Alan. His
home is at 2765 Kings-bridge, New York
City.

Elmer J. Hoffman is office manager and
secretary of the Custard and Kistler
Laundry, Incorporated, in Elmira, New
York. His address is 135 Montague
Street.

William C. Stokoe was recently ap-
pointed Farm Bureau agent in Yates
County. He was formerly the county
agent in Cortland and Livingston Counties.

J. Lossing Buck of Nanking, China,
has recently written a book entitled
Chinese Farm Economy.

Mrs. William C. Stokoe of Elmira,
was recently appointed agent in
Livingston County.

The survey by The National Fertilizer Association reveals a
decided trend towards the use of more nitrogen. In the
South, for instance, the use of mixed fertilizers containing
1% and 2% nitrogen has fallen off markedly, while those
having four or more units of nitrogen show a correspon-
ding increase in the preference of the farmer. Ohio, typi-
fying the trend in the North, reports that approximately
eight times as much nitrogen was used in fertilizer during
1929 as in 1920.

Present-day prices permit heavier nitrogen applications.
Cheaper nitrogen demands a new appraisal of the agro-
nomic and economic considerations involved in the use of
this element. Data from many long-time fertilizer experi-
ments, when recalculated on the basis of present-day ni-
trogen costs, require different recommendations to the
farmer than were possible only a few years ago.

Sulphate of Ammonia welcomes, and will benefit by, a
new interpretation of long-time fertilizer experiments on
the basis of present nitrogen costs.

The Barrett Company
40 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.
New Orleans, La. Montreal, Que., Canada

ARCADIAN
SULPHATE of AMMONIA

is the GROWTH ELEMENT. As essential as sunshine and
rain to growing crops. Crops must get plenty of nitrogen both
in the complete fertilizer at planting time and as top or side-
dressing during the growing season.
Gertrude M. Button is now Mrs. Merriman G. Lewis of 512 Highland Road, Lexington, Virginia. Until her marriage she taught home economics and did home demonstration work. For the past two years she has been doing part-time work as a newspaper reporter for the Rockbridge County News, of Lexington, in addition to her homemaking duties. She is on the Board of Directors of the Virginia Tuberculosis Association. Mrs. Lewis has three children, Markham, eleven, Dorothy, nine, and Florence, five.

Henry C. Handleman is a nurseryman and landscape contractor in Lake Wales, Florida. He was employed as landscape superintendent by the Mountain Lake Corporation from 1920-1926, and it is interesting to note that he supplied the specimen plants and trees for the famous Sok Tower. While in the employ of this same corporation, he had charge of the planting of the Mt. Lake sanctuary in which the Sok Tower is located.

Helen Judd, now Mrs. Wesley Heebner, is living near Hemet, California, where her husband is a poultryman.

Albert Hartnell is with the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research in Yonkers, New York. In 1917 he was assistant and from 1918 to 1922 instructor of entomology at Iowa State College. He served in the Officers Training School during the war. In 1923 he received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Ohio State University. He is married and lives at 257 Odell Avenue, Yonkers.

Karl H. Fernow is assistant professor of plant pathology at Cornell where he is actively engaged in extension work with certified seed potatoes. He and Mrs. Fernow (Lucy Kephart ’16) have three children, Mary Elizabeth, David, and Leonard, and live at 122 College Avenue, Ithaca, New York.

The Cornell Countryman

Sooner or Later
You’ll Come to It...

If you're going to be a dairy farmer when you've finished your agricultural course you will eventually get around to using Diamond as a good protein feed to supplement and strengthen your farmgrown grains. If you have poultry or hogs as a sideline you’ll see the wisdom of feeding Diamond to them, too.

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

is the perfectly safe, high-protein, high-digestibility, high-quality concentrate. Diamond has the punch that makes a dairy, poultry or hog mixture productive of extra milk, eggs or pork.

A large number of alumni know this by experience. Those who do not, and care to prove it to themselves, can get good feeding formulas free by writing to:

RATION SERVICE DEPT.
Corn Products Refining Company
17 Battery Place, New York City

Manufacturers, also, of
Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed and
Heavy Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed (Sweetened)

Guaranteed

March, 1931

William S. Chater is in the business of market gardening at Camden, Maine. After starting out in a small way, he has developed a prosperous business. He writes that he now has eleven hundred feet of glass for starting early stock, and that he employs about ten men through the summer raising intensive garden stuff on twelve acres.

Word has been received from Miss J. Kathryn Francis that she is training the future housewife and homemaker and helping the present ones. Miss Francis makes her home at 114 Lacede Avenue, Trenton, New Jersey, Ralph E. Griswold, 495 Pebbles Street, Sewick, Pennsylvania, writes that he has engaged in landscape architect work since graduation. He married Dorothy Griffith ’18. They have one child, Dorothy Romola.

Mrs. I. E. Knapp, nee Ruth M. Brace, is happily engaged as a home maker, Sunday school teacher and Girl Scout leader. She married Ismond Knapp ’15. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp have three children: Elizabeth, Brace, and Doris. They make their home at 1202 East Mallory Street, Pensacola, Florida.

Joseph Krauskopf is at present a certified public accountant. He served in France during the War. Mr. and Mrs. Krauskopf’s children are Miriam and Joanna. Their home is at 54 Hebron Street, Hartford, Connecticut.

J. C. Cowith is farming at Water Mill, New York.

Red Pine

(Continued from page 152)
effects of a heavy, gravelly hill-top soil. Next in quality is the Varna plantation, where, again, the trees are in a comparatively poor situation on a steep southeastern slope. The best development occurred on the excellent soil of the Behrends woodlot, where the trees, at present averaging almost thirty feet of height, are rapidly putting on growth in both diameter and height. Development seems to be somewhat better with the five-foot spacing than in the six-foot plantation, but the difference is so inconsiderable that it would hardly warrant the greater costs incidental to its establishment. At the present stage of the plantations, natural pruning has proceeded to practically the same stage in all of them, so that here also the narrower spacing seems to have had little effect.

A study of the development of these plantations thus leads to the conclusion that red pine is a species eminently suited to use in the artificial establishment of coniferous stands in New York State. While it appears to make the best development in a moist, loose gravelly loam, it does well on any site, showing a remarkable ability to adapt itself to variations in growing conditions. Its rapid growth, together with its inherent value as a commercial timber tree and its resistance to disease and insect infestation, should make its planting a decidedly worth-while investment.
March, 1931

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Since graduation Percy Jack Rayford has taught science and agricultural subjects. He is director of elementary science and school gardens at Berrett School, Washington, D. C. He has one boy, Lee. He lives with his family at Ardwick, Maryland.

Francis G. Schleicher is married and living at 3312-210th Street, Bayside, Long Island. His wife is a graduate of Barnard '25, and they have two children, Ruth and Joan. Mr. Schleicher is now employed as superintendent and director of the W. D. Wilson Printing Ink Company where he has been since 1919 when he left the United States Air Service.

Theresa West is principal of the Baldwin Consolidated School in Alto, Georgia. Since graduation from Cornell she has taught agriculture at Georgia State College for Women and at the Horticultural School for Women in Pennsylvania; she has managed a small chicken and fruit farm near Syracuse, New York, and has taught biology in a Syracuse high school.

Van C. Whittemore is Director of the New York State School of Agriculture at Canton, New York. Before obtaining his present position he taught high school agriculture. He attended the Cornell Graduate School during 1921-22 and received his M.S. degree in June 1922. He is now living at 3 Leigh Street in Canton. He is married and has five children, Warren, Shirley, Wayne, Arla, and Alma.

Stuart Wilson during the war was a first lieutenant. Now he is assistant superintendent of the Linde Air Products Company Agencies in New Orleans, Louisiana. His better half is Marion Lowe '17. They have two sons, Stuart, Jr., and Robert. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson live at 212 Hollywood Drive, Metairie Ridge, New Orleans.

Louis A. Zimm is working for the American Forest Products Company of New York. He has just completed the design and construction of a new pressure wood preserving plant at Kenova, West Virginia. He is married and lives at 71 Post Road, White Plains, New York.

Henry L. Morris is farming in Ovid, New York. He has two children.

Rev. Raymond P. Sanford is general director of Common Ground, a basis for community common causes in the Catskill region. His address is 2852 East 91 Street, Chicago, Illinois. He has a daughter, Joan Elizabeth, age 3, and a son, Raymond Prior, Jr., who was born on October 17, 1931.

Ralph C. Parker has been working in the technical department of the Barrett Company in New York for the past four years. He lives in Rockville Centre, New York. He has two sons, Robert, aged nine, and Charles, aged one.

Ivalo Hugg was married to Theodore Wood on August 9. They live at 119 West Brighton Avenue, Syracuse, New York.

John A. Reynolds, assistant state club leader, is at the United States Veterans Hospital at Castle Point, New York, where he is recuperating from a recent illness. He has obtained six months' leave from his work. It is hoped that he will have a speedy recovery.

Charles Krey was married to Frances Brown at Miami, Florida, January 1. He served as a First Lieutenant in the infantry of the A.E.F. for one year before being wounded in the battle of the Argonne in October, 1918.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & Co., Inc.
Explosives Dept.
Wilmington, Del.

Yeu Chien Tao M.S. is with the department of chemistry at the University of Nanking, Nanking, China.

Herbert L. Nickles is secretary and treasurer of the Fort Meigs Hotel in Toledo, Ohio.

Judson Whiton Genung, formerly of 201 South Aurora Street, Ithaca, New York, died of blood poisoning in Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, Sunday January 25. Since September he had been director of the Community Theatre at Wilkes Barre. He was prominent in dramatics during his college course and was president of the Cornell Dramatic Club during his senior year.

DYNAMITE removes farming handicaps

Outlet end before shooting
Outlet end one stick load after three days

Proper Drainage is essential to good farming!

One of the most important aids to bigger yields on the farm is drainage. Today's good farm keepers tend to that.

They use dynamite. Du Pont Ditching Dynamite digs new ditches . . . cleans out old ones . . . changes channel streams . . . drains swamp lands. This valuable "farm hand" — dynamite — enables the progressive farmer not only to increase his production but to improve his farm and add to its value.

Du Pont Ditching Dynamite is made especially for ditch blasting by the du Pont Company. It is the most effective explosive for that purpose.

This company also makes Agritol . . . a dynamite for stump and boulder blasting. One hundred and twenty-eight years of experience in making and improving explosives have provided the du Pont Company with a store of information about explosives and how to use them. A wealth of this information is contained in two booklets, "Ditching with Dynamite" and "AGRITOL for Field Clearing" . . . both of which will be sent to you free upon request.

If there are special questions about explosives you'd like answered, our Agricultural Extension Section will be glad to assist.

Write for the booklets today.
“Your Nose Knows”
When Things Are Clean

The sense of smell is generally a fairly accurate indication of the efficiency of cleanliness.

The sense of smell is a fairly accurate way of judging the efficiency of dairy cleansers. Washed surfaces which are not sweet smelling or absolutely odorless are actually not clean.

Dairy products of all kinds are easily affected by odors, and their market value seriously lowered. It naturally follows that cleaning materials which leave odors on washed surfaces are not profitable in dairies, creameries, and cheese factories.

For more than 30 years leading members of the Dairy Industry have found that Wyandotte Cleaner and Cleanser leaves washed surfaces absolutely odorless. Wyandotte washed surfaces are free from all foreign matter and also free of unrinsed cleaner. In addition, every pound of Wyandotte gives you a maximum amount of cleaning with a minimum of time and labor. Wyandotte gives quality cleaning at low cost.

Dairy authorities report that a cleaner which gives economical service should have other advantages aside from its ability to leave washed surfaces odorless. When they list their added advantages Wyandotte is found to be more than meet their requirements.

Leading dairy supply jobbers in United States and Canada will supply you Wyandotte Cleaner and Cleanser, one of the products of The J. B. Ford Company, Wyandotte, Michigan.

A Permanent Business
for College Trained Men . . .

AGRICULTURE is just now entering a new era. Tractor farming has already reached a point where it affects the methods, habits and profits of every farmer — whether he owns a tractor or not. This is apparent in the greater prosperity of those farmers, everywhere, who have adopted power farming methods.

This condition offers to men of your training an opportunity you will find hard to equal. With your technical knowledge, a flair for salesmanship and ambition for financial independence, you can enter this business with reasonable assurance of success.

At the same time, you have the satisfaction of knowing that you are greatly benefiting every customer to whom you sell a new machine. You are helping him to cut down his power and labor costs; you are conserving his time and effort; you are adding to his profits and making life better for him.

As a permanent occupation, worthy of your best efforts and offering substantial rewards, investigate carefully the retailing of modern farm equipment. Possibly you can make arrangements to go into business in your home town or a neighborhood town where you are familiar with local conditions and know the people.

J. I. CASE COMPANY, Racine, Wis.

CASE

This 4-row Planter is one of many new machines designed for the new Case Model "CC" Tractor. A similar planter is also available for two rows.
NEW VARIETIES OF APPLES AROUSE INTEREST AT EXHIBIT

The fruit exhibit held during Farm and Home Week by the pomology department was exceptionally well displayed this year, the show room being a large laboratory in the new Plant Science Building. The varieties of apples grown in the University Orchards were exhibited. These included old favorites and new varieties. There was about 15 of new varieties from southern and western experiment stations. Among the new varieties the Cortland and Starking apples were outstanding for home use. The variety about which most questions were asked was the Black Grollauer or 'Sheep nose,' an old-fashioned apple in which there is a distinct sentimental interest. Typical specimens of storage apples affected with apple scab, mild, and other troubles were shown, and suggestions made for control by spraying. After the exhibit all the show apples were rapidly sold.

New Filbert Varieties Introduce
In connection with the growing interest in the nuts of this state, 25 varieties of Filberts were on display. These were sent from the Genevo Experiment Station and many varieties from Europe or developed there by scientists. The best varieties of Filberts are the Barcelona, Kentish Cobb, and Italian Red. At the fruit judging contest, held on Friday, a variety 13, in connection with the show, 98 students from high schools and state agricultural schools competed. The Highland High School team won, and Winfred Conklin of that school was high individual scorer.

GOODWIN GRAND CHAMPION SHOWMAN AT LIVESTOCK SHOW

Showing a Holstein heifer, Richard Goodwin was judged grand champion showman at the student livestock show held in the judging Pavilion Friday of farm and home week. Morton Adams, '33, with a Shropshire ewe lamb, received the Reserve Grand Championship. Goodwin received $5, and Adams $2.50.

Wayne Bro. '33 took first honors in swine with a Chester White gilt. L. B. Thurston, winter coat, was first in beef cattle. J. S. Anners, Angus heifer, and C. C. Smith, '34 placed first in swine with a Percheron mare.

An interesting feature of the show this year was the new cattle herforders driven by L. B. Thurston.

Ralph Morrel '31 was superintendent of the sheep, Professor H. A. Willman judged dairy cattle, horses, sheep, and beef cattle. W. T. Grams judged sheep.

STUDENT COMMITTEES ASSIST IN SUPERVISION OF PROGRAM

E. M. Smith '31 was general chairman of the student committees which assisted in supervising the Farm and Home Week at the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, February 9 to 14. He was assisted by D. A. Russell '31, J. P. McNabb '31, and W. F. Pease '31.

The students were divided among the committees in charge of special departments, and the results of their work were submitted to the committee on supervision of program.

KERMIS PRESENTS ONE ACT PLAY

The Kermis presentation of Booth Tarkington's "The Trusting Place," given in Roberts Assembly on Thursday evening, February 12, was well attended and well received. Before the play Miss Mary DuButh, Assistant Professor of rural social organization explained that the stage settings served as a practical demonstration of the adaptability of a community hall platform for rural organization.

The stage was a platform with the pipe frame and curtains as suggested by the department for effective presentation with the least possible equipment.

SPEECH SYSTEM INSTALLED

The installation of the permanent spray system in the University orchard has been completed and operations will start in the spring. The spray is mixed in a central tank and by means of a pump is sent to various parts of the orchard through pipes. As many as six men can be spraying at one time with this new system and will greatly shorten the time necessary to spray the orchard.

ARRIVAL OF APPLES

The first of the season's selections of apples has arrived. The orchard has been planted with the 25 varieties shown at the exhibit and the orchard manager expects to have a crop in a year or two. The first varieties to arrive are the Black Grollauer or 'Sheep nose,' a black variety, and the Black Starr and Rush, a yellow variety.

SPEECH ON 4-H TOPIC AWARDED FIRST PRIZE IN ANNUAL STAGE

The twenty-second annual Eastman Stage Contest held in Bailey Hall on Thursday, February 12, was won by Elsa Kruss, '31, who spoke on "The 4-H Boy and Girl." She told of the advantages of the 4-H movement. J. F. Moulton '31 second prize with the same topic. "Calling of Farm Relief." He stated that farm relief must start on the farm. T. B. Anderson '31 gave a plea for the farmer in India. Marion Lindsey '34 spoke on the farmer's relation to world peace.

C. C. Beebee '31 and H. Forschmied '31 gave speeches relating their reasons for choosing their life work.

The judges were C. J. Galglin, head of rural life work of the United States Department of Agriculture, H. H. Horner, director of research and farm extension, and C. R. White, president of the New York State Farm Bureau. The awards were $75 for first prize and $25 for second prize.

AGRICULTURAL AGENTS CONVENE

A meeting to consider the agricultural outlook for 1931 in New York State was held at Cornell from February 16-20. These outlook schools were attended by county agricultural agents from four sections of the state, and the data gathered was taken back by these agents to their respective counties. This information of great value to farmers, for they will be able to modify their agricultural plans in accordance with the facts presented.

NATIONAL TOPIC DEBATED IN FARM LIFE CHALLENGE CONTEST

The fourth annual Farm Life Challenge Debate was held in Roberts Assembly at Home Week on February 9. The subject was "Resolved that the Eighteenth Amendment be retained in the Constitution." The first prize of $100 was won by R. L. Beers '32, who spoke negatively. E. M. Smith '31, an affirmative speaker, won the second prize of $50. The committee were: L. S. Vincour '34, affirmative; and R. W. Cramer, Special, negative.

Present System Develops Arch-Criminals

Beers' principal argument against the present system was its development of arch criminals, such as Capone, who are protected under the present cumbersome machine. He advocated the adoption of a revision such as the Amendment which was in the Wickersham report, saying that it would cause the complete passing of criminal control from the hands of the bootlegger and the racketeer. Smith supported the Eighteenth Amendment on the ground that through the abolition of the saloon, drinking had been decreased at least 60 per cent, and whatever amendment was not working perfectly, there was no excuse for abolishing it instead of continuing the program of education.

Director Cornelius Betten '05 presided.

The judges were County Judge W. M. Kent, H. G. Stotz, general manager of the Ithaca Journal News and Bar and W. P. Sible, secretary of the College of Arts and Sciences. Miles Shapiro '33, furnished piano music during the intermission.

DEPARTMENT HISTORY REVIEWED

A dinner attended by more than seventy members of the botany department, was given Thursday, February 5, in Stone Hall, in commemoration of the year spent in that building. With the beginning of this term, the entire department has moved to its new quarters in the Plant Science Building, where classes are now being conducted.

After dinner, which was prepared by wives of the members, Professor O. F. Curtis '16, led the group in singing Cornell songs. Professors K. M. Wierand '94, Lewis Richardson '16, and L. C. Petry '19 traced the development of the department from 1875, when the first course in Botany was given by Professor A. N. Frerichs.

DEBATED TOPIC

The subject debated was "Resolved that the Eighteenth Amendment be retained in the Constitution." The affirmative case was argued by the following:

E. M. Smith '31, of the faculty, and R. L. Beers '32, of the students.

The negative case was argued by:

W. S. Vincour '34, of the faculty, and R. W. Cramer, Special, negative.

The affirmative won by a large majority.

SPRING CLIMAX SAME AS FALL

Spring at Cornell is just as important to the students as it is to the faculty. The days are warmer and longer, the flowers are blooming, and the trees are budding. The students are more active and the air is full of life and energy.

The March issue of The Campus Countryman will be published on March 30. The editors welcome contributions from all students, faculty, and staff members.
ADDED FEATURE OF PROGRAM

This year's registration for Farm and Home Week was 4935 or 74 less than that of 1930, which is the largest registration on record. A continuous all-day program of Farm and Home Week events was broadcast for the first time this year. The greatest response from the press and radio listeners was received to speeches of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, and George W. Russell. As many as 75 long distance calls were received, requesting additional old-fashioned numbers to be played by Lin William's orchestra of Waverly, Pennsylvania. The plan of all-day programs on special agricultural topics, such as bee-keeping and grape-growing, was used this year, thus making the program more convenient to attend. The use of the Plant Science Building and other new buildings greatly reduced the congestion formerly found in Roberts Hall.

PROF'S PRANKS

Dr. Karl H. Fernow, of the agricultural experiment station at Cornell sailed for Bermuda in the latter part of February to inspect potato plants in order to determine which of the seed sources are free from mosaic and leaf roll diseases. His findings will be used to warn growers in the coming season against those seed sources which are proving unsatisfactory in Bermuda.

C. H. Brandt, '22 has recently been appointed assistant professor of extension in the animal husbandry department where he will supervise dairy record clubs. In the past eight years Professor Brandt has served as farm bureau agent in St. Lawrence, Schenectady, and Delaware counties, being active in promoting the keeping of production records in those counties.

The Cornell Countryman

Professor J. E. Rice '00, Chairman of the Committee of the National Poultry Council to contact State Organizations, has sent out reports to the state poultry organizations setting forth the objectives considered at a special meeting of the National Poultry Council in Chicago, January 22. Two of these were "To lay plans for a sound, conservative, long time campaign of 'consumer education,'" with the support of the many State and Federal research, educational, and regulatory agencies; and "To unite all branches of the poultry industry under one name and administration" in order to have organized leadership.

Professor E. S. Savage '09 of the animal husbandry department and his wife sailed for Europe on February 14. Professor Savage will study dairying on the Continent.

Professor G. W. Peck '12 and Professor A. J. Heinicke '16, of the department of pomology attended the eastern meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society at Poughkeepsie, New York, on February 29 and 30.

Professor Heinicke spoke on the soil management phases of orcharding and Professor Peck gave a talk on packing and handling fruits.

Professor E. L. Worthy '08, Professor J. H. Barron '06, Professor A. F. Gustafson '20, and Professor H. H. Hartwig attended the Eastern States Agronomists Conference at New Brunswick, New Jersey on February 24, 25, and 26.

Professors L. H. MacDaniels '17 and E. V. Hardenburg '12 were judges at the annual State Farm Products Show at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, held on January 19 and 20.

YOUNG FARMERS ATTEND

ANNUAL MEETING AT CORNELL

The fourth annual mid-winter meeting of the Association of Young Farmers of New York during Farm and Home Week at Cornell on February 12 and 13, was attended by more than five hundred New York State farm boys.

The boys represented one hundred and twenty-five vocational agriculture departments of the secondary schools of the state.

Typical business meetings were broadcast over WEAI in a radio contest. Other contests were held in judging livestock, apples, potatoes, poultry, milk, and plant diseases.

The speakers at the annual banquet were Coach Gilmore Dobie of football and Professor R. M. Stewart of the department of rural education. Entertainment was provided by the Cornell Glee Club.

HERE AND THERE ON THE CAMPUS

The department of animal husbandry at Cornell or the county farm bureau will furnish complete information about the new dairy record clubs which have been recommended by the Dairymen's League. These dairy records are of particular interest to the producer of Grade A milk in that they advise the producer how to meet the new Grade A requirements most satisfactorily.

The animal nutrition laboratories of the ag college have found that cellulose can be eaten in relatively large quantities without harmful results. They predict that at some future time this material, or a gelatinous substance made from seaweed, may be used equally as much as bran and ager, as a roughage.

Stein-Bloch Fleeces

THE OVERCOAT DE LUXE

THEY defy whistling winds. They are delightfully comfortable to snuggle into. Plain, curled or mottled weaves. Sumptuous luxury can go no farther. Messrs. Stein-Bloch have hand-tailored our fleece overcoats into garments of singular lightness and softness.

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Now that $1.65 buys the finest dull Stocking, why wear anything but

PHOENIX
Dull Sheer Hosiery

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Everything for BABY

We cater to mothers in search of good things for the baby. Therefore, we carry a full stock of the best baby foods, toilet articles for babies, even to baby playthings. No doubt we have articles that are much better than what you are using. Next time you are near come in and see what we have.

THE HILL DRUG STORE
C. W. Daniels, Pharmacist
328 College Ave. Ithaca, N. Y.
DOCTOR DANIELS WARNS ABOUT CHOICE IN CHILD'S DIET

Doctor Amy L. Daniels of Iowa State University, in an address on the dangers of the self-selected diet for children, said that when we know all about food and the rules of hygiene, we are going to eliminate infection.

According to Doctor Daniels, six million of the forty-five million children in the United States, are undernourished. Our children are getting the wrong foods because they select it themselves. She emphasized the quantitative aspect of food selection as well as the qualitative aspect, not only what the children get, but how much, determines whether their diet will be adequate.

Doctor Daniels said that while inheritance partly determines the size of children, it is not the only influence. Until she knew what a child was eating, she could not tell whether his stature was inherent or whether the smallness was the result of undernutrition.

She showed that children, who had adequate diets and who did not lack the vitamins A, B, and C, were taller. The odds at birth were the same in both cases, but the good diet put one baby ahead.

The value of cod liver oil or "canned sunshine" in a diet of a child was shown by a study of children for cod liver oil have more muscle and better growth than those who lack it.

GIRLS STAGE FASHION SHOW

What a Cornell Co-ed wears morning, noon and night was shown at a fashion show in Home Economics during Farm and Home week. The show was arranged by "fashion" students, 33, Marion Ford, 33, and Isabel Guthrie, '33. Students in the textiles and clothing department at the College to show the students' ability in planning and execution. Each girl modelled her own garments.

A typically dressed co-ed on her way to a class was the first model. She wore a camel's hair coat, green wool dress and green felt hat. Then came models in street dresses, mostly of wools, in blacks, blues, and greens, with hats either slightly darker or of black. Black, beige, and brown fur jackets were shown with these as well as with afternoon clothes. The models all demonstrated that the properly gowned appearance is largely a matter of choosing a basic color for your wardrobe and building around it.

The display of silk dresses wore gradually from those worn in the class room to a strictly luncheon or afternoon tea type. Cord necklines were much in evidence, and elbow length sleeves were exceedingly popular. There were plain colors and figured silks and all with the natural pastel line accented in some way and with most of the skirts ending twelve inches above the floor. Next came Sunday night supper dresses and formal evening dresses of black, eggshell, aquamarine, salmon and vivid red. A few were ankle length, others touched the floor.

Winter sport forms a large part of the life at Cornell that the wardrobe should have the brown skating costume with organza and sweater. The ski suits shown are almost a necessity, for besides wearing the skating, the girls skate, toboggan, snowshoe, and hike in them. There was also a strongly cut tan wool riding habit, very much fitted at the waist line, made complete with high boots, and a straw hat of the same color.

MISS DAVISON TALKS ON USE OF ELECTRICITY

The question of what you get for what you spend is ever-present in the intelligent housewife's mind. It applies to paying for electricity as well as for any other services in the home. Prominent speakers have said that the only people who try to keep the house running at a lower cost are those who sell household equipment. This may seem unbelievable, but thorough surveys in several states have shown it to be true.

Electric lighting is now considered one of the most important considerations in the planning of a modern home. The efficient housewife considers the gradation of bulbs in regard to their placement. Miss Davison, of the National Electric Light Association, in speaking to a group during Farm and Home week, said that when a woman becomes familiar with the terms watt, volt, amperes, circuit, and fuse, and ceases to be afraid of them, she is infinitely better able to use electric equipment intelligently. Women should, therefore, know the capacity of the circuit and how much electricity each piece of equipment requires.

Learn how much it costs to run your equipment before you buy it. Electricity is sold in kilowatt hours; the average rates in the United States is a little over six cents. A 15-watt iron will increase the annual bill about fifty kilowatt hours, or about three dollars a year. A sewing machine will cost only about sixty cents annually, while a water heater costs about $180, and a range about $250. A radio takes approximately 90 kilowatts a year which costs $540. With little effort, for one's own electric service one can get this information, and thus what is known for what is spent.

ART TAUGHT BY MOVIES

The latest trend in art education is a diagrammatic movie which has just been developed by Mrs. Dorothy Scott of the department of household arts to illustrate her lectures during Farm and Home week. Read Mrs. Scott's article in the April issue of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN.

MISS WRIGHT AND STUDENTS REMODEL OLD FURNITURE

The process of making new furniture from old wood was revealed to Farm and Home Week visitors at a talk and demonstration given by Professor Florence E. Wright who is housing specialist here. Students assisted Miss Wright who demonstrated some of the more difficult processes in re-upholstering old furniture.

The demonstration showed how many pieces of old furniture, which have been discarded or are still in use, but shabby and ugly in design, can be made over into attractive and modern pieces which greatly add to the beauty of the room. This involves removing old padding, retying springs or replacing them with new ones if they have lost their resiliency, sawing off parts in some places and building them up in others, braising weak places, padding, and making slip covers. This was of this work is small, and the time and work are well repaid by the effects which may be obtained, as well as the pleasure of creating.

Working Materials Often Found at Home

Much of the material used in remodelling furniture is already at hand in the average home, such as gunny sacks or feed bags which are excellent for covering the springs, and old comforts which make good padding for large surfaces. New springs cost from four to ten cents each, depending on the size. Old springs from automobile seats can be bought from wrecking yards, and old hair and cotton wadding may be purchased extremely cheaply. If old padding which is to be used seems too dusty and dirty, it should be washed and shaken out, but never washed with either water or gasoline as this destroys its resiliency.

Miss Wright set up an exhibit of chairs and davenport in this student dormitory as a demonstration of the reupholstering process. A feature which drew much interest was an old Morris chair which was made into a chaise longue. There were several groups of similar pieces of furniture, one before and one after remodelling and covering. Women interested in the process were given an opportunity to practice tying springs under the direction of Miss Wright and her assistants.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

At a meeting of the Home Economics Club executive committee and other committee members held on February 18, girls on the various committees reported on the progress of their work. Dorothy Foley, who was in charge of the lunch room in Roberts Hall which the Club ran in conjunction with the Dining Room, reported that a $101 was cleared for the Home Economics Club. This money goes to pay for the dinner which is served and the Club gives to the best Home Economics scholar annually. The executives are planning other events for the near future and those interested will be on the lookout for announcements.
MISS CUSHMAN TALKS ON CLEANING OF SILVERWARE

Cleaning silver may be easy if the time honored method of electrolysis is used, according to Ella Cushman, of the household management department of the College. When next the silver needs cleaning, try this. Fill a bright aluminum kettle with water, adding one teaspoonful each of salt and soda for every quart of water, and let it come to a boil. Place the tarnished silver in the kettle in such a way that the water may be either the kettle, or another piece of silver which in turn touches the kettle. Leave the silver in the boiling solution from two to five minutes, depending upon how badly it is tarnished. Then remove the silver, wash in soap and water, rinse and dry.

Miss Cushman adds several warnings; first, the aluminum kettle must be free from any deposit before the silver can be thoroughly cleaned; second, do not clean oxidized silver this way, as the oxidation will be removed; and third, do not let knives with hollow handles remain for more than a minute in the boiling water as the knives may separate from the handles. After the silver is all cleaned, boil some acid food, like tomatoes or rhubarb, in the kettle to restore its natural brightness, or scour it with steel wool. If no aluminum kettle of the right size or shape is available, use an enamelled kettle with an aluminum pie plate or kettle cover placed in it.

FOOD PREJUDICES DISCUSSED

Do you know why you prefer some foods and refuse to eat others? Miss Alice Sowers said in a talk during Farm and Home week that it is probably because you, like almost everyone else, have formed food prejudices which strongly affect your preferences. These prejudices she said, are not necessarily a serious matter if you have plenty of money. For with that, and the wealth of information on food values available on all sides, the planner of meals can humor prejudices, indulge preferences, and still maintain a high degree of nourishment. It is when the cost of food must be kept down that prejudices must give way to judgment based on facts, and we must look at foods with an open mind. This leads to a new knowledge of different foods, which, in turn, may lead to an entirely new set of food habits.

The aim of her talk, Miss Sowers said, was to point out to the consumer not to remember to remember when buying foods. She did not advise the use of any particular foods, nor discount the use of the expensive ones. She merely wanted the consumer to consider what it was worth to her when she bought prepared cereals to save time and effort, or selected foods whose color, texture, or odor appealed to her more for their qualities than because of their low priced nourishment.

EXHIBITS ON OUR CAMPUS

Children's books, play materials, pictures and clothing were exhibited at the nursery school during Farm and Home week. The exhibits were open daily except Monday and Saturday from 12 noon to 5:30 in the afternoon.

"New Clothes from Old", an exhibit of made-over dresses and hats, was one of the hits of the clothing department in Farm and Home week. Sketches of the garment as it appeared before re-modeling were shown with each dress. The exhibit included suits, silk and woolen dresses, and formal evening dresses.

Reading naketh a full man—Francis Bacon


The progress of science is already so far beyond the comprehension of all of us who have not had considerable training that it is difficult indeed to tell its fascinating story to the layman. More difficult still is it to make such a tale alive and interesting and real. But it can be done.

Sir James draws a picture of the universe, a vast bubble growing like the film on children's pipe and like them destined to explode. So rapidly is it growing that it might truly be said to be exploding at present. Within are millions of tiny bubbles and in each of our own kind we are seeing it like a grain of sand among all the grains of sand in the world is man-kind. The explanation of such a concept of the universe occupies the major portion of this book. To be sure it is an idea that could occupy many volumes but here it is more successively compacted.

Few books that one is apt to read nowadays will be more impressive or more abundant in realities. Few are the writers who have the power to bring those discoveries of science which are remote in our ability to understand so well within the grasp of the casual reader.


To teachers and students of home making who are looking for a practical book on art and decoration, this is to be recommended. The use of application to house furnishing, clothes, and the crafts makes it good reading as well as a dependable text for craft work such as block printing and batik work.

The first few chapters are on design application. Then the author treats on design application to dress, house furnishings, and decorations. This is by no means an extensive treatise on art as applied to clothing and decoration. The author follows out a definite outline in presenting the material. By so doing, its presentation to the class is greatly simplified and although the book is short, it covers a surprising amount of material that may be very helpful to students or homemakers.

Because of difficulties in getting up the issue last month, we were unable to include the book reviews which were previously added to the Countryman and is intended to be of use to our readers. Any suggestions or criticisms on their part will be gratefully received as it is their interest which we hold in mind when making the choice.
FOREST SERVICE SENDS SPEAKER

John C. Kuhns, supervisor of the Whitman National Forest in Oregon, is to visit the forestry department February 27 to March 3. Mr. Kuhns is the fifth speaker sent by the Forest Service to make a circuit of the eastern and central forest schools. He is admirably fitted to talk on the Forest Service because of his long intimate knowledge of the institution as a forestry guard in 1910 and working up through the ranks, until, for the past twelve years he has been a supervisor. Three forests have been under his direction: the Wenaha, the Umatilla, and the Whitman. At present he has 9 rangers under him.

The tentative program for Mr. Kuhns' visit includes three lectures and two seminars for the seniors, general discussion groups, and an informal talk to the Cornell Foresters. Although the primary aim of the program is to acquaint the senior and graduate students with the Forest Service, the lectures and discussions are open to all; everyone is welcome.

The Cornell Foresters will gather in the club room on Tuesday evening, March 3. All students are requested to turn out.

EMPIRE STATE LEADS THE WAY

New York State's plan of reforestation is the greatest ever undertaken by any state in the Union. It is endorsed by the leading foresters of the country. The New York State Orange favors the plan. Governor Roosevelt is strongly in favor of it.

The Hewitt amendment calls for the acquisition and reforestation by the state of 1,000,000 acres of abandoned farm lands within 15 years at a cost of $200,000,000. Another bill calls for the addition of about an equivalent area to the section now enclosed by the "blue line" surrounding the Adirondack and Catskill preserves. This will make the land a paying proposition instead of a burden.

This is a tremendous undertaking, both as a job itself, and as an example for other states. Again our state is the leader, and it is the duty of every forester to understand the circumstances and give full support.

We got a new slant on grades the other afternoon. During an illustrated lecture one of the men was discovered sound asleep. He was sprawled out most comfortably, covering five chairs. The professor then explained that he didn't give a hoot if we slept or not, but if we did we would get a "P" and if we so far as he is to acquaint the senior and graduate students with the Forest Service, the lectures and discussions are open to all; everyone is welcome. The Cornell Foresters will gather in the club room on Tuesday evening, March 3. All students are requested to turn out.

TIMBER

Every meeting of the Cornell Foresters this year has been poorly attended. With the exception of the night of Mr. Hiley's address there have not been more than 25 men present. With 97 registered forestry students this is mighty disheartening for the officers and the few men who really are interested. At the last meeting we (the few who managed to come out) elected new officers. These men are anxious to have a successful year; they are planning to present an interesting program. But we must help. After all, we are the club, not the four officers. If we come out and give our leaders vigorous support, they will be inspired to do even more, but if we quit, they will do likewise. Surely no man wants to see the Cornell Foresters pass into oblivion. The officers are working, and it's up to us to support them.

Come on "Army", let's go!

Professors R. S. Hosmer, A. B. Recknagel, S. N. Spring, J. N. Spratth and J. A. Cope attended the semi-annual meeting of the New York Section of the Society of American Foresters held in Albany on Friday, February 6.

Professor R. S. Hosmer attended the Northeastern Forest Research Council meeting in Albany on Tuesday, February 5. The chief topic for discussion was reforestation problems. In the evening the New York State Forestry Association held its annual dinner.

Professor A. B. Recknagel attended the annual convention of the Pulpwood Department of the American Paper and Pulp Association at New York on February 17 and 18.

Professor John Bentley, Jr., gave an informal talk to the members of Robin Hood and their guests on February 18.

The Conservation Advisory Council, appointed by the Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Conservation Commissioner, includes Professor R. S. Hosmer, Dr. G. F. Warren, and Dr. C. E. Ladd from Cornell.

The latest authentic report clinches the reelection of Darwin "Mighty" Miscall '31 to the presidency of the Cornell Foresters. The election took place, as announced, in the clubroom on February 10. Unfortunately only a small group was present, but all parties were represented. With much electioneering on all sides, and smoke in the air, the officers were chosen. The other officers elected were Arthur "Art" Holweg '33, vice president; W. H. Robins '33, secretary; and W. L. "Bill" Chapal '32, treasurer.

J. J. "Jerry" Welch '31 resigned as athletic director. "Jerry" has done fine work and the entire department owes him a vote of thanks. L. E. "Len" Palmer '32 was elected to his place. H. F. "Heine" Schultz '31 was reelected as representative to the Ag-Domeon Asso.

Professor Samuel N. Spring talked of his trip abroad and told several amusing incidents. Of course the "eats" were had in the usual manner. Everyone present fully enjoyed themselves, and those who were too indifferent to attempt missed a mighty interesting evening.

MISSOURI GETS INTO HOT WATER

The Missouri Game and Fish Department recently had good reason to celebrate. Three railroads in the state designated their rights of way, stretching into thousands of acres, as game and bird sanctuaries. Food was broadcast and the birds were able to "keep house". Everybody was happy.

But now the department is having the "blues". Thousands of bird-killing hawks have swarmed into the state. Hunters have been afraid to shoot because of state laws. Fortunately the invaders have a bluish coat, so everyone is urged "to see blue" and "get their hawks".

C. H. Stoddard of the University of Michigan gives the regards as 100 per cent efficiency in the art of getting along in the woods.

Two trappers had been living together for ten years in perfect harmony. One of them returned to camp rather late.

"Saw a cow moose track today". His companion made no remark. Two nights later he turned to the first trapper and bluntly demanded, "How do you know it was a cow moose track?" The first trapper made no answer. A day later the second trapper discovered the first packing his few belongings. In astonishment he asked him where he was going. "Leaving. Too damn much argument around here."
You remember how you hated school when you were about ten—how you looked forward to holidays and vacations—how you envied the older boys and girls to whom the school bell held no terrors. You looked upon that school bell as an ever-present demon that interrupted baseball, snowball battles, picnics, and in fact anything you really wanted to do.

But you didn’t quit. You continued on into high school and now you will soon graduate. Are you sorry? Of course not, you answer. You have enjoyed high school. You have enjoyed the social activities and sports; but most of all you have had a real kick from the study of books, from class discussions, and from the associations with your teachers, which you were too young to appreciate when you were in the grades. You have felt that you were preparing yourself for a better life, and to make more money. It is ridiculous, you say, to suggest that you should wish you had never gone to high school.

What about college?

You are now far better prepared to appreciate the value of a college education than you were to appreciate high school at the time you entered. High school has opened your eyes to the vistas of learning and shown you that it is only by adding to your knowledge that you can be successful. A high school education will help you get a better job, but of far more value, it has whetted your thirst for knowledge and given you the foundation upon which to base a sturdy college course which will prepare you for a definite profession or career.

Agriculture is the greatest industry in this country. Thousands of college graduates are engaged in it in one way or another—on the farm, in the laboratory, in the class room or in business. As a profession, agriculture has a need for and offers opportunities to an ever increasing number of college trained men and women.

The facilities and staff of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University are unsurpassed, and, of course, tuition is free to New York residents.

What more can be offered to those who seek a college education? Plan now to go to college and you are urged to apply early for whatever information you desire concerning the courses offered. Address all communications to:

O. W. Smith, Secretary

New York State College of Agriculture
Ithaca, New York
Cut Costs the De Laval Way

AVERAGE TIME SAVED AS REPORTED BY OVER 1800 DE LAVAL MILKER USERS — 1 HOUR PER MILKING

THUS IF DE LAVAL USERS WERE TO GO BACK TO HAND MILKING THEY WOULD RECEIVE ONLY 9 CENTS FOR THE EXTRA HOUR OF THIS

AN AVERAGE size outfit consisting of a two-unit De Laval Magnetic Milker with Alpha Dairy Power Plant will cost only five cents per milking, based on a life of ten years with twice-a-day milking. (There are many De Laval Milkers which have been in use more than ten years, still doing good work.)

Add four cents for gasoline, oil and upkeep, or electricity, and you have a total cost of using a De Laval Milker of nine cents per milking.

According to an investigation among more than 1800 users, the De Laval Milker saves an average of one hour per milking (over hand milking). If these users were still milking by hand they would be paid only nine cents for that extra hour. In many cases the entire time of one or more men was saved.

No one can afford to milk cows by hand when you can get a De Laval Milker at such a small cost. Here is a sure way of cutting your cost of producing milk. A De Laval can be purchased on such liberal terms that you can use it while it pays for itself.

In addition you get better milking and cleaner milk. The De Laval Magnetic is the world's best milker. It milks better, faster and cleaner than any other method.

In addition the generator on the De Laval Magnetic Milker makes enough surplus current for lighting four electric lights, which light the average barn in a splendid manner. Users are delighted with this wonderful free light.

In addition the Alpha Dairy Power Plant is so designed that the heat from its cylinder is utilized to heat water. When you get through milking there is a supply of hot water right when and where you need it most for cleaning the milker and other utensils. This hot water doesn't cost you a cent, and enables you to in a just a few minutes to keep your milker in the cleanest condition.

In addition, run your De Laval Separator from the Alpha Dairy Power Plant. As soon as you have milked a few cows, start separating, and when you are through milking your separating is finished too. In this way you can save at least an additional half-hour.

No matter what your milking or separating requirements may be there is a De Laval Milker or Separator which will do your work better and at less cost than any other. See your De Laval dealer or write nearest office below.

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WHILE Agriculture as a whole has its troubles, it is a significant fact that great numbers of farmers in all sections are making money. Even at extremely low prices for their products they manage their operations so as to return a profit. They have concentrated their attention not on price but on the control of their production costs—and that is a vital matter for every individual farmer.

Thousands of men are using FARMALL Tractors and Equipment as their most effective means in lowering costs. The fast, labor-saving work of the all-purpose McCormick-Deering FARMALL is attracting attention everywhere. Note the details of efficient operation printed at the right. We have hundreds of examples to show how FARMALL is helping to put Agriculture on a more profitable basis.

THE FARMALL Tractor is the original, successful tractor for row-crop and general farming. The FARMALL and FARMALL Equipment gives its owner exclusive patented features and special advantages obtainable only in the McCormick-Deering line.

The FARMALL has proved itself everywhere. It does the work of 6 to 10 horses and 2 to 3 men. It enables one man to farm a large acreage with no outside help. In a 10-hour day it plows 7 to 9 acres, double-disks 18 to 25 acres, and drills up to 45 acres. With a 2 or 4-row planter it plants from 24 to 46 acres. It cultivates 2 or 4 rows; with a 4-row outfit it cleans 33 to 50 acres a day, and, in later cultivatings, 50 to 65 acres. It rotary hoes up to 50 or 60 acres. It handles all haying jobs, cutting a 14-foot swath with a 7-foot FARMALL-powered mower and 7-foot trailer mower attached, and it also pulls rakes and loaders, and operates stackers. It operates grain and corn harvesting machines.

There is no adequate substitute for the FARMALL and FARMALL Equipment. Their owners are producing crops at costs which range from 1/2 to 3/4 the government average for farms with similar yields. They make a profit even in adverse years. FARMALL efficiency is exactly built to remedy such conditions as this year offers. This modern tractor is sold by the McCormick-Deering dealer in your community.

WITH FARMALL Power and Equipment
Mr. Elza C. Lawson, Steward, Illinois, keeps corn production costs on his 100 acres down to 14.5 cents a bushel

Land worth about $150 per acre Yield per acre, 50 bushels

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Other Costs

Seed, 17 bushels at $3.50 per bushel                                            59.50
Share of general farm overhead                                                  4.00
Team and man, 10 days (hauling)                                                60.00
Machinery other than tractor                                                   139.23
**Total Crop Cost**                                                            **$272.28**

Yield 5,000 bushels—Cost per bushel, 14.5 cents
Mr. Lawson’s Cost per Acre, $7.23
Government Average Cost per Acre on Corn Belt Farms with Similar Yields, $16.33

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA (Incorporated) Chicago, Illinois

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There are 200 practical uses of electricity and of General Electric equipment in farming. Consult your electric power company — find out which of these labor-savers will bring you the greatest immediate profit.

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I CONSIDER the General Electric milk cooler as offering the most practical and efficient method for cooling milk on a dairy farm," writes a Massachusetts farmer. Another dairyman says "The week before we installed our General Electric milk cooler we lost $7.50 because a part of the milk did not rate Grade A."

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For farm purposes other than milk cooling or use in the home, other makes of refrigerating machines have been equipped with G-E motors and control and afford many advantages and substantial profit. For instance, wherever perishable fruits and vegetables are raised, a "cold room" will permit them to be held for the highest market and the best profit. You may obtain refrigeration systems with G-E motors and control equipment that will provide automatic and care-free operation and will be your assurance of satisfactory electrical service. Investigate all the conveniences and profits from the use of electric refrigeration on your farm.

Send for our booklet "Sell the highest priced milk on your route," Address Room, 315 Building 6, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York.

Join us in the General Electric Farm Program from WGY, Schenectady, every Monday evening at 8 o'clock (Eastern Standard Time) and in the General Electric Program every Saturday evening over a nation-wide N.B.C. Network.

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$40 with 2 trousers.

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Barkley's
of Course!

Agricultural Books

Did you get a copy of this year's Agricultural Booklist? It is yours for the asking. It is not a list of textbooks, but rather a list of reference books which are recommended by men teaching agriculture. Buy your books at the Co-op.

It's the NEW
Remington Portable

But out long enough that you can be sure of the quality. Nearly every year sees little improvements. The present model is almost a perfect machine.
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THE PUBLIC MARKET

For Your Pre-Easter Dinner

Fancy Fresh Killed Young Turkeys
Long Island Spring Duck
Chickens and Fowls

WILLIAM KNIGHT 115-117 NORTH AURORA STREET
Put in a summer or two with a good dealer

The retailing of farm equipment and machinery offers an excellent opportunity for technically trained men with commercial ability to realize quickly the two ambitions every college man has:

1. To establish a profitable vocation for himself, and
2. To serve society in a manner befitting a man of his training.

One or two summers spent with a retail dealer, perhaps a year or two after graduation, will give you the necessary practical training and experience, and will show you the possibilities of this field.

If you approach the job with the idea of studying actual farm conditions and applying your technical knowledge to help your prospects toward cutting down their power and labor costs and handling their work with less time and effort, you can get just the experience you need to make you a desirable partner for some established dealer, or to enable you to operate your own business successfully.

The one thing needful is to know your prospects' conditions and to fit modern machines and equipment into those conditions so that your customers make more profit. This is retailing of the highest order.

Any college man who can render this helpful service to farmers will quickly realize both his ambitions and become a power in his community.

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This S-bottom Middle Breaker is one of many new machines in the Case full line. It was specially designed for the new Model "CC" Tractor.

Every Day is "Housecleaning" Day for The Dairy Industry

Cleaning Materials Used Daily by Dairymen and Creamerymen Now Being Introduced Into The Home.

The "Spring Clean-Up" and Spring "Housecleaning" are terms well known to both agricultural and home economics students. But, in the Dairy Industry every day is housecleaning day.

Every time a separator, a churn, or an ice cream freezer is used in a dairy, creamery, ice cream plant, or cheese factory, it must be thoroughly cleaned. Since cleaning is done so frequently in dairy plants, it is necessary that the cleaning material used be efficient, fast acting, harmless to washed surfaces and to the hands, and capable of doing all this at a minimum cost. For these reasons the Dairy Industry has standardized on Wyandotte for all cleaning operations.

The same Wyandotte—Wyandotte Dairymen's Cleaner—that for more than thirty years has been the standard of comparison in the dairy industry, is now being sold for home use in handy 3 lb. cartons.

Leading Dairy Supply Jobbers in both United States and Canada will sell you Wyandotte in 80 lb. kegs or 280 lb. barrels. Your local merchant—dairy, or creamery, will supply you Wyandotte in 3 lb. cartons. For further information, write The J. B. Ford Company, Wyandotte Michigan.
The Real Job of the Federal Farm Board

By Whiton Powell '24

More of the criticism of the Federal Farm Board's actions, like most of the praise of its actions, has been strong but not well considered. It is only to be expected that those who have not benefited from its activities should be immoderate in their praise of the Board and the Agricultural Marketing Act. Likewise, it is not surprising that those who see, or think they see, a danger to their personal interests in its activities should be violently antagonistic to the Board and everything connected with it. I shall attempt in this article to evaluate, so far as possible without prejudice, some of its more important activities and policies. I shall try to bring them into focus in order to judge their relative importance and to judge also the validity of some of the more important criticisms that have been offered.

Although most of the readers of this paper are undoubtedly familiar with the main facts concerning the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Farm Board, it may perhaps be worth while to summarize the provisions of the Act. This law stated it to be the policy of Congress to bring about the equality of agriculture with other business, primarily through the improved marketing of farm products. It lists four different ways by which this is to be done. The first two of these are by minimizing speculation and by preventing inefficient distribution of agricultural commodities. No specific methods for accomplishing these objects are provided in the Act, and it seems clearly implied that the specific methods that were provided for accomplishing the third and fourth objects were expected also to accomplish the first two. The third object is the development of systems of farmer-owned and farmer-controlled cooperative marketing associations. The fourth object is the prevention and control of surpluses of agricultural commodities. Obviously, the development of cooperative associations is intended to prevent and correct inefficient methods of distribution. Equally obviously, the prevention and control of surpluses of various commodities would tend to minimize speculation. It consequently seems safe to say that Congress had in mind to bring about effective marketing particularly by means of strong systems of farmer-owned cooperative marketing associations and by the prevention or control of surpluses of farm products.

Nearly all the specific powers given to the Federal Farm Board for the administration of the Act relate directly to one or the other of these methods. They divide themselves into two rather clear-cut groups, one group relating to the development of cooperative marketing associations, and the other group bearing on the prevention or control of agricultural surpluses.

The Board has four fairly well-defined powers with regard to the development of cooperative marketing associations. First, it is instructed to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing. Second, it is instructed to promote the organization of new cooperative associations and to assist in the improvement of the operating practices of existing organizations. Third, it is given the power to make loans to cooperative marketing associations from a fund of $500,000,000 appropriated for that and other purposes. Fourth, it is given the power to insure cooperative associations against declines in the prices of the commodities that they handle. Thus the Board may do nearly anything to develop efficient cooperative marketing associations except to organize and manage them. The associations must exert their own initiative along those lines.

A second main group of powers given to the Board relates to the prevention and control of surplus production of agricultural crops. The Board is instructed to investigate and report the prices and the prospects for future prices of various important commodities. By so doing, it should be able to give the farmers of the country information concerning the probable future returns from various crops so that each individual farmer may be able better to judge for himself what should be included in his crop rotations. In the second place, the Board is empowered to investigate and advise concerning conditions of overproduction of various crops with a view to preventing surplus production whenever it seems to threaten the market. Third, once surplus crops are found to be on the market, the Board may recognize and finance so-called stabilization corporations to purchase the supply of the commodity in order to avoid too great a depression of price. (Although it is commonly overlooked, this phase of surplus control involves not only the purchase of commodities with a consequent upward tendency of prices, but also their subsequent sale with a resulting downward effect on prices.) Finally, the Board is authorized to investigate a variety of subjects related to the problems of surplus control and marketing, such as studies of land utilization, market expansion, and transportation conditions.

Since the development of an effective system of farmer-owned and farmer-controlled cooperative associations is given greater emphasis, it is naturally to be expected that the Board would devote its primary attention to this problem. Its attitude on this point was well expressed in a letter addressed by Chairman Legge to Senator McNary, early in October, 1929. The following is quoted from this letter: "The process of stabilization . . . divides itself into two rather distinct classes. The first class is what might be called normal operations, involved in almost everything the Board is doing. Every measure taken to increase the effectiveness of cooperative organizations in any commodity, or improve their financial position, to centralize or coordinate their activities so as to make their operations more effective, is in itself a process of stabilization. It is our hope that as time goes on this activity will in most cases prove to be all that is needed. . . . "The second form of stabilization might be termed extraordinary or emergency operations, whereby, because of a large surplus of any commodity, the operation would consist of buying and
taking off the market some considerable part of the tonnage so as to relieve the pressure, and carrying the product until some future date in the hope that there would be a more favorable opportunity of disposing of it. . . .

Thus states clearly and conclusively the Board's understanding of the purposes of the Agricultural Marketing Act and its policy thereunder. Accordingly, its first actions were directed toward acquainting itself with the problems of the cooperative associations in the United States, with a view of undertaking their further development and improvement. In this connection, certain major policies were early developed and subsequently adhered to. One of the earliest policies announced was that of working with existing cooperative associations rather than undertaking to organize new ones. If the farmers of the country feel the need of a cooperative the Board will lend its assistance, but the first steps must be taken by the individual farmers.

Coincident with the decision to build upon existing organizations, the Board determined upon a second important policy. It observed that there were thousands of farmers' cooperative associations already operating and handling various commodities, often in competition with each other. It appeared to the Board that by the first steps in the promotion of greater efficiency on the part of these organizations must be their unification in regional and nation-wide groups, each group, of course, dealing only in a single group of closely related commodities. It was believed that three advantages would be gained.

In the first place, it was assumed that a large volume of business would give each central agency a greater voice in the determination of the prices at which the commodity would be sold. Possibly something is to be gained in this direction; nothing seems likely to be lost. A second advantage is that such central organizations could distribute the commodities to better advantage. The various references by the members of the Board to this subject suggest that they have in mind a type of operation such as has been conducted by the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. Thirdly, a wide-spread cooperative organization they have been able to control more carefully the destinations of their products. Hence, some markets are not over-supplied with other markets under-supplied. They deal with perishable commodities, and whether this plan can be extended to non-perishables is doubtful. In the third place, it was anticipated that a concentration of a substantial volume of a product on the hands of a single organization would permit of reduced handling costs. It has been clearly demonstrated many times that unit costs of operation tend to decrease with increases in volume of business. It is therefore possible that able management in control of such large scale marketing organizations can bring about economies that are not open to smaller organizations. It seems, therefore, that the Board's program of unification of control among cooperatives handling the same commodity promises one or more advantages to the associations and their farmer-members in the marketing of their crops.

It has also been the policy of the Board, obviously necessary, to render its financial assistance most freely to the associations that comply with policies and evidence a desire to work with it in its program for the development of cooperative marketing. This, indeed, is strictly in compliance with the first section of the Agricultural Marketing Act, which states that the Board's powers are to be used only in furtherance of the objects stated at the beginning of this article.

First, there has been criticism of the low interest rates at which loans have been made to cooperative associations. It is claimed that this constitutes an unfair subsidy to these associations. It might be observed that this is not the first time that government money has been used to assist specific industries for what was believed to be the benefit of the whole nation. But as a matter of fact, let us look at the question on its merits. The rates of interest on such loans are based upon yields of government securities and are limited to a maximum of four percent. During the past year of unusually low commercial interest rates, loans have been made at rates as low as one and one half per cent per year. There are a number of circumstances that cause this to be less favorable than it appears.

In the first place, a large proportion of the loans made by the Board have been to finance payments to members of associations, while their commodities are in storage prior to sale. In order to conserve its funds, the Board has not granted loans of this type until the borrowing associations have obtained as much as they can from the usual commercial sources. In the second place, the Board, as an agency lending government funds, must take unusual precautions concerning the collateral pledged to secure the loans. This involves a large amount of red tape and the hiring of lawyers and auditors. As a result, when these costs are added to the interest payments, the rate of interest may be as great as those from commercial sources.

It would seem, therefore, that the much criticized advantage of low interest rates actually exists only in a few instances, and seldom in full degree. Furthermore, a badly managed association cannot long exist by virtue of obtaining a portion of its funds at relatively low interest rates. Too many other factors enter into the efficiency or lack of efficiency in management. Leaving aside the theoretical question of the propriety of the low rates, practically they are of little significance.

On the other hand, the provision for loans to cooperative associations, regardless of the interest rates that may be charged, is an important need on the part of the associations. Those that have outgrown their local communities have found their financial problems much more difficult. Their fixed properties are often too large to be financed by a single mortgage, while at the same time they are too small to obtain economical financing through the medium of the public market for bonds. The funds available from the Federal Farm Board thus fulfill a need that has been felt by the cooperatives for some time.

The second line of criticism of the Board's policies in developing cooperative associations has referred to the supposed domination by the Board over the regional and national associations that have been formed as a result of its initiative. This criticism, coming from farmers' organizations which might be expected to take a favorable attitude toward the efforts of the Federal Farm Board, would seem to be more worthy of consideration. Many cooperatives, however, have required the mediation of the general farm organizations such as the state Farm Bureau Federations and the state Farmers' Unions. The Board not unnaturally has felt that it could not indirectly assist these general farm organizations by supporting cooperative associations that required payment of a fee to a general farm organization. It took the position that a cooperative association should be open to any honest farmer who has some of the commodity to be marketed through the association. In most cases, the general farm organizations considered this to be reasonable and made no objection. In one or two instances the reverse was true, and it is these organizations that have been the source of criticism of the Board on this point. The fact that no such criticism has been heard from the many associations that have cooperated in the program of the Board seems to suggest a lack of justification for this bit of criticism.

Editor's Note: This article of Professor Powell is the first in a series of two in which he discusses the work of the Federal Farm Board. Before coming to Cornell last fall, Professor Powell had spent much time doing special work for the Board. We believe that the press has overemphasized some of the activities of the Board, neglecting the phase which is more important. Therefore we are glad to receive these articles from a man who has had actual experience with the Board. The second and concluding article will appear in the May issue of the Cornell Countryman. In it Professor Powell will discuss the second phase of the Board's activities—the prevention and control of agricultural surpluses.
The Effect of Different Planes of Protein Intake Upon Milk Production

By E. S. Harrison

The estimated production of high-protein feeds (nutritive ratio 13:0 or narrower) in 1928 in the United States was 5,626,000 tons. If this entire production were divided equally among the 22,000,000 dairy cows of this country, there would be available about 350 pounds of high protein feeds per cow. To feed a profitable dairy cow according to feeding recommendations at that time about 700 pounds of high-protein feeds would be required. Thus if all the dairy cows in the United States were fed according to these recommendations there would be an actual shortage of protein.

All the experimental work conducted between 1920 and 1928 indicated that the amount of protein prescribed by these recommendations was unnecessarily high. Notwithstanding these results dairymen throughout the New York milk shed persisted in feeding protein at much higher levels than prescribed by the feeding recommendations. Protein is the most expensive nutrient in the ration of a cow, and when supplied in excess to the demand for this nutrient, it can serve only as a source of energy. Thus, the practice of feeding more protein than is necessary to support efficient milk production represents a needless expenditure of money.

A fund established in 1928 by the Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange and the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association made it possible for the department of animal husbandry at Cornell University, to start an experiment to determine the relative efficiency of 16 per cent, 20 per cent, and 24 per cent total protein concentrate mixtures for milk production.

Thirty-six Holstein cows were selected for this study, because it was believed that it would be possible to get a more uniform group of Holsteins than of any other breed. Only mature cows were selected in order to eliminate the growth factor. These thirty-six cows were divided into three groups of twelve cows each, care being used to make the three groups as nearly equal in all respects as possible. One group was fed the 16 per cent, the second 20 per cent, and the third 24 per cent total protein concentrate mixture.

Three mixtures containing the following ingredients, hominy, ground oats, wheat bran, limed meal, cottonseed meal and corn gluten feed, were used. These ingredients were chosen because they are the ingredients most commonly used by dairy farmers in the Eastern United States.

These ingredients were mixed in such proportions as to make three mixtures containing the same percentages of fat, fiber, and total digestible nutrients per ton, while one carried 16 per cent, the second 20 per cent, and the third 24 per cent total protein.

One per cent steam bone meal, one per cent ground lime stone, and one per cent salt were included in each mixture to insure against any possible mineral deficiency. Thus, as far as it was possible to make them, the amount of protein furnished was the only factor that varied. It is recognized, however, that there is probably some difference in the quality of the protein by reason of the different proportions of the ingredients, but there was no way to eliminate this factor.

During the first year the 20 per cent group produced a little more milk and butterfat than either of the other groups. However, this difference is not considered significant. For some reason the 20 per cent group bred back about four weeks later than either the 16 per cent or the 24 per cent group. This factor is sufficient to account for part of this difference. It is very difficult to get three groups of twelve cows each with exactly the same productive capacity, because there is no way to estimate the difference in persistency of production among cows. Two cows starting their lactations equal in production may finish with quite different productions. For this reason the author is inclined to attribute this difference to the cows making up the group rather than to the concentrate mixture used.

During the second year the differences are smaller as would be expected, since all the cows had been under uniform conditions for one year. In fact the productions are more nearly equal than could be expected from three groups of twelve cows each, all being fed the same ration.

The fact that the 24 per cent group produced a little more milk during the second year than either of the other groups while the 20 per cent group led the first year affords further support to the conclusion that the differences are not significant, but can be attributed to the expected normal variations among groups of cows.

The following gives the pounds of grain, hay and silage required per 100 pounds of milk produced by the three groups: 16 per cent group—concentrates, 30.1; hay, 37.7; silage, 112.7. The 20 per cent group required 29.8 pounds of concentrates, 36.5 of hay, and 110.7 of silage, and the 24 per cent group required 30.3 pounds of concentrates, 37.5 of hay, and 112.9 of silage.

From the foregoing it is evident that there was no significant difference in the efficiency with which the three groups utilized their ration. (Continued on page 169)
Moving Pictures, a New Medium for Teaching Design
By Dorothy Scott

Those who are interested in the profession of teaching are always alert to find more effective methods of presenting subject matter material. For a long time design has been demonstrated in class teaching by means of analytical blackboard drawings and by illustrations from historical design. There have always been two difficulties, apparently unavoidable in this kind of illustration. One is the lack of ease of transition from the analysis to the design itself and the other is the time element involved in making a statement of facts. At this point the moving picture comes in to show actual growth from the analytical statement to the completed design and to do all this in an amazingly brief space of time.

The idea of using moving pictures for educational purposes is not new. History and geography have been made much more convincing through visual instruction, as this medium has come to be known. But the tremendous possibilities of such dynamic, efficient teaching are just being realized in other fields. In the art field there have been developed several splendid films on processes such as etching, bronze casting, and clay modeling. But although the idea had its inception some years ago, it was only at Farm and Home Week in February that the right opportunity presented itself for experimenting with a moving picture on design.

The problem was typical of most design teaching problems. "How could a conception of what design involves be presented in 40 minutes forcibly and entertainingly to a group of women who, for the most part, were not in the habit of thinking in design terms?" The natural answer was the moving picture.

The making of the picture was a most interesting and exciting procedure. The points to be considered were the photographic technique, the scenario, that is, the organization of the subject matter into its most brief and logical statement, and finally planning the most telling illustrations to state the subject matter.

In order that the moving picture might illustrate growth or movement from one step to the next, the picture was conceived in the animated cartoon style that necessitated setting up apparatus for photography at a close range and for controlling the number of frames that would pass the lens at a "shot." Planning the scenario was especially interesting for the time element had to be considered, as well as a logical sequence and titles that would explain the subject matter. Planning illustrations for the subject matter involved, not only making drawings that would be apt but ones that could grow, the making of one experimental film of 100 feet, and studying and restudying that.

The final film as used at Farm and Home Week consisted of 325 feet. It included over 200 complete drawings. Each of these required from 5 to 10 and 12 steps in order to make it "grow" so there were over 1,000 separate "shots" or photographs. The picture takes 20 minutes to show and presents the story of various kinds of lines moving and combining to make forms, these in turn combining to make units, borders, and all-over designs in obedience to the guiding principles of orderly arrangement, balance, good proportion, unity, and interest. The picture is fascinating not only from the standpoint of its being animated and novel, but also because the subject matter, usually considered mysterious to the layman assumes such simple, dynamic and understandable form in this visual presentation.

The acclaims of those who attended the lecture where it was used, testified to its hearty reception. It has since been presented to groups of various ages and interests, with the same resulting enthusiasm. As a teaching device its merits can hardly be overestimated.

It is earnestly hoped that this particular film will be greatly amplified to cover many other phases of the design field and that its initiation will lend courage to others in allied fields in Home Economics who are as eager to combat the time element in teaching and to add the lasting qualities of force and vivid interest to instruction.

A Birthday in Agriculture
By John B. Tuthill '32

In the valley of Virginia, one hundred years ago, a young man strode triumphant through a field of grain in the wake of an awkward contraption that was destined to liberate man from his servitude to the soil. Many thousands before him had dreamed of such a day but none of them had succeeded in combining those principles which made possible the harvesting of grain by machine.

The man was Cyrus Hall McCormick, whose name is now a household word in all our farmsteads, and the story of his first reaper and its subsequent development is one of those fascinating tales of pioneering success which we like to think typically American.

Agriculture was ever under the necessity of meeting the demands of a rapidly increasing population. Though the providence of nature produced in abundance, there was still the problem of harvesting her bounty with back-breaking toil. The harvest season found the farmers hard pressed, for little advance had been made in the way of implements since Biblical times. The sickle and the reaping hook had given way to the cradle; but this was little help, for the cut stalks had still to be raked, and bound, and hauled, and threshed. And so, way back in 1831, when this chap first operated successfully a harvesting machine, the world was clamoring for the beginning of a new epoch in agriculture.

It is not to be wondered at that young McCormick should have directed his energies to invention, for his father before him had tried, though unsuccessfully, to make a reaper. Several other devices of agricultural nature had also been attempted, but none were carried to the point of commercial success. But the young man's mind was early impressed by these experiments, and he became absorbed in the possibilities of producing a mechanical reaper. His own experience too, would tend in that direction, for at fifteen, finding himself unable to swing the heavy cradle in harvesting, he forthwith devised an instrument more suited to his strength.

More in the nature of a contribution to mankind was the hillside plow he designed three years later. His father's mistakes

THE REAPER
The scythe is an instrument of great antiquity, used by the Egyptians and Romans.
in the early reapers left the son well progressed with that all-important problem, for shortly after the last unsuccessful trial he had conceived the principles which were incorporated in his own models and in his first practicable reaper.

An old log blacksmith’s shop, which had been his father’s workroom, provided the tools he needed for fashioning the wood and shaping the iron parts for his machines. On addition to all of these facilities he was able to save much time by avoiding the mistakes made by his father. All of his plans were carefully worked out on paper beforehand, and models were constructed to try his ideas in actual operation. Once the correctness of his methods was so proven he set about feverishly to prepare his trial model. The harvest season rapidly drawing to a close, gave him tremendous incentive to finish his reaper in time to try it that season. And so it was that after six weeks of working day and night he tried his first reaper in the presence of the family which by then was thoroughly reaper-minded. The model was most encouraging and readily pointed the way to the completed reaper that was soon made of it. A skeptical audience it was which first saw the final product prove itself worthy.

The implements of harvest had undergone little change in all the centuries before 1831. Efforts to improve them were made from time to time but in no instance was success great enough to merit wide adoption. Materials and methods of patterning underwent minor improvements and were subjected to all manner of variations but the basic principles remained the same. The scythe, which still in that day and for many more centuries was probably the first development of an instrument to be used exclusively in harvesting. The literature of the Egyptians and Romans and medieval peoples generally bears many references to it. Further evidence of its early use is found in paintings and sculpture which have withstood the ravages of time, and actual instruments have been unearthed in burial mounds and other excavations. The same curved blade that we know to-day was the scythe at its birth. A whole day’s labor with this instrument could harvest about one acre.

The scythe is also an instrument of great antiquity, though it was probably suggested by the somewhat earlier sickle. The Egyptians made extensive use of it as did also the Romans and the European peoples who succeeded them. The earliest scythes were simply a long thin steel blade slightly curved and attached at right angles to a wooden handle. They were poorly balanced, of course, and probably did not ease the labor of cutting very much though they must have spared the workers’ backs. The cut grain fell into swaths without any other urging than the cutting stroke; so the scythe was quite an advance in efficiency. The curved handle now familiar was not introduced until the early part of the nineteenth century.

In the eighteenth century the Flemish developed quite independently what was known as the Hainault scythe. The blade of this implement was about two feet long and rather wide and was attached to a handle which varied in length up to twenty inches according to the height of the operator. The top of the handle was bent to make it easier to hold and was fitted with a leather loop to prevent slipping. A wooden hook held in the other hand was used to draw the grain in toward the worker and hold it while it was being cut. The two implements were operated in unison.

A natural development of the scythe was the cradle scythe which remained the best grain harvesting device until the reaper was invented. It is by no means a modern development, however, although of somewhat later date than the scythe or sickle. The Romans used it, and there is evidence also of its use in Germany way back in the fifteenth century. A framework of wooden fingers attached to the handle at right angles to the blade served to deposit the grain in a way that made binding easier. During the American Revolution the cradle scythe was introduced to this country where it rapidly underwent improvement emerging as the cradle which is still a common instrument. The fingers were made longer and more numerous and were curved to correspond exactly to the curvature of the blade. Only about two acres of grain could be cut in a day with this cradle, but binding was greatly facilitated by it. Because of the changes which the cradle underwent in this country, it is commonly referred to as an American invention.

And then after many years came that period of invention which was to change so completely the complexion of the whole world. Johannes Gutenberg’s printing press, John Watt’s steam engine, the steamboats of John Fitch and Robert Fulton, and George Stephenson’s locomotive started the epoch of communication and the spread of ideas which have reduced the world to its present metaphorical small size. Transportation facilities led rapidly to the growth of manufacturing centers and the need for manufacturing machinery. Eli Whitney’s cotton gin, the spinning machine of Arkwright and Hargreave, Meikle’s threshing machine and McCormick’s reaper eased the way to providing the increasing needs of food and clothing. It would be an endless task to enumerate all of the inventions which followed and which are commonplace things to all of us now. But imagine life without them if you can, and you will realize the import of the changes they have brought about.

America in 1831 was incredibly primitive, sprawled over 3,000 miles of continent but settled only as far west as Missouri. “Old Hickory” Jackson was president and the entire southwest belonged to Mexico. West of the Mississippi was virgin, unpenetrated country inhabited by buffaloes and Indians and a few trappers. Transportation was supplied by canal boats, river flatboats, wagons, and saddle horses, for railroads were little more than a lively topic for conversation. Quite naturally the centers of things was the eastern seaboard where Boston, New York, and Philadelphia were still in swaddling clothes. Chicago was a nebulous center of the fur trading racket, and gay New Orleans played hostess to all the waters of the Mississippi.

Great changes were brewing, however, for boundless resources yet untouched stirred the minds of men and fired their ambitions. The West was beckoning to those who sought freedom and wealth, and some of the best blood of the east was drawn into the stream of western migration. Means of transportation were sadly lacking, but great resources, increasing population, and countless unfulfilled needs were urging America forward. The cities’ industries needed men, but the farms needed them more, for the appetite of the nation must be served first of all. With all of these forces urging a nation, that was already overzealous, to its new opportunities, it is not difficult to conceive of McCormick’s invention as the taper which set off the blast of energy that went into all of the phenomenal changes which followed it. He had cut the shackles that bound America to the soil and made it possible for the country to move forward as fast as its abilities would permit.

THE REAPER OF 1831

It was an awkward contraption that the first spectators saw in action, but it was the first step toward cutting the agricultural shackles.
The Biological Survey of New York State
By W. C. Muenscher

For a number of years the State of New York has distributed millions of fish from its several hatcheries and field stations to stock certain of its streams and lakes. The purpose of this stocking policy, to “make better fishing”, in the waters of the state, was not always realized, even in some of the waters in which large numbers of fish were planted.

The State Conservation department began a biological survey of the waters of the State in 1926. One of the chief purposes of this survey was to make an examination and study of the streams and lakes and obtain a record of such information as would be of assistance in formulating a constructive stocking policy for the planting of fish.

The watershed seemed to be the most practical unit to adopt for the survey and as a basis for developing a stocking policy. Nature does not repeat herself, not even in watersheds. Consequently, one watershed has been surveyed every summer since 1926, as follows: Genesee River system, 1926; Oswego River system, including the Finger Lakes and Oneida Lake, 1927; Niagara River and the eastern end of Lake Erie, 1928; Lake Champlain watershed, 1929; St. Lawrence River system, including the Grass, Salmon, St. Regis and Chateaugay Rivers, 1930. It will take about seven or eight more years to survey the remaining watersheds of the state.

Funds for conducting the biological survey have been made available from year to year in the general conservation fund by the legislature. The survey has been made under the direction of Dr. Emmeline Moore ’06, investigator in fish culture, of the Conservation department staff. The field work is conducted during the summer by a staff of scientific workers from several universities and colleges in New York and other states. In 1930 the staff consisted of over 30 workers, the largest number being Cornellians from the departments of zoology, botany, entomology, chemistry, and animal husbandry. The survey staff usually has been very fortunate in receiving the co-operation from institutions within or near the watersheds surveyed.

The survey staff is organized into units with one man at the head of each unit. The working plans of the units are so co-ordinated as to bear not only upon the practical problems of the fisheries of the region, but also upon the acquisition of a scientific basis for the development of a stocking policy.

In the stream survey each stream is examined with reference to natural food supply, the temperature, the flow of water and general conditions of suitability for fish life, the presence of pollution, the kind of fish and their compatibility; also the abundance of plant life and certain technical aspects related to diseases and vermin.

The survey of the larger lakes includes the following: studies on the distribution of the species of fish; the distribution of the larger plant areas or weed beds which are often correlated with the breeding and food habits of some of the more popular angling species of fish; studies of so-called predatory species of fish; a study of the plankton life, those microscopic free swimming or suspended organisms, which form the essential food of all young fish and others of older growth; food studies of all the catches of fish taken; parasitism of the fish; pollution conditions as affecting fish life and food supply.

Some of the small lakes and ponds, especially those presenting special problems, are investigated. Some of these have been depleted, in some cases not so much through over-fishing, but through wrong stocking; e.g., some good trout waters have been stocked with predatory warm water species “in the hope of making better fishing.”

At the completion of the field work on each watershed, it is customary for the director of the survey and the heads of the various units to present and discuss their findings at a public meeting of the interested residents of the region. These discussions are of mutual benefit to the members of the survey and to the sportsmen, game protectors and other interested individuals who attend. The complete reports of the survey of each watershed are published each year in a supplement to the annual report of the Conservation Department.

The fifth annual conference on the biological survey, held in Albany on March 11, 1931, was called by Commissioner Henry Morgenthau, Jr., ’13. Plans were discussed for the organization of the field activities for the coming summer when the Oswegatchie and Black river watersheds will be surveyed. This area of about 3500 square miles includes the major portions of Jefferson and Lewis counties and the southwestern part of St. Lawrence and the northern part of Herkimer counties.

Lower Ausable Lake
The survey studies some of the small lakes.
The Young Farmers Movement
By Donald F. Armstrong '33

Little did the originators of the first Young Farmers Club realize the important step which they had taken. The idea was slow in starting, but when once under way, it spread rapidly, until now it is a nation-wide organization. Young Farmers Clubs and the Smith-Hughes Vocational Agriculture departments in the high schools are synonymous.

The first club of which there is any record, the original Young Farmers Club, was started in the agricultural department of the Union-Endicott High School, Endicott, New York, in the fall of 1920. The new teacher of agriculture, Mr. S. O. Salmon, Syracuse '18, realizing the lack of constructive organization among the boys in his department, conceived the idea and put it into operation. Three major departments were formed, namely, co-operative business, educational, and social. Among the first members of the club were Elton Tibbetts, Robert O'Neill, and Edgar Hyatt, all Cornell '27, and Howard Bradley, Syracuse '27. These boys, with the others, drew up a constitution and by-laws, set up a strict committee system, and elected officers. The club swung into action—buying and selling cooperatively, seed, baby chicks, fertilizer, nursery stock, and school supplies.

The club progressed smoothly, growing each year in objectives and projects. Our biggest year was 1927 in which we handled $5500 worth of business, one third of which was in retail seeds. We handled two carloads of ground limestone, fertilizer, baby chicks, poultry, and orchard supplies. We owned a pure-bred Holstein bull for community breeding and carried on many other business activities. The most impressive point is that this work was all carried on by high school students in their spare time, strictly co-operative, acting through the committee system, and non-profit making. The reader is undoubtedly aware from the repeated "we" and "our", that the writer, as well as many other students now in the University, were members of the original club.

Our social activities included several "get-togethers", a Christmas party, and a Father and Son banquet. At this banquet we were addressed by many men of the agricultural college faculty and other important state agriculturists. Our educational activities included exhibits, debates, speeches, and the actual work of carrying on a strict co-operative. Bi-weekly meetings were held in accordance with Roberts Rules of Order, under strict parliamentary procedure. We also printed a bulletin, credited with being the first constructive piece of work carried on by any Young Farmers Club. This was financed by town business advertisements.

In June, 1925, at the State Agriculture Teachers' Conference, Mr. Salmon made recommendations for the establishment of a state-wide organization. These were not approved, due to lack of objective and enthusiasm. A year later, in 1926, recommendations were again made and accepted. The men in charge of Vocational Agriculture, Dr. A. K. Getman, Professor R. M. Stewart, and Mr. W. J. Weaver, with great foresight, sensed the potentialities of such a movement, and acted accordingly. At about this same time, another progressive teacher, Mr. Leon F. Packer of Albion, started a club, and the nucleus for another was laid at Bath. A temporary advisory council consisting of Mr. Salmon, Dr. Getman, Mr. Weaver, and Mr. Packer was appointed.

Plans were immediately formulated for the foundation of the New York State Association of Young Farmers Clubs, taking as a constitution the original one of the Endicott Club. At the State Fair in August, 1926, in conjunction with the banquet of Vocational Agriculture at the Hotel Miraph, three delegates from each of the schools, Endicott and Albion, met and adopted the constitution, amended the by-laws, and elected officers. The writer was elected president; R. Abololon of Albion, vice-president; R. Nesbitt of Albion, treasurer; and C. D. Cornell of Endicott, secretary.

Plans were formulated to build up the membership. As missionaries to the cause, we explained, assisted, and organized. The sectional annual meeting at the State Fair in August, 1927, 22 clubs were represented. Paul Landon of Trumansburg was elected president; the writer, secretary and treasurer.

The growth of the organization continued, fostered by a mid-year meeting held Farm and Home Week at Cornell. This meeting, first held in 1928, has come to be a custom. The supervisors in charge of Vocational Agriculture, realizing the increasing importance of Young Farmers Club work, impressed each department with the value of the club. At the end of the second year, we had 53 clubs enrolled, numbering 1600 members. Each local club was based on the original Endicott club, with variations to fit the individual circumstances. The advisory council was also changed to include Mr. Salmon, Mr. Getman, Mr. Weaver, and Mr. E. R. Hoskins, who was and is continuing to take a most active part in the work. The President of the Agricultural Teachers' Association and the Young Farmers' Association are members of this council. This council still holds office.

At the third annual meeting of the association at the State Fair in 1928 several important changes materially affected the entire organization. The movement was going national. Without giving undue credit to the Endicott school and teacher, the Vocational Agriculture departments of many states had taken up the idea and formed a national organization, called the Future Farmers of America. At this meeting we decided not to affiliate with the national organization, but we could not restrain the feeling of pride at the growth of the movement. Another important factor was the sectionalizing of the state, and putting each section under a separate vice-president as a leader. This put someone into closer contact with the local units, gave assistance to newly formed clubs, and called for closer organization. The State Prize Speaking Contest caused much interest; a pre-requisite to trying out for the contest was a Young Farmers Club membership. Also the authorization to print a leaflet paper, four issues a year, carrying news from the clubs, aided in closer organization. The writer was elected its first editor. At this time, George M. Press of Forestville was elected president; the writer, secretary and treasurer for another year; and seven vice-presidents, one for each section.

Organization began in earnest. The sectional work system worked admirably, as this seemed to be the keynote of organization, and a section was just as good as its leader. Of 96 departments in the state, 92 had clubs at the end of the year. Another big factor was the establishment of the award system, the highest in the country for being that of Empire Farmer, for exceptional ability along the lines of vocational agriculture work. At the State Fair meeting in 1929, Howard J. Hill was elected president; Bruce Mack of Dryden, secretary and treasurer. The sections were increased to 11 and a vice-president was elected for each. We affiliated with the National Future Farmers of America, but retained our name of Young Farmers Club, of which we were justly proud.

We sent two delegates to the national convention in St. Louis, H. J. Hill and Charles Pinkney '34 of Webster. They both received the degree of "American Farmer", the highest in the organization.

The work of organization was nearly complete, and now came the more important task of instituting constructive enterprises. The association had expanded to 4,000 members, included in 106 clubs. The present officers, elected in August, 1930, are David Wilcox of Fulton, president; W. Rothfuss of Webster, secretary and treasurer; and Olin Spencer of Homer, editor of the "Timer". Eleven vice-presidents were elected. Spencer and Rothfuss represented New York State at the Kansas City at the Future Farmers Convention, each receiving the degree of "American Farmer." (Continued on page 109)
Through Our Wide Windows

Registration Racket

We said last month that another long and tedious registration was over. If it is not too early to look forward to the next, let us begin thinking of one not so long and tedious.

As long as a great deal of Ag and Domecon registration is on the Ag campus, we would like to see all of it there. It seems ridiculous to stand such a long time in the Goldwin Smith line only to have your registration cards stamped and a few of them detached—the matter of a minute. Why could there not be another such machine to stamp the cards in Roberts Hall, or perhaps a special proxy system for these two colleges? Then after standing in the one line, you could get other necessary materials right there. That would eliminate one line at Goldwin Smith, thus hastening Arts Registration as well as our own.

Why must Domecon, being now and independent college, lengthen the already long Ag line by 550 students? We would like to suggest that if the "fair femmes" get their study cards personally at Roberts, they be given an extra office. This would eliminate much wasting of one's time while the other college is being waited upon. Congestion might be further relieved by not requiring each individual to sign up for courses with unlimited registration. Most freshmen have to take Chem and they all eventually get signed, so isn't it a waste of time to stand three hours waiting to "sign on the dotted line"?

Failing these remedies, we suggest that comfortable chairs be—no, there wouldn't be room for them in a registration line. Well, anyway, let's have some kind of entertainment to pass away the hours after the secretaries run down.

United States Timber Conservation Board

Within the last decade interest in forestry has increased to a very considerable extent among the American people. The realization that the economic independence and stability of our nation rests largely on our natural resources has given forestry an impetus unknown before in our history.

The latest step is of national scope and is enthusiastically endorsed by the industrial leaders of the United States. President Hoover's appointment of the United States Timber Conservation Board is a long awaited event. Since the Conservation Commission set up by President Theodore Roosevelt made its survey of the resources of the nation, foresters throughout the country have hoped for such a body as the Timber Conservation Board. Although tardy, it is here and it will not be long before its benefits will be felt throughout the country.

The primary purpose of the Board is to conduct an economic survey of the timber resources and the logging and lumbering conditions in every part of the country. The survey will cover both privately and publicly owned forest land and take into consideration all the influencing factors.

The work of the Board cannot be completed for several years but as it progresses we can be sure that the data collected will point the way to saner and fairer forest policies.

World Wide Agriculture

Modern means of communication and transportation, new inventions of machinery, information of the press, and international congresses of all kinds, serve to make the statement that we do not know how the other half lives" less true than in former years. Perhaps disarmament and peace congresses, so far at least, seem to have accomplished little good if we consider that the nations of the world are now spending more on armies and navies than before the World War. But there are other types of congresses that cannot help but produce beneficial effects for the nations.

It is that we are more than glad to make the announcement of the Fifteenth International Congress of Agriculture at Prague, Czechoslovakia, June 5 to 8, this year. This congress meets every two years in different countries under the auspices of the International Commission of Agriculture. It is to be urged that as many of the agricultural leaders of our country attend this meeting as possible. Any steps that may be taken to relieve the economic stress between nations will be of more lasting benefit than all the so-called peace conferences yet held.

The program this year is separated into seven sections. Agrarian policies and rural economy, agricultural education and extension, agricultural cooperation, vegetable production, animal production, agricultural industries, and "the rural woman" will be topics of discussion. Problems of efficiency of production, equilibrium between supply and demand, the importance of research, agricultural cooperation, and the rural family will receive special attention. It is gratifying to us to note that the "mission of the woman in the struggle against the rural exodus" will be one of the principal topics. History has repeatedly proven the necessity of a strong rural population; poets have sung of the "sturdy peasantry"; and now, within the last few years, leaders of thought in all fields have come to realize that the rural communities deteriorate or advance, so does the nation respond in its life. Let America send her best minds to consider important problems.

Staff Elections

John B. Tuttle, '32, of Binghamton, was elected editor-in-chief of the Cornell Countryman at the recent meeting of the board of directors of the magazine. Kate G. Rogers, '32, of Tompkins Corners, was selected as managing editor. Frank T. Vaughn, '32, of Plattsburg, will serve as editor of the Campus Countryman page. The editors of the Domecon Doings page and the Cornell Foresters page will be selected at the end of a short competition of the associate editors.

Richard Pringle, '32, of Mayville, will assume the duties of business manager. Assistanting him will be James E. Rose, '32, of Hobart, as circulation manager; Norman C. Kidder, '32, of Warren, Pennsylvania, as local advertising manager; and Leonard M. Palmer, '32, of South Westboro, as national advertising manager.

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

'88
Albert E. Metzger, vice-president for eighteen years of the Fletcher Savings and Trust Company in Indianapolis, died on January 31 at his home there, after a long illness. He was born in Indianapolis 65 years ago, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Metzger. He was a member of Alpha Tau Omega, Congress, and the Agricultural Association. He was the organizer of five large banks in Indianapolis, and was formerly president of the German-American Trust Company. He was also active in building enterprises. Mr. Metzger was also interested in civic affairs, being one of the founders of the Indianapolis Boys' Club and a member of the Board of Governors of the Board of Trade. He was a member and first president of the Cornell Club of Indianapolis. His widow, Mrs. Frances Mueller Metzger, two sons and two daughters survive him.

'89
Dr. Bertis R. Wakeman is district health officer in Hornell, New York. His address is 5 Hakes Avenue.

'94
Harry D. Gibbes is a consulting chemist in Washington. His address is 1520 H Street. His eldest son plans to enter Cornell next fall.

'98
Charles H. Blair has retired from the firm of Smith and Gallatin and on January 1, became a member of the firm of Jackson and DeCoppet at 47 Broad Street, New York. He has continued his membership in the New York Stock Exchange.

'99
Louise W. Katz, cataloguer in the Hoover War Library at Stanford University died suddenly on January 9, following a stroke of apoplexy. She was born July 31, 1867, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert I. Katz. She received the degree of B.S. in 1900 and was a member of Kappa Alpha Theta.

'05
J. Eliot Coit is head of the Coit Agricultural Service in Altadena, California, which furnishes scientific management and supervision, pruning supervision, and appraising to fruit growers and farmers. He has been professor of horticulture at the University of Arizona and professor and head of the department of entomology at the University of California.

Ray C. Simpson has sold his interest in the Simpson Nursery Company in Monticello, Florida, to his brother, and now divides his time in Albany, Georgia, where he has a peach and pecan orchard, Winter Haven, Florida, where he has an orange grove, and Monticello.

'06
Harvey L. Westover is senior agronomist in charge of alfalfa investigations with the United States Department of Agriculture. During 1929 he was engaged in plant explorations for the Department in Russia, Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Hungary, and Poland, and last year in Spain and North Africa. His address is 4220 Thirty-eighth Street, Washington.

'11
Thomas Bradlee, director of extension at the University of Vermont, died suddenly on the night of February 21, 1931. He was stricken while officiating at the annual college "Kake Walk" in the University gymnasium. Professor Bradlee was born at Lewiston, New York in 1885. He came to Cornell and entered the College of Agriculture in the fall of 1907. While at college Professor Bradlee was active in student affairs. He was business manager of the Cornell Countryman, rowed on the ag college crew, served on the Class Book committee, was a member of the class rush committee and the ag Banquet committee. After graduation in 1911 he taught agriculture at Smith's Agricultural School at Northampton, Massachusetts for two years, then he was appointed director of extension at the University of Vermont which position he held at his death.

'12
Thomas J. H. Grenier is associated with the Fairmont Creamery Company in Buffalo. He lives at 152 Grandview Street. Edwin P. Smith is a farmer and produce dealer in Sherburne, New York. His wife was formerly Gertrude I. Howard. They have five children, Howard, Leah, Jean, Charlotte, and Marie. Mr. Smith is now president of the Alumni Association of the College of Agriculture.

A. H. White is now working for the Horace Waters Company of New York City, makers of Waters Pianos. "Al" was editor of the Countryman in his senior year.

'13
Ralph H. Denman is supervisor of rural service of the New York Power and Light Corporation, at 124 Street Street, Albany. He lives in Delmar, New York. He has two daughters, Marjorie, aged 11, and Pauline, aged 10.

'14
Harold K. Hovey is a newspaper advertising salesman. His address is 31 Hermosa Avenue, Long Beach, California. He has two sons, aged six and two.

'15
Dr. S. W. Frost has been employed as associate professor of entomology at Pennsylvania State College for the past eleven years. Recently he has made trips to Haiti, Panama, and Florida conducting research on insects.

'20
Dorothy M. Button, now Mrs. C. A. Ryder, lives at 130-04 88th Avenue, Jamaica, New York. She has a son six years old.

James R. Robinson is completing his fifth year as principal of the High School in Cassadaga, New York. He also instructs in agriculture.

Francis J. Oates is president of the Chenango Ice Cream Company and a partner in the Norwich Coca Cola Company in Norwich, New York. Mrs. Oates was Lillian Carmer '22. They have two children, and live at 12 Conkey Avenue.

'21
Arthur L. Clark is with the editorial department of the National Sportsman, Incorporated, at 101 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston.

Helen Marsh is manager of the Yellow Lantern Cafeteria at 3443 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Clara Loveland '22 is assistant manager. Miss Loveland and Mary E. Hershey '22 went around the world last year, visiting twenty countries.

A son, George Quincy, Jr., was born on September 19, 1930 to Mr. and Mrs. George Q. Lumsey. They live at 65 North Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, New Jersey.

J. S. Hathcock is now living at 1401 Shirley Street, Columbia, South Carolina. E. W. Hoffman has temporarily left his position as 4-H Club agent of Tompkins County to go to a sanitarium at Upper Lake.

Mrs. Raymond W. Newberry (S. Josephine Metcalfe) lives at 6 Caroline Road, Doug laston Park, Long Island, New York. Mr. Newberry graduated from Yale in 1921 and is with the Spencer Trask and Company. They have two children.

Albert E. Hauptführer is a purchasing agent with the Castles Ice Cream Company of Perth Amboy, Newark, and Garfield, New Jersey. He lives at 1118 Melrose Avenue, Melrose Park, Pennsylvania. Francis L. Righler is now a geneticist with the Eddy Tree Breeding Station in Placerville, California.

He is working on the development of superior strains and varieties of commercial trees.

A daughter, Elizabeth Josephine, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. F. Hamann on August 10.

Lorwy T. Mead, Jr., a year ago left the Public Service Electric and Gas Company in Newark, New Jersey and is now assistant to the vice-president in charge of sales of the National Cash Credit Association, a personal finance chain organization, with offices at 40 Journal Street, Jersey City, New Jersey. He lives at 13 Lawrence Avenue, West Orange, New Jersey.

A son was born on March 29 to William D. McMillan and Mrs. McMillan (Ruth V. Rice). They live at Sunny Gables, Inlet Road, Ithaca.

A. J. Powers of the laboratory of the Borden Farm Products Company, stopped here recently on his return from a conference of the laboratory section of the International Milk Dealers' Association which was held in Geneva. He interviewed one of our seniors relative to a position with the Borden Company. He was accompanied by R. T. Raymond '24, also of the Borden Company.

Nathaniel E. Winters is now head of the department of agronomy at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. He lives at 216 Duncan, Stillwater. He was for five years cotton specialist with the Department of Agriculture of Argentina.

Forrest E. “Woods” Mather is manager of the McDonald and Crocker Farms, in the Cortland Valley. They have four farms with a total acreage of over 700. They have a large herd of pure bred Guernseys, about 2,000 Rhode Island Red hens, and lots of turkeys. He keeps his breeding turkeys in close confinement and uses artificial light to make them lay earlier in the spring. He hatched some turkeys as early as the first of April this year. “Woods” says the four farms are operated as separate units except at certain times when they combine to get their work done. “Woods” address is R. F. D. No 1, Cortland, New York.

A daughter, Frances Louise, was born to William A. Carran, Jr., '26 E.E. and Mrs. Carran (Marguerite L. Pigott), on October 11. Their address is 17829 Canterbury, Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

Marian DuMond was married recently to G. W. Gunning. They are living at 133 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Wickham announce the arrival of their second son, David Miner, on March first. Don is farming at Hector, New York, specializing in grapes, peaches, and alfalfa. He has a large herd of high producing Holsteins. As a side line, a gas station business of more than average volume, adds to the income of this progressive Schuyler County farmer.

Martha M. Signor was married to Dr. Robert Allen Bier on September 20.
April, 1931

They are living at 1840 California Street, North West, Washington.

Christopher J. Welz M.S. ’24, Ph.D. ’26, is with E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company in Flint, Michigan. He lives at 237 Stockdale Street.

'25

Ray S. Ashbery has held the position of Cornell University Alumni Field Secretary since last September. Ray recently went out on his fifth trip, going as far north as Duluth and west to Omaha and in all covering fourteen cities. Since holding his new position he has made trips covering much of New York State, New Jersey, and New England, speaking at many meetings where he has met with marked success.

Charles C. Carter, who is a builder of golf courses, has been taking the winter course at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. His permanent address is care of Douglas Kirk, B Avenue East, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Franklin F. Muller is a poultry breeder at Box 86 R. D. 7, Ithaca. A daughter, Joan Latov, was born on January 15. They have a son Enrique Keutsch, 2nd, who is one and a half.

Leo B. Roberts is, head of the chemistry and physics department at the Emory Junior College in Valdosta, Georgia. He received his Ph.D. here in '28.

The Cornell Countryman

'26

James E. Frazer now lives at Apartment 52, 4611 Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, Bronx, New York. He is teaching at the Birch Wathen School in New York. Rudolph T. Termohlen is with the Louden Machinery Corporation. He is living at the Hotel Montrose in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

'27

Ernest A. Bradley is working his father’s farm in Silver Springs, New York.

Everett H. Clark on November first became county agricultural agent of Wyoming County, New York. His headquarters are in Warsaw. For the past year and a half he had been assistant agent in Oneida County.

Mrs. Herbert G. Comstock (Ruth E. Boos) is home demonstration agent of Yates County New York. Her address is 202 Liberty Street, Penn Yan.

Mrs. Henry B. Miller (Helen E. Grant) is food director at Balch Halls, Cornell University. She lives at 315 Thurston Avenue.

Willoughby H. Walling is a forest supervisor in the forestry branch of the United States Indian Service. His address is care of the Service at Mescalero, New Mexico.

Ruth E. Matz is dietitian at the Reading Hospital in West Reading, Pennsylvania.

Leon E. Bowe is with the fixed nitrogen research laboratory, of the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington. He lives at Apartment 709, 2115 F Street.

Verlee O. Linderman is teaching vocational agriculture at Sherman High School, New York.

James L. Newcomb is on the staff of the Hotel Tenesate in Boston.

Irene Claire Reese, formerly of 104 College Avenue, Ithaca, New York, was killed in an automobile collision on the Washington Boulevard near Laurel, Maryland, January 25. Miss Reese had been employed in the Bureau of Home Economics at Washington since September, 1929.

Lawrence O. Taylor was married on September 6 to Marian Koppe of West Middlebury, New York. Formerly both were teachers in the Perry School, New York. Mr. Taylor is now in charge of animal husbandry in the New York State School of Agriculture in Delhi, New York.

'28

John Ehrlich is a graduate student in botany and forest pathology and an Austin Teaching fellow in botany at Harvard University. He is investigating forest disease in the Maritime Provinces of Canada. His address is Perkins Hall 28, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

It always pays to start them on this

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CORNELL'S RADIO STATION WEAI IS HEARD OVER WIDE AREA

The Cornell University radio station WEAI is heard over a wide area and has a goodfollowing in the United States. Radio listeners across the country can tune in to the station's programs from their homes. The station is run by students, and its programming includes a variety of topics ranging from music and entertainment to news and current events. The station is broadcast over a 1,000-kilowatt transmitter and covers a range of 125 miles from Ithaca, New York. The station's programming includes local news, sports, and music, as well as special events and guest appearances. The station's success is due to its dedicated staff of students and faculty members who work tirelessly to ensure that the station remains a valuable resource for the local community. The station's programming is available online and on various radio frequencies, making it accessible to a wide audience.
AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK ISSUED BY FARM MANAGEMENT OFFICE

New York farmers must practice the closest economy during most of 1931, but conditions are expected to be somewhat better during the last half of the year, according to the New York State Agricultural Outlook for 1931, prepared by Professor F. C. Cruikshank '27 of the farm management department. The bulletin gives a summary of conditions at the present time and trends and prospects for the remainder of the year.

In December 1930, the prices of farm products in New York State were about 25 percent lower than in December 1929. The large acreages of New York farm laborers are lower than a year ago, but there has been no proportional decrease in the prices of the other things that farmers buy. Taxes and interest have changed little.

Minor adjustments to the spread between wholesale and retail prices of farm products can be made, but farmers should be cautious about making radical changes in their crops or their methods of farming. The greatest danger that too many farmers will plant increased acreages of such crops as potatoes and beans, forgetting that the relatively high prices of these products are due to a shortage of supplies of them, particularly in the summer. Farmers also may reduce their poultry flocks too much, forgetting that the low prices are partially due to the excessive rate of laying last spring and the mildness of the winter in some of the egg-producing sections.

The present situation probably will not affect New York farmers so seriously as farmers in most parts of the country. Wheat and cotton farmers and others who have been dependent on a foreign market for a good part of their sales probably will find their margin of profit narrower.

Dairy Propects Reviewed

Even though competition continues to become keen, many dairy farmers in the New York dairy sections can be expected to find some profit in expanding their herds. They apparently will increase their feed, milk, and cheese sales but not as rapidly as the last year. They are facing a more promising market for fluid milk and cream in the New York market.

Milk production is a long time business, and changes take place slowly. A great effort should be made to increase efficiency of operation, and thus lower the cost of production per hundredweight. Careful culling of the herd, feeding according to production, proper selection of feeds, and purchases of feeds in quantity, with discounts for cash, and arrangement of work to reduce labor costs, are especially important.

Poultry returns may be unsatisfactory now, but the Outlook sees no reason why poultry returns should not be able to pay relatively well over a period of years. Sheep cannot compete with cows in fluid milk production, but there are many sections in the state where there is still a place for sheep, if there is ample pasture and cheap feed.

The production in New York is limited largely to the utilization of wastes and by-products, and production for home use is likely to become more profitable.

Prices have been generally rising enough to justify the raising of a limited number of colts this year and next.

Fruits and Cash Crops Studied

New plantings of apples should be confined to well drained soils and sites that are well adapted to apple growing. As with other products, it is becoming more important to produce efficiently. Competition has lowered the margin of profit on peaches and pears and caused producers to plant a higher acreage. Production should be stressed with both fruits.

More efficient production of profitable vineyards and truck crops of the state will not return a profit, it will be necessary in grape production.

Conditions do not warrant an increase in the acreage of potatoes in the state, but for those who can produce efficiently, they will continue to be a relatively profitable crop. New York growers can best meet the increasing competition from other states by planting on the better potato soils, by practicing cultural methods that have a direct bearing on market quality, and by better grading. The trend, according to the department, is toward large scale machine production. Cabbages will be profitable in New York, under the right conditions, and should continue to be, but there is no justification for any material increase in acreage.

Neither should there be any marked change in the acreage of beans for 1931. The bulletin also advises against expansion in onion and carrot acreages. The available supplies of these vegetables, such as oats, barley, wheat and buckwheat, have not paid anything for the time spent on them in the past. It would be unwise to reduce cheaper in the Middle West and shipped into the state and sold at a lower price than the cost of raising it here. New York farmers will be advised not to plant many farms to fit in with the marketing system.

The market for timothy hay has been steadily declining and will continue to do so. Alfalfa and clover hay, however, are profitable enterprises.

Credit and Labor Advice Given

Credit is likely to become harder to get. Farmers should present credits to their bankers and make use of bank facilities for the profitable use of money. The Federal Land Bank is still making long time mortgage loans on good farms.

Labor is lower but has not declined nearly so much as farm prices. The same is true of farm equipment, building materials, and supplies, though present prices may justify building in some cases.

POULTRY PROF IS SPEAKER

The Cornell poultry department was represented at the Baby Chick Show and Competition at the New York State Fair, held on March 6 and 7. Professor G. F. Heuser '15 took the place of Professor J. E. Rice '00 as the chief judge at the Poultrymen's Banquet in the Hamilton Hotel on Friday evening, March 6. L. M. Hurd and R. C. Ogle, extension specialists of the poultry department, were the judges at the show, which was held at the Fair Grounds. Professor G. O. Hall and nine students from the class in poultry breeding were on hand to conferring the prizes. They will continue to attend the Show on their return they stopped at Stafford, New York, to visit the poultry farms which are being constructed for the Western New York Egg-Laying Contest.

Accidents may happen in the best of families. "Chuff" was soldering a gasoline tank in the rural engineering lab when, all at once, the building shook and a loud report rang out. "Chuff" was lying on the floor and the four windows were without panes. There were no injuries, however, except for a peculiar odor, like burned gunpowder. "Chuff," who had nothing to do with the newly created draft, served to remind the lab section that they had all had a narrow escape.

PROPOSES NEW USE FOR CORK

Professor H. W. Riley of the department of horticulture of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell, New York on March 3 to discuss with representatives of the dairy industry, the Portland cement industry, and a cork company last year when he showed movies of milk tank construction before the Pennsylvania Dairy Association and the Pennsylvania Association of Milk Producers. The method of preparation of the packages, and it will probably be adopted by the cork board company.

Dr. Henderson Smith, a widely known authority on the virus diseases of plants, spent several days during the week of March 15 conferring with members of the plant pathology department and delivering the seminar lecture of that week. Dr. Smith is connected with the Rothamsted Experiment Station located at Harpenden, England, where he is connected with the laboratory staff. Heuser has been a month at the Boyce Thompson Institute at the Bronx, New York City, and his next visit will be to the University of Wisconsin.

POTATOES PROVE PROFITABLE

Potatoes paid the highest return for an hour's labor on New York State farms which kept cost account records according to Professor L. M. Hurd '15 of the 27 of the farm management department.

Some other profitable crops as shown by the accounts on these farms are: apples, which returned $2.91 an hour, alfalfa with 81 cents an hour, and cabbage, which paid 61 cents an hour. The least profitable crops were buckwheat, oats, corn, and barley, all of which lost money. The accounts also revealed that the returns for an hour of labor were greatly increased when watched over by horticulturists.

Climate, soil, topography, and transportation costs depending on the distance to market, are the chief items affecting the choice of crops. While the relative gross return of different enterprises yields the highest returns, dairy farms having less than 40 per cent of their returns from dairy products would be $45 a year, while those with over 80 per cent of their returns from dairy products have a labor income of $34 a year.

HOME STUDIES FOR KEEPERS

A home study course in beekeeping has been prepared by G. S. Butt during the year at the College of Agriculture, to meet the growing demand for technical information. The course consists of thirteen lessons and is free to all residents of New York State who have bees. The lessons consider such subjects as beekeeping sites and equipment, the colony and individual, state laws regarding bee, general care of both comb and extracted honey, and the grading and selling of honey.

The present realization of the value of honey bees as pollinators in orchards created greater interest in beekeeping, both among persons engaged in it and beekeepers. In some instances beekeepers are making a new business of furnishing bees to fruit growers during the blossoming season. Where bees cannot be rented many orchardists are getting bees of their own to aid the process of pollinating.
Books

Reading maketh a full man—Francis Bacon


This book contains a thorough discussion of present-day family problems. The author traces the evolution of the family through the ages and gives numerous interesting as well as enlightening examples of the old ideas of family life and relationships. She shows how we have changed our social and economic systems in many ways but have failed to make corresponding changes in our marriage customs and laws.

This is a direct and open challenge to those who have retained their old ideas as to the "inviolable sanctity" of marriage and have refused to discuss the pertinent problems confronting it. The continued increase in the divorce rate and the increased prominence of other problems have made the people recognize the need for some kind of reform. For them, Miss Reed has provided much material for consideration and has written an unbiased account of the present situation in this country. Any student in Sociology will find this interesting reading matter. It can also be recommended to those who may wish to further enlighten themselves on this question so vitally important today.

NOW WE'RE LOGGIN'! By Paul Hosmer. Introduction by Stewart H. Holbrook. Portland, Oregon; Metropolitan Press. $2.00.

Mr. Hosmer treats the lumber industry and the lumberjack of the Northwest lightly, but not sightingly. He knows the industry thoroughly, and in spite of the humor of the book, he conveys a considerable amount of information. Fifteen personalities of the logging industry are characterized. Mr. Hosmer tells of their duties, their characteristics, their successes and failures, and their fun.

It is the old story of the "butter, the baker", but now translated into the lumberjack, the foremen of the yards and sawmills, the sales managers, the logging bosses, the cook, the forester, and the various other individuals engaged in furnishing us with our supply of lumber. Perhaps the rugged robust lumberjack is the one who most appeals to our imaginations. Surely these old timers added much to the picturesqueness of a logging camp. As these men pass, a new type enters—the graduates of forestry schools and colleges—better for the industry perhaps, but lacking in appeal to our minds.

To laugh or to learn is good; to laugh and to learn is much better. Surely this work of Mr. Hosmer's will help you do both.

Exquisite Toilet Essentials

Fastidious women who delight in retaining and enhancing personal charm will find many aids here for the perfect toilette. Perfumes of rare, exotic fragrance; dainty atomizers of various sizes; toilet waters that refresh and beautify—these are but a few of many suggestions from which Milady can choose.

THE HILL DRUG STORE

C. W. Daniels, Pharmacist

328 College Ave. • Ithaca, N.Y.
Miss Mitchell, nutrition expert from the Battlerace Health Sanitarium, lectured in the home economics building on Wednesday afternoon, March 17, concerning the work that is being done in Labrador to better conditions there and to teach the natives better food and health habits. Miss Mitchell has done extensive work there herself and at present has colleagues who are furthering the work already started.

In connection with the lecture, slides were shown illustrating the conditions prevailing in that region. The work done by Sir Richard Grenfell was very evident in many of the pictures shown.

Labrador is a barren country where summer comes for only about two months in the year, and even then it is an uncertain one. The ground is hard and rocky making the production of crops very difficult, and those grown are mainly vegetables which grow quickly or else have been started inside and then put in the field to grow. There are very few cows in Labrador; what milk is used comes from goats which are dry for a large part of the year. The chief occupation is fishing and as the income derived from selling the fish is the only one which most of them have, the finances of most of the natives are very meager.

In the fall when the money from the fish is obtained the husband buys the stock of food for the family for the ensuing year. His selection is something on this order: hard bread, white flour, salted pork and beef, molasses, perhaps some oatmeal, and some raisins and a luxury for Christmas. Of course some salt fish are saved for the family use. It can readily be seen that something is lacking in this diet. It is not lacking in protein, carbohydrate or fat, but it is very deficient in vitamins A and C. As a result of these needs much sickness prevails in Labrador. Such diseases as rickets, tuberculosis, and hard and cold fevers are most found, while the teeth of all the adults and many of the children are in a pitiable condition because of the lack of minerals and the proper vitamins.

The work being done now in Labrador is to help the family care for themselves and to not pamper them by giving them all of these much needed items. By first educating them with proper health habits and then teaching them how to adapt these to the existing conditions, relief and enlightenment is gradually being brought to these people of the North.

FAMOUS COOK LECTURES

George R. Rector '00, present director of Cuisine of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad, son of Charles E. Rector of restaurant fame and himself a world authority on cookery, advanced his skills before a capacity audience of extension students and members of the home economics foods department on Friday, March 6.

Mr. Rector was a prominent undergraduate at Cornell, being entered in the Law School. Upon graduation in 1900, he went to Paris to learn the art of preparing the delicacies for his father's clientele in New York. He received several French honorary cuisine awards before assuming a post in his father's famous restaurant, advancing finally to his present position. He is the author of several cook books.

Mr. Rector emphasized the preparation of delicacies at a medium cost. One triumph of the thrifty French housewife is onion soup au gratin. One quart of beef broth and four large onions were the basis for this nourishing and full flavored soup. He sliced the onions thin and browned them in two tablespoonsfuls of butter, adding more when necessary to keep them moist while cooking. When the onions were done, he added three large tablespoonsful of Worcestershire sauce, half a teaspoonful of salt, and a pinch of pepper were added. This was brought to the boiling point, and on top of the soup toasted slices of small round rolls were placed. These were sprinkled with grated parmesan cheese, placed under the broiler and browned for about ten minutes. Mr. Rector thinks an earthen marmite the proper dish in which to serve onion soup. This soup, which is sold in most restaurants for from a couple of cents to a dollar, may be made at home for about two and a half cents, he says.

French Dishes Proved Popular

Canape of crambet was one of the most popular dishes at Rector's. To a pound of crambet was added a tablespoonful each of finely chopped green peppers (previously blanched) and finely chopped pimentos, seasoned with salt and a pinch of pepper. He prepared a rich cream sauce by melting a tablespoonful of butter with a quarter teaspoonful of salt and a few grains of red pepper, blending in a tablespoonful of flour, and gradually adding an equal amount of cream. This mixture was stirred over a low flame until it was perfectly smooth, and then brought to the boiling point and boiled for two minutes. The cream sauce was added to the crambet and mixed well, then the mixture heaped neatly on thin slices of round or square toasted bread, sprinkled with parmesan cheese, dotted with butter, and browned in the oven. The finished mixture was thick enough not to run over the edges of the bread.

The thin, dainty French pancake, called crepe suzette, has become popular in this country as well as in France. Mr. Rector's recipe called for two cupsful of pastry flour, sifted with a pinch of salt, four eggs, two cupsful of milk, and a tea-
spoonful of orange juice. Strain the mixture through a coffee filter and add a pinch of nutmeg and a dash of cinnamon. Pour the mixture into a greased pan and place in a hot oven to bake. Allow the cakes to cool before serving. The pancakes should be baked in oil and a handful of powdered sugar sprinkled over the top to conform more closely to Dr. Flexnor's ideal. The process will be slow but one is convinced that it is inevitable.

**DOUGH BUSTERS PLAN NEXT YEAR'S WORK**

County agricultural 4-H Club, and home demonstration agents attended the Annual State Extension Service Conference here at Cornell March 23 to 28, to plan their program of work in the field throughout the year.

The home economics program consisted of discussions of the various projects and problems, the planning of extension work — the use of new teaching mediums, methods, and projects, and self-teaching aids. The programs included the demonstration of consumer buying and the preparation of vegetable desserts. The program was divided into three parts: home economics for home schools, home economics for the home, and home economics for the community. The program was planned in detail and the Extension Service Conference was held on the White House Conference and plans were made for the formation of the first-hand assistance to study the special needs of growing children.

**APRIL RADIO TALKS**

The following talks will be given during the month of April by members of the home economics faculty as part of the daily University Radio Hour from forty-five to fifty minutes in the afternoon:

April 6—The President's Part in Cooperative Marketing, Mrs. A. W. Smith.
April 10—Planning a Community Supper, Charlotte Merrill.
April 13—Preparation of the Main Dish and Vegetables for the Community Supper, Gertrude Betten.
April 17—Pies and Hot Breads Usually Prepared for the Community Supper, Gertrude Betten.
April 20—Good Coffee with Your Desert to the Community Supper, Margaret Scheer.
April 24—WHAT WE MAY LEARN FROM OUR ORIENTAL NEIGHBORS, Doris W. Day.
April 27—Magazine and Newspaper Interest of New York State Homemakers, Dorothy Delaney.

**LODGE HAS LABOR DAY**

Professor Grace Morin's household art classes continued and three classes held at that time had a Labor Day at the lodge on Friday, March 3. The work on the downstairs redecoration was completed. The final dance was given on Saturday in honor of the occasion, and a tea for the chaperons on Sunday afternoon.

Ye Hosts, the hotel men's honorary social club is sponsoring a weekly upper luncheon and get-together, to be held at Willard Straight Fridays at one o'clock. Visitors, hotel men will be guests at this luncheon but there will be no speeches.

**GIRLS CONTINUE TO HELP AT CHILDREN'S HOME**

The kids in the Ithaca Children's Home are having a gay time this spring with their roller skates, marbles, games, and toys. Various gifts from school board members, parents of graduates, and others helped the children to make, and plenty of magazines to cut up made the toy cupboard amply full. It has never been so well supplied, contrary to a statement in the February issue which we wished to correct. All winter, sleds and skis were everyone's delight when chil

**MISS FISH MAKES GIVE-AWAY OF COLLEGE GIRLS' CLOTHING**

Felt hats as compared to all others rank three to one with seniors in the College of Home Economics at Cornell University, reports Marian Fish of the Cold Springham Auxiliary of clothing college women's club. She also learned that leatherette coats and slickers are rather popular here, while proportionately few sweaters had been worn. Plain coats with fur trimmings; about one-third fur coats. The majority of the girls invest in a cloth coat, either a plain one or a cheap fur coat. Woolens, sports, and afternoon silks seemed the most desirable kinds of dresses, with evening dresses next in importance.

As for costs, they ranged, for felt hats, from sixty cents to twenty-two dollars and for woolens, from nine dollars to fifteen; from one to eighteen dollars for the slickers. The price of winter coats is from fifteen dollars to one hundred and ninety-seven dollars; that of woolen stockings from one dollar to fourteen.

**STUDENT-STAFF PARTICIPATION IN GUIDANCE OF FRESHMEN**

Members of the staff of the College of Home Economics, in a course, special classes in the guidance of freshmen, are training the members of the sophomore and junior classes to be orientation leaders next year, or in other words, to work with the freshmen in helping them become acclimated to Cornell generally, and to the new life personally. An attempt is being made to aid the leaders in understanding their own behavior drives so that they may be able next year to understand and help the freshman with her problems. It is planned that the senior classman and woman be assigned to about five entering girls for freshman week-end and about nine girls in an orientation course. The leader will then work with the freshmen advise their various courses, and various opportunities for work in the college system that is severely ailing. What has been greatly needed for a long time is an intelligent and sympathetic group of students of common sense gleaned from experience and more than a few hours of serious contemplation. It is not unreasonable to expect that such an effort would compel action and that is the prime element of all constructive criticism.

Dr. Flexnor has succeeded admirably well in presenting our universities with all of their shortcomings laid bare. With all of the vigor and frankness, he tells us exactly what must be done if the world is not to be without the sort of aid which can come only from the higher institutions of learning. With Dr. Flexnor outlines the proper position of a university in modern society, and with that as a basis he constructs a system that is severely ailing. What has been greatly needed for a long time is an intelligent and sympathetic group of students of common sense gleaned from experience and more than a few hours of serious contemplation. It is not unreasonable to expect that such an effort would compel action and that is the prime element of all constructive criticism.

**HOME EC WHAT-NOTS**

Mrs. Kathleen H. Smith is taking the place of Miss Grouse as diector of Home Economics for the second year, was formerly at Bachrach Studio in Syracuse. Mrs. Dorothy Scott's classes in household and service arts have covered an exhibit of Arrangement in Letter-Writing which was presented to the home demonstration agents here during March for their annual conference.

The household art 32 class is working on special furnishing problems in home and community life on such questions as redecoration of a room, planning and furnishing of a combination bedroom and playroom for children, redecoration of a beauty salon, home office, and a one-room apartment. One section of the household art 32 class is drawing up a furnishing plan for dormitories, dining room, children's room, and a living and dining room of the children's Home of Hope.


Universities have been the subject of much criticism in recent years but most of it has been too obvious, or too spon- taneous, to merit much consideration. The work of the Flexners has been the subject of many stories, and the book is a labor of love to which the author has given much attention. It is not unreasonable to expect that such an effort would compel action and that is the prime element of all constructive criticism.
For the Disciples

OF SAINT MURPHIUS

FOREST SERVICE SUPERVISOR VISITS FORESTRY DEPARTMENT

Supervisor John C. Kuhns of the Whitman National Forest in Oregon conducted a series of lectures at Fernow Hall during the week of March 2. Mr. Kuhns came as a representative of the United States Forest Service to the various forestry schools of the country. Each year a forest supervisor is so designated and the policy serves to keep the schools in touch with all the latest developments in the government service.

Mr. Kuhns' lectures were divided among various subjects according to his audiences. His first talk was one of introduction designed to acquaint the freshmen with the opportunities and work in the Forest Service. Mr. Kuhns pointed out that opportunities are manifold, promotion is fairly swift, and the salaries are cut to practically every other profession.

The remaining lectures were given over to the special topics of fire control and protection, salmon management, forest management, forest policy, and utilization. These talks were exceedingly interesting, being developed from a practical standpoint by a man who comes in contact with them every day. Mr. Kuhns emphasized his points by actual illustrations from the Whitman forest.

On Tuesday evening, March 3, Supervisor Kuhns gave an illustrated talk before the Forestry Club. He chose conditions and life on the Whitman forest as his topics and developed them in a very interesting manner.

The policy of sending a forest supervisor to the forest schools cannot be too highly valued. Mr. Kuhns' talks gave a clear picture of the organization and work of the Forest Service, served to clear up many doubtful points, and brought much new and valuable information to the students.

FORESTRY SPORTS

Well! Well! Here we are again. The Cornell Foresters basketball team slapped the Vets and won the intercollegiate championship. Rather a unique record—not bad and losing game for two successive years. This does show the Foresters answer the challenge of rest of these two-bit colleges. And as for the C.E. aggregation—well, we will be magnanimous and not say anything.

Now that basketball is over we must begin to think of our laurels in the spring sports. Of course, the thing we need is a real team. If any woodsmen want to risk a broken neck at this gentle pastime, just report to H. S. H. "Bear" Palmer '32. We can't quit now. We have 17 points toward the intercollegiate trophy and Ag has only 19, but the story will be the same as last year—if we beat Ag we will win the intercollegiate championship.

For those who don't care to have their complexes ruined by rain, we have baseball, tennis, and the crew. If none of these suit you, we'll get some more.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE PURCHASES THREE NEW NATIONAL FORESTS

The United States Department of Agriculture has added three new National Forests to the existing 159 managed by the Forest Service. The areas were purchased under the provisions of the Clarke McNary Act of 1924 which allows the government to acquire forest land as reserves. The new National Forests are located in District 9 in the upper peninsula of Michigan. Information as to their size and resources is of course meagre due to their recent acquisition.

The region in which they are located was severely exploited by lumbermen several decades ago and it is to be expected that the new areas will in no way approximate those of the western forests. However, the Forest Service in administering the cutover lands will be able to collect much valuable information as to the future of forests and forestry in the Lakes States area.

The purchase of the new forests gives the Forest Service an almost complete sample of the many and varied stands of our country.

What is Fernow Hall coming to, anyway? A few days ago three co-eds were discovered taking good beds place in the hall—and they were smoking. Are we going to stand by and see our own beloved Fernow desecrated by such actions? Are the Cornell Foresters slowly drifting into vacuity, or, in other words, are they becoming a bunch of punks? Then if we are not, let us rise up and remove this smirch from our record. If we don't, the building will be over-run with Dumecon dames and where will the overworked forester find a place to stretch his tired carcass between classes?

OPPORTUNITY IS KNOCKING

To make life complete we need a couple of froth or sopha to come out for the editorship of this page. There must be someone among your number that is sufficiently acquainted with the English language so that he can write a coherent sentence. However, we will not require that you know the English tongue, but you must be able to at least write your own name. If any of you future bullwalks of the nation feel the literary urge, just accost the editor of his right hand man, W.L. "Bill" Chapel '32 and you will be installed in the noblest (?) position on the hill. Don't be lazy all your life.

The 20th Forest Engineers are planning a mass reunion for 1915.

SENIORS LEAVE FOR THE SOUTH

Noon, Wednesday, March 25, marked the exodus of the senior editor, in the shush and cold of Ithaca to the sun-kissed land of South Carolina. The old red truck, loaded with the flower of Fernow Hall (including Professor S. N. "Summy" Spring to keep the flower pure and street smart), started on the long and weary trip amid the cheers and huzzas of the multitude.

The seniors will spend two glorious weeks frolicking among the alligators and the banana bushes. If time permits, they will also study the forests and logging conditions in the South.

We are sure the trip will be noteworthy and it is still a question whether the boys will stop in Washington and give President Hoover some first hand advice on how to run the Forest Service.

The seniors will arrive in Charleston sometime Friday, weather permitting. Then, they will be loaded on either a logging train or a boat and transported to the up and coming town of Witherbee, the headquarters and home of the Cornell Foresters during their sojourn among the southern pines.

Ye editor has vowed that he will shoot an alligator and have it stuffed and hung above the portals of Fernow Hall. Along with this vow is the determination to get the inside dope on whether or not President Hoover will do any good.

Ye editor is willing to wager one copy of Dr. Miles Almanac that all of them passed it.

Nine aspirants to the positions offered by the Forest Service tried the Civil Service examination on March 11. The consensus of opinion seems to be that they are all going to try it again next year. That same silly and yet of the Cornell Foresters during their sojourn among the southern pines.

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Ye editor is willing to wager one copy of Dr. Miles Almanac that all of them passed it.

Professors R. S. Hoamer and A. B. Recknagel recently attended a meeting of the Conservation Advisory Council held in Albany. Professor Hoamer attended in his own right and Professor Recknagel was a special representative. The meeting was chiefly concerned with game measures.

HEARD IN THE DEPARTMENT

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating." "Train a child in the way it shall go, and away it will go."

"Snoozed Lumber Company."

"Taste of eat, schmell of ret, feel of eet."

"In this land I hold—"

"No smoking in the laboratories."

Now that spring has arrived, the men out for lacrosse will find their sticks of additional value as snowshoes.
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Two definite and invariable associations with spring are little chicks and making a garden. The sight of either reminds us that nature’s long rest is over and the very breath of life is in the air.

No one who has made a garden or who has cared for little chicks will deny the pleasure to be had from either, or both,—that is, if everything goes well. If not, we used to say that we “just had bad luck this year”; either a quarter of the chicks died from disease, or the peas did not come up, or the bugs ate the melons.

We can not lay failure to bad luck any longer. Science has taken practically all the guess or luck out of both of these harbingers of spring. The knowledge of how to make a good garden or how to raise healthy, thrifty chicks economically is available without cost to any resident of New York state by means of the Cornell Farm Study Courses.

The courses in Home Gardening and Chick Rearing can be your guide in these pleasant occupations.

Or, perhaps one of the other twenty-six farm study courses will be more useful to you now. For further information write to:

**George S. Butts, Supervisor**

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Join us in the General Electric Farm Program from WGY, Schenectady, every Monday evening at 8 o'clock (Eastern Standard) and in the General Electric Program every Saturday evening over a nation-wide N.B.C. Network.
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Barnes Hall

Ithaca, N. Y.
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The Cornell Countryman
A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XVIII May, 1931 Number 8

The Real Job of the Federal Farm Board

By Whiton Powell '24

The second phase of the Federal Farm Board's activities is that having to do with the prevention and control of surpluses of farm commodities. The Board was appointed in July, 1929, and during the latter half of that year this country was undergoing the first phases of a serious business depression, which has continued all through 1930. In respect to its stabilization activities, the Board is a little bit like the boys who began farming about 1919 or 1920, at the worst possible time for success. Their fault was that they were born at the wrong time. The Farm Board was also born at the wrong time for its best chances for success in this part of its work. Had it been born in the middle of 1930 its horoscope would have been much more favorable.

Like most of the outstanding economists and business leaders at the close of 1929, the members of the Federal Farm Board believed that the drop in prices and business activity then being experienced was a purely temporary result of the stock market crash. They conceived the drop in grain and cotton prices, which began at the same time, as caused primarily by difficulties of speculators who were operating in all three markets, and accentuated by unusually rapid marketing of small grains. Under these circumstances and on these assumptions, the Board established the policy of attempting to stabilize the prices of wheat and cotton.

The first device to be used was the establishment of fixed prices at which loans would be made to cooperative associations on the security of these commodities regardless of the variations in their market quotations. As this means of supporting prices affected only that portion of the commodities in the hands of the cooperative associations, or of farmers willing to join to the cooperative associations, it was insufficient for the purpose. The Board then recognized the Grain Stabilization Corporation and through it financed the purchase of a substantial portion of the visible supply of wheat. As the decline in prices continued and became more severe, the real nature of the causes and their insusceptibility to the cure of stabilization became increasingly evident. A change in policy at that time was impossible, however, as it would only have increased the seriousness of the situation through the dumping of the cotton and grains already acquired by the cooperative associations and the Grain Stabilization Corporation. The policy was consequently continued, as to the operation of stabilization corporations, during the fall of 1930, and announcement of its abandonment with reference to 1931 crops has only recently been made.

A second major policy of the Board for the prevention and control of agricultural surpluses is that of advocating reduction in the planting of those crops of which a surplus appears to exist. This policy was first announced early in 1929 when the inevitability of price declines was first becoming apparent. It is based upon the conclusion that the decline in prices have been the result of over-production and that this maladjustment of production and consumption can only be modified by reduced production. It involves a return to the production of wheat for the domestic market only, in the expectation that the tariff will thus be made fully effective (a belief which is open to serious question). For cotton it involves merely a sufficient reduction in the volume of the crop produced to bring about some what higher prices than have existed during the past season.

Of its efforts to prevent and control surpluses of farm commodities, the Board's policy of stabilization of wheat prices has been the major subject of criticism. Although in its permanent effects this is probably the least important of the Board's major policies, it is one which lends itself most readily to spectacular publicity. The objections take a variety of forms.

It is often said that the operations of the Grain Stabilization Corporation have tended to depress rather than maintain the price of wheat. This conclusion is based on the fact that many speculators have withdrawn, leaving it to the stabilization corporation to furnish presumably inadequate buying support to the market. This argument ignores the fact that if speculative buying stopped, so also did speculative selling. Also ignored is the fact that the Grain Stabilization Corporation seems to have adequate finances to fully replace all speculative buyers. Any conclusion on this subject is impossible of proof. It is necessary to show what prices would have been if they had not been what they were. That is too much like trying to prove which way the rabbit would have run if it hadn't run where it did. The preponderance of the evidence seems to indicate that the purchases of the Grain Stabilization Corporation have supported and probably still are supporting prices.

It is also claimed that once the stabilization corporations had acquired grain and cotton, the presence of large known supplies in the hands of organizations that are neither manufacturers or consumers of the products, tended and is still tending to keep prices down. This quite possibly may be so, although the low prices during the past year can readily be explained in terms of the world-wide business depression. In
the case of wheat, there has been the additional influence of extremely high European tariffs that have tended to keep prices down in this country.

Some critics have gone so far as to suggest that the increases in European tariffs against wheat have been made as a protest against the Board's policy of attempting to maintain the American price. Italy and France first raised their tariffs in May, 1929, while Germany started raising its tariff in July, 1929, thus beginning the European tariff-raising contest before the Agricultural Marketing Act was even passed.

This was remarkable foresight on the part of European statesmen, if they were really protesting the policy of a Board not yet formed under an Act not yet passed! It seems quite clear that these three important wheat-importing countries have been activated in raising their tariff rates, not in retaliation against the Board's policy of maintaining the price, but rather by the desire to protect the producers of wheat and small grains within their own countries from the effects of low world prices.

There is real foundation in fact for the criticism that the purchase of wheat or cotton in the cotton market alone tends to injure hedging operations in the futures market, by throwing cash prices out of line with futures prices. The only satisfactory solution for this difficulty is to support all futures prices, which in turn makes it difficult to withdraw the support without hardship upon millers and others who use the market for hedging. In view of the usual variability of differentials, this seems a relatively minor objection, even if it cannot be substantially reduced by careful operation of the stabilization corporation.

The various criticisms of stabilization operations that have just been cited all overlook what seems the most fundamental and serious question. That is: would stabilization operations in the face of merely temporary depressive influences be effective in maintaining prices without substantial loss to the Revolving Fund? The experience of the past year and a half gives no answer to this basic question. The factors affecting the market were not of the temporary nature that stabilization operations are intended to alleviate. For conclusive evidence on this point we must await the appearance of such a temporary situation, recognition of its character by the Board, and appropriate action for stabilization.

The last year and a half, however, has indicated a major difficulty in the way of success even in such a temporary undertaking. It has demonstrated that the market information available to the Board may not always be an adequate basis for distinguishing between price fluctuations resulting from temporary causes and those resulting from fundamental economic maladjustments. Until the diagnosis can be made with greater assurance of certainty than at present, one hesitates to recommend too strongly the remedy of price stabilization. If our experience so far has taught us that much, it has probably been worth what it has cost.

After all, stabilization of prices is offered as a remedy for temporary conditions, and as such has only temporary importance. Perhaps our greatest mistake in connection with it has been to permit the organized grain trade and the public press to generate a tremendous over-emphasis of its importance in the minds of the general public.

Of greater permanent importance is the Board's policy of advocating acreage reduction for cotton and wheat producers, which has called forth criticism from the farmers to whom the advice is addressed. The propriety of the policy, as in the case of stabilization, is dependent upon the correct determination of the nature of the difficulty it is intended to remedy. The Board's diagnosis for both cotton and wheat is that our present level of production is too high to permit of profitable prices. It should be pointed out that the symptoms are equally indicative either of under-consumption caused by general business depression, or of temporary lack of adjustment to a permanent change in general price levels. The writer is incompetent to determine what part, if any, of the situation is due to each of the causes mentioned. It is sufficient to raise the question whether the policy is justifiable in view of the general lack of agreement concerning the nature of the trouble.

Aside from the possible question as to the need for a permanently reduced production of either of these crops, criticism may be raised of the Board's apparent lack of discrimination in the persons to whom its acreage reduction campaigns are addressed. The general tenor of the Board's propaganda suggests that it is intended to bring about a uniform percentage reduction of plantings on the part of all cotton and wheat producers, apparently ignoring possible variations in costs of production between producers and between regions. It seems too much to expect that a farmer, who is so situated that he can obtain a living wage, however small, from present prices, will voluntarily reduce his efforts to produce and sell as much as he can. The Board might better align itself with existing economic forces and direct its campaign toward those who are so situated that they can never produce a profit, whose permanent removal from the list of producers would benefit both themselves and the nation. Indeed, such a redirection of the Board's efforts seems the only means by which its campaign may be at all effective, if the assumed surpluses chance to result from shifts in production areas. Such shifts inevitably cause prices that are unsatisfactory to producers in the areas under abandonment, with a resultant "surplus" over a considerable period of time. There is some evidence to indicate that these factors are at least partially effective in the cases of both cotton and wheat at present.

Finally, it may be questioned whether a campaign of advice without compulsion has any possibility of success in acreage reduction. For success, it requires among all producers of each commodity a mutual faith and good-will, which seems woefully lacking in mankind in general. As one cotton grower put it, "There is too much chance for my neighbors over in Texas to milk my cow through the fence."

The following conclusions may be stated in summary. First, there has been extreme over-emphasis in the public mind of the importance of price stabilization and a corresponding under-emphasis of the significance of the Board's policies for the development of cooperative marketing. Second, the policies for the development of cooperative associations, which are likely to have a most prominent and far-reaching influence upon our social structure, have met with little or no criticism that can be readily substantiated. Third, the Board's least important policy, that of temporary price stabilization, remains untested because of failure up to the present time to distinguish a proper time for its application. Fourth, its policy of acreage reduction is open to substantial criticism as to the direction of the effort, but seems likely to have little influence upon the majority of those who might be injured by accepting it.

Editor's Note: This is the concluding chapter in a series of two articles, the first of which appeared in the April issue of The Cornell Countryman.
ON the afternoon of April 2, we crossed the muddy waters of the Colorado River at Yuma, Arizona, and found ourselves in California. We had seen a good bit of the country since leaving Ithaca and crossing the mountains of Pennsylvania. After making a complete tour of Gettysburg Battlefield we had spent several days seeing the points of interest in and around our capital city. On our way south we toured the entire length of the Shenandoah Valley, stopping to visit the Endless Caverns. In the "Smoky Hills of Tennessee" we climbed out on the sharp edge of Blowing Rock and up to the pinnacle of Chimney Rock. In North Carolina we saw the cotton fields and early peaches in bloom although it was still February. By crossing the High Cooper River bridge from Charleston, South Carolina to Sullivan's Island, we were able to see Fort Sumter out in the harbor, from which the first shot of the Civil War was fired.

In Florida we visited Old Fort Marion at St. Augustine and drove the famous Daytona Beach at low tide, where racing cars break world speed records. On the highest land in Florida, among many lakes, and in the midst of orange groves, stands the Bok singing tower surrounded by a large bird sanctuary. At Palm Beach we had our first swim in salt water. We took the boat trip on the famous Silver Springs where a good sized river comes boiling out of the ground and the water is crystal clear.

After stopping for a short time at the University of Florida at Gainesville, we started west on the Old Spanish Trail and followed it all the way to California except for a few deviations. Through west Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, we drove through a little wet weather and muddy roads but we made it from Pensacola to New Orleans in a day besides several stops to collect flowering plants which we pressed, dried, and sent back to the botany department at Cornell. We drove down the beautiful Saint Charles Avenue past the campus of Tulane University in New Orleans and ferried the Mississippi river in a dense fog. In Louisiana we saw many of the old sugar and cotton plantations which seemed more like my idea of the old south than anything else except Washington's home at Mount Vernon.

ON the banks of the Brazos river we put up our tents for the first time and made a real out-of-doors camp. The next night we reached San Antonio where we visited the Alamo, that famous old mission where the Texans fought and died so bravely for the Lone Star Republic. From San Antonio we headed north-west through some real wild desert country to the Carlsbad Cavern in New Mexico. We saw for the first time in a wild state prairie dogs, jack-rabbits, and road runners. One whole day we spent in walking and climbing through that huge national monument, the Carlsbad cavern. The lunch room is 750 feet below the surface of the ground. The rock formations and coloring are beautiful beyond words. Some of these look like many colored icicles.

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HALF DOME

All the country west of Carlsbad was desert except for patches of irrigated land, most of it hot and dusty but very interesting all the same. Several nights we made wild camps in the open desert of Arizona. We slept out under the stars with only our blankets and tarpaulins over us. One route took us across the new Coolidge Dam in the Gila river and the Roosevelt Dam in the Salt river. Around Phoenix we saw groves of oranges, grapefruit, and dates. On our way south to Tuscan we stopped at the ancient Indian ruins called Casa Grande, and attended the annual state pageant depicting the legendary life of the Indians who built the "Big House." After visiting the University of Arizona at Tuscan and the old San Xavier Mission we drove westward again into the setting sun. We crossed the eastern part of the Colorado desert between the Colorado river and the Imperial Valley in one hour whereas in 1917 it took a party of Corneliannes eighteen hours to cover the same distance. Sections of the old one-car-width plank road were still visible lying on top of the shifting sand beside the new concrete highway.

After a whole week’s rest at La Jolla, a beautiful resort on the Pacific just north of San Diego, we followed the coast to Los Angeles. One day we spent in taking the boat trip over to Catalina Island. Some of the most interesting places we visited in Los Angeles were the exposition park where we were especially interested in the fruit exhibits, the high rose garden in full bloom, the La Brea asphalt pits in which bones of many primitive animals have been found, many of which have been reassembled at the museum in exposition park, and the Coliseum where the Olympic games are to be held in 1932.

Death Valley was our next objective. We had to cross a big stretch of desert country after climbing up through Cajon Pass. We drove up to the top of Dante’s View, an outlook point which rises 8000 feet above sea level on the eastern side of the valley and drops off to the west into a valley 210 feet below sea level. Away off to the west we saw Mount Whitney and the other high Sierra peaks, the highest and lowest places in the United States. After dropping down into Death Valley from the east and camping one night, we had to climb over three mountain ranges to get out. It was in these mountains that many of the early pioneers lost their lives while on their way to California. The eastern side of the Sierra Nevada is very abrupt and has many jagged peaks. We climbed over these mountains by way of the Walker Pass and followed down the beautiful Kern river to Bakersfield.

THE Skyline Drive in San Francisco from the south is very picturesque. The gigantic redwoods cover the western slopes and basins and absorb the moisture from the dense fogs which come in from the ocean. These trees are very similar to the giant Sequoias which are found in Yosemite and Sequoia National parks and up in the High Sierras, which we visited later. One of the most interesting places was Carl Purdy’s wild flower garden called “The Terraces” because of their natural location on the steep side of the Coast Range. This place is about ten miles off the Redwood highway and about one hundred miles north of San Francisco. I shall always remember the drive up the mountainside to Mr. (Continued on page 191)
The National Conference on Rural Government
By Benson Y. Landis

Cornell will be the host for the first national conference on Rural Government to be held August 17-20. The gathering will be under the auspices of the American Country Life Association of which Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey is the President. A number of governors, county officials from many states, and large groups of lay and professional persons interested in rural improvement will attend. A special feature will be the Student Section which will probably be attended by a hundred college and professional school students from the East, the South, and the Middle West.

In New York and many other states the improvement of rural government is an important issue. We hear reports that the taxes on real property are in many sections driving farmers out of agriculture. We hear it said that no important changes have been made in our county and local governments in a generation. Charles A. Beard, the noted American historian, recently wrote: "About county government, the less said the better. In that sphere where Jefferson's independent, upstanding farmers, as distinguished from the mobs of the great cities, control affairs, little if any advance is to be recorded, and that little is to be ascribed largely to restraints and obligations imposed upon recalcitrant communities by state authorities. In rural government, aside from what has been accomplished by federal and state intervention, we stand about where we did in the days of McKinley, Hanna, and Bryan."

Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, honorary president of the American Country Life Association, and one of the best informed governors on this question of local government says of the Cornell meeting: "We have made great progress in municipal government in recent years. We have made and are making notable progress toward more efficient government. In the field of rural government, however, we have hardly touched the subject. In view of the fact that modern transportation and modern communication have completely changed the character of the rural unit in government, there is no field in the entire realm of government in which there is the same opportunity for improvement as in rural government. Therefore the topic of 'Rural Government' selected for the 1931 conference, is most timely and the conference should point the way to real accomplishments."

Those who are interested in the student program of the American Country Life Association may secure from its office a pamphlet entitled "The Rural Student Movement, a Report of Recent Activities," written by Dr. E. L. Kirkpatrick of the Wilson-sin College of Agriculture, who is Chairman of the Student Advisory Committee.
LAMBS come occasionally from the Pacific coast and Mr. Jeffers of Castile has fed Navajo lambs from the southwest. This particular feeder has an uncanny knack of successfully feeding lambs that others find unprofitable. The weight of feeders ranges all the way from 40-70 pounds but on an average a 60 lb. lamb is the most desirable. Most lambs are bought from commission houses in Chicago, Omaha and even Kansas City. The lambs are shipped with a sight draft attached, the feeder paying through his local bank. Recently the Producers Co-operative Commission Association of Buffalo have been bringing in many feeders charging the purchaser $15 a car for the service. Some farmers contract in the spring for lambs as yet unborn, by paying $1 a head down and the balance in the fall. Whichever way one buys his lambs, it is a good policy to continue that method consistently. Lambs shrink enroute even though the law says that they must be unloaded, rested, fed and washed every 36 hours. The period of rest is eight hours. Lambs coming from the range often shrink 10-12 lbs. and even coming from Chicago a five lb. shrink is not unusual. Unscrupulous speculators often sell lambs a quarter to a half cent below market to unwise feeders because the lamb is gorged just before weighing out.

There are several distinct schools of thought regarding the feeding of lambs. First we have the quick feed that is 50-60 days, and the other view is to grow them as well as fatten them. Here we find feeders carrying along their lambs for periods up to five months. The largest and most successful feeders, however, all follow the short, quick feed method and it goes without saying they are usually the most successful. In Genesee County the method of confining the lambs in small pens holding from 50-100 lambs, usually giving each lamb eight square feet of space, is undoubtedly most frequently followed. In this method lambs are not allowed access to the con is of the pen, fed by hand in racks allowing one foot of rack per lamb. The racks are carefully sweated clean, lambs being particularly sensitive about filthy feeding surfaces, and fed their grain. This is quickly finished although on full feed a lamb under this system may get one lb. of grain per feed. The hay is then put in the racks and the lambs continue to eat for several hours before lying down to rest. In Wyoming County and in other sections of the country this method is practiced. Here the lambs are allowed to mangle in one large pen with self-feeders containing the grain ration always available. The hay is fed separately in racks, though lambs on self-feeders consume less roughage than those self-fed. For the man who has a limited amount of hay this method of self-feeding is advantageous. It enables him to feed more lambs as they consume less roughage in comparison with the amount eaten when hand fed. The bulk that the lamb need for proper functioning of their digestive system is furnished by the bulky nature of the grains put in the self-feeder. It must be admitted, however, that the death loss is greater on self-feeders, and for the average feeder it is more hazardous than hand feeding. An interesting variation of this is being followed by a few feeders who grind their hay and mix this with the grain in the self-feeders. W. W. Hawley, Jr., of Batavia, one of the larger feeders in western New York, has with this method, made some unusual gains in a very short period. A rather new idea is that of allowing lambs on both hand and self-feeding to have access to a small exercise yard and wander in and out of the shelter according to their wishes. It is a fact that the animals seem to prefer the outside yard in all but the most inclement weather. The favorable factor in this method is the reduction of the death loss. There is the fact that the lambs naturally eat more and move about as moving and exposure to the weather takes more energy than if they were confined in a small warm pen. But the lambs are in better health and make better use of their feed.

The majority of feeders do not raise enough grain to fatten their lambs, the feeders around Batavia alone receiving 15 carloads of corn worth approximately $15,000 this past season. In addition to corn, large amounts of cull feeds are fed, such as salvage wheats, oats, corn, and barley. These salvage feeds usually contain large amounts of charcoal and it is claimed that this material absorbs the gases in the lamb's stomach that might cause bloat. When prohibition was still a dream the by-product called distillers' grains, was a widely used lamb feed. The light, fluffy nature and their palatability make their use advantageous. Now the few carloads available come from Canada and are quite expensive. Recently molasses has been used as an appetizer. I personally feel that Linseed Oil Cake, a by-product of the manufacture of linseed oil, is indispensable, not as a feed but as a conditioner. Lambs continue to feed in being able to dispose of their roughage to their lambs. This allows the feeder to follow that old and valuable advice about "keeping all the roughage on the farm."

In years gone by, a fat lamb was one weighing 100 lbs. or even more. With the decline in the size, not only of the family but also in the amount the average person eats, we find that fat lambs must no longer weigh so much. In order to obtain the size chop of leg of lamb that our modern housewife desires, the 80 lb. lamb is heavy enough and those weighing more command a lower price. Farmers around Batavia always ship their fat lambs to Buffalo, which is only two hours away by truck. Truckers put in a double deck and the 80-90 lambs per load for around $15. It is wise, however, to hire a trucker who carries insurance for a truck-load of lambs represent considerable money. While the number of lambs arriving in Buffalo by truck has increased greatly, the majority of course still come by rail and it must be admitted that the packers prefer these. The trucked in lambs are usually put on the market only a few hours after their last feed and are naturally carrying a heavy fill. The commission man in Buffalo can call up their clients if there is a shortage of lambs for that day or the next and the feeder can often profit by a rise of a half a cent or so. The marketing of a considerable volume of lambs through the Producers Commission Co., a Co-op, lends authority to the statement that farmers are becoming co-operatively minded. In fact, this Co-operative, a unit of the National Producers, sold almost 40% of all the lambs on the Buffalo market in 1929. Buffalo is a very important livestock center. It is the largest east of Chicago. Feeders in the Perry section often ship to Jersey City, to which place they have excellent rail connections.

Without any question the sheep industry has expanded beyond a safe point. There are now as many sheep as at any time in the past 30 years. Lamb prices have been kept up by the holding back of ewe lambs, by good consumption induced by high wage levels, and also by educational work on the health value of lamb as a food. The present year shows a definite decline in price and this will undoubtedly continue if ewe lambs are disposed of in the future and especially so if the country's industrial condition declines to any extent. Although lamb is not a luxury, but a good, economical meat to buy, in fact the most economical at present, many people go back to a pork diet exclusively. Adverse industrial conditions exist. Some people find lamb and mutton unpalatable but there are usually two things that can be done to make it more tasty. Lamb must always have the outer skin re-
Through Our Wide Windows

What Price Honesty

The recent dissatisfaction expressed by the faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences in regard to the operation of the honor system should cause students in the College of Agriculture to consider the situation in their own college. In many of the larger classes of the college and in classes of the required courses in the arts college cheating has been flagrant and undeniable.

Although we should not work for marks alone, good marks play a vital role in securing good jobs, scholarships and election to honorary societies. When examinations are graded on a sliding scale, each student who cheats or crib, reduces the mark of every student who has backbone enough to do his own thinking. The student body has been blind or remarkably tolerant of this situation.

At the present time professors in the ag college do not have charge of their examinations. They may only be present for the purpose of maintaining order. Theoretically cheating is reported by the students to the honor council. This method never has worked well and we have no indication that it ever will.

This leaves but two alternatives, either giving the professors full charge of, and the responsibility for their examinations or creating such a sense of honor in the student body that cheating will be prevented by the force of public opinion. The choice must be made. The honest student has nothing to lose from a proctoring system and everything to gain.

Our Nursery School

How much there is going on about the campus that is little known and therefore even less appreciated. The work of the nursery school staff under the direction of the college of Home Economics is just beginning to receive a small part of its deserved recognition.

Conducted by a group of experienced women who spend a good portion of their time and efforts in observation of child training and development, the nursery school provides unusual opportunities for students as well as parents interested in child development. Here much research work is carried out that would otherwise be impossible.

Children who attend here come from representative homes in the community and are chosen according to application date. Six boys and six girls within a certain age range attend in the all day group. Four boys and four girls similarly chosen attend in the afternoon group. Only those children whose parents are willing and able to give full cooperation are included. This makes possible the many careful studies of child training and development that are carried on. Foods, clothing, child psychology, and numerous related subjects are included in the curricula. Here, indeed, is a good work that is being carried out in the interest of future generations.

The Old Order Changeth

Cornell has lost another distinguished alumnus. The death of Professor John Henry Comstock, noted entomologist, so soon after that of his wife, Anna Botsford Comstock, makes us feel even more the passing of this esteemed couple, once so active in Cornell life. Both were internationally known in their respective fields of service.

In October 1928, the Comstocks celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary. They were both graduates of this University and had lived here ever since their marriage. Both wrote several books, Professor Comstock’s being on entomological subjects, and Mrs. Comstock’s concerning nature.

Few people have been so intimately connected with Cornell in its growth and development. Their wide and friendly interests and innumerable services to their Alma Mater have made us feel even more this closing of a memorable chapter.

Farewell

Last month we announced the names of the members of the Cornell Countryman board who would control its destinies next year. This issue marks the passing of the seniors who have been on the receiving end of all threats hurled in this general direction for the past year. We now pass the duties on to those who have been our assistants in the past. We feel certain that they will carry on the traditions which the Countryman has built up in the past 25 years.

We hope the new officers get as much “kick” out of their job as we did. We know they will have plenty to do. Now they have the opportunity they have been looking forward to, that of putting their own ideas into practice. We hope their innovations turn out better than some of ours. Good-bye and good luck.

Change in Printers

The board of directors of the Cornell Countryman recently accepted the bid of The Atkinson Press to print the Cornell Countryman for one year starting with this issue. The Countryman was printed by The Atkinson Press up until four years ago when the Cayuga Press was given the contract. The result of this change in printers therefore is a return to an old friend rather than the making of a new one.
John Henry Comstock ’74, Emeritus Professor of Entomology, Dies at Home, March 20

On March 20, John Henry Comstock, Emeritus Professor of Entomology, died at his home in Ithaca. He had been paralyzed since 1927 but happily without loss of mind or memory.

Professor Comstock was born in Janesville, Wisconsin on February 24, 1849, and came to New York State with his widowed mother a year later. When he was ten years old, he earned his own living, working in all of his spare time to pay for his education. Five years later he began his higher education, attending first the academy at Mexico, New York, and for the following two years the Falley Seminary at Fulton, New York, where he studied botany. During the summers he worked as a sailor on the Great Lakes, and continued his botanical studies in his spare time. While at the Falley Seminary he chanced upon a copy of Harris’ Insects injurious to Vegetation, and on learning that there was such a science as entomology, he determined to make it his life work.

Upon hearing that Cornell was to establish a professorship of entomology, Professor Comstock entered with the class of 1874, with which he graduated. While in college he supported himself and paid for his education by acting as assistant chime master, janitor, and laborer on the buildings in which he later lectured. While he was a sophomore he became an instructor in entomology, and took advanced work at Harvard while still an undergraduate. After graduation Professor Comstock took graduate work at Yale and Leipsig, and in 1876 he was appointed an assistant professor, at the head of the newly formed department of entomology. In 1878 he married Anna Botsford, Arts ’78, of New York. The following year he accepted an appointment as a government entomologist and in two years he made a world wide reputation.

In 1881 he returned to his Alma Mater as Professor of Entomology and Invertebrate Zoology. From 1891 to 1900 Professor Comstock spent his winters at Stanford, building up an entomology department that also became famous. In 1914 he retired from active work, and completed his fundamental Introduction to Entomology. Besides this famous book, his main publications are the reports of the United States Entomologist for 1879, 1880, and 1881. In 1882 he published The Elements of Insect Anatomy and in 1883 the Evolution of Taxonomy. Together with his wife he published the Manual for the Study of Insects in 1885, Insect Life in 1897, and How to Know the Butterflies in 1904. Other books are The Spider Book and Wings of Insects.

'03
R. M. Chase has a fruit farm at Burt, New York.

'07
Wilbur Curtis is farming at Hilton, New York. In addition to his fruit he has a herd of pure bred shorthorns. He is also running the G. L. F. store at Hilton.

Guy L. Hayman is another Cornell graduate who received the Master Farmers award in Pennsylvania last year. His farm is located at North Brook.

'13
S. Arons, Winter Poultry Course, 1912-1913 has been appointed by the Russian Poultry Commission to visit Russia as a poultry specialist to advise in regard to extensive poultry developments in Russia.

Daniel Scott Fox worked at the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture, and then went to California where he was a Farm Bureau agent in San Bernardino county. He also taught agriculture in the Pasadena High School. He then studied medicine at Stanford University, and received his M. D. degree in June, 1930. He is now a practicing physician in Berkeley, California. He married Grace Fordye ’15, and they have two children. Their present address is College Avenue, Berkeley, California.

'14
H. L. Lautz has a large fruit farm at Newfane, New York.

'15
Charles Shuler, Jr., is a coal operator in Davenport, Iowa. He served in the navy from April 1917 until February 1919. Since then he has
Through the Day With Wyandotte

Your Health and the Profits of your Business are Safeguarded by Wyandotte Cleaning Products

“What,” the average college student may ask, “have the various Wyandotte Cleaning Products to do with me?” “Very much.” For although you may not realize it, you are surrounded on every hand by WYANDOTTE CLEANLINESS...guarding your health, bringing you better products.

Let’s consider a typical day. Your morning milk is delivered in a sanitary bottle, very likely cleaned with Wyandotte. Many of the foods at breakfast have been prepared in factories where everything is kept wholesome and spotless with Wyandotte.

Shops are Cleared with Wyandotte

Many of the stores in your town almost glow with Wyandotte cleanliness!—the bakery, confectionery, meat market and department store, as well as the banks, hotels, and restaurants.

Wyandotte Used on Clothes and Shoes

A free afternoon, and a variety of things to do. Perhaps a visit to an art gallery, or theatre. Both are cleaner with Wyandotte. Or an automobile ride. The fender was probably made "chemically clean" by a specialized Wyandotte product before it received its glistening enamel. Or you decide shopping. The clothes you see are very likely made of cloth processed with Wyandotte. Shoes? Another Wyandotte product is used in the tanning of leather.

Dinner — and more Wyandotte cleanliness. Canned and packaged foods, certain fruits and vegetables, dairy products, beverages...the list is endless. For there is a Wyandotte cleaning product for every purpose.

A Third of a Century’s Experience

Wyandotte products are made by the world’s largest manufacturer of specialized cleaning materials. This company has a scientific research laboratory which has contributed more to solving cleaning problems than any similar organization in history. When you need cleaning products, consult The J. B. Ford Company, Wyandotte, Michigan.

been active in the operation of the Iowa and Illinois coal properties.

Katherine Stebbins is living in Niagara Falls, Ontario, and is rendering community service as president of the local Council of Women.

'16

Victor M. Buck has been with the Presbyterian Board of Missions in Africa since 1921. His address is now Kamayala, Congo Belge, West Central Africa.

William D. Chappell lives at 16 William Street, Portland, Maine, and is manager of the branch office of the Auto Casualty and Surety Company. His business address is the Chapman Building in Portland. He married Myrtle Esther Worrell of Philadelphia and they have three children, Catherinie Marie, aged five, William D. Jr., aged four, and Mary Jean, aged two. In 1916 and 1917 he was an instructor in the Canandaigua Academy; and for the next two years he was in the United States Air Service. In 1919 and 1920 Bill was principal of the High School in Machias, New York, and since then he has held his present position.

Cheuk Kwan Cheung is associated with the College of Agriculture of Lingnan University, Canton, China. He is teaching pomology. He has been working at the Kwangtung Provincial Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station, and has been connected with Lingnan University for ten years. During that time he was Dean of the College of Agriculture for 2 years. He represented the Kwangtung government at the Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference at Honolulu in 1924.

Ruth Cleves is owner of the Cleves Cafeteria in Washington, D. C. and married Chester Justus of that city last year.

Ruth Smith Hauck, former Women’s Editor of the Countryman, tells us that she is a housewife plus Home Economics extension worker for the Women’s Institute in Chippawa, Ontario, Canada. She married John E. Hauck, ’17, and they have four children, Jack, aged 11, Eleanor, eight years old, David, five, and Edith, three. After graduating she taught for two years in New York State. At present she is a member of the County Board of Agriculture, and last fall Mrs. Hauck helped organize a music festival for rural schools in which more than 200 children took part. Her husband is executive vice president of the Fidelity Trust Company of Niagara Falls, Ontario and is part owner of the Lienroc Holstein herd.

Earl H. Hodder is living at 53 Elm Street, Cobleskill, New York, and is an instructor at the New York State School of Agriculture at Cobleskill.

In 1916 he left college and is treasurer of the Edward F. Dibble Seed Growing Corporation.

He is married and has two children, Robert and Maurice.

Albert Hoefer is county 4-H Club agent for Rensselaer County and lives at 22 South Lake Avenue, Troy, New York. He has two children, Albert Jr., and David Edsall, aged eight years and six months, respectively. Since leaving college he has seen continuous service as director of agriculture and county club agent in Troy and Rensselaer Counties. Not content with these activities, he has been secretary, president, and district trustee of the Kermis Club of Troy, and at present Albert is Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture for the New York district of Kermis International.

Lloyd Garrison Grinnell of Detroit, Michigan, is director and assistant secretary of the Grinnell Bros. Music Co. and the Grinnell Realty Company. He has been associated with the Grinnell Bros. Music Company capitalized at 8 million dollars, having headquarters in Detroit and thirty branch stores in Michigan, Ohio and Ontario, Canada, and also with Grinnell Realty Company, capitalized at 8 million dollars, dealing chiefly in land contracts. Mr. Grinnell was married in 1919, and has two children.

Van B. Hart lives at 207 Cobb Street, Ithaca, New York and is extension professor of farm management in the New York State College of Agriculture. He married Helen B. Clark ex ’23, and in 1925 he took his Ph D. in farm management. Last year he was on Sabbatical leave and was associated with the Federal Extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture in organizing a division of economic extension work and in assisting in the setting up and reorganization of farm management work in the southern and western states.

August A. Hohmann is assistant manager of the certified milk farm owned by the Sheffield Farms Company, Incorporated, Pennington, New Jersey. He has six children, Albert, August, May, Dorothy, Robert, and Marjorie. For the nine years after leaving college he farmed and raised poultry on his own place, near Princeton, and then spent two years as the agent of a country estate near Princeton. For the last three years he has had his present position and writes us that he has no immediate intention of changing.

Harwood Martin is farming and in the seed business in Honeoye Falls, New York, and he writes us that the best crop of his 200 acre farm are his five children. He has been farming the family homestead since he left college and is treasurer of the Edward F. Dibble Seed Growing Corporation.
May, 1931

C. W. Moore of West Henrietta, New York, has been growing certified farm seeds on his own farm since graduation. Mr. Moore is married.

Arthur Adams Nelson is living at 161 Mile Square Road, Yonkers, New York, and is recreation director of the city of Yonkers. He is married and has two boys, Arthur Adams, Jr., and J. Robert. After graduating he was with the Mutual McDermott Dairy Corporation in New York City. In 1917 Arthur entered the United States Marine Corps and served with the rank of lieutenant until 1921. After leaving the "Leathernecks" he was recreation director for the Warren Cotton Mills, West Warren, Massachusetts, until 1925, and then became an interviewer for the employment bureau of the Brooklyn Edison Company for one year. In 1917 he started his present work.

C. V. Noble is agricultural economist and head of the Department of Agricultural Economics of the University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. Mr. Noble has three children. He was at Cornell 10 years after graduation for advanced work and teaching farm management. He went to Gainesville in 1926.

Lois Osborn is Y. W. C. A. Secretary in Cortland, New York.

Arabella S. Livingston is an osteopath in Brookfield, Missouri. After leaving Cornell she taught in the Home Economics department at the University of New Hampshire for three years, and then taught in the same department at the University of Nebraska until 1926, attending the summer sessions at Columbia and the University of Chicago. From 1926 to 1929 she studied at the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery and is now in private practice.

Edward E. Ludwig is living at 1441 Severn Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Ed is in business for himself as Ed Ludwig—Flowers, and his shop is located in the Koppers Building in Pittsburgh. He has three children, Edward E., Jr., ten, Bill, nine, and Jim, four. In 1929 he was Commander of the Pittsburgh Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and in 1930 president of the Pittsburgh Kiwanis Club.

Glen G. Row of Mexico, New York, is now operating his own farm. He has been on the home farm at Mexico since 1920, and now has 1000 white leghorn layers, 6 dairy cows, and 40 acres of farmland. Mr. Row taught agriculture in the high school at Youngsville, New York from March 1916 to September 1921. He was then principal and teacher of agriculture in Ellington High School from September 1917 to June 1920. Mr. Row is married and has four children.

Herman J. Samuelson is a feed merchant in Toms River, New Jersey. In 1919 he married Henrietta Kaufman, and they have one child, Rose Leslie. In 1916 and 1917 he taught agriculture in the Morris-town, Minnesota, High School and was special assistant county agricultural agent for Sullivan County in 1918 and 1919. He then helped to organize the United Feed Company of Toms River, New Jersey, the largest retail feed merchants in the state.

Edgar Milton Smith, Jr., lives at 644 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, and is with the purchasing department of the Western Electric Company, Incorporated, 155 Broadway, New York City. After leaving Cornell he served in the United States Field Artillery with the rank of first lieutenant for two and one half years, ten and one-half years, and ten and one-half months of which was in France. Since then he has been with the Western Electric Company in the production and purchasing departments.

Lida Mosher Stephenson is living at 23 Mather Street, Binghamton, New York, and has been instructing in home economics for the last ten years in Johnson City. For two years she taught in Alleghany, New York, then for two years in Newark.

DYNAMITE REMOVES FARMING HANDICAPS!

EVERY MODERN FARMER should know how to use DYNAMITE!

HERE'S a subject — not in your regular curriculum — that you should take in hand and study out for the value it will bring you later on in life.

It is the study of Dynamite—and its use on the farm. This modern tool, Dynamite, can show you how to get increased acreage, how to improve drainage conditions and how to improve the value of land.

Thousands of farmers, in recent years, have learned quickly how to use Dynamite. They have used du Pont Agritol to blast out stumps and boulders; du Pont Ditching Dynamite to blast ditches for good drainage. They have employed these explosives to save time and money.

Why not learn as much as you possibly can about explosives while you’re still in college? Sit down—today—and write to the du Pont Company for full information. One hundred and twenty-nine years’ experience in making and improving explosives have provided the du Pont Company with a store of information about explosives and how to use them. A wealth of this information is contained in two booklets: “Ditching with Dynamite” and “Agritol, for Field Clearing.” Both booklets will be sent to you free upon request.

If there are special questions about explosives you’d like answered, our Agricultural Extension Section will be glad to assist.

Write for the booklets today.
Ration Service Dept.
Corn Products Refining Company
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Undergraduates who have read this, can paste it in their hats for future profits

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For Alumni Only...

If you're feeding a flock of hens as a side line to your dairy herd or as your chief source of income— you should realize the extra profit to be had if

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

is a part of the mash formula. Diamond is the one ingredient that richly supplies both protein and Vitamin A to the starting, growing or laying mash. Vitamin A stimulates growth, and the vegetable protein (40%) provided by Diamond means an economical replacement for part of the animal protein in your mash.

Write for our free circular showing productive mash formulas.

William D. Warren is now teaching in Ada, Oklahoma.

J. Nelson Spaeth is research assistant professor of forestry at Cornell. He is married to Helen M. Bacon, has three children, and lives at 209 Bryant Avenue, Ithaca, New York.

L. E. Hobbs has a large fruit farm at Burt, New York. He took a winter course.

J. F. "Johnny" Lane is living at Teaneck, N. J. He is in the stock brokerage business and has one son, Johnny, Jr.

Lloyd H. Schroeder is with the research laboratories of the National Lead Company. His address is 105 York Street, Brooklyn.

Carl G. Vinson is a professor of horticulture at the University of Missouri.

Walter R. Berger is selling gas ranges for the Geo. D. Roger Corporation, in Bay Village, Ohio.

John T. Bregger is extension horticulturist at Washington State College, and is secretary of the Washington State Horticulturist Association. Until a year ago he was superintendent of the Luther Burbank Experimental Farms in Sebastopol, California. He writes that Earle L. Overholser, Ph.D., '26, is head of the department of horticulture at Washington State College.

Roger B. Corbett is Economist at the Rhode Island Experiment Station. He is married to Faith L. Rogers and has one child. The address is 128 Alfred Drownne Road, West Barrington, Rhode Island.

Douglas M. Moorhead is farming in North East, Pennsylvania. His address is R. D. 4. A daughter, Janet Louise, was born on January 21.

B. F. Lucas was formerly at Champlain, New York. In 1929 he went to the Tennessee College of Agriculture to teach. In the fall of 1930 he accepted a fellowship on the Gramine foundation at the University of California. He is now doing graduate work there in agriculture economics.

L. P. "Pete" Ham married Catherine Messer of Cleveland, on November 9. Pete is advertising manager of Breeder's Gazette and was a former business manager of the Countryman.
Motor Trip Across the Continent
(Continued from page 185)

Purdy's place. The road was very narrow, making hairpin turns every little ways and very slippery, as it was early morning when we ascended. The road seemed to peter out at every turn as we ascended but at last we came out of the dense woods and saw the beautiful gardens. In the last three miles we climbed 1400 feet but it was worth while when Mr. Purdy, an interesting old gentleman, showed us all through his garden containing the wild flowers of California.

At Chico in the Sacramento valley we stopped at the introduction station of the United States Department of Agriculture, where many exotic fruits and ornamental plants are grown to test their adaptability to this country in the search for better varieties. We spent part of one day at the University of California farms just west of Sacramento. At the Citrus Experiment Station near Riverside I happened to meet two Cornell alumni, Boyce, who completed his M. S. in '27 in entomology and had just finished his Ph. D, studying a new kind of fruitfly of walnuts, and Mr. Parker, who had taken graduate work in plant breeding while here. Both of them are now doing research work at the Citrus Experiment Station.

On the fifteenth of May we drove up into Sequoia National Park. Although it was very hot at Bakersfield and throughout the central valley of California there was still a snow drift up in the park and the weather was much too cold to permit camping. However, when we tried Yosemite park we found it delightful. The waterfalls and cliffs are tremendously high and one must look almost straight up to see the tops of them. What a

THE THREE YOSEMITE FALLS

A full line of new equipment is available for the new Case Model "CC" Tractor. Illustrated here is a 4-row Ridge Buster—also made for two rows.

One thing to remember

As a technically trained man, who knows both the theory and practice of good farming, and the essentials of good machine construction, you can fully appreciate why farmers should use the most efficient machinery available.

But when you come to sell farm equipment and machines, there is one thing to remember which will directly affect your success.

Every machine you sell to a farmer lasts for a number of years. Every time he uses it he is reminded of what you told him about it, and he is either pleased, indifferent, or dissatisfied, so long as it lasts.

If the machines you sell make good, he comes back. In the meantime he sends his friends to you. If they don't make good, you have a handicap to overcome.

When you go into this business, sell only efficient machines, and sell them in such a way that your customers stay pleased. No other single factor will have so much effect on the permanence and continued profits of your business.

J. I. CASE CO., Racine, Wis.
thrill it is to climb up to the Glacier Point on the top of Yosemite Falls and look down into the valley and away to the east to the snow capped peaks. There was still plenty of snow at Glacier point on the sixth of June and a patch could be seen on the old half dome, the other half according to an old Indian legend was split off by lightning and fell down into the valley forming Mirror Lake. But geologists tell us that there never was another half.

The normal temperature of dogs is higher than that of people. It is usually about 101 degrees. Young dogs and small ones have slightly higher temperatures than old and large animals.

National Conference
(Continued from page 184)

Committee of the Association. There was just held at the Western State Teachers' College, Kalamazoo, Michigan, the annual Spring Conference of students. It was attended by eighty-five persons from thirty country life clubs in nineteen educational institutions. In addition to this number, the Country Life Club at Kalamazoo, which was the host, had from 20 to 50 members present at every session.

At the Cornell meeting in August, the student group plans to have meetings of its own from eight to ten a.m. in the morning, and at lunch and dinner. The Committee of Students and Advisers which considered what aspects of the general conference should be emphasized decided upon Local Rural Government as the special concern of the student group. Each student attending was asked to familiarize himself with his own village or township government. A special committee composed of representatives of Cornell student organizations is at present at work on plans for entertaining the student section of the August meeting. A. W. Gibson is representing the institution on the Student Advisory Committee of the Association.

The main discussions of the general conference will be in six forums, each of which will hold four sessions in the course of the Conference.

Among those who are scheduled to address sessions of the Conference are Liberty Hyde Bailey; Dean A. R. Mann; Hon. Frank O. Lowden; Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt; Governor Gifford Pinchot; C. J. Galpin of the United States Department of Agriculture; H. C. Taylor of the Vermont Commission on Country Life.

Lamb Feeding
(Continued from page 185)

moved and it must be well cooked. We here in the United States consume 5-6 lbs. of lamb per capita per year, while in Australia 23 lbs. are consumed per capita.

The United States of course, has been importing wool for years but at the present time we have increased this importation to such an extent that it now totals over one half of our total consumption. It is obvious that the existing tariff is entirely futile and our sincere wish is that Mr. Grundy of the U. S. Senate, cannot have his way in preventing an upward revision of this duty. The importation of lamb and mutton was increasing to a tremendous extent, but at present the embargo on account of the foot and mouth disease is keeping all but a very little from entering the country. What might happen if this embargo is raised and no satisfactory tariff is in force is unpleasant to contemplate.

I have records belonging to Mr. Gilbert Prole of Stafford, one of the largest feeders, that go back to 1905 and are, I believe, of great value. 60 pound lambs were bought in 1905 for
$6.40 per hundredweight and when weighing 82 pounds were sold for $8.80 per hundredweight. The records consistently show a fair margin with one or two exceptions. In 1919 lambs were bought for $13 per hundredweight, and sold in 1920 for prices up to $23.50 per hundredweight. In 1921 fat lambs sold very cheaply but that fall feeders were bought for $7.60 per hundredweight and sold in the spring of 1922 for $13.40 per hundredweight, all of which shows that the consistent feeder is offered real inducements to continue.

The hazards, the opportunity, to make a good profit, the amount of money necessary to swing the proposition, the skill required to care for the lambs, and lastly the pleasant nature of the work, sets this enterprise apart from other lines of farming. Genesee County, being the center of this business, feels it has something unusual to offer to the enterprising young farmer and offers through its Farm Bureau every assistance to the seeker for a farm in a community where farming is a successful business.

EXTENDING THE BENEFITS of PASTEURIZATION

THE Victor Dairy Pasteurizing Outfit makes it possible for even the smallest dairyman to supply safe, wholesome, properly pasteurized milk. It has also enabled him to meet the competition of the large dairy by providing a product of equal quality but without the burden of huge or expensive machinery.

Efficient and sanitary, the Victor meets health department requirements fully. It consists of standard units of CP Equipment, assembled into a balanced, economical and practical outfit.

Hundreds of Victor outfits are in use today. They have brought the benefits of pasteurized milk to thousands of people in small towns and suburban communities. They also have brought profits to the dairymen who use them.

THE CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. COMPANY

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

BUY QUAKER FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS

Finish their growth with this OATMEAL FEED

At six weeks of age, chicks are only one-fourth grown. Their continued development depends upon what they are fed. Quaker Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash is the ideal feed for economically rounding them into full-grown, big-framed, early layers and heavy, uniform meat birds. Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash is an oatmeal feed. And it contains a balanced variety of other valuable ingredients—including cod liver meal, molasses, minerals, proteins and selected grain products. Quaker Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds are sold through a national system of Quaker Dealers.
Time more than wear is the test of quality. Rubber Goods. Here are articles of rubber that will not disappoint you at the moment they are needed. Of quality material, in the first place, and thoroughly made and reinforced at the points of stress. And priced no higher!

The Hill Drug Store
C. W. Daniels, Pharmacist
328 College Avenue
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Norton Printing Company
“Where Service is a Habit”

Fraternities—
Attention ! ! ! !

Our equipment and experiences make it possible to produce your letters and papers in a very short time and at a very reasonable cost. A trial will convince you.

Remember
Norton’s Phone
is 9451

Welcome in June

You are cordially invited to take a dip in the old Swimmin’ hole. If old age or “Reumatiz” stops you, all the other favorite nooks and corners of your undergraduate days are still here except Zinke’s.

Ithaca Chamber of Commerce
KERMIS TO PRESENT PRIZE PLAYS IN WILLARD STRAIGHT

Three One Act Plays to be Given May 8 and 9

The three one act plays that won the prizes in the Kermis play writing contest will be presented in the University Theater on May 8 and 9. The winning plays are The Catalogue by T. M. Morrow of Westmount, Montreal, Canada; A Light at the Cross Roads by C. E. O. Norden of Illinois; and The Ghost Affair by Ruth Mac Duffee of Clintondale, Massachusetts. The plays were selected in this nation wide contest. The judges of the contest were Professor A. M. Drummond of the department of public speaking, Mrs. Henry Morganthau Jr., Paul Green of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and Barrett Clark of the French Publishing Company, Mrs. Morganthau contributed $100 toward prizes for the plays.

CASTS ANNOUNCED

The casts for the Kermis plays have been announced. The cast of The Catalogue will be: Mrs. Martin, C. J. Gaskill '32; Mr. Martin, R. S. Jonas '32; Myrtle, Clara Savage '34; Paul, W. R. Hamblin '31; and Milton Uttermeyer '34; D. S. Allen '32 and W. A. Moore '33; Libby, Virginia Clark '32 and Elizabeth Hopper '31; Lita, Gladys Shahan '28 and Marion Lasher '33; Ruth, Harriet McNinch '33 and Christine Smith '33. Ruth Faber will coach The Catalogue. Dorothy, Eva will coach Light at the Cross Roads, and Helena Merriman will coach The Ghost Affair. The coaches are graduate students in the department of public speaking.

GRANGE LECTURERS HOLD SCHOOL

Grange lecturers from all over New York state met here from March 30 to April 4 for the fifth Annual School for Grange Lecturers, held under the joint auspices of the New York State Grange and the Department of Rural Social organization of the college of agriculture. Lecturers had twelve courses including dramatics, leadership, current service, agriculture, problems, news-writing, and recreation, to choose from. The object of the schools is to help grange lecturers to fit themselves to better perform their duties to their respective granges and to the communities in which they serve.

DEAN MANN ADDRESSES FLORICULTURE CLUB

Dean A. R. Mann '04, was the principal speaker at a meeting of the Floriculture Club, held in the Seminar Room of the Science building Tuesday evening, March 24. Dean Mann told of the increased number of floriculture students now coming to Cornell, and said that he was always glad to hear of the success of the graduates. He expressed regret that administrative duties prevented him from knowing the students more intimately.

His main topic was his recent trip to the negro land grant colleges of the south. These included schools in the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, as well as Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes. Dean Mann found the situation in the southern schools very encouraging, and noticed very great advances in agricultural education throughout the world since this time.

Ezra Pythodorov '31, described the orchid, azalea, and rose exhibits which he saw at the New York and Philadelphia flower shows. Professor E. A. White, Henry Hames, Clapp, and George Kerm '31, gave their impressions of the National Flower Show held at Cleveland, Ohio.

GOVERNORS TO ATTEND COUNTRY LIFE CONFERENCE

Benson Y. Landis, executive secretary of the American Country Life Association, recently visited Cornell to make arrangements for the fourteen annual meeting of the Association here next August. Mr. Landis stated that he expects a number of governors and former governors to attend and take part in the discussions. Rural Government is the subject to be discussed at the conference this year.

Professor Dwight Sanderson '88; Professor Leclau to the white flour; E. S. Foster '26, of the New York state federation of farm bureaus; W. J. Wright, director of junior extension; L. R. Simons, P. W. Morris, E. A. Flansburgh '15, and L. D. Kelsey, New York State leaders of county agricultural agents; Charles A. Taylor '11, in charge of radio service; A. W. Gibson '77, associate secretary of the college of agriculture; Martha Van Rensselaer '09, director of the college home economics department; DeLany '23, associate state leader of home demonstration agents; George S. Butts, in charge of correspondence; Conrad Bresler, editor of the college of agriculture and home economies; and Professor M. Landis during his visit here.

Jefferson county, Arkansas, now receiving drought relief, made the largest contribution of any southern state toward the white flour donation during the world war. In 1917 this same section contributed the sugar for the soldiers Christmas candy.

HOTEL MEN MAKE PLANS FOR THE EZRA CORNELL

To Open May 8, in Willard Straight

The sixth opening of the Hotel Ezra Cornell is scheduled for Friday, May 8, in Willard Straight Hall. On this one day the students of the hotel course take charge of all the activities that would take place in the usual opening week and annual opening of Hotel Ezra Cornell is staged with purpose of demonstrating to hotel men that the Cornell Hotel Management course is practical and valuable. The long list of returning graduates who occupy prominent positions in the hotel field, indicate the success of the Hotel Management course, especially since the first students were graduated only seven years ago.

Fine Program Provided

An elaborate program has been arranged for the entertainment of the guests, which consists of golf at the country club during the afternoon, a formal banquet by a grand hotel at ten o'clock that evening. Music at the ball will be furnished by Bradley Kaufman and his orchestra. During the day there will be a breakfast and business meeting of the Cornell Society of Hotel Men will be held at nine-thirty, followed by a trip to the Ithaca and Enfield State Parks. The baseball game and tennis match will be the events of the afternoon. Visitors are invited to attend the classes in the courses taken by the hotel students.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The executive officers for Hotel Ezra Cornell are: Maitre d’Hotel, J. R. "Jim" Knipe '31; Manager, E. J. Clarenbach '21; Assistant Managers, G. Van McKay '31, Alton E. Morris '31, A. M. Nulle; Director of Publicity, Martin Landis; Head Waiter, R. E. Howard; Chef, H. G. Her; Personal Director, C. A. Brown; Head Waiter, W. E. DeCamp '31; Engineer, Lloyd K. Rausen '31; Reception Manager, W. N. Davis.

Floral Decorations for the lobby, banquet hall and ballroom are being designed by the Department of Floriculture under the direction of Professor E. A. White and Mr. Post.

EXTENSION LEADERS MEET FOR ANNUAL CONFERENCE

County agricultural agents, their assistants, junior extension leaders, home demonstration agents, and extension specialists met here March 23 to 27 for their annual conference.

Dean A. R. Mann '04, Acting Director, R. H. Wheeler '12, welcomed the extension men and women in Roberts Assembly Monday morning. March 23.

Henry Morganthau, Jr., Conserva- tion Commissioner explained the con- servation policies of the State, De- puty Commissioner, W. C. Brann, '04, discussed food and utilization. President Farrand delivered a talk on public health. C. M. Chappell of the East- man Kodak Company spoke before the group to give instruction in pho- tography.
DEAN MANN RECEIVES FOREIGN HONORS

Dean A. R. Mann '04, was recently awarded the highest foreign honor of the Czechoslovakian government, the Order of the White Lion. Dr. Ruday Novak, Czechoslovakian Consul General, formally presented the medal to Dean Mann on behalf of President Masaryk at the annual banquet of New York State extension leaders.

Third Foreign Decoration

The bestowing of the White Lion upon Dean Mann was the third decoration from a foreign country that he has received. Finland and Belgium have also given him recognition of his work that he has done in agricultural education in Europe. This is the second award for achievement in education that Dean Mann has received in the last year, as he was being given the honorary degree of L. L. D. from the University of California.

UNIVERSITY 4-H CLUB HOST TO COUNTY LEADERS

The University 4-H Club held a party in honor of the Assembly Wednesday evening, March 28 for the county junior extension leaders who were here for the extension leaders conference. Each person found his or her partner by matching of numbered paper hats and paired off for a grand march. And the party, which occupied most of the evening, Punch and Corsages were served to the tired “athletes” at the end of the meet.

AG CREW WORKS OUT ON INLET

After considerable practice on the rowing machines in the Old Armory, the ag college crew had its first practice on the Inlet Monday afternoon, April 13, with Forschmidt ’31, Allen ’31, Norton ’31, Rose ’22, and Pringle ’22, from last year’s crew, chances for another victory for ag this year look bright. Ag crew has defeated the other crew in the last two matches with colleges for two consecutive Spring Days and are planning to repeat this year.

PING PONG SMOKER HELD BY PLANT PATHOLOGISTS

A party, known as a Ping Pong Smoker, was held the evening of March 26, in the Seminar Room of the Plant Science Building for the graduate students in plant pathology. The party was attended by the staff members of the department, in appreciation of the assistance given by them in moving the department into the new laboratory. 

PROF’S PRANKS

Several members of the department of bacteriology, dairy industry, and agronomy attended the Spring Meeting of the Central New York Branch of the Society of American Bacteriologists held at the University of Rochester on Saturday, April 11. The speakers were Professors J. M. Sherman and Otto Rahn, C. E. Safford, Agnes Nichols, Grad, C. D. Kelley, Grad, J. H. Brueckner, Professor J. K. Wilson, and T. C. Peele.

Professor H. H. Whetzel has recently been appointed chairman of the Student Council. During the week of March 8 Professor Whetzel visited his alma mater, Wabash College, where he attended the meetings of the Alumni Council.

SCHOLARSHIP ANNOUNCED

Cornell University has recently announced the Henry S. Hall Scholarship for a student in agriculture and forestry. The sum of $150 is available from the endowment established by the gift of Miss Mary F. Hall. The scholarship is given to a properly qualified student, either a young man or a young woman, who shall be in need of financial assistance. Preference is to be given to applicants from the state of New York, and second to one from Tioga County.

LEAGUE PRESIDENT SPEAKS OF WEAI

Speaking from Station WEA1 recently, Fred Saxauer, president of the Dairymen’s League, said that many of New York state’s unorganized dairymen are without a market for their milk for the first time in their lives. Quality has never been so important as now. The present large supply of good milk and little demand for good quality milk from the market, he says. Eastern dairymen, especially those members of marketing organizations, are in much better off than dairymen in other sections.

League Maintains Price

Had it not been for the efforts of the league, the price of milk would have been reduced one cent a quart April 1st. Now thanks to Saxauer, the league officials contend that any further reduction in the price of fluid milk would seriously threaten a collapse of the dairy industry, and if further reduction is necessary the distributing end of the business should stand its share of the loss.

More dairymen are applying for membership in the league than in former years. Membership in other farm organizations is increasing, also, he states.

CAMPUS CHATS

The Foresters have a crazy idea that they are going to take the inter-college athletic championship away from Ag this year. They had the same idea last year, and we must hand them the same deal we did then. Defeats in baseball, track, crew, and tennis will drive our foresters selves into the dust. It will take a little support for Ag to win all the championships, though. Ag doesn’t stand so well now and cannot afford any more defeats.

Prospects are rather slim that Professor H. W. “Gas Engine” Riley’s omnibus to an hus and dairy will develop in the near future, but we would appreciate it greatly if any of our good friends would show a little interest. Only part of the afternoon labs in that far away region were started at 1:50 and 2:00 so we would have time for a second at the same time as a four dollar off our seven mile hike.

CORNELL WELL REPRESENTED AMONG AG WRITERS

Cornell University, through its state college of agriculture, is well represented among authors of books on farming issued by the agricultural department of The Macmillan Company. The list gives some idea of the part which the college of agriculture has in the publications of this firm. The material represented ranges alphabetically from Charles S. Chase, “The Book of Proper Bouncing,” to Warren’s “Rude Rural Rhymes” to Warren’s “Farm Management.” Liberty Hyde Bailey has eighteen titles, and other Cornell authors and their books are as follows:


The department which issues the farm books is in charge of Howard A. Stevenson, formerly of the “Cornell Countryman” and a member of the Office of Publication in charge of correspondence courses at the college of agriculture.

Uncle Ab says that it takes a re-former to see the harm in charm. He also thinks farmers fight too much among themselves; they should live—cigarettes, sugar versus tobacco; meat versus vegetables; yet farmers raise them all.

It usually takes a transplanted tree or shrub a year to develop enough leaves to utilize any amount of concentrated fertilizer.
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Friday, May 8
Saturday, May 9 8:15 P. M.
Admission Fifty Cents
ICE CREAM AS A SUMMER FOOD

As a food, ice cream has a distinct and unique place in the dietary. Particularly in a desirable food during warm weather, for no time is its role as a staple, balanced article of the dietary more adaptable to our comfort and well-being than during the season that jades our appetite and saps our energy.

As to the ingredients, there is, perhaps, no more widely misunderstood product than the ice cream which represents the bulk of our supply. It is not, as we often hear it erroneously defined, "made of corn starch," nor "loaded with gelatin," nor "full of gum." It is, today, strictly a dairy product, made only of cream and other products. It contains about 13 per cent fat, 5 per cent milk proteins, milk sugar, cane sugar, and a somewhat larger quantity of mineral constituents than milk itself. It has in it only an insignificant amount of added food gelatin and in some cases none. Closely related to milk and of roughly three times the concentration, the ice cream manufacturer establishes and rivals the virtues of this excellent food in a form singularly well suited to the summer dietary.

BUY MORE BUTTER

Results from a recent survey of crossroads and village grocery stores disclose the disturbing fact that a large portion of the butter substitutes sold in this country are produced by farm families, the dairy farmer. The butter, however, is blamed for its lamento situation. It is estimated that there are in storage at present some 30,000,000 pounds of quality dairy butter. Prices are lower than in twenty-five years. Tremendous as this surplus seems, it could be entirely eliminated in short order if every one of the six million farm families in the United States would pledge themselves to use one extra pound of butter per week for a period of five weeks.

Individuality that is a small effort, collectively and cooperatively it is an economic achievement since the price of butter-fat is the basis from which the price of all dairy products is derived.

There is no known adequate substitute for the protective vitamins found in quality dairy butter in relation to the human dietary.

TO APPLY FOR SCHOLARSHIP

Application for the Home Economics Scholarship, which will be made at the information office in the college building before April 26. This is an award of $100 made annually to a member of the senior class on the basis of scholarship, leadership, service, and need.
Miss Alice Blynn '17, lectured to women in Home Economics on Wednesday afternoon, April 15, about home economics in journalism. Miss Blynn is a graduate who has been doing considerable work in this field, and is at present associated with the Department of Economics.

Miss Blynn stressed the importance of getting home economics subjects in print. According to Miss Blynn the journalism field itself is rather limited because so many things are syndicated, so that a little goes a long way. But the field of home economics is unlimited, and putting this in print presents a wide range of interesting subjects.

She said in regard to work of this sort that everything learned in college is useful. Courses in journalism alone are not as important as general working knowledge of the subject. The most successful women doing this work today are those who understand the sales, advertisement, and manufacturing problems. They learn business and because of this basic understanding of the business, know how to make home economics function in it through the printed word.

As important as knowing what you are writing about is knowing for whom you are writing. For this reason Miss Blynn emphasized the importance of knowing people, what they do, and what they want. It is important to write so that all classes of people will be reached; so that they will be convinced.

The field of writing is not one that is diminishing. Formerly it was predicted that new inventions, such as the radio, would eliminate the necessity of the printed word. But results have been quite the contrary, and it is increasingly evident that this will be true. The printed word gives a lasting impression, and can also be kept for reference.

She stressed the necessity of writing something. This is a dollars-and-cents world in which we are living. The printed word must function and get results. It is a sales product in the same way that a package of coffee is, and it must give service and satisfaction.

Miss Blynn pointed out the wide fields that are or will be open to women. The opportunity will never be taken if women do not find out new things to put into print. Field workers, who like travel and working with people, can find out what people want. Then they can work with the manufacturer to produce this product, and bring it to the people's attention so they will know that they can use it. Writing booklets on various subjects for commercial use offers other positions for graduates of home economics. Art, type work, and illustrations offer interesting work for women in fields in which they are accomplished. Copy writing and placing advertisements, which are positions now occupied by men, because of their understanding of the subjects with which this work deals, may be occupied by women in the future.

All experience and knowledge gained in the subject of home economics is useful. New things are being invented and discovered so that it is important to keep up with the times. Everything learned in college will be useful in this field that requires such a broad background.

Books

**Reading maketh a full man—Francis Bacon**


Realizing that the prevention of problems rather than an effort to remove them is important in child training, Miss Langdon has written *Home Guidance for Young Children* with this idea in mind. A useful handbook for parents, this will be helpful and instructive from the time the child is expected until he is ready to enter kindergarten.

The author considers the home situation the most important of influences in the education of the child. The relation of parents to their children, family beliefs and customs, affections, hatreds, and all emotional experiences go toward the construction of the child's character. Verily, children are "what their parents make them."

Within one year the author received more than three thousand requests from parents for help in child guidance. Parents are willing and anxious to get usable suggestions, thus the popularity of this book. The idea of guidance has been emphasized therein. The author discusses desirable behavior for normal young children. She stresses the setting up of desirable habits and also very nicely reminds us of the need, and their anxiety over "problems" spoil their enjoyment of their children. Miss Langdon's work in child guidance has covered a wide range and she writes with knowledge derived from practical experience. Parents should welcome a book from such an authentic source.


Much has been written of late in an effort to bring about a better understanding of urban-rural population but little of it we think has been as readable or as well bolstered with experience and real appreciation of the situation as this book of Professor Gee's. When two branches of society with so little in common, either in the way of background or interests, are dependent upon each other for the satisfaction of their immediate needs, it is quite important that a mutual understanding should exist. But urbanites are for the most part unable to understand why farmers should be in any essential way different than themselves and after superficial examination of the countryside and workers draw false conclusions regarding their rural neighbors. To correct this situation and to provide an adequate basis upon which a casual reader can form a more correct picture of agriculture, is the purpose of this book.

Farmers will find in it a measure of encouragement in these times when things are reputedly bad, for none can read it without enlarging his estimate of the true place, the farmer in society. For this reason we hope farmers will send this book to their contacts. City readers will be more appreciative of the farmers efforts and we suspect that not a few of them will turn with renewed interest to planning the farm which lingers as a bright spot in the future, in many a city man's dreams.


Housewives and students alike need not be as enthusiastic about "Fannie Farmer's Cook Book." This has been very popular for a good many years, but the new revised and more up-to-date edition has been received with even greater interest. Over three thousand receipts and many new illustrations are included to make this even more attractive than the old edition.

The revision of this book was accomplished by the co-operation of the staff of Miss Farmer's School of Cookery including Miss Alice Bradley, principal. Articles by Miss Bradley frequently appear in popular women's magazines. All receipts are tested and approved. Temperatures for cooking, time schedules, and the use of iceless refrigerators appear in this new edition. Any questions arising in problems of cookery can probably be found herein, for the subject is fully and widely covered.

Few cook books are as fully treated as *The Boston Cooking School Cook Book* and it can be recommended to novice as well as experienced chef.
On April 3 and 4 a tree planting school was held by the Forestry Department. Committees from 25 county boards of supervisors attended. Professors R. S. Hosmer, J. A. Cope, and J. N. Speath instructed the men in the technical points of tree planting. The points explained included the question of sites, species, spacings, and the meeting was control, maps, and records. The visiting supervisors had the chance to swing a grub hoe for themselves and get a working knowledge of the procedure. Later they witnessed a demonstration of the tree planting machine.

At the close of the school many expressed their appreciation and approval, so everyone left happy with a better understanding of the work and ready to carry out the county program of planting with state aid.

Spring must surely be here. The "army" has started the annual penny tournament. First day was captured by E. F. "Ed" Martinez '31. "Ed" must have been practicing up on the sky judging from the results. Some got even better. And have a slim dime (ten pennies rolled in one). Fortunately no one was injured in the rush.

The forestry seniors returned on April 7 from their vacation among the southern pines. The old red truck roared into Ithaca in time to allow the seniors a few hours sleep before assembling for an eight o’clock meeting. The southern seniors formed part of the curriculum of the senior year and has proved a valuable adjunct to instruction in the forestry department. The camp is located, through the courtesy and generosity of Mr. G. J. Cherry, at Witherbee, South Carolina, on land owned by the North State Lumber Company. There, the men practiced the tree planting procedure.

The time was spent in getting acquainted with the southern forests and forest operations. On Thursday, March 29, we relocated and remeasured several sample plots established in 1906 by the United States Forest Service. The next day was spent in running up on a logging engine and inspecting every phase of logging from setting the loading on barges bound for the mill. We cruised an area of loblolly pine on the third day while the wind blew and the rain came down.

Thursday found us guests of the Tusbury Lumber Company, timber and turpentine operators. We spent the day visiting the turpentine operations and were fortunate enough to be in time to see the turpentine and rosin still in action. When we came in from the woods, we found a generous repast, prepared by the adept chefs of the Tusbury chef, waiting for us. Needleship, and the Cornell Foresters were equal to the job and did justice to the outlay of food and drink.

The last day was spent in counting reproduction and visiting a hardwood mill near Witherbee. We were very fortunate to have Mr. W. W. Ashe of the U. S. Forest Service as our guest for a few days. His stay was both delightful and instructive to both the students and the population of Witherbee.

At noon Saturday we climbed aboard the old red truck and set sail for Ithaca, and left the South with many regrets but with much pleasant memories of the superb hospitality and generosity of the southern people.

O YOU ATHLETES!

Crew men, wrestlers, baseballers, come one come all! The teams have gotten under way, but still need plenty of help. Remember we are out for the championship! Even the poorest man can add a bit. Spring is here and young men’s fancies turn to various things, but don’t forget the Cornell Foresters!

FORESTRY FRATERNITY HOLDS THIRD ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Robin Hooe, professional forestry fratraternity, held its semi-annual election of officers Thursday evening, April 9. William L. Chapel ’32 was elected president and Leon E. Chaiken ’31 was given the vice-presidency. The other officers for the coming term are: Glenn S. Haderup ’33, secretary; L. Stanley Green ’33, treasurer; Paul Kihlmiir ’34, librarian and Leon W. Taylor ’34, sergeant-at-arms.

Plans for incorporation and for affiliation with Tau Phi Delta, national forestry fraternity, are rapidly reaching completion. It is hoped that by May, 1932, Robin Hood will have become a charter of the national body.

Our illustrious grad, Harold G. Wilm, M. P., is working on the burn-some 900 acres, no less—the Arnot Forest. He is making a vegetation study showing the what, why, wherefore, and what have, for the future generations.

MEMORIES OF THE SOUTH

Happy Valley with its slow, seduct(ive) music, slippery floor, and Spanish girls. That’s true, isn’t it, Harry? The logging engine wherein ye editor, ably assisted by W. R. "Bill" Silocks ’31 and a plug of evil tobacco, showed his ability as a fireman. The engine crew humbly apologizes to Professor Spring for trying to burn off his nose. Better luck next time, Professor.

Jerry Welch ’31 and his penchant for starting fires. "The head of the nest flew off, and the first thing you know, the woods were afire." We believe you, Jerry, old pal. The cyclone that almost blew our tent away.

The chef and his able helper, Joe Morris. Also his corrosive coffee. "Archie" Bud ’29 and his startling motion pictures. Archie, how could you?
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The McCormick reaper multiplied many-fold man’s strength for the grim battle against hunger. Thus began the conquest of the harvest, a boundless victory. Over the horizon then rose the vision of a mechanized agriculture, lighting the eyes and quickening the hearts of men. Invention came crowding after invention in the train of the reaper and the Golden Age was at hand.

International Harvester, in the time of this Centennial, pauses to look upon the miracles wrought in the century of progress. All crops and all operations in the march of Agriculture were touched by the magic of the machine. Plowing and tilling, planting, cultivating, and harvesting moved majestically through the routine of the seasons, governed by men no sturdier than their sires but armed now with the powers of giants.

And as the busy hum of farm machines swept onward with the course of empire and spanned oceans to all lands, the few began to feed the many. Machines were releasing men from the fields for the building of industry. Civilization of a new order rose upon the foundations of the past. Such is the measure of the achievement of the farmer. Such is the glory of Agriculture.

The man with the hoe has straightened his bent back and come into his own. He has taken power and machines, ever more saving of toil and labor, out among the natural resources that are his birthright and set up the new domain of enlightened Agriculture. The light within his brain, blown out in ages past and now re-lighted, has shown him the way to heights beyond the hopes and dreams of the peasantry of an older time.

From his comfortable farmstead, in whatever the land, the well-equipped farmer serves all men, and industry in its turn provides him and his family with the fruits of an interlocking civilization. The International Harvester Company, grateful to have played a part in the making of the modern era, pledges itself anew to the service of Agriculture and of Industry.

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Mention of Los Angeles brings visions of oranges and moving pictures. Nevertheless milk is a necessity of life, even in that land of perpetual springtime. Also the milk business has its problems there just as it has in New York and all other markets of the world. Because these problems were more troublesome than usual the past year, the University of California was asked to make a fact-finding study and offer suggestions for improvement. To the writer fell the honor and pleasure of directing this study.

The present article is devoted mostly to facts concerning the production or supply side of the milk business in Los Angeles County. At the outset however, let us have a brief statement of the demand side of the market. Los Angeles County has a population of more than 2,200,000. Less than 150,000 of these people live on farms, despite the fact that this is one of the most productive agricultural counties in the United States. Besides the city of Los Angeles which has a population of 1,200,000 there are a large number of smaller cities, all constituting a large metropolitan market.

The total distribution of milk in Los Angeles County is about 158,000 gallons, or 15,000 40-quart cans, a day. About 26 per cent of this is grade A raw milk. The raw milk is distributed mostly by small firms or individuals including many producer-distributors.

In spite of the warm climate the consumption of milk per capita is rather low, at least one-third less than in New York or Chicago. The average for Los Angeles is just over one-half pint per capita, daily. Fruits and vegetables are very cheap. Perhaps this is one reason for the low consumption of milk.

The population, and therefore the total consumption of milk in Los Angeles, has increased rapidly. The rate of increase since 1900 has been just about 7 per cent a year. This was a very favorable situation for the milk distributors and also the producers, since it meant a rapidly increasing demand for their product. The past two or three years have been less promising. Population has increased but little and the purchases of milk, cream, and ice cream have been restricted by unemployment.

We have always thought that New York City had a very high standard of sanitary quality for milk. However, it must be admitted that Los Angeles has gone even further in its efforts to insure the safety of its milk supply. The handicap of a warmer climate is overcome by more general use of mechanical refrigeration. Over 90 per cent of the farms supplying milk to the city of Los Angeles are equipped with mechanical milk coolers.

The major part of the Los Angeles milk supply is produced in the immediate vicinity. A very intensive dairy section is located south of the city. Most of the dairy ranches in this district have only five to ten acres of land, and keep from 25 to 100 cows. One dairyman in this section has only ten acres but keeps over 400 cows. The average size of herds in the county is 56 cows. The land is used only as an exercise lot. All feed including hay is purchased. Likewise the cows are purchased, not raised.

Each month over 1000 cows are shipped into Los Angeles County as replacements for cows culled out of the herds. On the average a cow lasts between two and three years under these conditions. Thus you see that depreciation on cows is a very important item in the cost of milk production.

One reason for the rapid depreciation on cows is the heavy feeding with grain. The College dairy specialists say it is unprofitable to keep a cow in Los Angeles County that produces less than a pound of milk fat a day. In their effort to get these high rates of production, most dairymen give their cows all the grain feed they will consume. For roughage they use alfalfa hay almost exclusively. The ration is much higher in protein than we are accustomed to in New York.

A factor that compensates in some measure for the high cost of cows and feed is the good market for manure. Having no use for manure on their own ranches, the dairymen find ready sale for it to their neighbors, the orange growers. Some dairymen contract for the sale of manure at $1.00 per cow per month, taken from the stable every day. One dairyman with whom I talked sold manure from the pile at 4 cents a cubic foot in winter, 5 cents in summer. One month his income from manure was $80. This was from a herd of 35 cows.

Another interesting fact in the Los Angeles dairy situation is the extremely rapid turnover among the producers. In March 1927, the health department compiled a list of all dairies producing market milk in Los Angeles County. Thirty-eight months later, in May 1930, the enumeration was repeated. Comparing these two lists, we found that only 25 per cent of the dairymen appearing on the first list also appeared on the second! Three-fourths of those listed in 1927 had disappeared, or had changed their names! This remarkable shift in ownership of dairies is easier to comprehend when we know the conditions of financing the dairies in that region. Relatively few producers own their farms. Nearness to the city gives the land a site value far above its worth for agricultural purposes, so it is held largely by real estate operators and capitalists. From the farmers’ standpoint, it is much cheaper to rent than to own. Besides, less capital is required to get into the dairy business.
Nor only do the dairymen not own their farms, but it is almost true to say that they do not own their cows. The rapid turnover in cows and the large numbers purchased for replacements led to a highly developed system of financing such purchases. Before the recent depression, two large cattle loan companies were doing a flourishing business in the Los Angeles district. Purchases of cows on the installment plan were financed by these companies. The cost of interest and service charges on these loans was often very high, amounting in some instances to 20 or 25 per cent a year on the average amount of the loan. It is certain that many dairymen did not realize what trouble they were letting themselves in for, in subscribing for such loans. Such dairymen are among the 76 per cent mentioned as having disappeared in the period of 38 months.

The sharp reduction in cow prices during 1930 and the lower returns for market milk made it necessary for the cattle loan companies to re-claim large numbers of cows and to absorb large losses. Meanwhile, the California Milk Producers' Association has set up a finance company which obtains the major part of its loanable funds from the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank. These funds are loaned to farmers at 5 1/2 per cent, with no additional service charges. The security for these loans is in chattel mortgages on the farmers' cattle.

Within the past three years a supply of market milk has been developed outside the local area, in Kern County. This section is about 125 to 150 miles north of Los Angeles, on the opposite side of the Sierra Madre range. Previously the milk produced in this region, in excess of the local demand, was utilized as cream or butter. One Los Angeles distributor has established a country receiving station in Kern County, and hauls the milk to the city in a tank truck. The capacity of this outfit is 2,000 gallons in the tank plus 1,900 gallons.

(Continued on page 219)

Our Domecon College

By Kate G. Rogers '32

I remember very clearly the first time I heard someone say "Dom-Econ." Being very new and very green, exceptionally so I assure you, I of course had to ask what she meant.

"Why Dom-Econ," my friend replied. "It's simple, don't you see? Domestic Economy.

After this full explanation I felt better acquainted with the word, may even licensed to use it. After the proverbial third time of usage, the Domecon College, in its full and correct attire, was well established in my vocabulary. Nor was I the only one to become so initiated, for now everywhere about the campus one hears this quickly coined phrase used by students in all colleges. Not all colleges have such a distinctive label; therefore, those of us who are in Home Economics feel justly proud of ours. Agriculture is "Ag" and those in it are called the "Aggies." However, those of us who are in Home Economics are not called the "Home Eers" but rather the "Domeconers."

It was just thirty years ago that our College had its beginning. This was not any formal group composed of students gathered together here, but was made up of a reading course for farmers' wives throughout the state. The first two bulletins sent out were entitled "Saving Steps" and "Household Sanitation."

A year later, 1901-1902, six thousand women in the state enrolled for the reading course which was becoming very popular. This was the cornerstone of all home economics instruction which was to follow. The next year the first course in home economics at Cornell was given. This was called Women's Work and Domestic Science, and was open to students in the College of Agriculture. Two years later the first winter course in home economics was offered. Twenty home economics representatives from other institutions came here to give lectures for there was no home economics staff here at that time.

It was not until 1907 that a department of home economics was formally organized in the College of Agriculture. This continued to be a department there until only seven years ago when a bill was passed in the legislature designating the School of Home Economics, The New York State College of Home Economics. Since the provision of a building by the state in 1911 interest in home economics has been growing constantly. Last year the state appropriated $985,000 for a new Home Economics building for which the plans for construction are fast underway. This will be one of the most modern home economics buildings in the country and those in that college look with anticipation towards its completion.

As we look back over the development of our College from the time that it consisted of one attic laboratory and two offices and hall space in Roberts Hall to the present, we begin to realize the tremendous amount of effort all this progress represents. The academic work in home economics in 1907 consisted of eight courses. Now a wide variety of courses is offered with opportunities for specialization as well as electives in many courses. Besides the regular teaching and extension courses offered one may specialize in clothing, foods and nutrition, for hospital as well as clinical work, and institution. The course in Hotel Management, which is considered one of the finest in the country, was added to the curriculum through the cooperation and financial assistance of the American Hotel Association, Cor-

A tank truck and trailer having a capacity of 3,900 gallons used for hauling milk from Kern County to Los Angeles.
nells's hotel executive course is the first one in this country to graduate students with a B. S. degree and concentrated training in hotel administration.

Besides regular class work, several departments are run under the supervision of the Home Economics College. The cafeteria, which is situated on the ground floor, is open every day except Sunday. It is also operated during summer school. There, students in institutional management as well as hotel management get actual practice in quantity cooking. A few students are also engaged in part-time employment there. Great crowds are fed during farm and home week, thus giving students practice in rush work.

The nursery school is another important unit run by the College. It serves as a laboratory for staff and students where detailed studies in child training and development are conducted. Children from representative homes in the community attend here during the day and observations are carefully made in regard to their behavior and physical growth. Needless to say, the nursery school provides excellent facilities for studies in child guidance.

The costume shop which was opened in 1920 is really a commercialized dressmaking department. This offers practice for those girls who expect to teach or to enter the clothing field. It also is situated on the ground floor, adjoining the cafeteria. Considerable work is done there for townpeople and members of the staff who seem to find the workmanship most satisfactory.

An interesting part of the curricula is that which the domeon girls spend in the practice houses or "lodger" during their senior year. Each girl is required to spend five weeks in one of these two homes. About eight of them live together at one time and have entire charge of the running of the house. There is a domeon baby of which they have charge and the entire time spent in the practice house is looked upon as quite an adventure.

Like all other colleges, ours furnishes a social as well as a scholastic side. The Home Economics Club is one to which all students in that college automatically belong. This club entertains the freshmen at a party in the fall, sponsors lectures by those well known in various fields in the interests of vocational guidance, and carries out a fairly definite program throughout the year. Omicron Nu, a national home economics honorary society, and Sedowa, the women's honorary society of the College of Agriculture, are two groups into which those eligible may be elected.

By the untiring efforts of its two directors, Flora Rose and Martha Van Rensselaer, Cornell's Home Economics College has developed far beyond the hopes of its early staff, and students of home economics should consider it a privilege to be enrolled therein.

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**Impressions of the South**

By Darwin Miscall '31

This article is in no way meant to be an analysis of the forest conditions of the South but is a rather disjointed collection of impressions that I received while visiting the "piney woods" of South Carolina this spring.

In many ways the South was a disappointment to me. I had looked forward to seeing extensive plantations of cotton and tobacco, stately mansions with lofty and pillared porches, and portly bewhiskered gentlemen leisurely sipping mint julep from frosted glasses. None of these were in evidence. On the whole the South seemed to be the poorest region I have ever seen. The farms were poorly kept, the buildings were disgraceful, and even the farmers, themselves, had an air of decadence and je ne sais quoi about them. The towns, especially the mill towns, were monotonous in their similarity. Taxes are high and everything is taxed even to 20 percent on tobacco in any form.

If this side of the South is to be depleted, the forests are capable of balancing it amply on the other side. Tall straight pines, longleaf, slash, shortleaf, and loblolly, are the most common trees but cypress, gum, and oak are well represented. The pine forests are the most extensive and

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A logging engine

are park like in character with trees widely spaced and the ground free from brush. The land is flat and sawdust piles are the only hills known. Such forests would bring joy to the heart of any timber cruiser.

Of course, the larger part of the region has been cut over as would be expected since the products were very valuable and very easy to obtain. Besides the operator could always get a couple of buckets of turpentine before he cut a tree for lumber. The cutting matters little because that is what forests are for, and nature is very careful that another is reproduced quickly.

The South is, potentially, the greatest forest producing region in America. The Pacific Northwest with its present immense lumber output will never be able to equal the South for commercial timber growing. At least not while every Southern field is restocked almost overnight, and while the pines grow eighty feet in thirty years. Potentially, the South is our best bet for timber growing, but it is still potential.

The forests are grazed extensively by hogs, cattle, and sheep. There are no fences and the stock is free to roam, and roam it does. In fact these animals are more wild than domestic and round-ups are held with dogs and rifles. Great sport, but certainly not a very profitable industry.

To provide succulent forage the woods are burned over each year. I saw not an acre that was not blackened by a recent fire. The stock owners apply the torch very asidiously and are very thorough in their work, but it is a mystery to me why anyone would take the trouble to provide food for such scrappy throwbacks to some disruption of the Mendelian laws. From their appearance they would undoubtedly be ostracized by any self respecting member of their respective species.

What little land is missed by the
The Cornell Countryman June, 1931

A Green Frost Ripens

By Clara M. Smith '32

Three years ago I came to Cornell as a freshman but I was different from all other freshmen—I was not green. I knew all that there was to know about college—I had seen every college movie, read all college stories that came within my reach, and never missed a page of "What the College Girl Will Wear." Since I was not green my aim in life was to belong in that charmed circle that set the college student off from all others and which was generally referred to as 'collegiate.' And so I came to Cornell.

My junior "grandmother" met me but I did not appreciate her. I realized, of course, that those who assigned one to me did not know that I was not one of the typical green freshmen. Why did I need a grandmother? I remembered to bring my string of registration coupons and they were marked distinctly—

"Enter the south door of Goldwin Smith Hall."

"Registrar will detach this."

It was perfectly simple. I could do that on my way out for a walk sometime during the day. I felt that they certainly did not rate our intelligence high.

Monday morning at nine my grandmother started with me for registration. I still insist that it was the comfit that got me confused for I certainly was not green. Why I knew all that there was to know about college. Somewhere I have seen a compet defined as 'an undergraduate who solicits subscriptions' but that does not give one a good idea of what they are. I have never seen a compet in a movie and as for books—some day I am going to write one on what college really is and there will be at least a dozen comfits in it. It was no wonder that I was confused, even the most brilliant person would have been so under the circumstances. We just got on the street when they started rushing at us. I was glad for my grandmother then for she was adept at handling them—experience probably.

I was so confused from the comfits that when I saw the crowd in Goldwin Smith I thought I was in the cafeteria. The crowd was not so large as I thought for I stood in line only an hour and three quarters to get the coupons stamped. Then we went to the college office. I did not mind the two hour wait there for at the end they would take the rest of my tickets and I would not have any tickets to bother with for the rest of the day. Finally I got to the office and without any warning I was taken into a room to have my picture taken. The woman in charge did not even tell me to smile and when she wrote something on a card and stood it in front of me I felt like a criminal for I was sure she put a number on it. In the main office they took my tickets and gave me another strip twice as long as the one I started with. I was ready to sign for classes then but everyone else was ready for lunch.

In the afternoon we started again. My grandmother told me that anyone would do for an advisor the first term and I agreed. Why did I need an advisor? I knew just what I wanted to take.

Roberts Assembly where we found the advisors looked like an auction hall. I was rather disappointed in the students there—no bell-bottom trousers or queer haircuts—but I decided that they were mostly freshmen who had not felt the influence of college.

Having decided what courses I was going to study I had to fill out the coupons and take one around for each class that I was entering. At last I would get rid of the tickets! I took one to the English department but the instructor just signed it and gave it back and another one beside, the botany department did the same, but in zoology they gave me two slips. When I saw the crowd signing for chemistry I decided that I was right and it was one of the easy courses and everybody was taking it. It took only two hours and half for those before me to get their O. K. so that I was through in time for dinner.

Back to the college office and after two hours of waiting I got to the door just as it was closed. I stayed and had the satisfaction of being the first one in when it opened again. They finally took my tickets and did not give me any in return so I went home to rest my feet.

The next afternoon I had to be at Roberts Hall to take a mental ability test. I left my room fifteen minutes before I had to be there. After I had walked for ten minutes without seeing anything of Roberts I swallowed
my pride and asked the man in back of me where it was. He laughed. "Don't ask me. I am a freshman, too. Wait a minute."

He looked around. No one was near. He pulled a Student Agencies map from his pocket. We arrived at Roberts five minutes late. I do not know who he was but I am still grateful, for if he had not found me I would still be looking for Roberts somewhere around Forest Home or Cortland.

Classes started on Thursday and my first one was botany. I sat there a few minutes until I noticed that everyone else was writing so I decided that I would too. The professor probably liked to see everyone taking notes for it looked as though they were more interested. In the afternoon I had my first laboratory, zoology. We each got a pan with a dead frog in it. It was clammy and I hated to touch it but I soon got over that and by the end of the term I became proficient in cutting them up. We had to draw the frog for our laboratory work. I was quite pleased with my paper when I had finished. It was so good that I was sure that the instructor would have a little hand written note on it commending me when it was returned. Imagine my surprise when it was returned to me with three hand written pages beginning:

"Miss Smith—you can improve your work by observing the following suggestions."

I went to chemistry class but could not take any notes—I had to watch the professor. He could draw equally well with right or left hand and was quite proficient at drawing with both at once.

As to the men in the class—one from South Africa was studying poultry and was always talking of Victoria Falls in the moonlight or of chickens of some sort or another. A sophomore who had to repeat freshman English was too sophisticated to bother with us and so served as an excellent example of boredom. On the least provocation a freshman would start talking about his fraternity. Nine tenths of its alumni were in WHO'S WHO and of the remainder, 16 were professors at Cornell, nine were instructors, seven were on the football team, five played basketball, three were in the crew, and one was intercollegiate wrestling champion. It held the interfraternity championship in soccer, lacrosse, and hockey. Practically every senior made Phi Kappa. The man who gripped most was from Turkey and felt that American girls were horri-

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**College Activities**

The Ag-Home Economics Association is the central student organization on the "upper campus" (the campus of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics). It is the successor to the Ag Association, the oldest student organization at Cornell.

The association aims to draw together the whole student body and the faculty. It sponsors assemblies, dances, and other social activities. All students on the upper campus are members and contribute one dollar a year toward its support. These funds go toward supporting the athletic teams, the Home Economics Club's activities, dances and other student functions.

The governing board of the Association consists of a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer who are elected each spring by the student body. The officers together with a representative of each student organization on the upper campus form an executive committee which runs the Association. The officers this year are Peter J. "Pete" McManus '32 of Milton, president; Kate G. Rogers '32, of Tompkins Corners, vice-president; Stanton E. "Stan" Allen '32 of Stuyvesant Falls, secretary; and James E. "Jim" Rose '32 of Hobart, treasurer.

The Honor Council is a body elected by the students to try any violations of the honor system that occur in the Ag College. One freshman, one junior, and one woman are elected in the spring of each year at the time of the Ag-Home Economics Association elections. The present members of the Council are Henry H. Lyman '32, Frank T. Vaughn '32, Donald Armstrong '33, Allan W. Rand '34, and Susan D. Koetsh '33.

Ag Athletics are a tradition at Cornell. Each college and some of the departments of the University, such as forestry and hotel management, have athletic teams which compete with each other. Ag has won the all around athletic championship in all but three years since the system was inaugurated in 1906. The teams are soccer, cross country, wrestling, basketball, crew, baseball, tennis, and track.

The University gives awards to the winning team in each sport and each player on the team is given a medal. The Ag Association awards shingles to the members of all the Ag teams.

Kermis is an amateur dramatic club made up of students in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics which presents plays with rural settings. The main production is given during Farm and Home Week. Other productions are given at get-togethers, and nearby grange halls. All students are eligible to compete for parts in the plays. A competition is held each year for sophomores for the positions of production manager, and stage manager. Kermis each year offers prizes for the best plays submitted in its contest for plays with rural settings. The contest is open to anyone in the United States or Canada. Kermis gives training in rural dramatics and fosters the writing of plays with rural backgrounds which will be suitable to give in rural sections.

The Cornell Countryman is the official undergraduate publication of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. It is published monthly during the college year. The subscribers are the student body, alumni, high schools, farm bureaus and others interested in agriculture. The magazine is published by the students. The staff is chosen by competitions open to freshmen and sophomores.

The Forestry Club is an organization for students in forestry. It holds meetings for discussions of activities and to hear addresses by prominent foresters. It supervises the forestry athletic teams and holds occasional dances. Eats are a big feature of their meetings.

The Home Economics Club is the student organization for women in the College of Home Economics. Each year it awards a scholarship to the sophomore, junior, or senior it deems to be most deserving. Membership is open to all women students of the College of Home Economics.

The Hotel Association is composed of all students in the course in hotel administration. It fosters friendship among the students and faculty and conducts intercollege af-

(Continued on page 214)
Through Our Wide Windows

Thoughts on Leaving

JUNE is here. This month our campus loses its quota of year-round students and takes on a more sober tone in preparation for the summer session.

This is a sad time for many who must say a last good-bye to all the work and fun of a four-year college course. Now they must embark on a life-long course of success and defeat, which is not operated on a basis of credit hours.

The last few weeks are crowded full of the many delayed visits and explorations which have accumulated from the beginning. A restless, lost feeling is prevalent, which makes one leave his studies and stroll across the campus in the pseudo-darkness of a moonlight night, perhaps to stand for a moment unseen in the shadow of one of the huge dark buildings. Though spring is a time of happiness, through it all there runs a current of undefinable sadness, scarcely tangible enough to settle upon, nevertheless disturbing in its mere presence.

What lies beyond for those who must now leave the portals of their Alma Mater? Disturbing changes—new contacts—revision of thoughts and ideals—almost, one might say, a new life. We can look across the curtain of the present into the future as we can look across the purple curtain of shadow into the soft hills beyond—and see nothing. We have only to live life as it comes to us, and can best prepare for it by putting every ounce of vitality and imagination at our command to the task now before us.

Whatever of inspiration, whatever of hope, and love and honor we have been able to acquire in this association with our fellow students and instructors will be our heritage from an Alma Mater of beautiful traditions. Indeed, could we ask for a better? Always in these after years our thoughts will turn as homing pigeons to the hill—"Far above Cayuga's waters," where we lingered awhile on the journey of life.

The University Press

The recent appropriation by the Board of trustees of $25,000 to be used by the newly created University Press marks a decided step forward in easing the difficulties which research workers and faculty members have encountered in publishing their writings. It seems strange that more adequate provision for such work has not been provided before because nothing would have been more helpful in distributing the findings of those so engaged. After all, what good is a discovery or an idea of any sort if it is not widely communicated. Research is slow work at best and anything that will serve to hasten it should be provided. Not that a press would speed up the actual work of research but the dissemination of findings will be more rapid because of it. Cornell has received no little recognition through the writings of its students and faculty members. How much better it will be to have the stamp of the University accompany these things in the future.

The movement for the establishment of a university press received ample support through the generous gift to the University of the Comstock Publishing Company through the will of the late John Henry Comstock. All things taken together the project is off to a fine start.

Dynamic Education

GREEN freshmen will someday be as obsolete as hoop-skirts—at least at Cornell. Freshman "Orientation Week" was evolved last year in the College of Home Economics to remove the terrors of coming to college. It will take place again this year the week-end preceding the usual pandemonium of registration and rushing.

In this peaceful setting of hills and lakes 100 freshman girls will assemble to become acquainted with Cornell University, with the College of Home Economics, and with each other. They will be warned of the folly of listening to the pleas of the subscription sellers, put "wise" to the complicated Pan-Hellenic rushing machinery, instructed about courses, have mysteries of the library system unravelled, learn about activities—AND—have a good time!

No homesickness and bewilderment for these freshmen! The energetic Home Economics staff and members of the student body, will be on hand early Friday morning to meet trains, instruct, amuse and otherwise get 100 freshmen all set for the best year of their lives.

The plan is growing. The Y. W. C. A. Council is organizing a similar project for the Arts freshmen women over Saturday and Sunday of the same week-end. Joint parties and picnics have been suggested in order to get both groups acquainted at the beginning of the year.

This "get wise" week-end expurgates the first few weeks from the usual attendant evils—at least to a certain extent. Although it is still full of unsolved problems, the Home Economics College looks forward to a bigger and better freshman week each succeeding fall. This is the greater education—a moving force, not tradition shackled to routine.

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.
Cornell's Master Farmers

During the years 1928, 1929, and 1930, at least fifteen Cornell men were made Master Farmers in New York State, and several in Pennsylvania. A few of these have been heard from. The others in New York are, 1928, Isaiah D. Karr '08, Gilbert A. Prole '05; 1929, John Child '06, Thomas R. Fife '88, Morgan S. Myers '93, and 1930 Charles H. Riley '10, George Winfield Lamb '13.

Maurice C. Burritt '08, Master Farmer '28, has been active in a great number of agricultural projects since he graduated from Cornell. At college he specialized in horticulture and farm management. In his senior year he was president of the Agricultural Association, Alumni Editor of THE COUNTRYMAN, and student assistant in Farm Crops. After graduation he became assistant in farm management at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. He received his Master’s Degree from Cornell in 1910. At one time he was editor of the Tribune-Farmer and then was for some time director of extension service at the New York State College of Agriculture and farm bureau leader. He has been a member of the State Advisory Committee, contributing editor of The American Agriculturist, author of Apple Growing, comptroller of the G. L. F.; vice-president of the Western New York Fruit Growers’ Co-operative Packing Association, president of the Rochester National Farm Loan Association, and president of the New York State Horticultural Society. Last year he was appointed a member of the New York State Public Service Commission by Governor Roosevelt. For a great part of this time Mr. Burritt has been operating very successfully a large fruit farm at Hilton, New York. His daughter, Helen R. Burritt '33, is a member of the editorial board of THE COUNTRYMAN.

Henry R. Talmage, Short Course '94, Master Farmer '28, has two children, both Cornell graduates. They are Nathaniel A. '22 and Christine '29. Nathaniel is helping his father in the management of seven farms, three of which are on Long Island and four in New Jersey. Mr. Talmage specializes in potatoes and grows about five hundred acres a year. He is part owner of a produce and fertilizer business, president of a shipyard, and is engaged in numerous other enterprises. He is living at Riverhead.

J. F. Salisbury, Shorthorn '97-'98, Master Farmer '29, is occupied with a general farm, including fruit and poultry, and a position as Supervisor of the Town of Phelps, New York. This is his sixth year in that office. He has been Justice of the Peace for three years. His children are Arthur, Leonard, Frank, and John. The oldest is 23 and the youngest 16.

George B. LaMont '99, Master Farmer '30 is the father of Thomas E. “Tom” '27 who is now an instructor in farm management at Cornell and is a former managing editor of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN. Mr. LaMont has two other children, Dorothy E. '24 and George S. He has developed quite a large fruit acreage on his farm at Albion, New York, with quite a little not in bearing.

Guy L. Hayman '11, Master Farmer (Pennsylvania) '29, is also a fruit grower. He has been a school director for 15 years and for eight years president of the board of Pennsylvania’s largest rural consolidated school project. For many years he has been on the Extension Executive Committee. He has a son, Robert Wayne. His home is at Northbrook, Pennsylvania.

Earl B. Clark '14, Master Farmer '28, has been farming at North Norwich, New York ever since his graduation from Cornell. He has been raising pure-bred Holsteins and growing cash crops. He has been active in Agricultural Co-operative movements in Chenango County, and has been master of the local and the Pamona Grange, deputy president of the local Dairyman’s League, and president of the Chenango County Farm Bureau. At present he is Treasurer-Vice-President of the Chenango County Fire Relief Association. He is married and has four children, Donald, Dorothy, Robert, and Marion.

Herbert P. King '00 of Trumansburg, New York, is specializing in sweet and sour cherry growing. He is also growing peaches, plums, and apples. He has three children, Marion, Roger M. and Walter P. Mr. King has been farming ever since he left college, and has also been director of the county Farm Bureau nine years and president for three. He has been doing extension work winters with the departments of agronomy and horticulture for fourteen years and was Master Farmer in 1929.
Norman Ratchford is county vocational director of agriculture in Chester County, Pennsylvania. His office is in the Farmers and Mechanics building, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

A. S. Chapin, former Winter Poultry Course student, is now proprietor of the Tennessee Hatchery at Greenville, Tennessee.

Dr. J. D. Brew, formerly a member of the Cornell department of dairy industry and now associated with the State Department of Health at Albany, spent a few hours with old friends on the campus on May 7.

Frans E. Geldenhuys in January was promoted from Under-Secretary of Agriculture in Pretoria, South Africa to be chief conservator of forests. His address is 304 Hill Street. He recently returned there after an eight months' trip to the United States, Europe, and Palestine.

Henry E. Allanson is assistant chief of the Plant Industry Bureau in the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

Carlos E. Chardon has the honor of being the first Porto Rican chancellor of the University of Porto Rico. He will be officially installed at the Commencement exercises in May. Since 1923 Mr. Chardon has acted as a commissioner of agriculture in Porto Rico. He has become an authority on tropical agriculture and his appointment has come in recognition of his achievements and ability. The new chancellor will outline his policies at the formal installation.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Merrill are the proud parents of a son, John Hamilton, born March 10. They are making their home in Narbeth, Pennsylvania. Merrill is city planning engineer for the Philadelphia Tri-State Regional Planning Federation.

Richard B. Farnham is teaching floriculture at Rutgers.

Mr. and Mrs. James S. Hathcock announce the birth of a daughter, Barbara, on March 19. They are living at 1401 Shirley Street, Columbia, South Carolina.

Albert Lang, who is now completing a course for battery officers at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, will go to the Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, in June. He is a lieutenant in the field artillery of the United States Army.

Ellen L. Mills lives at 169 Halstead Street, East Orange, New Jersey. She is teacher of household arts in the new Junior High School.

Toyokazu Suzuki, who took graduate work at Cornell in '26-'27, is now a professor at the Mizuhara School of Agriculture-Forestry in Korea.

Mrs. J. N. Ewart (Mildred Cushing) now lives at 167 Laird Avenue, Buffalo, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Ewart have one son, Donald Norton, who is over nine months old.

Helene W. Miner was married to Thomas W. Hopper '29 on September 12, at Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. The maid of honor was Jean Miner '32, and Robert Hopper '31 was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Miner live at 1622 Brandon Avenue, Petersburg, Virginia, while he is with the Stone and Webster construction unit at Hopewell, Virginia.

Miriam A. Wade is a teacher in the North Creek, New York, High School.

The address of Miss A. Lucille Brooks is Le Mount Sinai Hospital, 5 East 86th Street, New York City, where she is an assistant dietitian.

Mrs. Olive Dickens of Ithaca has announced the marriage of her daughter, Neva O. Dickens, to Lester E. Mattocks '31 on February 15, at Sage Chapel. Alton E. Morris was the best man. Mattocks finished his course in hotel management in February and is now working at the

EXIT—the Class of '31

A bunch of good dairymen from your campus are returning this month to the farms they left four years ago.

Those farms are going to be better managed from now on. Four years of sound theory is going to be put to work. Book-learning is going to roll up its sleeves and get down to the hard practical jobs that need to be done around a dairy farm. One of these—especially important now—is cutting the cost of feeding.

Both theory and practice bear out the fact that Diamond Corn Gluten Meal mixed in the right proportion with home-grown grains or bran and middlings, makes a summer ration that will keep cows in good health and maintain consistent production at low cost.

* * *

Good formulas free. Write:

RATION SERVICE DEPT.,
Corn Products Refining Co.
17 Battery Place New York City

40% Protein Guaranteed

The Cornell Countryman June, 1931
Hotel Lincoln in New York. They are living at 303 West 11th Street.

Lucille G. Smith is on the extension staff of the housing department of the College of Home Economics at Cornell. Her address is 309 Eddy Street, Ithaca.

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Milk for Los Angeles
(Continued from page 206)

in cans on the trailer. No difficulty is experienced in getting this milk to Los Angeles in good condition. Even in the hottest weather, the temperature of milk in the tank rises only about two degrees on the 125 mile trip. The temperature of milk or cream in the trailer-truck rises only seven or eight degrees.

Prices received by Los Angeles County dairymen have been such as to encourage them to increase their production. During the 38 months when 75 per cent of the dairymen went out of business, the total number of dairies producing market milk in Los Angeles County decreased 15 per cent. The number of cows in these dairies increased 49 per cent! Records of the California Milk Producers' Association showed that the average daily output per farm increased from 31 pounds of fat in 1926 to 44 pounds in 1930. In these four years production per farm increased 42 percent, but the consuming population increased only 16 percent. The normal surplus of about 20 per cent increased to more than 30 per cent.

Early in 1930, a joint organization of producers and distributors was formed chiefly, for the purpose of operating a plant to dispose of surplus milk. The new organization is a cooperative association set up in harmony with the provisions of the Federal Capper-Volstead Act. Members must qualify as producers of agricultural products and must provide at least one-half the total volume of business. Each member has one vote.

The intent in setting up this association was to give equal voting power to producers and distributors. Since there are many times more producers than distributors an even division of membership between the two groups was accomplished by having a very limited number of members, 12 in all. Six of these are distributors who also have dairy farms. Among the other producers is included the president of the California Milk Producers Association which controls about one-half the total sup-

How to choose a line to sell

If you decide to take up retail selling of farm equipment and machinery as a life work, you can use everything you have learned in college.

One of your most important decisions is the choice of a line to sell. You have learned that the essentials of efficient equipment and machinery are:

Adaptability to the work.
Large capacity at low operating cost.
Dependability and durability.
Simplicity and ease of operation.

This knowledge gives you a basis for estimating the comparative value of all machines—to your customers and also as a means toward your own success.

For eighty-nine years Case has specialized in developing, designing, building and selling machines of the highest quality and efficiency. The Company now manufactures a complete line of machines especially adapted to every operation in modern, profitable farming.

A letter will bring you complete information about Case Farm Machines. With this information, and your training, you will be able to judge accurately the value of the Case line as a foundation for your success as a dealer in agricultural equipment and machinery.

J. I. CASE CO., Racine, Wis.

CASE

This is the new Case Model "CC." A 3 or 4 wheel plowing tractor with adjustable wheel spacing that can be fitted to practically any row crop widths, for planting and cultivating.
ply of milk. Thus are the various requirements complied with.

According to our usual standards it is a strange type of organization. Nevertheless it works. For more than a year this association and its surplus plant have been coping successfully with a difficult situation. Prices have been stabilized amazingly well considering the increased surplus of milk. Perhaps the greatest accomplishment of all however is the better understanding between producers and distributors which has been developed by the open meetings that are held twice each month.

A Green Frosh Ripens
(Continued from page 206)

flying examples of what girls might become and thought that everyone of them should be shut up in a harem. There were some hotel management freshmen but words are inadequate to describe them.

My orientation class amused me. One day a man told us how to study and take notes and actually gave us a page of references. I decided that he was one of those men that one hears about that have studied a subject so long that they become a little queer. The idea of telling us how to study as though we were in the third or fourth grade!

A s for the social life, I was not pulled from in front of a speeding car or rescued from drowning in Beebe lake by the football captain. The only time I was pulled back from traffic was by a traffic officer, who gave me a lecture on crossing the street when the lights were red. I did not even know the football captain. I would probably have been heartbroken over this but something worse happened.

My first examination in the university was in chemistry. I'll never forget it. When the papers were returned I reached for mine with a confident smile. There was a chance that I might get as low as 95—even the best people make mistakes. But when I saw the mark the room turned upside down—54! My pal tried to console me, she got 38, someone in front of me got 20 but that did not help me. I went to the library to figure it out.

Suddenly I saw a lot of things as they were. If I got a mark like that when I thought I knew the subject what would I do in the next one that I had? My notes were of no value and I realized it was because I did not know how to take them. Then I remembered the professor in orientation and I looked up his references. They have helped me much since that time but then it made me feel like going straight home for I realized that I was just like all frosh—I was green! Only one thing gave me courage enough to go to my next class, English, instead of going to my room and packing, and that was the thought that other freshmen were green too.

It seemed as though life was not worth living—I was a frosh. I was green, and worst of all there was no such thing as collegianism!

College Activities
(Continued from page 209)

fairs, especially athletic matters. It operates "The Ezra Cornell," a hotel-for-a-day, each spring.

The University 4-H Club is made up of students who are former 4-H Club members and those interested in extension work among the young people. The club gives students interested in country life a chance to get better acquainted and to discuss problems that face the modern rural community. The Club is associated with the national organization of the Collegiate Country Life Clubs.
DEPARTMENTAL CLUBS

THE AGASSIZ CLUB is an informal group of students which welcomes anyone interested in nature. The group takes bi-weekly hikes for the pleasure of being out-of-doors and looking at nature instead of books.

THE FLORICULTURE CLUB is composed of students interested in floriculture who meet occasionally to promote a more intimate association with the faculty and each other and to keep in touch with the leaders in the professional field who often address the group. The Club holds a "Mum Ball" each fall and assists with the annual Flower Show held in Willard Straight Hall.

The ROUND-UP CLUB is composed of students interested in animal husbandry. They meet to become better acquainted with the faculty and with one another. They entertain speakers who are leaders in this field and who address them from time to time. Their meetings are renowned for their good times and excellent eats. The Club maintains a cafeteria in the Ag Hus Building and sponsors a student livestock show during Farm and Home Week. They also whole heartedly support the student cattle judging team.

THE VEGETABLE GARDENING CLUB meets to discuss problems in their field not touched in class work and to offer an opportunity for students and staff to get acquainted. The Club often has prominent men from the industry and other institutions address them as well as being entertained by its own members who have returned from travels in other lands. The Club holds occasional steak roasts, picnics, and banquets. Any one interested in vegetable gardening is welcome at its functions.

HONORARY SOCIETIES
Ho-Nun-De-Kah is the senior honorary agricultural society. It elects largely on the basis of activities and scholarship. It brings together the student leaders of the Ag College so that they may be of assistance in solving the problems that arise in the College. Ho-Nun-De-Kah was organized in the spring of 1930 by a combination of Helios and Hebs-Sa the two existing senior honorary societies in the College of Agriculture at that time. Members are chosen in the spring of their junior and the fall of their senior years.

OMICRON Nu is a national honorary society in Home Economics. The society endeavors to promote scholarship, leadership, and research in home economics. Members are elected in their junior and senior years. Eligibility is based on scholarship and leadership.

SEDOWA is a senior 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.

Ye Hosts is a senior honorary society for students in hotel management. It encourages and recognizes participation in extra-curricular activities, intercollegiate athletics, and "The Ezra Cornell." Members are elected in their junior and senior years.

Pi Alpha Xi is a national honorary floricultural fraternity. The purpose of the fraternity is to promote high scholarship, to foster good fellowship among its members, to increase efficiency in 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 and honors those persons obtaining a high standard in such lines of activity. Members of student judging teams are eligible for membership.
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P. J. McNAMAS HEADS
AG-DOMECON ASSOCIATION

Kate Rogers Elected Vice-President

P. J. "Pete" McManus '32 was elected president of the Ag-Domecon Association at the recent election. Miss K. Rogers '32, was chosen vice-president; S. S. Allen '32, secretary; J. E. "Jim" Rose '32, treasurer, and A. H. "Art" Adams '33, associate athletic manager, Miss S. "Sue" Koech '33, F. T. Vaughn '32, and A. W. Rand '34 were elected to the Ag Honor Council.

The Ag-Domecon Association is the student organization of the colleges of agriculture and home economics. It manages the Ag-Domecon dances and get-togethers, sponsors Ag athletics and acts as representative of the students of the upper campus. The Honor Council has charge of the enforcement of the Honor System in the two colleges.

AG BALL TEAM WINS

The Ag baseball team won their initial victory from the Archies May 3 and ended the season at the plate, the game was played on Lower Alumni field Monday afternoon, May 4. A second game was canceled by Ag by default of the C. P. L. The May 3 contest was won by 3-1, "Lou" Hill '31, pitching and B. L. "Bert" Cook, '32, catching. The first game was won by Ag after the game was called by the umpire. The game was won by 3-1, "Lou" Hill '31, pitching and B. L. "Bert" Cook, '32, catching. Other members of the team are: A. L. "Al" Douglas '31, W. H. Wees '31, L. "Bookey" Bookhout '31, L. L. "Len" Lasher '31, Ralph Merrell '31, W. H. "Bill" Brewer Sp., E. A. "Eugene" Lundy '31, G. M. "Sim" Simmons '31, and K. B. Hill '34, L. B. "Andy" Andrews '32, is acting manager. "Andy" reports that the prospects seem very bright, but that more good men are needed as the present players are not able to attend all the games.

HOTEL MEN ENTERTAIN

On Friday evening, May 8, hotel men and students gathered in Willard Straight Hall for the sixth annual Ezra Cornell Hotel Banquet. Mr. S. F. McGinn was the guest speaker. He urged the students to endeavor to make their names carry weight, and he listed personality, efficiency, and honesty as essential for a successful hotel man. Dean A. R. Mann '04, praised the remarkable progress of the hotel courses. Professor H. B. Meek, director of the course, presented the Ahrens Publishing Company prize of one hundred dollars and a trip to Europe to E. D. Ramage '31. The banquet was followed by a dance in Memorial Hall with music by Whitey Kaufman's Victor recording orchestra, which concluded the extensive program of the day.

ADAMS HEADS ROUND-UP CLUB

At a meeting of the Round-Up Club held in the hus building Tuesday evening, May 12, Morton Adams '33 was elected president; George Pringle '33, vice-president; N. C. Kidder '32, secretary; Norman Foote '32, treasurer, B. O. Gormel '32 was elected as representative of the club on the Ag-Domecon Council.

KERMIS PRESENTS PLAYS

Kermis, the dramatic club of the college of agriculture and home economics, presented its three one act prize plays in the University Theatre Friday and Saturday nights, May 8 and 9, before appreciative audiences. These plays were the ones chosen as a result of a nation wide contest to encourage the writing of plays by students.

A Light at the Cross Roads by C. E. Van Norman of Rochester, had to do with a kindly maiden lady who was a sort of mother to everyone of the community who might be in need. The play was played by the Revenge and Spur.

The Ghost Affair by Ruth MacDuffee of Clintonville, Massachusetts, was not nearly so ghostly as the name might imply. In fact, it was quite pleasant. The "ghost", we learned, was only a love stricken youth bound to see his fair maiden.

The Catalogue by T. M. Morrow of Westminster, Canada, featured a young farmer and the girl to whom he hadn't quite spun enough to propose. A little encouragement from the girl's father, who was tired of spending his evenings in the shed, and the suggestion of a wedding outfit in Montgomery Ward's catalogue, broke the ice:

An idea that is not put to work is like a hired man who does nothing but loaf.

BIG HOLE SCOOPED IN AG CAMPUS

Excavation for Warren Building Started

The roar of a power shoviel and the whine of heavily loaded trucks has combined with professors lectures for the attention of students on the campus the last few weeks, as dirt has been scooped out and carried off in preparation for the foundation of the new Warren Building, which will house the departments of farm management and rural social organization. The building will go up directly east of Caldwell Hall and will face the new Plant Science Building. The old Marketing Building, torn down and the Farm Management Building, which was formerly a judging pavilion, will be torn down later. Plans call for a library building to connect the Plant Science Building and the Warren Building some time in the future. The cost of the Warren Building will be over $30,000.

POULTRY STUDENTS ON TOUR

Twenty-three members of the classes in poultry farm management, poultry breeding, and advanced marketing went on a poultry tour through New Jersey on April 30, May 1, and May 2. They visited the Kerr Chickeries at Frenchtown, the largest in the East; the Flemington Egg Auction, where 400 poultry producers were selling eggs by auction; the Huntingdon County Egg-Laying Contest; the Kane poultry farm hatchery at Rosemont; the Forks Farm of 1300 acres at Jamesburgh, which has a poultry plant of 5000 birds and a dairy milking 130 cows; and the Walker-Gordon Dairy Farm at Plainsboro, where they saw their poultry miller which has a capacity of 1680 cows in seven hours.

The trip was under the supervision of Professors J. E. Rice '09, G. O. Hall, J. C. Huttar of the poultry department, and Professor E. G. Misner '13 of the department of agricultural economics and farm management.

ARTISTS GO BACK TO NATURE

Since warm weather began Professor Baker's drawing classes have been taking pen, pencil, crayon, or what have you, in hand and reverting to the great out-of-doors for inspiration. They may be seen at almost any time of the day sketching away busily, usually with a tree for a subject, or if a bird will sit still long enough, before it. Sometimes a little shower of rain will send them helter-skelter back to the drawing room in a more or less perturbed state of mind.

AN AG COLLEGE CREW ON THE INLET
AG LIBRARY EXPANDS FORMER PLANT PATHOLOGY LABORATORY UTILIZED

With the removal of the botanical and plant pathology departments to the new Plant Science building, considerable space has been made available for expansion of the Ag Library and laboratory. The first floor of Stone across the hall from the present reading room and a room of similar size directly above has been installed over to the library.

A Mile and a Half of Shelves

The laboratory equipment has been removed and a mile and a half of shelving has been installed at the first floor. This shelving, installed at a cost of $800, will materially add to the stack space of the library. The second floor room is being redecorated and conditioned to be used as a reading room. With windows on three sides this will provide better lighting and ventilation than the present reading room affords.

The call desk will remain where it is, but the space now occupied by the reading desks will be turned over to stacking space. These changes will be reflected as soon as the new rooms are ready.

FLORICULTURE SCHOLARSHIPS

The members of the New York Flower Growers Association have made new and continued plans for the awarding of five scholarships to deserving persons in the Department of Floriculture here at Cornell. Three of these scholarships are to be given to undergraduates in the department, while the remaining two will go to graduate students who are interested in doing research work in Floriculture or Ornamental Horticulture. Each scholarship is to amount to $300 for a period of one year.

GORMEL WINS SCHOLARSHIP

B. O. "Brad" Gormel ‘32 has won the William H. Danford Scholarship awarded to students in various agricultural courses throughout the country each year. The scholarship includes $400 in cash, six weeks at the experiment farm of the Pirine Mills, near St. Louis, and two weeks at the American Youth Foundation Camp at Shelby, Michigan. At St. Louis he will study problems of manufacturing and enjoy the old normal garden experiments, and management.

O. H. Maughan ‘31, received this scholarship last year, and D. M. Roy ‘30 and Roy Higley ‘30 won it the year before.

CURTIS' CLASS ON TRIP

On April 17, Professor Ralph Curtis led a class of five students led by Mr. Dennis Freeville and a party of fifteen students left for a four day trip to Philadelphia and Washington. Judging from the upturn of Parkers, it was one of the most luxurious field trips that has ever left the Ag campus. The famous golf course of the Merion Cricket Club and Philadelphia Fair Gardens were the principle points visited. The party drove through Potomac Park where the Japanese cherry trees were blooming and later inspected the landscape development taking place at Mount Vernon. A few of the party continued their stay and went to the home of Dr. C. W. 'Bill' Pease ‘31, at his home in Washington, D. C. It was an outing which the party was grateful to have.

COUNTRYSIDE REPORT

The expedition was to be met by Mr. Robert Freeville at the end of April 17, 1931. Mr. Freeville was glad to have the class go, as he felt the trip would be of great benefit to the students and help them in various aspects of the industry.

20-FIVE YEARS AGO

(Taken from the Cornell Countryman of 1906)

As the Dairy Building had to be given over to the contractors of the Board of Trustees at this time, the occupants had to seek new quarters. Professor Guthrie is now directly in charge of the Dairy Building. Professor Pearson is on the first floor of Stimson Hall to the west end, in the old faculty room. Professor Rice has moved up to the Poultry Building. The Agricultural buildings have a large force at work on them.

COUNTRYMAN BOARD HOLDS ANNUAL BANQUET

The editorial and business board of the Cornell Countryman met the evening of April 28, with the board of directors and former board members who were in town for the annual banquet, held at the Freeville Armory, R. F. D. "Bill" Pease ‘31, acted as toastmaster. He called upon the outgoing and the incoming officers. Professor W. R. "Bill" Myers ‘31, repre- sented the board of directors.

The guest speaker of the evening was Professor Bristow Adams who pleaded for an open-minded attitude and spirit of tolerance.

PATIENTS OR INMATES?

Secretary Smith received the following letter saying that the management of the hospital are in the habit of sending patients out of state to other institutions.

"We are trying to collect full data on the number of patients and inmates in the various state institutions, and to complete our records we would like to know the number in your institution."

PROF'S PRANKS

Professor E. S. Guthrie '29 has just received a copy of Hilgardia, which is the name of the technical series of publications from the University of California. It contains the dried flowers and dried fruits of the plants and he hopes that they will continue to the end of the year.

CAMPUS CHATS

VINES

Someone built an animal husbandry building and a dairy building out beyond the Alumni Field and have been working there for a few years and though these buildings are very well planned and equipped inside the exterior could hardly be called attractive. The type of architecture that seems to have been accepted as more or less standard on the ag college, including that of the new Plant Science Building, is unattractive but the effect is softened on the older buildings by vines, shrubs, and trees, and is quite pleasing. Except for a few shrubs and trees, the animal husbandry and dairy buildings stand out as examples of the unattractive. A few climbing vines, and a few more well placed soft trees and shrubs would do much to increase the beauty of the ag campus.

Dick Pringle told us a story about one of our young bachelor instructors out at the Countryman at the other night. The instructor took his home girl, and as he kissed her good-night under a soft, romantic Ithaca moonlight, he said, "I wonder what time we will continue where we left off."

Dick didn't mention any names but we suspect Stan Warren.

PROFESSOR OF DENTISTRY

Professor J. M. Sherman, head of the department of dairy industry at Cornell, has been named as one of the ten official delegates who are to represent the United States at the ninth International Dairy Congress to be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, July 14 to July 17, 1931. His family will accompany him on the trip.

Professor H. E. Bishop '06 and his class in Market Milk visited dairy plants in Elmhurst April 29.


Professor H. H. Whetzel of the Department of Plant Pathology recently accepted the offer of the Ithaca, N. Y., Hotel, on the subject of "An Experiment in Education."

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HOME ECONOMICS
MASS MEETING

A MASS MEETING was held on Tuesday, May 5, for all Home Economic students. The meeting was presided over by the president, Ellen Kuney. Several reports were given. Clarris Smith reported on the work of the vocational committee. Miss Alice Blinn, editor of the Delineator, has been their guest speaker.

Ethel Wallace, chairman of Home Economics Club development committee reported that Mary Ellen Ayer's visitation had been sent to all Home Economics teachers in southern districts of New York State. Some information about the high school club has been received and more is expected.

Gertrude Andrews, president of Omicron Nu, explained the work of the standardization committee. They are getting material on silk stockings which is to be given to the National committee. She announced that Cornelia Gaskill '32 had the highest average of a freshman class and her name will be placed on the Scholarship Cup. The Omicron Nu scholarship is to be awarded soon.

Portia Hopper announced that American Country Life Association Convention will be held at Cornell August 17-20. This is an opportunity for Home Economics and Agriculture students to entertain and meet the visiting delegates from other colleges. Elizabeth Hopper announced that she had subscription blanks for the Home Economic Journal. She also urged everyone to go to the Kermis play on May 8 and 9.

Ellynor Johnson, one of the twelve delegates to the Home Economics Association convention in Syracuse reported on convention activities.

The Home Economics Club scholarship of $100 which is given on the basis of scholarship, need, and service was awarded to Slava Malec '32.

Club Elects Officers

The following persons were elected to the Home Economics Club offices: President, Mary Ellen Ayer; Vice President, Kate Rogers; Secretary, Helen Cotter; Treasurer, Ellynor Ernst; Publicity Manager, Helen Burritt; Faculty Advisor, Miss Ayer; also the members for the Honor System Committee for next year are: Edythe King '32, Ellen Ann Dunham '32, Betty Klock '33, Alice Rice '33, Alice Love '34, and the freshman member will be chosen next fall.

After the meeting, a tea was given in Room 245.

PICNIC FOR SENIORS

The freshmen in the College of Home Economics entertained the Seniors and faculty of that college at a picnic on the Women's Athletic field Tuesday afternoon, May 12.

FREDDY MITCHELL

This happy little boy is chuckling because he thinks he has had some lucky "breaks."

In his own language he says; "Most chaps my age only have one mother, while I have had fifteen, besides lots and lots of aunts and quite a few uncles. It keeps me pretty busy finding something for all of them to do, but it is great fun watching how many things one little boy can find to keep a group of senior girls busy. About the time they get my appetite satisfied, it is time for my bath, and then they put me to bed. I am supposed to be asleep but I keep awake thinking of other things for them to do. The play hour is the most fun of all because they think they are laughing at me, while all the time I am laughing to see how I keep them scampering around. It's great fun being a Domecon baby, boys."

DAVID LODGE

Even though browned to a healthy tan from daily exposures, David remains in sunshine. He is now 7 months old and has his first tooth which peeked through Sunday, April 28. David is trying to get as much health from Cornell as possible as he will soon be having to get adapted to another home.

HOME ECONOMICS CONVENTION

Twelve delegates from Cornell went to the Home Economics Convention at Syracuse Friday, April 16. They were: Ethel Wallace, Elinor Johnson, Katherine Rogers, Florence George, Elsie Hanford, Frances Eldridge, Mary Ellen Ayer, Marguerite Trauger, Ruth Libbel, Helen Cotter, Lillian McChesney, Portia Hopper.

Miss Treva Kausman from the New York State department of education gave a talk on "Knowing Ourselves," at the banquet which was held at the Y. W. C. A.

On April 17, the representatives from Pratt Institute at Brooklyn, Russell Sage College, at Troy, Albany State College, Buffalo State College, Syracuse University and Cornell met and had a discussion on the programs that their Home Economies Clubs had given during the year. A motion was made to have a state-wide program next year. They had lunch at the Huntingdon Club.

"KNOW PEOPLE," ADVICE OF MAGAZINE WOMEN

"You must be pleased with your home economics subjects to sell women facts and ideas in print," said Miss Alice Blinn, an executive director of the Delineator, and alumna of the New York State college of home economics at Cornell when talking to the students at that college.

Miss Blinn, who was a guest of the student Home Economics Club there, told of the opportunities in print for women trained in Home Economics. She stressed the fact that writing, as well as other commodities, may be sold; that in selling, knowledge was a valuable tool and that knowing people's likes and dislikes with the reasons, book racks, and step ladders are carried home at various times and stored away for future use. Old furniture has been repaired and re-finished to look like new again.
ELECTRICITY AIDS BEAUTY

How electricity can make our homes more beautiful, more comfortable, and more efficient was shown by the students in house furnishing at the New York state college of home economics at the annual engineering exhibit at Cornell University this week. The exhibit was open to everyone on the evenings of Friday, May 8, and Saturday, May 9.

The exhibit, an annual show in which the engineering students demonstrated the practical application of the latest electrical machinery both for industries and homes, was sponsored by the members of the honorary engineering society, Eta Kappa Nu.

One of their exhibits this year was a modern air humidifier machine which can be used for large factories and office buildings or for small sized homes. Among one of their stunts was one showing the voltage phenomena of the Tesla coil discharge. The kitchen equipment applicable to any home was chosen and arranged to save the homemaker’s time and energy. A special feature was a conveniently equipped dining nook. Students from the college of home economics and engineering acted as guides and demonstrators.

The College of Home Economics had two exhibits—a living room in which the use of electricity for new types of lighting, telephones, and clocks was featured and a kitchen arranged for efficiency whose equipment, both large and small, was electrically operated. The lighting in the living room demonstrated the importance of the placing of lights as well as their number. The double plugs on the fireplace mantle were used for lamps as well as an electric clock. The well-lighted bridge table showed how to prevent eyestrain sometimes caused by bad lighting on glased cards.

Things to be learned from the exhibit were that electrical kitchen equipment can save much time and energy for the person who uses it, and over a period of years is not expensive. It’s operating cost is dependent both on the current rate of electricity in the locality and the modification of that rate according to the amount of electrical equipment used.

SOUTHERN DISTRICTS MEET

The district Home Economics Association met in the Home Economics building Saturday, May 9.

Glassware is Demonstrated

Miss Moltby gave a lecture and demonstration on glassware. She told how a new kind of glassware was made using plain crystal glass as a base and dipping it into black glass. Designs are then put on and covered with wax. It is dipped in acid which removes the color except where the wax is. It is then dipped into crystal glass again, leaving the design between two layers of glass. Miss Moltby also discussed table service in the home. She thinks that children should participate in the meal. The meal should be informal and sociable. The food should be brought in on tea wagons and the children serve different foods. This enables the mother to stay at the table instead of getting up to go to the kitchen and also teaches the children to be helpful.

BLANKETS HAVE THEIR DAY

Miss Margaret George gave a lecture and demonstration on blankets, Thursday, May 7, in the Home Economics building. She showed the types of blankets for winter and summer. Lamb’s wool and other blankets of all kinds including a camel’s hair blanket which is suitable for a man’s room. She said that to buy a cheap camel’s hair blanket was a poor investment but to buy a good one was a very good investment. Miss George is also an interior decorator and showed some color schemes that could be made more effective by a bedspread or top blanket. These bring out the colors in the draperies, wall paper or other articles. It is often said that color schemes are a part of a person’s life. She said that color schemes are really a part of our livable background.

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CORNELL FORESTERS CONVENE FOR THEIR THIRD BANQUET

The Cornell Foresters gathered at the Republic Inn, Freeville, Friday evening, May 1, for the big event of the year. After the dinner was put away, the banquet began. Professor Spring acted as toastmaster and he did the job nobly.

"Chief" Hosmer presented the two Pack prizes. Lowell "Bill" Besley '31 proved to be the best all-round senior and Darwin "Mighty" Miscall '31 won the essay prize. "Mighty's" topic was, "The Airplane—A New Tool in Forestry."

The topic of Professor Bristow Adams' speech according to the program was "——s,—s,—s,—s.—" He covered it very well, giving brief descriptions of the forests of various countries he visited on his trip around the world.

Dr. Harlan Horner, the director of state colleges under the State Board of Regents, was a welcome guest. Dr. Horner said that one of the old writers stated "One should first, Know, second, with that knowledge, serve". The Foresters are admirably trained to do that.

Then came the surprise of the evening, the report of what the seniors were doing. The first reel showed the "frosh" at work on the woodlot and then the seniors cruising another woodlot; at least they were walking around with those funny sticks in their hands. Through the kindness of our own "Archie" Budd '29 two films of South Carolina were shown which was taken on a lumbering operation, and the other was taken on his year's southern trip of the seniors. The pictures were "simply remarkable," and we certainly owe "Archie" a big vote of thanks.

Mr. C. R. Tillotson was the principal speaker of the evening. Mr. Tillotson is a Forest Service man in charge of New England and New York in control of the Federal appropriations to the States in connection with the Clark-McNary Act. He expressed his opinion that the day of talking in Forestry is over. A great deal has been accomplished by talking in the past years, but now the people have got to the stage where they insist on being shown. The private owner wants concrete evidence of what Forestry will do for him. He demands practicability. Mr. Tillotson felt that we who are or soon will be getting out into the field have this problem to face. In 10 or 15 years we will be the leaders and we must be able to show what Forestry is capable of. The art of silviculture along with public relations will be paramount in his opinion.

OUR PROFESSORS

Professor R. S. Hosmer attended the reforestation conference under Dean Baker of Syracuse. The conference was held on the Charles Luthrop Pack Demonstration Forest at Warrensburg, New York, May 15 and 16. The "Chief" gave a short talk.

Professor John Bentley recently gave a talk on Forestry and its possibilities at the Trumansburg High School.

This Spring has been a banner one in tree planting. Professor J. A. Cope and J. E. Davis have been planting trees everywhere. In another 100 years Ithaca and the vicinity will look like the Black Forest if this keeps up.

Professor A. B. Recknagel recently addressed the Hoo Hoo Club, No. 71, of Buffalo. His topic was the work of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin.

The 1931 Forestry Camp will start on the morning of Friday, August 25, and will run until Friday, September 25. The camp will be again under the supervision of Professors S. N. Spring, A. B. Recknagel, and John Bentley.

Professor A. B. Recknagel expects to resume his work with the Finch-Pruyn Company on the classification survey of the extensive timber holdings of the company.

All in all, this banquet was the best we have ever had, and we hope there will be many more equally good to follow.

NOTES FOR WOOD TECH

The best wood for matches—he would say ash.

The best wood for shoes—sandalwood.

The best wood for pencils—any kind as long as it's the right kind.

The best wood for a piano—firewood—it comes in cords.

The best wood for coffins—dye-wood.

—American Forests

Found in a District Bulletin:

"When is the time in the life of the Forest School's trainee when the Rah-Rah disappears and the Do-something begins?" We suggest that it is about when the trainee discovers his horsemanship in the basic field artillery didn't make him a cowpuncher.

ALL THE FOUR CLASSES ARE WORKING IN THE FIELD

The seniors scarcely gave the department truck time to cool off from the Southern trip before they departed for the Adirondacks. They left for Newcomb over the weekend of May 9 to watch the pulp wood drive of Finch-Pruyn down the headwaters of the Hudson. About 20,000 cords were to be driven from Lake Sanford.

At last the juniors have visited the famous Arnot Forest. Saturday, April 25, they journeyed forth under able leadership of Professors S. N. Spring, and J. N. Spaeth, and H. G. Wilm '30, to plant trees. Two experimental rows of red pine and white pine were set out and a short time later oak acorns were planted.

The sophomores have been working with Professor John Bentley in Forest Mensuration. Ye editor trusts that the compassman didn't forget the magnet to regulate the instrument.

The "frosh" have been learning how to ride a crosscut and swing a mattock. They have made an improvement cutting on the Behrends woodlot and set trees on various sites.

Robin Hood will be located at 228 Linden Avenue next year.

Mr. Ripley Bowman, executive manager of the National Timber Conservation Board, Washington, D. C., was in Ithaca recently to confer with members of the staff of the Forestry department.

The "army" will indeed be an army this summer. Several of the juniors will spend the first part of the summer at Plattsburg or Madison Barracks. We trust they will enjoy themselves.

We have some sad news. One of the boys has fallen by the wayside. He's started to address the women's clubs before he even graduates. Poor "Bill."

Mr. C. R. Tillotson has been engaged in revising the figures on areas and volumes of standing timber in New York State. The files of the Forestry Department apparently contained the only available data of sufficient detail for this purpose. He remained for several days after the banquet. The results of Mr. Tillotson's work will be later published in a regular government bulletin.
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Sales and Service

We have been serving Cornell students for twenty-five years, and would like to serve you.
Former Student Notes
(Continued from page 218)

Warren A. Ranney has gone on with the work that he began as an undergraduate and is now working full time for the Agricultural Advertising and Research Service Inc. with offices in the Ithaca Trust Company building. Ranney and G. S. Butts '25 are keeping bachelors quarters at 320 N. Aurora Street, Ithaca.

Jean E. Saltford was married to Francis W. Ruzicka '29 in June, immediately following her graduation, at Speculator, New York, in the Adirondacks. Jean's only attendants were her grandparents. Soon after their marriage, the couple motored to Richmond, Virginia, where "Zeke" resumed his horticultural publishing work. Three months afterward, they moved to Atlanta, Georgia, "Zeke" having received a new position as manager of the southern branch horticultural publishing department of the A. T. De LaMare Company. After having spent a very pleasant winter in the south, they recently travelled northward, and "Zeke" is now working for the New York branch of the aforesaid concern. He was formerly a member of the board of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN. Correspondence addressed to 20 North Avenue, Poughkeepsie, New York, will reach them.

Arthur C. Stevens is on the front office staff of the Hotel Ford Samter in Charleston, South Carolina.

Beatrice M. Wilde is assistant county agent in Broome County, New York, where she has charge of girls' club work.

J. Arthur Hill has moved to West Henrietta, New York.

Alice J. Paddock is teacher of home economics in the High School of Monroe, New York. She resides at 214 Elm Street.

Caviar for the General
By Carl J. Gillette '28

The dietitians and food faddists of the past decade have neglected to consider the important role which psychology plays in the process of digestion. They have focused all of their attention on calories, vitamins, minerals, carbohydrates, and so forth, as though man were just a machine which must be fed the proper amounts to operate smoothly and efficiently.

The psychologists have long recognized the importance of the mind in digestion, although little has been said about it, so that most people fail to grasp its importance. Even though the meal is properly balanced and skillfully prepared, it will not be digested well if the mind is disturbed by anger, worry, or grief. Food will be better digested if the one who is eating is pleased with its appearance, likes its odor, and relishes its taste.

Foods must appear pleasing to the eye and be savory if they are to sell when they are all placed on display. Flavor must be constantly improved and brought as near to the ideal of perfection as possible. The management of Gillette's Cafeteria and Gillette's Bakery on College Avenue is endeavoring to give due attention to eye-appeal, savorness, and flavor.

—Advertisement
Are you planning a visit to Ithaca for the Cornell Graduation exercises or a reunion? If so, you are cordially invited to inspect our merchandise shops as well as the beautiful scenery of the region. The showing of summer wearing apparel and other goods will amply satisfy your discriminating selection of fine merchandise.

Ithaca Chamber of Commerce

“Government Exists by the Consent of the Governed”

In country places, the governed are less likely to band together to express themselves about the local government than are city dwellers.

That is one reason why some persons think that rural government in these United States is not what it might be; and this feeling is the underlying basis for the program planned for the fourteenth annual American Country Life Conference.

The program has for its topic “rural government.” Governors, sociologists, publicists, experts, administrators, economists, educators, physicians, conservationists, and others discuss this topic.

The meeting is held in the pleasant surroundings of the Cornell campus, at Ithaca, New York, in the Finger Lakes Region, which is at its most beautiful phase in mid-summer. The days of the conference are from August seventeenth to twentieth, inclusive.

Sections and round-table discussions are provided also for college students, those who will, in the future, most largely influence the trends in country life.

To learn more about the conference and its purposes, you are asked to write to the headquarters of the association at 105 East 22nd Street, New York City, or to Professor Dwight Sanderson, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.
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The De Laval Magnetic Combine Milker provides a fast, short and clean route for the milk from the cow's udder to the bottle. The milk is drawn from the cow into glass jars, where it is automatically weighed. Then, still fully enclosed, it passes through sanitary piping to the cooling tank or pasteurizer, from which it flows by gravity into the bottling machine.

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