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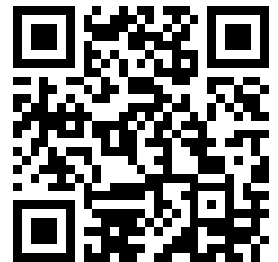
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Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 3

A BEGINNING OF A BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF THE LITERATURE OF RURAL LIFE

Compiled by
Mary G. Lacy, Librarian
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

INDIANA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Washington, D. C.
November, 1924
Reprinted March, 1925

A Beginning of a Bibliography of the Literature of Rural Life¹
Compiled by Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics²
November 6, 1924.

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"Among them [the ploughers] the King was standing in silence with his staff, rejoicing in his heart." Homer.

"All this I relate to you to show that quite high and mighty people find it hard to hold aloof from agriculture, devotion to which art would seem to be thrice blest, combining as it does a certain sense of luxury with the satisfaction of an improved estate, and such a training of physical energies as shall fit a man to play a free man's part. . . . I hold that there is no better employment for a gentleman than this which permits the soul leisure to satisfy the claims of friendship and civic duty." Socrates.

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The Classical Writers.

Heitland, W. E.

Agricola: a study of agriculture and rustic life in the Greco-Roman world from the point of view of labour. Cambridge, Univ. press, 1921.

Probably the best available study of Greco-Roman history as related to farm life and labor. The conclusion is inevitable in the face of the evidence that "while political, social and moral movements affected the conditions of agriculture, agricultural changes reacted upon political, social and moral conditions."

Murray, A. S.

A history of Greek sculpture. London, John Murray, 1880.

Contains a chapter on the shield of Achilles and a plate, worked out by the author from works of art of Phoenician, Assyrian, Egyptian and early Greek origin, representing as nearly as possible the scenes on the shield. This chapter contains a beautiful translation from the Iliad (XVIII, 176, fol.) of the passage describing the shield.

¹It is hoped there will be a full realization on the part of the user of this bibliography that it is only a beginning towards any adequate compilation of the material available on this subject. Many writers have been omitted altogether and in other cases only one work of an author is given when many might have been included and there are no reasons to explain omissions except lack of knowledge and lack of time.

²Assistance has been received in the preparation of this list from many sources. Especial thanks are due to Miss E. L. Ogden and to the members of the staff of the Library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The Bible.

Book of Ruth.

Psalms VIII, XIX, CIV.

Ecclesiasticus VII.

References to rural life and practice in the Bible could be multiplied.

The few references above are given as samples only.

Aristoteles.

The works of Aristotle. Translated into English under the editorship of W. D. Ross. Oxford, Clarendon press, 1921.

Politica, by Benjamin Jowett. Book VI. "The ancient laws of most states were ... useful with a view to making the people husbandmen." They provided either that no one should possess more than a certain quantity of land, or that, if he did, the land should not be within a certain distance from the town or the acropolis." etc.

Oeconomica. By E. S. Forster, Book I. "Now in the course of nature the art of agriculture is prior, and next come those arts which extract the products of the earth, mining and the like. Agriculture ranks first because of its justice; for it does not take anything away from men, either with their consent, as do retail trading and the mercenary arts, or against their will as do the warlike arts. Further, agriculture is natural; for by nature all derive their sustenance from their mother, and so men derive it from the earth. In addition to this it conduces greatly to bravery; for it does not make men's bodies unserviceable, as do the illiberal arts, but it renders them able to lead an open air life and work hard; furthermore it makes them adventurous against the foe for husbandmen are the only citizens whose property lies outside the fortifications."

Cato, Marcus Porcius.

Cato's farm management. Eclogues from De Re Rustica ... done into English. By a Virginia farmer. Privately printed. 1910.

There is another translation of Cato's Farm Management by Rev. Thomas Owen published at London in 1803. It is, however, considered inadequate by scholars. The author of the translation we have cited, Mr. Fairfax Harrison, writes as follows in his preface: "The ancient literature of farm management was voluminous. Varro cites fifty Greek authors on the subject whose works he knew beginning with Hesiod and Xenophon ... Like the Georgics of Virgil they are the productions of literary men rather than practical farmers and are more profitable in the library than the barnyard ... But in the De Re Rustica of Cato we have a convincingly practical handbook."

Columella, Lucius Junius Moderatus.

Of husbandry [De Re Rustica] in twelve books and his book concerning trees. Translated into English. London, A. Millar. 1745.

Columella was a citizen of Cadiz and was probably of Roman parentage. It is not known at just what time he removed to Rome but it is probable from internal evidence that it was during the reign of Tiberius if not before. This work was published during the lifetime of Seneca who was put to death by Nero in 65 A. D.

Geoponica.

Agricultural pursuits. Translated from the Greek by the Rev. T. Owen. London, 1805.

This collection which is attributed to the 10th century and is supposed to be a badly edited version of an earlier work, probably of the 6th or 7th century, cannot be neglected by the student of rural life in early times.

Hesiod.

Works and days. (In the Works of Hesiod, Callimachus and Theognis ... Trans. by J. Banks, London, Bohn, 1856)

In this poem the author "Marked the changes of the Greek year, instructing the husbandman at the rising of what constellation he might safely sow, when to reap, when to gather wood, when the sailor might launch his boat in security from storms, and what admonitions of the planets he must heed. It is full of economies for Grecian life... The poem is full of piety as well as prudence and is adapted to all meridians by adding the ethics of works and of days." Emerson.

Homerus.

The Iliads of Homer, a prince of poets, never before in any language truly translated, with a comment on some of his chief places. Done according to the Greek by George Chapman. Ed 3. London, John Russell Smith, 1898,

The description of the shield of Achilles may be found in Book XVIII, lines 423-551. Of this Fairfax Harrison, in his delightful essay, "The Catharsis of Husbandry" says: "It will be observed that Homer recognized the cathartic effect of the plowing upon the king's soul." ... for "when once he stood among the plows, he leaned upon his staff in silence, rejoicing in his heart".

Mago.

Mago was a Carthaginian General who wrote twenty-eight books upon the subject of agriculture. The Roman Senate ordered these to be translated into Latin. This work was greatly valued by the Romans and Varro and Columella acknowledged their debt to Mago by calling him the Parent of Husbandry. Unfortunately Mago's work has been entirely lost except for references to it by later writers.

Plato.

The dialogues of Plato. Translated into English with analyses and introductions by B. Jowett. Ed. 3. N. Y., Macmillan and co., 1892. v.5, p.65, 225-228.

"Let us first of all, then, have a class of laws which shall be called the laws of husbandmen." (Laws VIII.) "Now in general when the legislator attempts to make a new settlement of such matters [possession of land, abolishing debts] everyone meets him with the cry that 'he is not to disturb vested interests' - declaring with imprecations that he is introducing agrarian laws and cancelling of debts until a man is at his wit's end." (Laws III)

Varro, Marcus Terentius.

Varro on farming. M. Terenti Varronis rerum rusticarum libre tres. Translated, with introduction, commentary and excursus by Lloyd Storr-Best. London, G. Bell and sons, 1912.

Varro, with the exception of Cicero and Vergil, is the most famous of all Latin writers. His *Rerum Rusticarum*, written in his eightieth year in 36 B. C., is a practical handbook on farming, written primarily for his wife, Fundania, who had bought a farm and also no doubt with the hope of persuading his fellow countrymen to return to that life "which is not only the most ancient but the best of all," for "divine nature made the country but man's skill the towns." (III, 1,4) The work is divided into three parts: (1) Agriculture, (2) Cattle, (3) Smaller stock. Under the heading Agriculture may be found observations on farm buildings, the site of the farm house, the farm yard and house, the importance of the situation of the farm and of the roads near by as well as discussions of the aim and scope of agriculture and specific directions as to the various farm operations.

Vergil.

A translation of the works of Vergil partly original and partly altered from Dryden and Pitt. By John Ring. London, Longman, 1820. 2 v.

The Georgics of Vergil as works of art have seldom or never been surpassed in the field of poetry. In addition they contain sound agricultural advice. He suggests rotation of crops, advises the choice of the best seed, advocates thorough draining. He explains the importance of a study of different localities and exposures before planting fruit trees because different kinds require different treatment. "The fourth book of the Georgics is full of the murrain of bees showing how the poet had listened and had loved to listen."

Xenophon.

Oeconomicus. With an English translation by E. C. Marchant. N. Y., G. P. Putnam's sons, 1923. (The Loeb classical library. Xenophon. V. IV. 1923)

"Even the wealthiest cannot hold aloof from husbandry. For the pursuit of it is in some sense a luxury as well as a means of increasing one's estate and of training the body in all that a free man should be able to do... And what art produces better runners, throwers and jumpers than husbandry? What art rewards the labourer more generously? What art welcomes her follower more gladly inviting him to come and take whatever he wants? What art entertains strangers more generously? Where is there greater facility for passing the winter comforted by generous fire and warm baths than on a farm? Where is it pleasanter to spend the summer enjoying the cool waters and breezes and shade, than in the country? What other art yields more seemly first-fruits for the gods, or gives occasion for more crowded festivals? What art is dearer to servants or pleasanter to a wife, or more delightful to children, or more agreeable to friends? To me indeed it seems strange if any free man has come by a possession pleasanter than this, or has found out an occupation pleasanter than this or more useful for winning a livelihood... Moreover, a husbandry helps to train men for corporate effort. For men are essential to an expedition against an enemy, and the cultivation of the soil demands the aid of men. Therefore

nobody can be a good farmer unless he makes his labourers both eager and obedient... It is not knowledge nor want of knowledge on the part of farmers that causes one to thrive while another is needy... For the land never plays tricks but reveals frankly and truthfully what she can and what she cannot do. I think that just because she conceals nothing from our knowledge and understanding, the land is the surest tester of good and bad men. For the slothful cannot plead ignorance, as in other arts; land, as all men know, responds to good treatment. Husbandry is the clear accuser of the recreant soul."

Biography, Autobiography and History.

Cook, James H.

Fifty years on the old frontier, as cowboy, hunter, guide, scout and ranchman. New Haven, Yale University press, 1923.

Story of the life of the writer as a cowboy in Texas at the time when the first herds were driven to Abilene, and later as a hunter in Wyoming.

Garland, Hamlin.

A son of the middle border. N. Y., Macmillan Co., 1919.

The story of boyhood and youth of the author on a farm among the early settlers of Iowa.

Haworth, Paul Leland.

George Washington: farmer. Indianapolis, The Bobbs-Merrill company. c.1915.

Hirzel, H. C.

The rural Socrates, or an account of a philosophical farmer lately living in Switzerland and known by the name of Kliogg. Hallowell, (Maine), Peter Edes. 1800. (An extract in Essays on Agriculture, ed. by Babbitt and Wimberley, p. 359-366)

Kliogg thought that a small farm well cultivated is more productive and more profitable than a large farm ill cultivated.

Hudson, W. H.

Far away and long ago. N. Y., E. P. Dutton, 1918.

A history of the boyhood life of the author on the South American pampas. Although his keenest interest is in birds, this book contains also many descriptions of the social customs and ranch practices on the Argentine plains.

Hudson, W. H.

A shepherd's life. Impressions of the South Wiltshire downs. N.Y., E. P. Dutton. 1910.

Description of English shepherd life, written from the point of view of a naturalist and one who understood and loved the simple homely people who spend their lives on the sheep downs of this part of England.

Kephart, Horace.

Our Southern highlanders. N.Y., Macmillan, 1922.

King, F. H.

Farmers of forty centuries. Madison, Wis., Mrs. F. H. King. 1911.

This volume which describes farm practice in China, Korea and Japan is characterized by Liberty Hyde Bailey as "the writing of a well-trained observer who went forth not to find diversion or to depict scenery and common wonders, but to study the actual conditions of life of agricultural peoples."

McCoy, Joseph G.

Historic sketches of the cattle trade of the West and Southwest, 1874.

Emerson Hough in his "North of 36" speaks of this volume as the classic of the cattle trade of the West, and says that he rested most upon this "crude", new rare book in endeavoring to restore the feel of the early cattle drives.

Macdonald, William.

Makers of modern agriculture. London, Macmillan and co., limited. 1913.

Muir, John.

The story of my boyhood. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin. 1912.

The chapters entitled "Life on a Wisconsin Farm" and "The Ploughboy" give a vivid picture of conditions at the time when Muir was a boy.

Pringle, Mrs. Elizabeth Watris (Allston) (Patience Pennington, pseud.)

Woman rice planter. N. Y. The Macmillan co., 1913.

Roberts, Isaac Phillips.

The autobiography of a farm boy. Albany, J. B. Lyon co. 1916.

This simple story of the life of Professor Roberts who, for thirty years, "led the work in agriculture at Cornell University, is of the greatest interest and value. He developed one of the greatest agricultural institutions in the U. S." He is said to have made the best possible use of the entire farm and its equipment. In his own words, "the farm boys who may read this should learn from it the lesson of continuous growth, by which even the slowest may arrive at their full capacity."

Saunders, George W.

The trail drivers of Texas. San Antonio, Globe printing co., 1924.

Contains brief life stories from the pens of more than a hundred men who trailed cattle before and after the railroad days. Emerson Hough calls these sketches human documents and in his "North of 36" acknowledges obligations to the author of this work which he has "used almost literally in many passages for the sake of known accuracy."

Siringo, Charles A.

A Lone Star cowboy. Santa Fe, N. M., 1919.

A useful quasi biographical record of life in the early Southwest, Emerson Hough calls this volume. He adds that it abounds in facts as well as in thrilling incidents.

Stewart, Elinore Pruitt.

Letters of a woman homesteader. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin co., 1914.

Life on a Wyoming ranch as told by a woman homesteader who had eyes that saw, ears that heard and a responsive heart that drove a very expressive pen.

Wentworth, E. N.

Agriculture's great dozen. (In Field illustrated, v.32, p.755-757. Dec. 1922)

Working, D. W.

Men who have helped the farmer. A series of articles on the lives of Marshall F. Wilder, William Saunders, Sir Walter Raleigh, S. M. Babcock, Louis Pasteur, Thomas Jefferson, W. A. Henry, Justin S. Morrill, Nathan C. Meeker and Justus von Liebig. (In Indiana farmer, v.56. April to Dec. 1901)

Essays, Old and New.

Babbitt, Shirley Dare, ed.

Essays on agriculture, ed. by Shirley Dare Babbitt... and Lowry Charles Wimberly... Garden City, N. Y., and Toronto, Doubleday, Page and Company, 1921.

Well chosen collection of essays from many sources.

Bailey, Liberty Hyde.

The holy earth. N. Y., Scribner, 1917.

Essays whose main theme is the joy of the spiritual contact with nature.

Bailey, Liberty Hyde.

Universal service, the hope of humanity. N. Y., Sturgis and Walton, 1918.

The "Prelude" to this volume is a literary gem of much beauty. The sensations of the farmer as he plows are described. The earth seemed good to him, the odor of the freshly turned soil was joy. "Very firm and solid seemed the ground. The spongy expectancy of spring had left it, the warm response of summer had left it, the yield of sun and rain had left it and now was it ready for a new baptism. And this thought repeated itself beat after beat in Jason's mind, ever ready, never old, ever ready, never old... In Jason's situation are the essential elements of peace and also the essential elements of service. In the backgrounds and in the distance are the verities and the verities are simple. Some things are true in spite of statistics and philosophy and tabulation. Some things we know because we know them."

Butterfield, Kenyon L.

The new farmer. (In his Chapters in Rural Progress. Chicago, Univ. of Chicago press, 1908)

"Even more remarkable opportunities come to the new farmer in those social agencies that tend to remove the isolation of the country; that assist in educating the farmer broadly; that give farmers as a class more influence in legislature and congress; and that, in fine, make rural life more worth the living. The new farmer cannot be explained until one is somewhat familiar with the character of these rural social agencies."

Butterfield, Kenyon L.

The problems of success. (In his Chapters in Rural Progress. Chicago. Univ. of Chicago press, 1908)

"The farm problem consists in maintaining upon our farms a class of people who have succeeded in procuring for themselves the highest possible class status, not only in the industrial but in the political and the social order - a relative status moreover that is measured by the demands of American ideals. The farm problem thus connects itself with the whole question of democratic civilization."

Cowley, Abraham,

Of agriculture. (In Works. London, 1707, v.2, p.704-715)

This essay is a plea for the recognition of agriculture as being a subject in which persons should be educated and the pursuit of which is worthy of the best among the citizenry of a country.

Emerson, Ralph Waldo.

Farming. (In his Society and Solitude. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin, 1898, p.133-148)

"The glory of the farmer is that, in the division of labors, it is his part to create... The food which was not, he causes to be... And the profession has in all eyes its ancient charm, as standing nearest to God, the first cause."

Grayson, David, pseud.

Adventures in contentment. N.Y., Doubleday, Page and co., 1907.

In the preface the author quotes Donne as follows:

"We are but farmers of ourselves, yet may

If we can stock ourselves and thrive, uplay

Much, much good treasure for the great rent day."

And adds, "By using my farm not as an end but as a tool, I have cultivated with diligence all the greater field of life which I have been able to reach."

Grayson, David, pseud.

Adventures in friendship. N.Y. Doubleday, Page, 1910.

All of the writings of Ray Stannard Baker written under the pseudonym of David Grayson breathe such a spirit of love and enjoyment of rural things that they cannot be omitted from the literature of rural life whatever their theme or form. The chapter in this volume on Moving should not be omitted.

Grayson, David, pseud.

The friendly road. N. Y. Doubleday, Page & co., 1913.

The sub-title of this volume of essays or sketches is "New adventures in contentment." The simple friendly lives of the people met in country places for the most part are described with a love and appreciation of what is worth while and beautiful that is inspiring.

Harrison, Fairfax.

The catharsis of husbandry. A paper read at the farmers' dinner at the University club of New York, Jan. 11, 1912.

The author of this delightful essay cites Homer, Socrates, Cato and other classicists to show that the practice of agriculture has been throughout all time "tonic to the outworn soul of the man of affairs."

Howe, F. W.

~~Culture and agriculture~~, Cornell countryman, v.16, no. 4, May 1919, p. 171-173, 192; v.16, no.5, June 1919, p.231-232, 250, 252, 254, 256.

"We have overlooked or disregarded the culture obtainable directly from agriculture...The hope of a wholesome American life lies in the prospect that our farmers may come not only to the full appreciation and discharge of their duty as producers but also to the realization of the full possibilities of personal culture which farming should afford. The burden of our teaching hitherto and the aim of most government activity in the farmer's behalf has been to show him how to produce more bushels and tons per acre. He does not wish now to be shown how he can live on twenty five cents a day so much as to be shown how his income will enable him to live as well as he ought to. He wants more of the joy of living...Culture is the product of thoughtfulness, the understanding of facts, the appreciation of truth...If the farmer of today is not living up to the cultural possibilities inherent in his calling, it is because he is deaf and blind to spiritual invitations that solicit him to the mastery of forces that have produced the miracles and the wisdom of the ages...He who holds the plow may yet look off and look up. His mind may be busy with the conquest of the world."

Lincoln, Abraham.

[Agriculture] Address before the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Sept. 30, 1859. (In his Complete Works, Edited by John G. Nicolay and John Hay. N. Y., Tandy, 1905. v.5, p.236-237)

"Every man is proud of what he does well, and no man is proud of that he does not well."

Mitchell, Donald G.

My farm at Edgewood. A country book. N. Y., Scribner, 1893.

Written in response to the question: "A victory over the forces of nature, and of the seasons, - compelling them to abundance, - is no doubt large; but is not a victory over the forces of mind, which can only come out of sharp contact with the world, immensely larger?"

Mitchell, Donald G.

Out-of-town places. N. Y. Scribner, 1907. (In his Works...v.7)

In this volume may be found the "An old style farm."

Mitchell, Donald G.

Wet days at Edgewood, with old farmers, old gardeners and old pastorals. N. Y., Scribner's, 1884. 1st. ed. 1864.

A delightful series of essays on agricultural writings and their authors covering the literature of the subject from the very earliest times down through the first half of the nineteenth century.

Roosevelt, Theodore.

The farmer: the corner-stone of civilization. (In his The Foes of Our Own Household. N. Y., Geo. H. Doran, 1917, p.188-217)

"We cannot permanently shape our course right on any international issue unless we are sound on the domestic issues; and this farm movement is the fundamental social issue - the one issue which is even more basic than the relations of capitalist and working man."

Roosevelt, Theodore.

The man who works with his hands. An address delivered at the Semi-centennial of the Michigan Agricultural College, May 31, 1907. (In Babbitt, Shirley D., and Wimberly, Lowry C. Essays on agriculture, p. 145-164)

"If there is a lesson taught by history it is that the permanent greatness of any state must ultimately depend more upon the character of its country population than upon anything else. No growth of cities, no growth of wealth, can make up for a loss in either the number or the character of the farming population. In the United States more than in almost any other country we should realize this and should prize our country population."

Walton, Izaak.

The complete angler. London, 1653.

D. G. Mitchell, writes of this fascinating old work: "To read it in whatever season, is like plunging into country air, and sauntering through lovely country solitudes."

Waugh, Frank A.

Civic art. (In his Rural Improvement. N. Y., Orange Judd co., 1914)

"The best place to learn how to cooperate is in the care of public property, such as parks, commons, playgrounds, schools and roads which we own in common. The country needs to be improved...The steady stream of young folks - and some older ones - moving toward the city shows that most people still find the city more attractive than the country. Look what has been done for the city! Fine schools, theatres, picture shows, playgrounds, parks, music, boulevards, - play, beauty and entertainment. The simple fact is that the country must do something to offset these attractions or the exodus of live young men and women will go on forever. Better farming - bigger crops and better prices - will do something. Better houses and household equipment will do more. Better neighborhood equipment for recreation and wholesome social intercourse will do still more."

Poetry.

Nature poetry and the poetry of rural life, with the human element dominant, are not easy to disassociate. Almost every poet has some work of each type. Shakespear's Winter's Tale, and Milton's Lycidas and L'Allegro, Thomson's Seasons, Chaucer's Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, and Spenser's Faerie Queene have not been included though there are passages in these and many other works of these authors which should be of interest. The few names which are given here are suggestive only.

Bailey, Liberty Hyde.

Wind and weather. N. Y., Scribner, 1916.

These simple, sincere poems well express the healing, strengthening influence of country life.

Burns, Robert.

Complete poetical works. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin.

Chapman, M. J.

The Greek pastoral poets, Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus, done into English. London, Saunders, Otley & co., 1800.

Clare, John.

Poems descriptive of rural life and scenery. London, 1820.

The poems of this Northamptonshire peasant poet of the fields should not be neglected by any student of the poetry of rural life.

Cowley, Abraham.

Of plants. Six books. (In his Poetical Works. Edinburgh, 1777. v.3)
The first two books "treat of herbs in a style resembling the elegies of Ovid and Tibullus... The third and fourth discourse of flowers in all the variety of Catullus and Horace's Numbers"... The last two speak of trees "in the way of Vergil's Georgics."

"Happy the man who from ambition freed,
A little field and little garden feed;
The field does frugal nature's wants supply,
The garden furnishes for luxury,
What farther specious clogs of life remain
He leaves for fools to seek, and knaves to gain,"

Hunt, Leigh.

A jar of honey from Mount Hybla. London, Smith, Elder & co., 1848.

Contains a comprehensive survey of pastoral poetry including selections from Theocritus, Bion, Vergil, Claudian, Tasso, Spenser, Shakespeare, Ben Johnson, Fletcher, Robert Burns, Allan Ramsay and William Browne. The pastoral writings of Cervantes, Boccaccio, Chaucer, Cowley, Thomson, Shenstone and others are discussed also.

Ledwidge, Francis.

Songs of the fields. With an introduction by Lord Dunsany. London. Herbert Jenkins, 1916.

This Irish peasant poet, Lord Dunsany calls the "poet of the blackbird" whose cause he champions against all other birds. The "easy fluency of his shapely lines" gives us those "sudden glimpses of familiar things" which show us, as only poets can, the many beautiful things that are close about us..

Shivell, Paul.

Stillwater pastorals. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin co., 1915.

The poetry of a farmer. Bliss Perry in the preface writes: "Moth and kildee and morning-glory, the crooked stick in the flooded stream, barn loft and pasture in the light of summer and winter dawns are portrayed with a naive sincerity which owes little or nothing to books."

Waugh, Frank A.

The poetry of farming. (In Country gentleman, v.89, no.36, p.15-39. Sept. 6, 1924)

Whittier, John Greenleaf.

Poems. Boston, Ticknor & Fields, 1837.

Whittier's boyhood experiences taught him all farm labors. He could milk the cows, or fell trees or cradle grain. These experiences are reflected in his poems.

Wordsworth, William.

Complete poetical works. London, Macmillan & co., 1903.

Wordsworth cannot be neglected in any study of rural literature for he expresses the power of nature "to soothe, calm, and elevate the spirit" of man.

Fiction

It is, of course, realized that this section of the subject could be indefinitely expanded. The titles given should be taken as merely suggestive.

Canada.

Hemon, L.

Maria Chapdelaine. A tale of the Lake St. John country. Translated by W. H. Blake.

This is a simple tale describing with great literary ability and charm the struggle of the French Canadian in turning dark forests into cheerful and productive farmsteads. "Depressing at first, it is so full of quiet contentment and serenity that the melancholy of the sombre forests in time fades before the reaction produced by the description of the first rain of spring and the exalting joy of hard labor during the summer and harvest."

England.

Blackmore, Richard Doddridge.

Lorna Doone.

A romance of Exmoor.

Goldsmith, Oliver.

The Vicar of Wakefield.

Hardy, Thomas.

Jude the obscure.

Tess of the D'Urbervilles.

Under the greenwoodtree. A rural painting of the Dutch school.

The woodlanders.

Far from the madding crowd.

Return of the native.

"As we read these Wessex stories it is borne in upon us that in this peasant talk we have the spiritual history of a country side... These folk in rural towns or rural villages are a Shakesperian folk; the very people of that England, merry and old, which we are wont to lament for dead... In England, as elsewhere, we can discern two historical aspects of country life: the joyous and the sullen, the happy and the oppressed. There are the joyous happy folk with their carols ringing on a night of stars and frost; there are the sullen oppressed folk with their rhymes of revolt and discontent." Lionel Johnson in The Art of Thomas Hardy.

Phillpotts, Eden.

Good red earth.

~~Kaye~~ Smith, Sheila

Green apple harvest.

A story of farm life in Sussex, England.

Ollivant, Alfred.

Bob, Son of Battle.

Story of shepherd life in the north of England.

France.

Balzac, Honoré de

Le curé de village.

Description of country life and an effort to improve it.

Le médecin de campagne.

A minute description of the country near Grenoble.

Bazin, René.

Le blé qui lève

Describes peasant life in the Nivernais and the tyranny of the Trades Unions. Gives the farmer's point of view.

La terre qui meurt.

Tells of the abandonment of the country for the towns. Gives the laborer's point of view.

Les Oberlé

Describes Alsatian peasant life.

Erckmann, Chatrian.

L'ami Fritz.

Rustic life and character in an Alsatian village.

Sand, George.

Les maîtres sonneurs.

La mare au diable.

La petite Fadette

Pictures of country life in France.

Germany.

Auerbach, Berthold.

Swarzwälden Dorfgeschichte.

Village tales from the Black Forest.

Barfüssele

Poetical tale of peasant life.

Freussen, Gustav.

Jörn Uhl.

Description of hard worked toilers on the barren soil of Schleswig-Holstein.

Italy.

Verga, Giovanni.

The house by the Medlar tree.

A realistic picture of peasant life in an Italian fishing village.

(trans. by Mary Craig Harper)

Russia

Tolstoy, Leo Nikolaievich.

A Russian proprietor and other stories.

Turgenev., Ivan Sergieevich.

Novels and stories.

Scandanavia.

Björnson, Björnstjerne.

Synnøve Solbakken

Series of simple stories of peasant life in Norway.

Hamsun, Knut.

Growth of the soil.

This epic of the soil took the Nobel prize for literature. It is the life story of a pioneer in the Scandanavian wilds, "the genesis and gradual development of a homestead, the unit of humanity in the untilled, uncleared tracts that still remain in the Norwegian highlands ... Deliberately shorn of all that makes for mere effect, Isak stands as an elemental figure, the symbol of man at his best face to face with nature and life." From W. W. Worster, in Fortnightly Review, Dec. 1920.

Nexo.

Pelle the conqueror.

The first and third volumes, "Boyhood" and "Daybreak" tell of the boyhood of a farm laborer's son on a Danish farm and his return to country life after a stormy and struggling period as shoemaker and labor organizer.

Spain.

Macías Picavea, Ricardo.

La tierra de campos.

Rustic customs described with artistic realism - characters stand out in bold outlines.

Martínez Ruiz, José

Los pueblos.

Essays on provincial life.

Pardo Bazan, Emilia.

De mi tierra.

Picturesque description of country life and manners.

United States.

The novels of many authors have been omitted whose scenes are laid in the country, for instance, Hamlin, Garland, Dorothy Canfield Fisher and John Fox, Jr.

Adams, Andy.

Cattle brands.

The log of a cowboy.

The outlet.

Reed Anthony, the cowman.

A Texas matchmaker.

Wells Brothers, the young cattle kings.

Emerson Hough calls this group of novels the most authentic diction of quasi fiction of the trail days.

Baker, Ray Stannard.

Hampfield; a novel by David Grayson [pseud.]

Life in a rural village - not primarily country in setting but like all of David Grayson's rural in spirit.

Bartlett, Frederick Orin.

New lives for old, by William Carleton [pseud.]

Story of a man who had broken away from clerical work to live as immigrants do, in the spirit of his pioneer ancestors, and had risen to success as a contractor, who now undertakes farming in the same spirit, developing cooperation, using agricultural agencies for teaching and building up the community.

Cather, Willa Sibert.

My Antonia.

The story of a farm girl and woman who unconsciously typified the immemorial virtues of the soil.

Cather, Willa Sibert.

O pioneers!

A story of farm life in Nebraska 40 years ago, told with great vividness and skill.

Cather, Willa Sibert.

One of ours.

A Nebraska farm boy's life before and during the war.

Chamberlain, N. H.

The autobiography of a New England farm house.

A simple romance of Cape Cod Lands containing chapters on "Cranberry day" and "Corn husking" customs.

Ferber, Edna.

So-Big.

A story that suggests vividly that one who works the soil may draw benefit from it as well as do the crops.

Hough, Emerson.

North of 36.

A novel based on the adventures of driving the first herd of cattle from Texas north to the railroad to find a new market. Methods of herding, branding, and driving the cattle are described.

Quick, Herbert.

The brown mouse.

The story of how a young man with ideas adapted his country school teaching to the rural life of his pupils.

Quick, Herbert.

The hawkeye.

A continuation of the account of life in Iowa which is contained in Vandermark's Folly. The time is a generation later but some of the same characters are brought in incidentally.

Quick, Herbert.

Vandemark's folly.

Story of the settlement of Vandemark Township in Monterey County, Iowa, as told by an old farmer who emigrated as a boy from New York canal life to the newly opened West. The varied elements making up the population of the region and their lives are followed through the life of the narrator. The settlers' dependence upon and love of the soil are simply and forcibly portrayed.

Roe, Edward Payson.

Driven back to Eden.

One of the first of the city-family-back-to-the-farm movement.

Stoddard, William Osborn.

Dab Kinzer, story of a growing boy.

Winter fun.

The two volumes noted, and others by Stoddard, contrast farm and city life, winter and summer, for boys and girls.

Wilson, Margaret.

The able McLaughlins.

A story of Scotch settlers in Nebraska's early days.

Rural Sociology.

American academy of political and social science.

Country life. (Its Annals. v.40, whole no.129, 1912)

Ashby, Arthur W., and Byles, Phoebe G.

Rural education. Oxford, Clarendon press, 1923.

Atkeson, Mary Meek.

The woman on the farm. The Century Co., 1924.

Bailey, Liberty H.

The country life movement. N.Y., Macmillan, 1911.

Beard, A. F.

Story of John Friderick Oberlin. Boston, Pilgrim Press, 1909.

Butterfield, Kenyon L.

A Christian program for the rural community. Nashville, Tenn., Pub. House, M. E. Church South, 1923.

The five chapters of this volume comprise the Fondren Lectures of the Southern Methodist University, and consist of a plea for a recognition of the importance of a Christian program in the development of the rural community.

Butterfield, Kenyon L.

The country church and the rural problem. Chicago, Univ. of Chicago press, 1911.

The various books of Dr. Butterfield must be noted because they point out clearly the fact that the welfare of the rural community rather than the profit of the individual farmer is coming to be recognized as the heart of the rural problem.

Butterfield, Kenyon L.

The farmer and the new day. N. Y., Macmillan, 1919.

"A satisfying farm life is necessary to a permanent agriculture and consequently to the best farming."...The book is a plea for the recognition of the agricultural industry in national policy.

Carver, Thomas N.

Principles of rural economics. Boston, Ginn & Co., 1911.

Committee on social and religious surveys.

Belknap, Helen O.

The church on the changing frontier.

Brunner, Edmund de S.

Church life in the rural South.

Fry, C. L.

New and old immigrant on the land.

Landis, B. Y.

Rural church life in the Middle West.

Morse, H. N.

Country church in industrial zones.

Morse, H. N., and Brunner, Edmund de S.

The town and country church in the United States.

Patten, M.

Country church in colonial counties.

Cubberly, Ellwood P.

Rural life and education. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin, 1914.

Douglass, Harlan P.

The little town, especially in its rural relationships, N. Y., Macmillan, 1919.

Fordham, Montague.

A short history of English rural life. N. Y., Scribner, 1916.

Galpin, C. J.

Rural life. N. Y., Century Co., 1918.

Galpin, C. J.

Rural social problems, N. Y., Century, 1924.

Gillette, John M.

Rural sociology. N. Y., Macmillan, 1922.

Groves, Ernest R.

Rural problems of today. N. Y., Association press, 1918.

National country life conference.

Proceedings. 1st - 6th. 1919-1923. St. Louis, etc.

1st: General

2nd has title: Rural health.

3rd has title: Rural organization.

4th has title: The village.

5th has title: Rural education.

6th has title: Rural home.

Phelan, John.

Readings in rural sociology. N. Y., the Macmillan co., 1920.

Contains probably the most complete bibliography yet made on rural life.

Plunkett, Sir Horace C.

The rural life problem of the United States. N.Y., Macmillan, 1912.

Rankin, J. O.

Reading matter in Nebraska farm homes. A summary report. Washington, D. C., 1924.

This mimeographed report issued by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics in cooperation with the University of Nebraska points out that the "Reading matter in Nebraska farm homes should and largely does: 1. Conserve past progress, 2. Aid future progress, 3. Aid in farm marketing, 4. Furnish rural mental recreation, and 5. Develop a liberal healthy class consciousness."

Sanderson, Ezra D.

The farmer and his community. N. Y., Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1922.

Sims, Newell L.

The rural community, ancient and modern. N. Y., Scribner, 1920.

Spare time in the country:

I. An English experiment in organisation. (In International Labour Review. v. 9, no. 6, p. 917-938. June 1924.)

"Agriculture is even more than an industry, it is a way of life...

A vigorous and intelligent rural life is the backbone of a nation... During the last few years rural workers generally have made a demand for a fuller life... and there have been earnest attempts in many countries to find a means of meeting this demand worthily, and of reviving the creative side of the country man and woman in play as in work."

Turner, Frederick J.

Frontier in American history. N. Y., Holt, 1920.

U. S. Country life commission.

Report of the commission on country life. N.Y., Sturgis & Walton co., 1911.

This volume should be read first by any student of rural sociology as it represents the beginnings of modern work in this field.

Vogt, Paul L.

Introduction to rural sociology. N.Y., Appleton, 1922.

Wilson, Warren H.

Evolution of the country community. Boston, Pilgrim Press, 1923.

Rural Sociology--Bibliographies.

Crow, Martha Foote.

The American country girl. N. Y., Frederick A. Stokes, 1915.
Bibliography: p. 363-367.

Gericke, Martha L.

Selected list of references on rural economics and sociology, 1913-1921. 1922. (In Association of land-grant colleges. Proceedings... thirty-fifth annual convention...1921...p.70-89).

Phelan, John.

Readings in rural sociology. N. Y., The Macmillan co., 1920.
Bibliographies at ends of chapters.

Miscellaneous.

Bailey, Liberty Hyde.

The nature of the problem. (In his The Training of Farmers. N.Y., Century Co., 1909)

"We all bear a natural responsibility as citizens to forward the rural status as well as the urban status; and this responsibility rests especially on all those who are near the problem or are a part of it."

Bailey, Liberty Hyde.

The State and the farmer. N.Y. Macmillan co., 1908.



The author expresses his opinion that the greatest present need in constructive statesmanship lies in the direction of agricultural affairs.

Bailey, Liberty Hyde.

What is democracy? Ithaca, Comstock pub. co., 1918.

"Farming is preeminently the occupation of home making. The home is part of the farm. We speak habitually of the farm home...The purchaser of a farm always looks at the residence as part in the valuation...Verily these homes are of the backgrounds. All the responsibility and the permanence of the occupation enter into the farm home...Agriculture cannot take its proper place in human society by internal improvements alone. We must have a new kind of public view on the question. The larger remedies lie with the people. The world needs a conscious rural and agricultural policy."

Crow, Martha Foote.

The American country girl. N. Y., Frederick A. Stokes co., 1915.

The author states that "the ultimate end of the whole farm business is the happiness of the family...The wise ones...say that the one condition that can and will set alight a vigorous flame of happiness at the heart of any human farmstead is that there should be found there the opportunity for growth for every individual in the circle, for the development of his or her latent powers, so that each life may find that whatever it was intended to be, it has been fully able to become; that none of its God-given abilities have gone to waste for want of notice, furtherance, food, or inspiration."

Showerman, Grant.

The country child. N. Y., Century, 1917.

Successfully reproduces the homely kindly life on a Wisconsin farm 30 or 40 years ago.